

2-2-4 Implementation Plan

2-2-4-1 Implementation Policy

(1) Basic Items

- 1) The Exchange of Notes (E/N) for the Grant Aid Project shall be concluded between the Japanese Government and the Government of Lao PDR after the cabinet meeting and decision by the Japanese Government.
- 2) With the E/N, Japan shall commit itself officially to assist and initiate specific action.
- 3) After the above-mentioned conclusion, a consultant contract shall be signed between a consultant of Japanese nationality and the Government of Lao PDR. Detailed design and supervision services shall start immediately thereafter.

(2) Detailed Design Stage

- 1) For the Detailed Design, full details of facilities and equipment in the Basic Design should be carefully confirmed and discussed with the implementing agency.
- 2) The consultant shall discuss the technical issues through meetings with the relevant authorities in Japan and Lao PDR during the detailed design stage.
- 3) In regard to Luangprabang, the detailed design will be prepared with coordination with the UNESCO's World Heritage Site Office, and approval is required from the Office before implementation.
- 4) The detailed design is expected to take 2 months for completion after the agreement of the E/N.

(3) Tender

- 1) The tender for the construction of the facility and procurement and installation of equipment shall be conducted in accordance with JICA guidelines.
- 2) Equipment procured in the Project, which include nursing equipment and furniture, is only a small portion compared to the whole project. Therefore, the tender will be conducted as one package with contractors of Japan or with consortiums of Japanese contractors and Japanese trading company.

- 3) The Consultant will assist the implementation agency for the construction contract in accordance with the guidelines of JICA.

(4) Construction, Supply and Installation of Equipment

- 1) According to the results of the Basic Design Study, local building materials acceptable in quality and supply in Lao PDR should be used for the Project as much as possible. However, ensuring and improving quality are the most important items to be noted.
- 2) In regard to the planning of labour supply, the capability of local contractors and level of skilled and semi-skilled labourers are considered to be partly unacceptable. Therefore, it is important to have a Japanese contractor be the prime contractor who should supervise and manage the local labourers to maintain the quality assurance required for the Project.

(5) Implementation Organization

The responsible agency for the Project is the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the implementation agencies are 6 schools under the Department of Organization and Personnel, which are the CHT, Oudomxay PHS, Luangprabang PHS, Khammuane PHS, Savannakhet PHS, and Champasak PHS.

The following diagram shows the relationship between the Government of Lao PDR, the Japanese consultant and contractor.

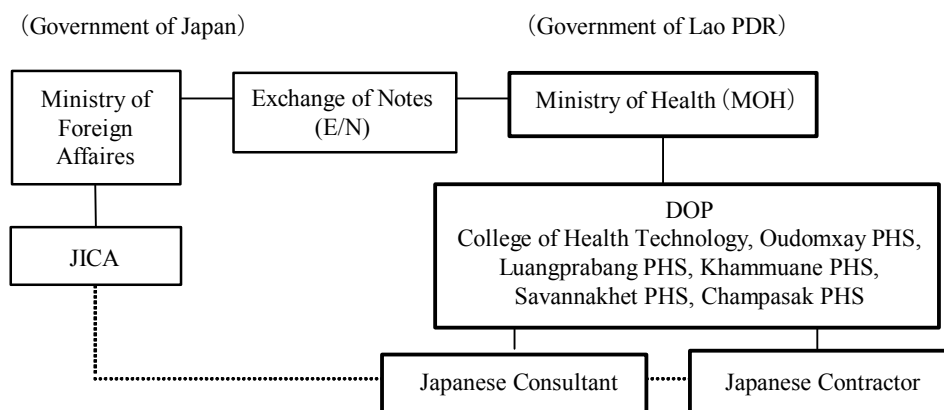


Figure 2-2-4 Implementation Organization

2-2-4-2 Implementation Conditions

- (1) Though the financial condition and experience of the major local contractors seems acceptable, the quality level of engineers could be better, and they are not experienced to develop working drawing and working plan. Therefore, the construction phase should be managed and supervised by a Japanese contractor to maintain the quality assurance and tight schedule.

Also, technical instructions should be given to the local contractor by Japanese contractor. In particular, an experienced carpenter will be dispatched for the renovation work of Luangprabang PHS.

- (2) A Japanese contractor will be the prime contractor in accordance with the Grant Aid program and they will undertake the construction by sub-letting the works to local sub-contractors. Local workers are normally employed by the sub-contractor and supervised by them. Therefore, it is necessary to employ efficient supervisors to provide suitable labor control and site supervision in order to achieve effective construction and to minimize losses. More importantly, schedule control should be most efficiently planned to provide effective arrangement of workers.

Labour conditions are comparatively good, however, there is shortage of experienced engineers in some particular work. It is necessary to secure the experienced engineer who has foreman and supervisor level experience at the early stages of construction.

In addition, the difference in the working condition or engineers availability should be adjusted and balanced to secure the quality and schedule for all project sites.

- (3) The rainy season at Lao PDR is from May to October. For construction planning, the earthworks and substructure works should be scheduled and completed before the rainy season. In order to prevent delay of the Project's implementation schedule, earthwork plan and foundation work plan should be checked and ready for construction in the course, not to delay the works.
- (4) In Lao PDR, there is a rule for construction and detailed descriptions are not included. Therefore, Japanese standards, British standards, or Thai standards etc., should be applied considering the local methods of construction.
- (5) Close monitoring and detailed coordination of schedules is required particularly between the facility construction work and the installation of the equipment.
- (6) All of the Project sites are in the existing school sites, and there are some existing buildings, such as classroom buildings, libraries, and dormitories etc. In consideration of the surrounding environment during construction, construction methods to minimize noise pollution and air pollution should be adopted.
- (7) Each school has a road with width of 8 m or more, which can be used as an access road to the construction site. As staff and students use the road within the school site, measures to secure protection and safe passage are needed during the construction. Safety measures to secure

protection against construction vehicles which carry building materials are required. Also, damage to the existing road should be prevented.

2-2-4-3 Scope of Works

The responsibilities of the Japanese side and the Government of Lao PDR for the implementation of Japan's Grant Aid Program are shown in the table below.

Table 2-2-16 Extent of Works

Japanese Side	Lao PDR Side
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Building Works: Structural works, finishing works, furniture, etc. (2) Electrical Works: Power trunk facilities, lighting, power outlets, etc. (3) Utilities and Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Water Supply: Providing water tanks, pumps and related internal piping work b) Sewerage system including piping works up to the connection manhole c) Sewage treatment plant d) Electrical supply and transformer system, cabling work from main switchgear panel to the facilities. e) Mechanical ventilation system (4) Exterior Work: Road, sidewalks and parking lots within the site (5) Equipment: Equipment for education training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Site Preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ground preparation works: - Site preparation (such as demolishing existing facilities, and felling trees, etc. - leveling of the site b) Providing temporary power and water supply for the construction c) Relocation of existing electricity cable and water pipes in the Project site. d) Secure an access road for construction and school activity (2) External Works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) - Installation of fences around the Site b) - Landscaping, planting, etc in the Site (3) Utilities and Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Water Supply - Providing additional water supply lines b) Waste Drainage - Providing lines connecting point to the existing sewage line c) Electrical Work - Providing electrical cables to the new building. (4) General Furniture not included in the portion by the Japanese side (5) Other Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Procedures of the permission and approval to Lao PDR Government b) Building permission application procedures, all service line connection application procedures, duty free procedures and customs clearance procedures (6) Commission to A/P Expenses for the maintenance, administration, and management (7) Tax exemption and necessary preferential treatment for the construction staff from Japan or a third country (8) Smooth entry, re-entry and departure from Lao PDR for the Japanese technical staff (9) All the expenses, other than those to be borne by Japan's Grant Aid within the scope of the Project

2-2-4-4 Consultant Supervision

(1) Basic Policy

In this Project, it is required to supervise the five project sites at the same time. In order to secure the quality supervision, in addition to the consultant supervisor (a professional in the field of architecture), who is assigned at the sites during the construction period to coordinate the architectural, mechanical and electrical works, an architect will be dispatched to support when the supervisory work gets complicated for one person. Also, technical engineers are dispatched to supervise the important stages of structural, electrical and mechanical works, etc. A project manager is dispatched to supervise and inspect during important stages such as beginning of construction, the structure works, the completion and final inspection.

Table 2-2-17 Plan of Personnel Necessary for Supervision

Supervisor	Period (Month)
Supervisor (Architecture)	12.0
Project Manager	Approx. 2.0
Building construction (Architectural engineers)	Approx. 5.0
Building construction (Structural engineers)	Approx. 1.0
Building construction (Electrical and Mechanical engineers)	Approx. 2.5

The supervision works includes control of construction schedule considering construction method, the number of laborers and procurement of construction materials and equipment. At the same time, quality of materials and construction work, control of construction cost and security for workers is considered. If the construction work being carried out by the Lao side is found to be delayed, the consultant may urge acceleration of the construction work as needed to catch up to the work schedule..

Furthermore, a suitable construction schedule will be planned in consideration of the condition of construction and procurement as mentioned in 2-4-2.

(2) Contents of consultant assignment in Lao PDR and Japan

The scope of the works for the supervisor assigned to the Project site is to check and approve the construction plans and drawings, management of the construction schedule regarding building construction and procurement and installation of equipment.

The scope of the works for the supervisory in Japan is quality control for building construction and design through reports by the supervisor at the Project site, reporting of progress of the construction work to JICA, and inspection of equipment procured in Japan from factories before shipping.

(3) Issuance of Certificates

The certificates on export of construction materials and equipment, payment for construction, practical completion and completion of warranty period, etc. are issued by the Consultant.

(4) Submission of Reports, etc.

Works related to reporting include checking and approving monthly progress reports, completed documents and photos of works from the contractor and submitting to the Government of Lao PDR and JICA.

The completion report shall be prepared and submitted to JICA, in accordance with the Grant Aid program guidelines.

2-2-4-5 Quality Control Plan

The Detailed Design Drawings shall be developed based on the studies analyzing actual circumstances in Lao PDR, maintenance cost, use of local materials and local construction methods. The specification should comply with Lao's construction standards, Japanese Regulations such as Japanese Architectural Standard Specification (JASS), British Standards (BS) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) to ensure the quality of building materials, utilities and equipment and quality assurance of the construction works.

The construction plan, implementation schedule and shop-drawings which are to be submitted by the contractor during the construction period shall be examined and approved by the consultant.

The Consultant shall examine the implementation plan submitted by the Contractor prior to the commencement of each stage of the works, and approve it if the construction materials and the execution methods conform to the Specification. The Consultant should inspect necessary portions of work based on the implementation plan and Specification.

Periodic and surprise inspections of the materials or the execution of work are essential. The manufacturers' warranty on the products is not sufficient to keep the quality required in the specifications which comply to Codes and Regulations related to developed nations mentioned above.

It is most important to manage and coordinate the work schedule and adjusting works as necessary in order to achieve smooth operation with works executed by the Government of Lao PDR is necessary in due course.

A. Items to be inspected for concrete material

Material	Item to be inspected	Method of inspection
Cement Sand/ Gravel/ Crushed Stone	Hydration Heat	Dissolution Heat
	Grading	Sieve analysis
	Absolute dry specific gravity	Specific gravity & ratio of water absorption
Water	Alkali aggregate reaction	Alkali aggregate reaction test
	Organic impurities	Quality test of water

B. Items to be inspected for the mixing test

Item to be inspected	Method of inspection
Estimate test for structural concrete	Compression test machine
Slump	Slump cone
Concrete humidity	Hygrometer
Air content	Manometer
Chloride volume	Measuring instrument for salt

C. Items to be inspected for the concrete placing

Item to be inspected	Method of inspection
Time from mixing to completion of concrete placing	Check time of completion of concrete placing (one hr. or less)
Slump	Slump cone
Concrete humidity	Hygrometer
Air content	Manometer
Chloride volume	Measuring instrument for salt

D. Items to be inspected in the progress schedule (Inspection for the accuracy of concrete placing)

Item to be inspected	Method of inspection
Estimate test for structural concrete	Compression test machine
Accuracy for the openings of door & windows	Measurement
Accuracy for horizontal level of concrete slab	Spirit level & measurement
Status of Finishing	Visual inspection

2-2-4-6 Procurement Plan

(1) Procurement Plan for Building Construction

Local materials shall be used as much as possible and the basic policy shall be to reduce costs and to select materials that will have the best quality and lowest maintenance costs.

The procurement places of major construction materials are shown in the following Table 2-2-18. Construction materials which can be produced and procured in Lao PDR have increased year by year. Most of the construction materials can be obtained in Vientiane, if it includes like materials imported from Thailand. For the purpose of cost reduction, utilization of local product materials, procurement from local suppliers, and engaging and expediting local contractors are essential. On the other hand, it is also required to secure good quality assurance by controlling technical aspects of work in the specifications to show certain grade and level of quality. Procurement plan will be carefully considered in balance with third country procurement and local procurement.

Table 2-2-18 Procurement of Construction Materials

Name of material	Locally Produced	From Japan	From Third Country	Remarks
Construction materials				
Sand/Gravel	○			
Cement	○		(○)	
Bricks	○			
Form / Timber	○			
Re-bar	○		(○)	
Steel frames	○		(○)	
Wood Fittings, Metal Fittings			○	
Glass			○	
Waterproof Agent	○			
Plywood Sheeting	○			
Tiles			○	
Finishing materials			○	
Paint	○		(○)	
Roof materials	○*1		○*2	*1:Luanprabang - Clay tile *2:Asbestos-free fiber reinforced cement
Miscellaneous Hardware	○		○	
Water Protection Panel		○	(○)	Ban on import
Equipment				
Distribution Panel Board			○	
Lighting Appliances			○	
Electric Cable/Conduit			○	
Wiring Equipment			○	
PVC pipes			○	
Sanitary Fixtures			○	
Pipes / Valves			○	
Fan			○	

Table 2-2-19 Procurement of Construction Equipment

Name of equipment	Locally Produced	From Japan	From Third Country	Remarks
Backhoe	○			
Bulldozer	○			
Dump truck	○			
Vibrating roller	○			
Tamper/Compactor	○			
Water pump	○			
Re-bar bender	○			
Concrete pump truck	○			
Welding machine	○			
Truck crane (25t)	○			
Generator (50KVA)	○			
Temporary scaffolding (wood)	○			

(2) Transportation Plan

Most of the third country procurement will come from Thailand if transportation route, schedule, quality of materials and so on are considered. There are some possibilities that price of materials from China may be cheaper than the others. It is most important to define the quality of materials which should be established in the specification for selection.

As for the procurement from Japan or third countries, most of them will be transported by land from the Bangkok, Thailand. It takes approximately one week for transportation in Thailand, one week for custom clearance is anticipated. Though required dates for domestic transportation to each site in Laos depends on the site location, transportation time should be taken into consideration when the procurement plan is prepared.

1) Procurement from Japan:

The route via Bangkok should be considered, and it will take approximately two months in total. Transportation from Tokyo to Bangkok will be carried by ocean freight, and from Bangkok to Lao PDR will be by land carriage.

To Oudomxay PHS and Luangprabang PHS in the North, materials will be transported via Vientiane, and land transportation from Vientiane to both sites.

To Khammuane PHS, Savannakhet PHS and Champasak PHS, materials from Thailand will be transported via Champasak or directly imported to each town from Thailand.

2) Procurement from third countries:

Most of the materials will be procured in Bangkok. Generally, above mentioned routes will be taken and it is estimated to take two weeks in total.

3) Procedure of Tax Exemption

Customs on materials to be imported from third countries or Japan are exempt, if the necessary, procedures should be taken in advance.

In Thailand, transportation should be implemented by a licensed Thai agent for export to Lao PDR. Before import to Lao side, the materials should be examined at the bonded warehouse, and after the entry procedure, it will be transported to each site by the Lao agent.

Time required for transportation of imported material will include the total time for transportation by sea and by land, the time for custom clearance procedure and the time for land transportation in Lao.

2-2-4-7 Implementation Schedule

The tentative implementation schedule for the Project is shown in Table 2-2-20.

Table 2-2-20 General Project Schedule

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Detailed Design	E/N Consultant Agreement																			
	Detailed Design		Detailed Design			Approved by Lao side		Tender and Evaluation												
Construction Execution								Site Preparation	Earthwork Foundation	Superstructure Work	Roof Work	Finishing Work	Mechanical Work	External Work	Inspection					
								Site Preparation	Reinforcement of Foundation	Sub-division	Superstructure Work	Roof Work	Finishing Work	Inspection						
								Preparation Work	Superstructure Work	Roof Work	Finishing Work	Inspection								

The influence of the rainy season to the earthwork, foundation work and superstructure work have been taken into consideration in planning the schedule.

2-3 Obligations of Recipient Country

It has been agreed by the Lao side that the Lao side will prepare the necessary budget and carry out the following scope of works, when the Project is implemented,

2-3-1 Procedural Items of the Lao side

(1) Tax Exemption

- Under the Grant Aid Scheme, the equipment and materials purchased for the Project shall be tax free.
- Based on the contract that was certified, the equipment and service provided, and the Japanese who are involved in this project shall be exempt from custom tariff, domestic tax and other financial taxes.

(2) Assistance with Entry Permit and Visa

- Based on the certified contract, legal assistance shall be provided in regard to entry permit and visa to Lao PDR shall be given to the Japanese staff who will be involved in this project.

2-3-2 Portions by the Lao Side

Responsibilities by the Lao side in addition to ‘Table 2-2-16 Extent of works’:

(1) Before Implementation

- Clearing the site, such as demolishing existing facilities, felling trees, and leveling the site before the construction commencement.
- Relocating the existing inner path and gate, and replacement of approach road as the access road for the construction, if necessary.
- Removing and relocating the existing water pipes and electrical wires within the site.
- Providing temporary power and water supply for the construction.

(2) During Implementation

- Installation of security fences around the Site
- Landscaping and planting, etc. in the Site
- To purchase and install office furniture and curtains etc. for the new building.
- To construct cabling or piping work from main feeder wiring, water supply and telephone line, etc. to the Site.
- To issue permissions and licenses, etc. necessary for the implementation of the Project, without delay, in due course.

(3) After Implementation

- Securing the expense for the operation and maintenance of the facility.

2-3-3 Site preparation Work Required for Each School

Among the above mentioned Lao side works, the items shown in the following table are the site preparation works and the utility works required to be done before the commencement of the construction. The budget has to be prepared by Lao side, as MOH's budget or Provincial Health Office (PHO)'s budget. In terms of the Oudomxay and Khammuane PHSs, the budget for these works will be prepared by respective PHO in coordination with MOH. In order to implement the construction work on schedule, the Lao side must complete their scope of works on schedule and coordinate their works with the Japanese side.

Table 2-3-1 Site Preparation Works and Utility Works by Lao PDR Side

School	Items	Contents
Oudomxay PHS	Utility Work	a) Installation of the new electric cable from the existing transformer up to the receiving panel for the new building. b) Installation of the new water supply pipe from the existing main feeder to the new site.
Luangprabang PHS	Site Preparation	a) Site preparation including leveling work. b) Relocation of the existing water supply pipe of the Project site to suitable location. c) Preparation of temporary classrooms and demonstration room for the period of renovation.
	Utility Work	a) Installation of new electric cable and a meter for the new building and replace the cable for the classroom building to be renovated. b) Installation of new water supply pipe and a meter for the new building.
Khammuane PHS	Site Preparation	a) Relocation of electric cable in the Project site to suitable location. b) Relocation of telephone line in the Project site to suitable location. c) Preparation of temporary classrooms for the period of renovation.
	Utility Work	a) Installation of new electric cable and a meter for the new building. b) Installation of new water supply pipe and a meter to the school site from the main feeder. c) Installation of 2 drainage lines from the school site to the public drainage line.
Savannakhet PHS	Site Preparation	a) Demolition of the old auditorium building and removal of the arm tank. b) Preparation of temporary demonstration room for the period of renovation work.
	Utility Work	a) Installation of new electric cable and a meter from the existing line along the Mekong River to the new building. b) Replacement of the new water pipe and a meter from the main feeder to the school site(In order to increase capacity). c) Installation of one drainage line from the site to the public drainage line.
Champasak PHS	Site Preparation	a) Preparation of temporary buildings (classrooms, demonstration room and dormitories) for the renovation period.
	Utility Work	a) Installation of the additional electric cable to the school.(In order to increase capacity) b) Installation of 4 drainage lines from the school site to the public drainage line.

2-4 Project Operation Plan

2-4-1 Organizational Setting for the Project Implementation

(1) Overview

In this project, the responsible agency is the Ministry of Health (MOH). In the Ministry, Department of Organization and Personnel (DOP) is a chief responsible department. The implementing agency is targeted schools, namely, Oudomxay PHS, Luangprabang PHS, Khammuane PHS, Savannakhet PHS, Champasak PHS, and CHT (Figure 2-4-1).

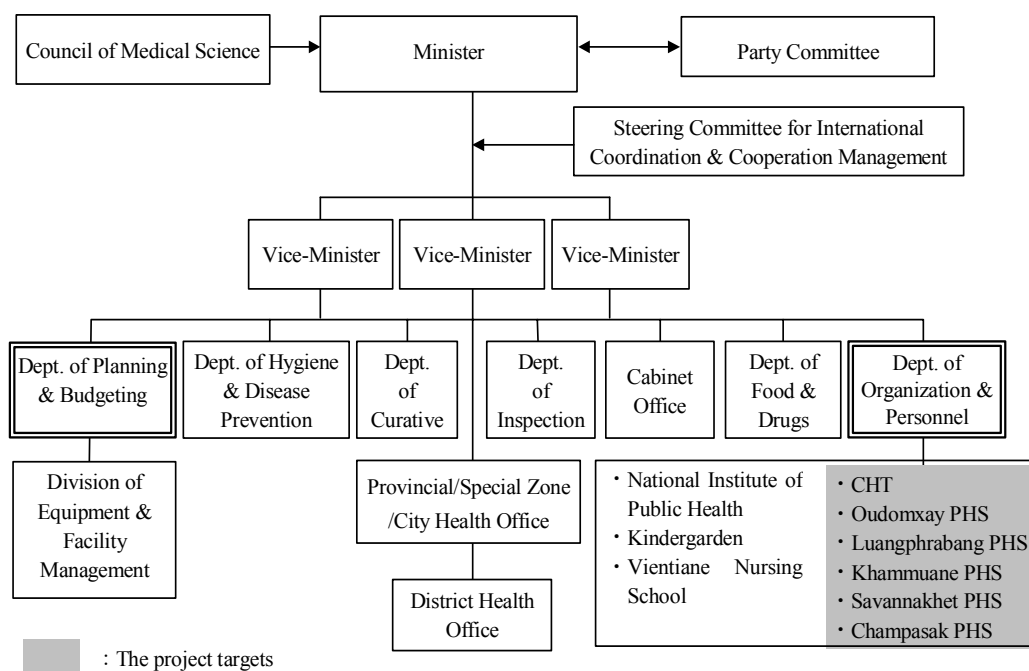


Figure 2-4-1 Organization Structure of MOH

DOP is responsible for formulation and execution of human resource development plan for the health sector, provision of technical and professional supervision for health worker education institutions and personnel management of the Ministry and its affiliated institutions (Figure 2-4-2). Department of Planning and Budgeting (DPB) is in charge of overall planning and budget control for the Ministry. The key planning matters such as human resources development, budget, and foreign assistance should be approved by the Minister through the Ministerial Cabinet. In order to implement the Project, MOH establishes special working team consisting of officials from these relevant departments (Table 2-4-1). The working team is examining all important issues for the Project implementation.

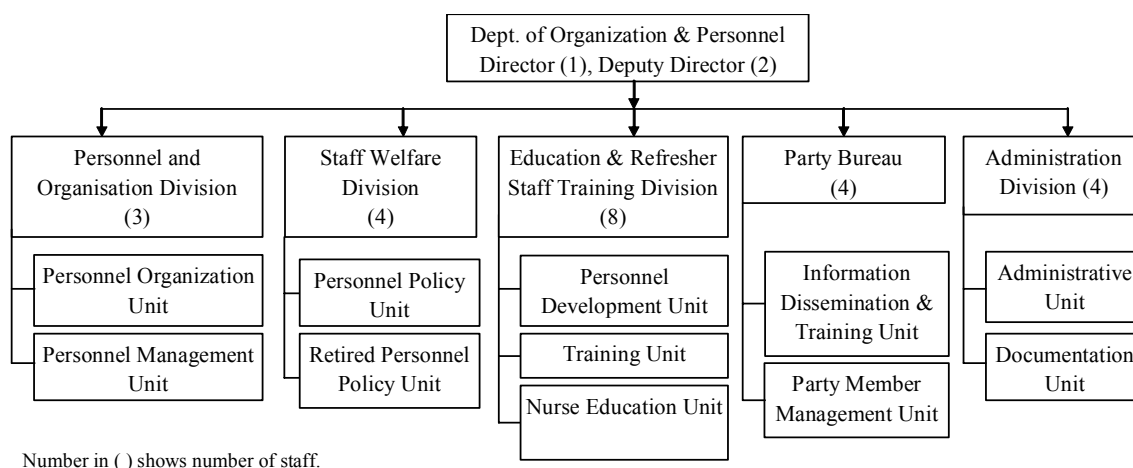


Figure 2-4-2 Organizational Structure of DOP

Table 2-4-1 Member List of the Project Working Team

	Name	Position and Department
Chairperson	Ms. Chanthanom Manodham	Chief of Cabinet
Secretary	Ms. Chanpeng Viravong	Director, DOP
Member	Dr. Phouthone Vangkonevilay	Deputy Director, DOP
	Dr. Sthaphone	Deputy Chief, Division of Education & Refresher Staff Training, DOP
	Dr. Khamphong Phommachauh	Cabinet
	Dr. Khamphet	Deputy Director, DPB
	Mr. Bounsathien Phimmasenh	Deputy Chief, Division of Equipment & Facility Management

(2) Project Executing Agency

The CHT, located at Capital City of Vientiane, is the only institution educating middle-level paramedical professionals in Lao PDR. It has educated nurse, physical therapist, laboratory assistant, hygiene inspector, and assistant pharmacist. PHSs are located at provincial towns of Oudomxay, Luangprabang, Khammuane, Savannakhet, and Champasak. These five schools are the only institutions to provide health worker education at provinces.

2-4-2 Situation of School Operation and Management

2-4-2-1 Overview of Education and Training Courses

At present, Oudomxay PHS offers a 3-year PHC worker education course, Luangprabang PHS offers the PHC worker course and a 2-year low-level nurse education course, and the other 3 PHSs (Khammuane, Savannakhet and Champasak) offer the nurse education course.

At 4 PHSs except for Oudomxay, the 2-year nurse course was replaced with the 2.5-year course from October 2003. The students completing this 2.5 year course will qualify as middle-level nurses. PHC worker education course will open at Khammuane and Savannakhet PHSs within the

year 2003/04. Every school (except for Oudomxay) has offered short-term training courses for low-level nurses. Although schools have strong intention to conduct the same course constantly, it requires budget support from MOH or foreign donors (Appendix-10).

Regarding nurse education, the CHT had offered 3-year middle-level nurse education course until 2001. The course has been suspended after 2-year and 4-month bachelor nurse education course, targeting existing middle-level nurse, had started in 2002. On the occasion that middle-level nurse education is integrated into 2.5-year system, the CHT starts the new 2.5-year course from October 2003 as well as PHSs. The bachelor nurse course is also continued.

2-4-2-2 Organization Structure and Staffing

Five PHSs have similar organization structure. Every school has administrative division and education division, and director and deputy director(s) are appointed (Appendix-11). Except for recently opened Oudomxay PHS, every school has more than 20 staff (Table 2-4-3). Characteristics of each school are summarized as follows.

- Oudomxay PHS, which opened in 2002, has only 7 staff. It consists of 3 divisions: Education Division responsible for curriculum and teaching material development, forming a teaching plan, managing laboratory and library, Student Affaires Division for supervision of student activity and living and management of student record, and Administrative Division.
- Different from other schools, Luangprabang PHS has only one deputy director. It consists of 3 divisions: General Education Division in charge of general subjects and basic professional subjects, Nurse Education Division in charge of professional nursing subjects, and Administrative Division.
- Khammuane PHS has 2 divisions responsible for academic matters: Education Division in charge of pre-service training (namely, nurse education course at present) and Training Division for in-service training. Since there is no in-service training course provided regularly, no staff is posted in Training Division. When a training course is opened, some of staff is assigned from Education Division.
- Structure of Savannakhet PHS is similar to that of Khammuane. There are Nurse Education Division in charge of pre-service education and Training Division for in-service training. There is only one staff in Training Division since the course is only offered occasionally.
- Champasak PHS simply has 2 divisions: Education Division and Administrative Division.

Every school has staffs who work for both school administration and teaching. In Oudomxay PHS, all staff is engaged in both tasks. 40% in Khammuane PHS and 30% in Savannakhet and Champasak are engaged in administrative works. In case of Luangprabang, only one teacher is working for school administration.

Table 2-4-3 Staff of each PHS

School	Total No. of Staff	Detail	
		Teacher (those working for administration as well)	Administrative Staff
Oudomxay PHS	7	7 (7)	0
Luangprabang PHS	29	23 (1)	6
Khammuane PHS	25	17 (7)	8
Savannakhet PHS	25	18 (5)	7
Champasak PHS	24	19 (6)	5

Organization of the CHT is divided mainly into 2 parts: administrative section and education section. The former part is divided into 3 divisions: Organization Division supervised by director, Financial Division and Administrative Division supervised by 2 deputy directors. The latter part consists of divisions by subjects such as nursing, pharmacy, hygiene, physical therapy and laboratory, and one division in charge of educational affairs of whole school. These 6 divisions are under the supervision of other deputy director (Appendix-11). There are 71 staff in total comprised of 50 teachers and 21 administrative staff.

Nursing Division of the CHT has 13 teachers (Appendix-11). Chief and 2 deputy chief of the Division acquired master degree of nursing and nursing education in Thailand and have rich training experience abroad as well. Among other teachers, there exist 1 bachelor nurse and 8 middle-level nurses. Six out of 8 middle-level nurses are now studying at bachelor nurse education course in the CHT.

2-4-2-3 Teaching Environment

(1) Teaching Staff and Their Qualification

Luangprabang, Khammuane, Savannakhet and Champasak PHSs have educated low-level nurse for about 10 years, so they have sufficient number of teachers. Oudomxay PHS, on the contrary, doesn't have enough teachers yet because it just started PHC course since January 2003 (Table 2-4-4).

All teachers in Luangprabang, Khammuane and Savannakhet PHSs have middle-level or higher qualification. Luangprabang, Savannakhet and Champasak PHSs have one bachelor nurse for each who acquired the degree in Thailand.

Compared the ratio of nurse teachers (bachelor, middle- and low-level) to doctor teachers (with university graduate or higher level and medical assistant), 10:11 for Luangprabang, 8:9 for Savannakhet and 8:10 for Champasak. High share of doctor teachers is attributed to the history of these 3 schools which have been originated from medical assistant schools. In case of Khammuane, former provincial nursing school, nurse teachers are dominant. The ratio of doctor to teachers is 14:3.

With regard to clinical experience, most teachers in all schools have experience to work for provincial hospitals. Except for a few teachers with only several months' clinical experience, most of them had worked 3 – 10 years at provincial hospitals. Some veteran teachers also have experience of working for district hospitals or both provincial and district hospitals.

Table 2-4-4 Qualification and Clinical Experience of Teachers

Level	Qualification	Oudomxay PHS		Luangphrabang PHS		Khammuane PHS		Savannakhet PHS		Champasak PHS		CHT	
		Total	Staff with clinical experience	Total	Staff with clinical experience	Total	Staff with clinical experience	Total	Staff with clinical experience	Total	Staff with clinical experience	Total	Staff with clinical experience
Postgraduate or Higher	Doctor (Obstetrician)									1	1		
	Doctor (Public Health)			1				1	1	1			
	Master Nurse											3	
High	Doctor			4		1	1	4	3	4	1		
	Bachelor Nurse			1				1	1	1	1	1	1
	Others			2 **									
Middle	Medical Assistant	2	2	6		2	1	4	3	4	1		
	Nurse	2	2	9		13	11	7	6	7	1	9	3
	Others	1 *	1					1		1 ***			
Low	Nurse	2				1							
	Others												
Grand Total		7	5	23	0	17	13	18	14	19	5	13	4

Note: * Hygiene Inspector

** Medical Assistants who acquire bachelor degree in English

*** Major in politics

(2) In-service Training Opportunities for Teachers

Regarding in-service training for teachers, basically, each school makes their own request and includes it to into annual budget plan. After scrutinizing plans from all the ministry and affiliated institutions, MOH will allocate budget and training opportunities for each department and institution. In case that there is direct assistance from foreign donor to a certain school, training opportunities will be provided as a part of the donor project for the school staff.

Recent achievement of training participation of PHS teachers is summarized in Appendix- 23. Since the bachelor nurse course was established in CHT, most of schools have sent their teaching staff to join that course. From now, each school will be given the opportunity to send one

middle-level nurse teacher per year to the bachelor nurse course, so level of nurse teachers will be gradually upgraded in every school.

Types of training other than the bachelor course are diverse from each school. In general, all schools are keen to brush up English ability of their teachers. Luangprabang PHS, for example, is sending their doctor teachers to University or Teacher's College to enable them to teach for English training course which the school plans to offer to existing health workers. Champasak PHS is quite active in encouraging the teaching staff to improve their skills. Since the budget from MOH is not enough to cover all the cost for English training, for instance, teachers bear a half of cost by themselves to join evening class of Teacher's College. They also ask the vocational school in Pakse to allow them to participate in the general pedagogy course which is basically prepared for the vocational school teachers.

(3) Instructors invited from Outside Organizations

All PHSs are inviting instructors from outside to teach the subjects which school staff cannot cover. Table 2-4-5 briefly explains its actual situations.

All schools rely on outside instructors to teach pharmacology, microbiology and parasitology due to the fact that there are no teaching staff qualified as pharmacist and laboratory specialist in school. The instructors are mainly invited from provincial hospitals. Even in the nursing subjects, if they relate to some specific fields such as dentistry, ophthalmology and obstetrics and gynaecology, schools often invite chief doctor and nurse of the word in provincial hospital to teach students. Provincial Health Offices also help schools to send staff as instructors especially from hygiene and prevention division and food and drug division.

With reference to general subjects, dependency on outside instructors is also high. For PHC worker course in Oudomxay and Luangprabang PHSs, instructors are invited from high schools, because those PHC worker course students have not completed senior high school. In case of nurse education course, outside instructors mainly come from Provincial Education Office or tertiary education institutions such as teacher's college located in provincial capitals.

Table 2-4-5 Visiting Instructors by their Origin and Subject in Charge

School	Oudomxay PHS	Luangphrabang PHS		Khammuane PHS	Savannakhet PHS		Champasak PHS	CHT Nursing Section	Total by origin of instructor	Major Subject	
	Course	PHC	Nurse	PHC	Nurse	Nurse	PHC	Nurse			
Origin of outside instructor											
Provincial Hospital	11	6		13	6			8	44	Pharmacology, Microbiology & Parasitology, Anatomy & Physiology, Special fields (e.g. Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, Ear/Nose/Throat)	
Mahosoth Hospital								3	3	Phycology, Internal Medicine, Surgery, Ear/Nose/Throat	
MCH Center								1	1	Obstetrics and Gynecology	
Tuberculosis Center								1	1	Infectious Disease	
Dermatitis Center								1	1	Dermatology	
Epidemiology Center								1	1	Epidemiology	
Ophthalmology Center								1	1	Pathology, Ophthalmology	
Provincial Health Office	10		8	3	2	3		3	29	Community health, Public health, Physiology, Pharmacology, Microbiology & Parasitology	
District Health Office & Hospital		1			1				2	Community health	
Senior High School	5		3	2					10	Mathematics, Chemistry, English, Lao language	
Political College	1		1	1				3	6	Politics & Social Science	
Teacher's College			3						3	Physics, Chemistry, Psychology	
Ministry of Information and Culture								1	1	Politics & Social Science	
Provincial Governor's Office					1				1	Politics & Social Science	
Provincial Education Office					4	3			7	Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics	
Others	1				2	2		3	1	9	English, Politics & Social Science
Total by School	28		22	19		24		17	10		

2-4-3 Operation and Maintenance for Facilities and Equipment

2-4-3-1 Operation and Maintenance Plan for Facilities

As for the daily maintenance of the facilities, each PHS is responsible and the staff and student of school conduct the necessary maintenance work by themselves or ask outside company, if special knowledge and skill are necessary. Since there is a great deal of differences among schools regarding the status of facility maintenance, the establishment of system for Operation and Maintenance including the cleaning by students has been proposed to schools.

Facilities within the MOH are managed by “Health Property Management and Construction Unit” under the Department of Planning and Budgeting. The Office which is staffed with eight personnel including one architect, and three civil engineers gives technical supports regarding new facility construction and large-scale renovation at the stages of design and tender. For the target schools it is possible to get technical advice and support from them.

The budget for Operation and Maintenance is far below sufficient and schools try to cover those expenses by collecting money from students and their parents. MOH plans to promote, among schools, the exchange of better ideas and their experiences regarding method of school management, method of working out the maintenance fee and so on.

2-4-3-2 The System and Management for Maintenance and Repair

(1) Maintenance and Repair at Schools

In general when equipment breaks down, a person in charge of the equipment will report to the principal and the principal will decide whether to request Provincial Health Office's funds for repair; however, in many of the cases the equipment is left unrepaired because it is not clear who is in charge of the equipment and/or the management turns down the requests for repair.

Although regular or periodical maintenance checks are not conducted, there are cases where repairs have been made. For instance, at a certain PHS the repair of copying machines was requested and paid for repair services to a sales/service agent several times since 1996.

The costs are considerable to transport a large-scale and/or heavy equipment such as copying machine to a service company in Vientiane. To repair electronic equipment such as audio/visual equipment and teaching material producing equipment, it is often less expensive and geographically convenient with easy access to obtain spare parts to have them repaired at companies in Thailand, particularly in southern areas where Khammuane, Savannakhet and Champasak PHSs are located.

Very few medical equipment are produced in Laos and they are usually imported from other countries. There are a few agents representing medical equipment manufacturers in Vientiane. In regards to A/V equipment and office equipment there are a number of Japanese manufacturers' agents in Vientiane; however, in most cases maintenance as well as procurement of consumables and spare parts is done in neighboring Thailand.

(2) Medical Equipment Service Center (MES)

Medical Products Supply Center: MPSC which comes under Department of Food & Drug of the Ministry of Health handles the procurement of drugs and expendables, maintenance and repair of equipment and training of maintenance personnel. As the following organization chart shows, it is divided into four departments and one of the departments of Medical Equipment Repairing Unit, MES (Medical Equipment Service) is responsible for maintenance and repair and training of technical personnel.

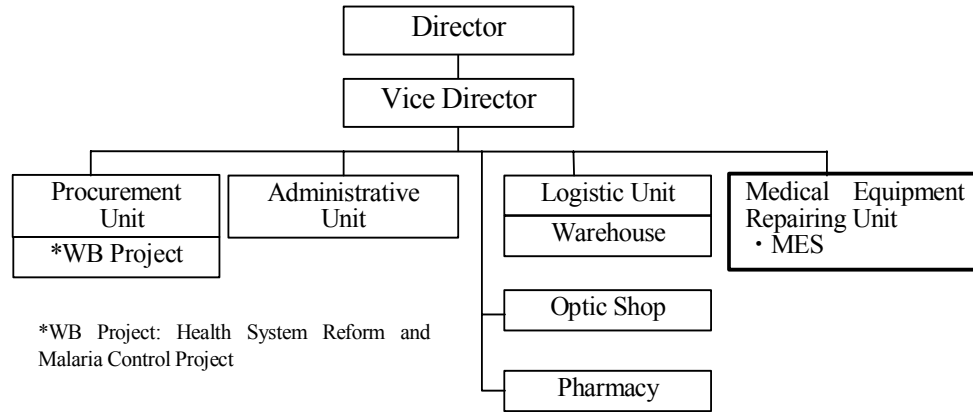


Figure 2-4-6 Organization of Medical Products Supply Center

Regarding equipment repair at MES, priority is given to the health sector which includes central, provincial, and district hospitals. However, if requested, services are provided to other sectors besides health sector and regardless of private or public hospitals. The cost for repair varies depending on the degree of repair and time needed, but it is between 20,000 Kip and 300,000 Kip in addition to the cost for spare parts.

Training service engineers/technicians is conducted for selected engineers from central and provincial hospitals, but in the future it is scheduled to be conducted for engineers from district hospital level. Such training usually is conducted for two to three months and the cost for training in 2002 was 400,000 KIP (including cost for teaching materials, tools and gratuity for instructors), which was provided by donors.

The number of repair at MES has been decreasing year by year because hospitals do not have the budget for repairs and cannot pay for them and it is difficult for MES itself to obtain the budget to make visits to provinces. Medical facilities have equipment repaired by individuals or at near-by repair shops, but sometimes they have them repaired in neighboring Thailand as it is cheaper. But in reality it is often the case that the equipment is left unrepaired once it breaks down.

2-4-4 Financial Situation

2-4-4-1 Ministry of Health

After reaching a peak of 4-5% in mid-80s, percentage of health sector budget out of national budget had decreased to less than 2% at Asian Economic Crisis, and then recovered to 5.5% in 2001/02. Recent percentage of health sector budget out of GDP accounts for 1.3%.

Table 2-4-7 Budget of MOH and Provincial Health Offices

[Kips]

	Past Record					
	2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003	
	Amount		Amount		Amount	
MOH (Central)						
I. Staff Salary & Welfare	6,105,280,000	24.39%	6,570,000,000	25.01%	8,000,000,000	31.79%
II. Administration Cost	3,812,200,000	15.23%	4,000,000,000	15.23%	3,927,000,000	15.61%
IV. Technical & Scientific Subsidy	1,312,620,000	5.24%	1,195,000,000	4.55%	1,235,000,000	4.91%
VI. Capital Investment	13,800,000,000	55.13%	14,500,000,000	55.21%	12,000,000,000	47.69%
Total	25,030,100,000	100.00%	26,265,000,000	100.00%	25,162,000,000	100.00%
Provincial Health Office (18 Province)						
I. Staff Salary & Welfare	16,916,620,000	47.97%	23,335,210,000	46.73%	22,653,159,000	44.19%
II. Administration Cost	5,501,310,000	15.60%	6,840,523,000	13.70%	6,594,664,000	12.86%
IV. Technical & Scientific Subsidy	3,767,796,000	10.68%	3,890,959,000	7.79%	4,431,969,000	8.65%
VI. Capital Investment	9,079,564,000	25.75%	15,866,770,000	31.78%	17,580,739,000	34.30%
Total	35,265,290,000	100.00%	49,933,462,000	100.00%	51,260,531,000	100.00%
	Future Plan					
	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Amount		Amount		Amount	
MOH (Central)						
I. Staff Salary & Welfare	12,103,114,680	48.56%	13,918,581,882	50.17%	12,167,000,000	42.29%
II. Administration Cost	5,045,556,000	20.24%	5,193,457,500	18.72%	5,972,476,125	20.76%
IV. Technical & Scientific Subsidy	2,176,359,000	8.73%	1,633,287,500	5.89%	1,878,280,625	6.53%
VI. Capital Investment	5,600,000,000	22.47%	7,000,000,000	25.23%	8,750,000,000	30.42%
Total	24,925,029,680	100.00%	27,745,326,882	100.00%	28,767,756,750	100.00%
Provincial Health Office (18 Province)						
I. Staff Salary & Welfare	29,843,171,000	27.35%				
II. Administration Cost	15,090,314,000	13.83%				
IV. Technical & Scientific Subsidy	9,164,452,000	8.40%				
VI. Capital Investment	55,012,782,000	50.42%				
Total	109,110,719,000	100.00%	119,009,675,000		136,861,126,000	

* 1US\$= 10,480 Kip (at the end of September)

Table 2-4-7 shows budget plan and achievement of MOH and Provincial Health Offices. As progress of decentralization, budget from central government to provinces is directly provided from Ministry of Finance to provincial governments. Therefore, budgets of health offices and facilities at provincial level and below, namely, provincial health office and hospital, district health office and hospital, and health centres are all included in provincial budget.

Examined achievement of past 3 years, budgets of provincial health offices have grown steadily whereas that of MOH has stagnated. However, according to the plan from 2003/04 onward, budget of MOH will be expected to increase. The plan also indicates that investment budget, which had shared about 50% or more out of total budget, will decrease, and instead, staff salaries and welfare and administration budget will increase. This is the government budgetary policy toward all ministries: reducing new investment and spending fair amount of money to improve working condition of government staff and operation and management of existing facilities.

Budgets of the target schools depend on two sources: MOH for Luangprabang, Savannakhet and Champasak PHS and the CHT, and respective provincial government for Oudomxay and

Khammuane PHS. This difference stems from the customary practice of budget demarcation between central and provincial governments. In the past, central government bore the budgets of medical assistant schools while each province bore the budget of provincial nursing school. Since the PHSs of Luangprabang, Savannakhet and Champasak are ex-medical assistant schools whilst Oudomxay and Khammuane PHSs are ex-provincial nursing schools, simply the past budgetary system has been succeeded till now.

According to the DPB of MOH, MOH is going to take care of the budgets of all PHSs in future, but when actual implementation starts is still not certain.

2-4-4-2 Present Situation and Plan of Target Schools

Revenue and expenditure of the target schools in the past 3 years and plan for next 3 years is presented in Appendix-12.

Source of revenue is comprised of government fund, admission fee from students and fund from foreign donors. Concerning Oudomxay and Khammuane PHSs, government fund comes from provincial government. When these schools need large investment money for facility construction and equipment purchase, however, they can obtain special fund from MOH. ADB project has already pledged to support for PHC worker course operation in Oudomxay until May 2004 and Luangprabang until April 2003.

Every school collects admission fee from students. The amount varies from school to school: about 50,000 – 150,000 Kip per student a year. The amount of fee is collected more from the students staying in dormitory than students staying outside the school. The school spend this money on kitchen and dormitory equipment, firewood for cooking, and partly on office supplies such as ink and paper. In addition, some schools are making their own efforts to increase their revenue. For instance, Champasak PHS raises contributions from parents of students and Savannakhet PHS collect extra money from students to supplement the cost of community practice.

Total revenue of Oudomxay and Luangprabang PHSs seems to decline significantly due to termination of ADB support after April 2003 onward, but government fund will certainly increase instead. Revenue from student admission fee is expected to increase, too.

Expenditure is itemized as follows:

I . Staff Salaries and Welfare:	Basic salary and technical allowance for staff, remuneration for visiting instructors
II . Administration Cost:	Cost for school administration (e.g. electricity and water charge, office supplies)
III. Technical and Scientific Subsidy:	Allowance for scholarship students, cost for community practice, and benefit for staff (e.g. family allowance, allowance for ceremonial occasions)
IV. Investment:	Investment in school (e.g. construction and renovation of school building, equipment purchase, staff training cost) and implementation cost for training program

Share of each item out of total expenditure differs every year according to the amount of investment cost. Among 3 items except for investment cost, staff salary and welfare accounts for highest percent (53%) followed by technical and scientific subsidy (30%) and administration cost (17%) on the average of the past 3 years. According to the plan of April 2003 onward, expenses of all items are going to increase although the amount of increase is different from school and year.

2-4-4-3 Conclusion

As a whole, budget of MOH will increase from now on and budget allocation to each target school will become larger as well. In addition, it is found that each school is making an effort to sustain its financial basis by diversifying its revenue sources.

Although, facilities constructed or renovated and equipment provided by the Project do not require much running cost than now, it should be emphasized that both MOH and schools should secure the budget as they plan in order to maintain school operation is management sustainably.

2-5 Estimated Project Cost

2-5-1 Estimated Costs for Cooperation Project

This cost estimate is provisional and would be further examined by the Government of Japan for the approval of the Grant. Under the conditions described below, Japan and Lao PDR will share the cost as follows

(1) Conditions of Estimate

- Date of estimate September 2003
- Exchange rate 1US\$ = ¥119.07
- Construction period Twelve (12) months
- Contractor Lump-sum Contract to a Japanese Contractor
- Other The Project shall be implemented according to the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme.

(2) Japan side Share

Target Schools: Building Work – 5 PHSs
 Equipment Work – 5 PHSs and CHT

(Approx. 576 million Yen)

(Total Floor Area: New Construction Approx. 2,268m², Renovation Approx. 2,613m²)

Classification		¥ (million Yen)		
Building Work	Classroom Building	395.5	402.3	450.3
	Furniture	6.8		
Equipment Work			48.0	
Detailed design, Supervision, Technical Guidance				125.9

(3) Lao Side Share

(Approx. 2 million Yen)

Classification	Kips (Million)
(1) Site Preparation Work (such as clearance, leveling, and relocation of pipes and cables etc.)	86.5
(2) External Work	-
(3) Utility Work (water supply, drainage, electricity)	81.0
(4) Furniture	-
(5) Others (preparation of temporary classrooms etc.)	14.5
Total	182.0

(1US\$=10,480Kip: September 2003)

2-5-2 Utility Running Cost for Each School

The Utility Running Costs have been analyzed in order to review the breakdown of budget for each school. The running costs for the proposed facilities are estimated below by assuming demand factors based on the existing conditions: (the exchange rate: 1US\$ = 10,480 Kip)

(1) Electricity Costs

According to the standard rates of the Electricite Des Lao (EDL), electricity costs for the new facilities are estimated as follows:

<Standard Rate of EDL>

Basic Service Rate : 0US\$/kwh month

Standard Rate(Government): 0.09US\$/kwh (867Kip/kwh)--prospect rate for March 2005

Table 2-5-1 Estimation of Annual Electrical Cost

	Standard Rate	Planned Demand	Load Factor	Hour /Day	Day /Mon	Monthly Electrical Cost (US\$)	Annual Electrical Cost (US\$)	Annual Electrical Cost (US\$/Year)
Oudomxay PHS	US\$0.09	17kw	0.3	4	22	40	484.7	→ 500
Luangprabang PHS	US\$0.09	21kw	0.3	4	22	50	598.8	→ 600
Khammuane PHS	US\$0.09	18kw	0.3	4	22	43	513.2	→ 550
Savannakhet PHS	US\$0.09	18kw	0.3	4	22	43	513.2	→ 550
Champasak PHS	US\$0.09	25kw	0.4	6	22	119	1,425.6	→ 1,100

(2) Water Cost

According to the standard rates of the Water Supply Authority (NAMPA), water costs for the new facilities are estimated as follows:

<Water Tariff of NAMPA>

1m³ – 5 m³/month: 0.022 US\$/m³ (219Kip/ m³)

5m³ – 20m³/month: 0.030 US\$/m³ (263Kip/ m³)

20m³ – 50 m³/month: 0.033 US\$/m³ (329Kip/ m³)

Over 50m³/month: 0.04 US\$/m³ (383Kip/ m³)

The contract rate for each new school will be as follows:

Table 2-5-2 Estimation of Annual Water Cost

	Planned Water Demand /Day (m ³ /day)	Planned Water Demand /Month (m ³ /Mon)	Monthly Water Cost(US\$)	Annual Water Cost(US\$)	Annual Water Cost (US\$/Year)
Oudomxay PHS	8	240	9.15	109.8	110
Luangprabang PHS	10	300	11.55	138.6	140
Khammuane PHS	10	300	11.55	138.6	140
Savannakhet PHS	13	390	15.15	181.8	190
Champasak PHS	22	660	25.95	311.4	320

(3) Draft of Running Cost

The operating cost of the buildings proposed to be constructed and renovated by this Project should be scheduled to secure Utility Running Cost for each school shown on the following table.

Table 2-5-3 Running Cost for Each School

	Oudomxay PHS	Luangprabang PHS	Khammuane PHS	Savannakhet PHS	Champasak PHS
(1) Electricity Cost	560	600	550	550	1,100
(2) Water Cost	110	140	140	190	320
Total	610	740	690	740	1,420

(US\$/Year)

CHAPTER 3
PROJECT EVALUATION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 3 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3-1 Project Effect

It is expected that the following direct and in-direct effects and some improvement to current educational environment shown in Table 3-1 herein below are assumed by the implementation of the Project.

(1) Direct effects

- a) The teaching and learning environment in each PHS would be improved through new construction/renovation of classrooms. Floor area for each student would become more appropriate, and indoor environment will be improved by re-arrangement of facilities including doors and windows.
- b) New demonstration room and equipment would make it possible for all students to have nursing practices in one class. Therefore, time period of hands-on practice in school would be increased from 30-60 hours/course (2-year Nurse Course) to 300 hours/course (2.5-year Nurse Course). This would help facilitate students' acquisition in regard to knowledge and skills for nursing.
- c) Procurement of equipment for the CHT will help by strengthen the course in Bachelor of Nursing. It will, consequently, help increase the number of nursing teachers with Bachelors Degree, and it is expected that the quality of education in the PHSs would be improved.
- d) New demonstration room and new equipment for demonstration, practice, and production of teaching materials, will motivate the teachers to improve and develop their teaching method. Thus, it will improve the quality of education.

(2) Indirect effects

- a) Through the implementation of this project, the number of nurses and PHC workers working in the provincial hospitals, district hospitals, and health centres will increase, and the quality of health workers working in these health facilities would be improved. As a result of this project, health service in rural areas, especially primary health care service, will be improved and strengthened.
- b) By improving the libraries, health workers in the area of each PHS will have more opportunities to educate themselves by having useful information in regard to medical/health services.

Table 3-1 Summary of effect and improvement through the Project

Current condition and problems	Input / Assistance by the Project	Output / Effect and/or Improvement
All Target Schools		
All PHSs (except Oudomxay) and CHT have introduced the new 2.5-year nurse course from October 2003. However, the present condition of facilities and equipment of each school varies substantially. It means that there are disparities among the schools in terms of teaching and learning environment.	The Project targets all 5 PHSs and CHT.	Quality of education over the country will be standardized.
Although students don't have their own textbooks, school libraries also don't have appropriate reference books for them. Therefore, lecture notes and printing materials provided by teachers are essential for students to study. Nevertheless, teachers have difficulty to produce proper materials due to lack of necessary equipment.	Proper equipment is provided for teachers to produce teaching materials and present them in classroom.	Teachers will be able to produce and provide appropriate teaching materials for students so that they can study efficiently.
PHSs		
The situation that many students are accommodated in one classroom hinders effective teaching and learning activities.	Number of students is planned as 60 or 50 per class. According to this standard, necessary number of classrooms is figured out to newly construct.	Proper floor space will be provided for each student in classroom (1.40m ² /person) so that teaching and learning environment will be improved.
There is a shortage of classrooms to undertake new 2.5-year middle-level nurse course and PHC worker course.		
Size of demonstration room in school is quite small compared to the number of students and there is a shortage of equipment for practice. As a result, students cannot have sufficient practical training in school.	Demonstration room is equipped with enough space and separate preparation room is provided to store equipment.	Number of equipment and floor space of demonstration room per student will increase. Practice hours spent by students in school will increase: 30-60 hours/course (2-year Nurse Course) → 300 hours/course (2.5-year Nurse Course)
Number of equipment for teaching and practice is not sufficient or existing equipment is too old to use. Therefore, teaching and learning activities both in classroom and demonstration room are not executed adequately.	Proper equipment for teaching and practice is provided.	Use of equipment provided will enable effective teaching and learning both in classroom and demonstration room will become possible.
Present library room is too small for students to read and study. In addition, there is no study space in dormitory.	Library room with adequate space for students to study is provided.	Efficiency of student's private study will be improved.
Classroom buildings and dormitory buildings are messily located in a school site. There is no clear division of environment for studying and living.	Education zone and living zone is clearly separated.	Teaching and learning environment in school will be improved.
College of Health Technology		
Nurses working in hospitals and nurse teachers in school don't have enough knowledge and skill of midwifery because they hadn't learnt midwifery sufficiently in middle-level nurse course.	Most of equipment provided is for Bachelor Nurse Course students to practice in midwifery.	Students in Bachelor Nurse Course will be able to have sufficient practical training in midwifery.
In laboratory, which all sections (including nurse students) in CHT utilize, students cannot have enough practical training.	Equipment such as microscopes is provided for practice in microbiology and parasitology.	Practice in microbiology and parasitology is efficiently executed.

3-2 Recommendations

In order to make the Project lead to expected direct and in-direct effects and optimise these effects, it is recommended that Lao side should take necessary measures as follows.

(1) Strengthening of Nursing Education System :

The Lao side should establish and enhance nursing education system. Principal measures to be undertaken by the Lao side are summarized as follows.

- a) To ensure the quality of students: At present, number of existing students largely exceeds planned number. This factor has caused deterioration in education quality in schools. In order to enhance educational quality by effective use of facilities and equipment provided by the Project, each school should limit intake of students enrolled every year. In addition, entrance examination should be conducted in appropriate and fair manner, to keep the qualified students level.
- b) To ensure quality of education: In order to implement 2.5-year nurse education curriculum in proper and sustainable manner, MOH should deploy competent teachers and provide necessary teaching and learning materials for each school. In addition, it is suggested to clearly define and assess the qualification standards to be a teacher.
- c) To ensure the level of education result: In order to certify the level of nurse education, standardized examination should be implemented uniformly in all PHSs in order to graduate. The students should pass this standardized graduation examination; in order to practice in any health facility in Laos. It is also advisable to introduce a qualifying examination by the government for the nurse licensing in the future.

(2) Strengthening Coordination among PHSs:

At present, each school practices various efforts for school management to allocate limited resources. In order to strengthen capacity of school operation and management, enhancement of coordination among all PHSs should be emphasized while increasing school staff and budget as well as upgrading teaching staff. For example, information sharing and exchange of school management and personal exchange program among PHSs should be considered. In order to materialize such coordination MOH support and CHT initiative are indispensable.

(3) Implementing Regular Follow-up Survey of Graduates:

Currently, neither PHSs nor CHT conducts follow-up survey of the graduates. There are no data to know which health facilities graduates are working for, employment status (e.g. full-time, part-time, volunteer), and what kind of job they are engaged in if they are not in the health sector. In order to improve the quality of health service in Lao PDR, it is very essential that the graduates work for health sectors and use their professional skill and knowledge. Therefore, it is strongly suggested that MOH will establish the system and instruct all schools to enable them to conduct regular follow-up surveys of their graduate.

(4) Establishing Incentive System to Encourage Health Workers to Work in Remote Areas

In general, health workers are reluctant to work in health facilities in rural areas, especially in health centres in remote areas. As a result, shortage of health worker are prevalent in district hospitals and health centres. In order to obtain sufficient health workers, MOH should establish incentive system to encourage health workers to work in rural areas. For instance, provision of an remote area allowance, improvement of housing conditions, and favourable consideration in future promotions for those who go to work in remote areas, should be taken into consideration.

(5) Increasing Opportunities of In-Service Training for Health Workers Serving in the Provinces:

Most health workers in provinces, especially in district hospitals and health centres, are nurses. Due to frequent changes of nurse education system, their professional education period ranges from a few months to 3 years. Consequently, their quality of service significantly varies, although in-service training programmes have been implemented occasionally by MOH, and with assistance of donor agencies and international NGOs. It is strongly recommended that MOH will prepare a routine budget to implement such in-service training regularly to improve quality of health workers in provinces. The Project plans to improve the facilities, so that each PHS can also utilize the school as a training centre to conduct such in-service training.

APPENDICES

Basic Design Study on the Project for
Strengthening Regional Education and Training Institutions for Nurses and Primary Health Care Workers
in the Lao People's Democratic Republic

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**Member List of Basic Design Study
on the Project for Strengthening Regional Education and Training Institutions for Health Workers
in Lao People's Democratic Republic (28 August, 2003 – 2 October, 2003)**

ラオス国保健医療訓練施設整備計画 基本設計調査 団員名簿

1.	Mr. Tamotsu IKEZAKI Team Leader 池崎 保 団長	Director, Second Project Management Div., Grant Aid Management Dept., Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) 国際協力機構 無償資金協力部 業務第二課
2.	Ms. Tomoko KUSAMA Technical Advisor 草間 朋子 技術参与	President, Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences 大分県立看護科学大学 学長
3.	Mr. Yoshimasa TAKEMURA Project Coordinator 武村 勝将 計画管理	Second Project Management Div., Grant Aid Management Dept., Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) 国際協力機構 無償資金協力部 業務第二課 職員
4.	Mr. Takatsugu SHIMADA Chief Consultants / Architect Planner I / Facilities & Utilities Planner 島田 隆次 業務主任／建築計画 I ／設備計画	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
5.	Ms. Naomi IMASE Health Worker Education & Training Planner / Operation & Maintenance Planner 今瀬 直美 医療従事者育成計画／運営維持計画	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
6.	Ms. Yuko SASA Architect Planner II 佐々 優子 建築計画 II	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
7.	Mr. Yuichi IMASATO Equipment Planner I 今里 悠一 機材計画 I	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
8.	Ms. Masako SUGITA Equipment Planner II 杉田 雅子 機材計画 II	Medical Engineering & Planning Co., Ltd. 株式会社 エムイー企画
9.	Mr. Takayuki YONEMARU Procurement & Construction Management Planner / Cost Estimator 米丸 孝行 調達計画／積算／施工計画	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
10.	Mr. Tomoki MIYANO Coordinator / Architect Planner III 宮野 智希 業務調整／建築計画 III	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル

**Member List of Draft Report Explanation Study
on the Project for Strengthening Regional Education and Training Institutions for Health Workers
in Lao People's Democratic Republic (11 January, 2004 – 31 January 2004)**

ラオス国保健医療訓練施設整備計画 基本設計概要説明調査 団員名簿

1.	Mr. Shuichi IKEDA Team Leader 池田 修一 団長	Deputy Resident Representative JICA Laos Office 国際協力機構 ラオス事務所 次長
2.	Mr. Takatsugu SHIMADA Chief Consultants / Architect Planner I / Facilities & Utilities Planner 島田 隆次 業務主任／建築計画 I ／設備計画	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
3.	Ms. Naomi IMASE Health Worker Education & Training Planner / Operation & Maintenance Planner 今瀬 直美 医療従事者育成計画／運営維持計画	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
4.	Ms. Yuko SASA Architect Planner II 佐々 優子 建築計画 II	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
5.	Mr. Yuichi IMASATO Equipment Planner I 今里 悠一 機材計画 I	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
6.	Mr. Takayuki YONEMARU Procurement & Construction Management Planner / Cost Estimator 米丸 孝行 調達計画／積算／施工計画	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル
7.	Mr. Tomoki MIYANO Coordinator / Architect Planner III 宮野 智希 業務調整／建築計画 III	Pacific Consultants International (PCI) 株式会社 パシフィックコンサルタンツインターナショナル

**Site Survey Schedule of Basic Design Study
on the Project for Strengthening Regional Education and Training Institutions for Health Workers
in Lao People's Democratic Republic
(28 August, 2003 – 8 October, 2003)**

Remarks	(JICA) A: Mr. Ikezaki B: Ms. Kusama C: Mr. Takemura (Consultant) D: Mr. Shimada E: Ms. Imase F: Ms. Sasa G: Mr. Imasato H: Ms. Sugita I: Mr. Yonemaru J: Mr. Miyano
Abbreviation	NRT: Narita, BKK: Bangkok, VTE: Vientiane, PON: Phone Hong, LPQ: Luangprabang ODY: Oudomxay, KAM: Khammuane, ZVK: Savannakhet, PKZ: Champasak

No	Date	Member and Movement	Activity
1.	Aug. 28 (Thu)	<u>NRT11:05→BKK15:30(JL717)</u> D, E, F, G, J	
2.	Aug. 29 (Fri)	<u>BKK08:20→VTE09:30(TG690)</u> D, E, F, G, J	11:00-Courtesy Call on JICA Lao Office 14:30-Courtesy Call on Embassy of Japan 15:30-Discussion in JICA Lao Office
3.	Aug. 30 (Sat)	<u>VTE→PON</u> D, E, F, G, J <u>PON→VTE</u>	09:30-Site Survey on Provincial Hospital (PH) in Vientiane
4.	Aug. 31 (Sun)	D, E, F, G, J	Internal Meeting
5.	Sep. 1 (Mon)	D, E, F, G, J	10:00-Site Survey on College of Health Technology (CHT) 13:15-Site Survey on Sethathirath Hospital 14:10-Courtesy Call on and Explanation of Inception Report and Discussion with Ministry of Health (MOH)
6.	Sep. 2 (Tue)	<u>VTE10:20→LPQ11:00(QV635))</u> D, E, F, G, J	11:45-Courtesy Call on and Explanation of Inception Report and Discussion with Provincial Health Office (PHO) in Luangprabang 13:30-Site Survey on Public Health School (PHS) in Luangprabang 15:15-Site Survey on PH in Luangprabang
7.	Sep. 3 (Wed)	D, E, F, G, J J <u>LPQ→ODY</u>	08:30-Site Survey on PHS in Luangprabang 09:00-Discussion with La Maison du Patrimoine (UNESCO's World Heritage Office)
8.	Sep. 4 (Thu)	D, E, F, G, J	08:00-Courtesy Call on and Explanation of Inception Report and Discussion with PHO in Oudomxay 09:00-Site Survey on PHS in Oudomxay 11:00-Site Survey on PH in Oudomxay
9.	Sep. 5 (Fri)	<u>ODY→LPQ</u> <u>LPQ15:10→VTE15:40(QV645)</u> D, E, F, G, J	Internal Meeting
10.	Sep. 6 (Sat)	D, F, J D, E, F, G, J	10:00-Discussion with Department of Planning and Budgeting (MOH) Internal Meeting
11.	Sep. 7 (Sun)	<u>VTE→KAM</u> D, E, F, G, J	

No	Date	Member and Movement	Activity
12.	Sep. 8 (Mon)	D, E, F, G, J H, I <u>NRT11:05→BKK15:30(JL717)</u>	08:00-Courtesy Call on and Explanation of Inception Report and Discussion with PHO in Khammuane 08:50-Site Survey on PHS in Khammuane 11:10-Site Survey on PH in Khammuane 13:50-Site Survey on PHS in Khammuane
13.	Sep. 9 (Tue)	D, E, F, G, J <u>KAM→ZVK</u> <u>BKK08:20→VTE09:30(TG690)</u> H, I	08:00-Site Survey on PHS in Khammuane 11:00-Procurement Survey
14.	Sep. 10 (Wed)	D, E, F, G, J H, I	08:00-Courtesy Call on and Explanation of Inception Report and Discussion with PHO in Savannakhet 08:55-Site Survey on PHS in Savannakhet 11:10-Site Survey on PH in Savannakhet 13:50-Site Survey on PHS in Savannakhet 09:00-Procurement Survey
15.	Sep. 11 (Thu)	D, E, F, G, J <u>ZVK→PKZ</u> <u>VTE06:20→PKZ08:25(QV201)</u> H, I	08:00-Site Survey on PHS in Savannakhet 09:00-Site Survey on PHS in Champasak
16.	Sep. 12 (Fri)	D, E, F, G, J H, I <u>PKZ→ZVK</u>	08:00-Courtesy Call on and Explanation of Inception Report and Discussion with PHO in Champasak 09:00-Site Survey on PHS in Champasak 11:00-Site Survey on PH in Champasak 13:30-Site Survey on PHS in Champasak 08:00-Site Survey on PHS in Champasak
17.	Sep. 13 (Sat)	D, E, F, G, J <u>PKZ17:05→VTE18:20(QV522)</u> H, I <u>ZVK→KAM</u>	08:00-Site Survey on PHS in Champasak 08:00-Site Survey on PHS in Savannakhet
18.	Sep. 14 (Sun)	D, E, F, G, J <u>KAM→VTE</u> H, I	Internal Meeting
19.	Sep. 15 (Mon)	D, E, F, G, J H, I	09:00-Site Survey on Mahosoth Hospital 10:30-Discussion with World Bank 15:00-Site Survey on CHT 16:30-Discussion with JICA Expert Analysis of Data and Information 09:00-Procurement Survey
20.	Sep. 16 (Tue)	D, E, F, G, J, I D, E, F, G, J, H, I H	09:10-Discussion with MOH 13:40-Interim Report to JICA Lao Office 09:00-Procurement Survey
21.	Sep. 17 (Wed)	D, E, F, G, J H, I	13:30-Site Survey on CHT
22.	Sep. 18 (Thu)	D, E, F, G, J H, I	09:30-Discussion with MOH 14:00-Discussion with MOH 09:00-Procurement Survey

No	Date	Member and Movement	Activity
23.	Sep. 19 (Fri)	D, E, F, G E, F J H, I	14:00-Discussion with ADB 15:30-Discussion with MOH 14:00-Survey of Construction Standard 09:00-Procurement Survey
24.	Sep. 20 (Sat)	B <u>NRT11:05→BKK15:30(JL717)</u> D, E, F, G, H, I, J	Internal Meeting
25.	Sep. 21 (Sun)	B <u>BKK08:20→VTE09:30(TG690)</u> D, E, F, G, H, I, J	Internal Meeting
26.	Sep. 22 (Mon)	B, D, E, F, G, I, J B, D, J <u>VTE14:00→LPB14:30(QV103)</u> <u>LPQ→ODY</u> H	09:00-Courtesy Call on and Interim Report to JICA Lao Office 10:00-Courtesy Call on and Interim Report to Embassy of Japan 11:15-Site Survey on Mahosoth Hospital 09:00-Procurement Survey
27.	Sep. 23 (Tue)	B, D, E, F, G, I, J B H	08:30-Site Survey on PHS in Oudomxay 13:00-Site Survey on PH in Oudomxay 09:00-Procurement Survey
28.	Sep. 24 (Wed)	<u>ODY→LPQ</u> B, D, E, F, G, I, J B H	AM- Site Survey on Health Center in Oudomxay 14:00-Site Survey on PHS in Luangprabang 16:00-Site Survey on PH in Luangprabang 09:00-Procurement Survey
29.	Sep. 25 (Thu)	B, D, E, F, G, I, J B, D, F, J <u>LPQ15:00→VTE16:00(QV104)</u> D J H	08:00-Site Survey on PHS in Luangprabang 11:00-Discussion with La Maison du Patrimoine (UNESCO World Heritage Office) 16:30-Site Survey on CHT 16:30-Discussion with MOH 09:00-Procurement Survey
30.	Sep. 26 (Fri)	<u>NRT11:05→BKK15:30(JL717)</u> C <u>VTE→KAM</u> B, D, E, F, G, J B H, I	AM- Site Survey on Health Center in Khammuane 13:50-Site Survey on PHO in Khammuane 14:30-Site Survey on PHS in Khammuane 15:30-Site Survey on PH in Khammuane 09:00-Procurement Survey
31.	Sep. 27 (Sat)	<u>BKK08:20→VTE09:30(TG690)</u> <u>VTE12:30→PKZ13:45(Q512)</u> <u>PKZ→ZVK</u> C B, D, E, F, G, J <u>KAM→ZVK</u> B, D, E, F, G, J H <u>VTE→KAM</u> I <u>KAM→ZVK</u>	08:30-Site Survey on PHS in Khammuane 16:00-Site Survey on PHS in Savannakhet Analysis of Data and Information 12:00-Site Survey on PHS in Khammuane 16:00-Site Survey on PHS in Savannakhet

No	Date	Member and Movement	Activity
32.	Sep. 28 (Sun)	B, C, D, E, F, G, J,	Internal Meeting
		H	Analysis of Data and Information
		<u>VTE10:30→BKK11:35(TG691)</u>	
		<u>ZVK→KAM</u>	
33.	Sep. 29 (Mon)	I	AM- Site Survey on PHS in Khammuane
		<u>KAM→VTE</u>	
		B, C, D, E, F, G, J	08:00-Site Survey on PHO in Savannakhet 09:00-Site Survey on PHS in Savannakhet 13:00-Site Survey on PH in Savannakhet
		B, C	
34.	Sep. 30 (Tue)	H	09:00-Procurement Survey
		<u>ZVK→PKZ</u>	
		I	09:00-Procurement Survey
		B, C, D, E, F, G, J	AM- Site Survey on District Hospital in Salavan 14:00-Site Survey on PHO in Champasak 15:10-Site Survey on PHS in Champasak
35.	Oct. 1 (Wed)	H	09:00-Procurement Survey
		<u>NRT11:05→BKK15:30(JL717)</u>	
		I	09:00-Procurement Survey
		A	
		B, C, D, E, F, G, J	08:00-Site Survey on PHS in Champasak 08:30-Site Survey on PH in Champasak
		B, C	
36.	Oct. 2 (Thu)	<u>PKZ17:05→VTE18:20(QV522)</u>	
		H	09:00-Procurement Survey
		<u>BKK22:15 (JL718)→</u>	
		I	09:00-Procurement Survey
		E, F	10:00-Discussion with ADB 11:00-Courtesy Call on Minister of Health
		A, B, C, D	
37.	Oct. 3 (Fri)	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J	13:30-Courtesy Call on and Interim Report to Embassy of Japan 14:30-Courtesy Call on and Interim Report to Embassy of Japan 15:30-Discussion with MOH
		A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J	
		H	
		<u>→NRT06:15</u>	
		I	09:00-Procurement Survey
		D, E, F, J	08:30-Discussion with MOH
38.	Oct. 4 (Sat)	A, B, C, D, F, G, J	Internal Meeting
		<u>VTE10:30→BKK11:35(TG691)</u>	
		E	
		<u>→NRT06:15</u>	
		I	
39.	Oct. 5 (Sun)	A, B, C, D, F, G, J	Internal Meeting
		E	
		<u>BKK08:40 (JL708)→→NRT16:40</u>	

No	Date	Member and Movement	Activity
40.	Oct. 6 (Mon)	A, B, C, D, F, G, J	11:00-Signing of Minutes of Discussion with MOH 14:00-Report to Embassy of Japan 15:00-Report to JICA
41.	Oct. 7 (Tue)	A, B, C, D, F, G, J <u>VTE10:30→BKK11:35(TG691)</u> <u>BKK22:15 (JL718)→</u>	
42.	Oct. 8 (Wed)	A, B, C, D, F, G, J <u>→NRT06:15</u>	

**Site Survey Schedule of Draft Report Explanation Study
on the Project for Strengthening Regional Education and Training Institutions for Health Workers
in Lao People's Democratic Republic**

(11 January, 2004 – 31 January, 2004)

Remarks	(JICA) A: Mr. Ikeda, (Consultant) B: Mr. Shimada, C: Ms. Imase, D: Ms. Sasa, E: Mr. Imasato, F: Mr. Yonemaru, G: Mr. Miyano		
Abbreviation	NRT: Narita, BKK: Bangkok, VTE: Vientiane, PON: Phone Hong, LPQ: Luangprabang ODY: Oudomxay, KAM: Khammuane, ZVK: Savannakhet, PKZ: Champasak		
No	Date	Member, Movement,	Activity
1.	Jan. 11 (Sun)	B, D, E, G: <u>NRT10:55→BKK15:55(JL717)</u>	
2.	Jan. 12 (Mon)	B, D, E, G: <u>BKK08:15→VTE09:25(TG690)</u> A, B, D, E, G: B, D, E, G: B, D, E, G:	11:00-Courtesy Call on JICA Lao Office 15:30-Courtesy Call on Department of Health Organization and Personnel (DOP), Ministry of Health (MOH) 17:15-Courtesy Call on Embassy of Japan
3.	Jan. 13 (Tue)	B, E: D, G: D, E, G: A, B, D, E: B, D, E, G: <u>VTE16:30→LPB17:10(QV103)</u>	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with CHT 08:30-Meeting with Surveyor 11:00-Meeting with Ministry of Information and Culture 13:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with MOH
4.	Jan. 14 (Wed)	B, D, E: B, D, E: <u>LPB→ODY</u> B, D, E:	08:00-Meeting with UNESCO's World Heritage Site Office 14:00-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Oudomxay Public Health School (PHS)
5.	Jan. 15 (Thu)	B, D, E: B, D, E: <u>ODY→LPB</u>	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Oudomxay PHS
6.	Jan. 16 (Fri)	B, D, E, G:	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Luangprabang PHS 13:30-Meeting with UNESCO's World Heritage Site Office
7.	Jan. 17 (Sat)	B, D, E, G: B, D, E, G: <u>LPB19:10→VTE19:50(QV106)</u> B: <u>NRT10:55→BKK15:55(JL717)</u>	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Luangprabang PHS
8.	Jan. 18 (Sun)	C: <u>BKK08:15→VTE09:25(TG690)</u> B, C, D, E, G: B, D, E, G: <u>VTE→KAM</u>	Internal Meeting
9.	Jan. 19 (Mon)	B, D, E, G: C: F: <u>NRT10:55→BKK15:55(JL717)</u> F:	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Khammuane PHS 13:30-Meeting with MOH Procurement Survey
10.	Jan. 20 (Tue)	B, D, E, G: B, D, E, G: <u>KAM→ZVK</u> C: F: <u>BKK08:15→VTE09:25(TG690)</u> C, F:	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Khammuane PHS 09:15-Meeting with CHT Internal Meeting

No	Date	Member, Movement,	Activity
11.	Jan. 21 (Wed)	B, D, E, G: F:	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Savannakhet PHS Procurement Survey
12.	Jan. 22 (Thu)	B, D, E, G: B, D, E, G:ZVK→PKZ C: F:	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Savannakhet PHS 08:30-Meeting with WHO 10:30-Meeting with WB 13:30-Meeting with ADB Procurement Survey
13.	Jan. 23 (Fri)	B, D, E, G: C: F:	08:30-Explanation of Draft Report and Discussion with Champasak PHS 13:00-Meeting with Lux-Dev. Procurement Survey
14.	Jan. 24 (Sat)	B, D, E, G: PKZ11:40→VTE12:50(QV521) B, C, D, E, F, G:	Internal Meeting
15.	Jan. 25 (Sun)	B, C, D, E, F, G:	Internal Meeting
16.	Jan. 26 (Mon)	A, B, C, D, E, G B, C, D, E, G F: <u>VTE10:30→11:35 BKK(TG691)</u>	09:00-Interium Report to JICA Lao Office 14:00-Meeting with DOP, MOH Procurement Survey
17.	Jan. 27 (Tue)	A, B, C, D, E, G B, D, E, G A, B, C, D, E, G F:	08:30-Discussion on M/D with MOH 11:30-Meeting with Ministry of Information and Culture 13:30-Meeting with Lao National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Education 16:40-Interium Report to Embassy of Japan Procurement Survey
18.	Jan. 28 (Wed)	A, B, C, D, E, G B, C, D, E F:	09:00-Discussion on M/D with MOH 15:00-Meeting with WHO Procurement Survey
19.	Jan. 29 (Thu)	A, B, D, E, G C: <u>VTE10:30→11:35 BKK(TG691)</u> F: <u>BKK 08:30→ 16:10 NRT(JL708)</u>	09:30-Signing on M/D 14:00-Report to JICA Lao Office
20.	Jan. 30 (Fri)	B, D, E, G: <u>VTE10:30→11:35 BKK(TG691)</u> C: <u>BKK 08:30→ 16:10 NRT(JL708)</u>	
21.	Jan. 31 (Sat)	B, D, E, G: <u>BKK 08:30→ 16:10 NRT(JL708)</u>	

**Basic Design Study
on the Project for Strengthening Regional Education and Training Institutions for Health Workers
in Lao People's Democratic Republic
(28 August, 2003 – 8 October, 2003)**

List of Persons Concerned in the Recipient Country

1. Embassy of Japan

Mr. Kazunori KAWADA : First Secretary
Mr. Shusaku HIRAYAMA : First Secretary
Mr. Koichi YOTSUYA : Minister

2. JICA Lao Office

Mr. Hidetaka NISHIWAKI : Resident Representative
Mr. Shuichi IKEDA : Deputy Resident Representative
Ms. Tomomi IBI : Assistant Resident Representative
Ms. Mariko KUROSAWA : Health Administrator
Dr. Chiaki MIYOSHI : JICA Expert (Ministry of Health)
Dr. Yasuo SUGIURA : JICA Expert (Kidsmile Project)
Dr. Noriko KATO : JICA Expert (Kidsmile Project)
Mr. Takehiko TAKAHASHI : JICA Expert (Sethathirath Hospital)
Ms. Takako SHIMOJI : JICA Expert (Sethathirath Hospital)
Ms. Kazuko IWATA : JICA Expert (Sethathirath Hospital)
Mr. Shoji HIROE : SV (Collage of Health Technology)
Ms. Masae FUKUOKA : SV (Collage of Health Technology)
Ms. Chizuru MURAKATA : SV (Collage of Health Technology)
Ms. Toshiko TOKUNAGA : SV (Collage of Health Technology)
Ms. Eiko KOBARAZAWA : SV (Mahosoth Hospital)
Mr. Hideyuki OMI : SV (Medical Equipment Service Center)
Mr. Yukihiro OKAWA : SV (Medical Equipment Service Center)
Mr. Nobuhiro KAWAGUCHI : JOCV (Luangprabang Provincial Hospital)
Ms. Chika KUROTA : JOCV (Luangprabang Provincial Hospital)
Ms. Akiko YAMAMOTO : JOCV (Oudomxay Provincial Hospital)
Mr. Arinaga NISHIMURA : JOCV (Champasak Provincial Hospital)
Ms. Akemi YONEKAWA : JOCV (Khammuane Provincial Hospital)
Ms. Tamae MATSUZAKI : JOCV (Savannakhet Provincial Hospital)

3. Ministry of Health

Dr. Ponmek Dalalay : Minister
Dr. Bounkuang Phijit : Vice Minister

4. Ministry of Health Cabinet

Ms. Chanthanom Manodham : Director
Mr. Bounfeng Phoummalaysith : Deputy Director
Dr. Nao Butta : Deputy Director
Dr. Chansaly : Secretary
Dr. Khamphong Phommachauh : Technical Staff (Foreign Relation Division)

- Mr. Phoumy Bodhisane : Chief Division of Health Personnel
 Dr. Bounnhem : Management Officer
 Dr. Prasongsidh C. Boupha : Director (PHC & Rural Development Div.)
5. Ministry of Health Department of Health Organization and Personnel
 Dr. Chanpeng Viravong : Director
 Dr. Phouthone Vangkonevilay : Deputy Director
 Dr. Loun : Head of Training and Education Division
 Dr. Sthaphone Insisienhay : Deputy Head of Training and Education Division
 Dr. Nouansy K. : Staff of Training and Education Division
6. Ministry of Health Department of Planning and Budgeting
 Dr. Vougsanith : Deputy Director
 Dr. Khamphet Manivong : Deputy Director
 Mr. Bounsathien Phimmasenh : Deputy Chief of Health Properties (Management Division)
 Mr. Mayphone Soukvisay : Health Properties (Management Division)
7. World Bank (Health system reform and malaria control project)
 Dr. Sisamone Keola : Director
 Dr. Bounpheng Philavong : Deputy Director
 Mr. Peter John Miller : Project Facilitator
8. World Health Organization
 Dr. Dean A. Shuey : Programme Management Officer, Health System
9. ADB (Primary Health Care Expansion Project)
 Mr. Thomas D'Agnes : Chief Technical Adviser
10. Belgian Technical Cooperation
 Dr. Vincent Vercreyusse : Resident Representative
11. Other Institutions in Vientiane Municipality
 Mr. Sisouk : MCTPC Tel: 020-55087266
 Mr. Vanholy : Deputy manager of technical Dep., EDL
 Mr. Khamseam : Deputy manager, EDL
 Mr. Khamfan : Water Supply
 Ms. Kesone : Administration Div.
12. Collage of Health Technology College of Health Technology
 Dr. Tanoi Sritthirath : Director
 Dr. Somchit Bupha : Deputy Director
 Dr. Souphaline Intharath : Deputy Director
 Mr. Souksavanh Phanpaseuth : Deputy Chief of Nursing
 Ms. Douangehan Ounnaroth : Chief of Finance Division
 Mr. Somchay : Staff of Finance Division
13. Vientiane Provincial Hospital
 Ms. Burnice : Nurse Adviser (Luxembourg Development)
 Ms. Nongled Wuddhipuiehen : Nurse Tutor (Luxembourg Development)
 Ms. Phaneshey : Nurse

- Ms. Khamphan : Nurse
14. Luangprabang Provincial Health Office
Dr. Ammone : Director
15. Luangprabang Provincial Hospital Luangphabang Provincial Hospital
Dr. Chanthone : Vice Director
16. Luangprabang Public Health School
Dr. Sengkeo Latanevongsa : Director
Dr. Oubomh : Vice Director
Mr. Vathavon Mmorota : Chief of Medical Training Division
Mr. Souvalith : English Teacher
Ms. Seunmanee : English Teacher
17. Luangprabang UNESCO World Heritage Site
Mr. Ovane Sirisack : Director
Mr. Saveuy Silavanh : Architect (Architecture and Urbanism Division)
Mr. Emmanuel Pouille : Chief Technical Adviser
Mr. Yushi Kawaguchi : Technical Adviser
Mr. Daovanh Sirivong : Urban Development Administration Authority
18. Oudomxay Provincial Health Office
Dr. Khamphang : Director
Mr. Bounleu Sisavanh : Deputy Director
Dr. Khamphiau : Deputy Director
19. Oudomxay Provincial Hospital
Dr. Thong Phet : Director
20. Oudomxay Public Health School
Dr. Kheun Panyalay : Director
Mr. Khamphai : English Teacher
Mr. Khamphet Kehovoijy : Director of Urban and Planning (DCTPC)
21. Khammuane Provincial Health Office
Dr. Choum Chomchaleune : Director
Mr. Khankeo : Chief of Administration Office
22. Khammuane Provincial Hospital
Dr. Thonelakhauh Xaypangna : Director
Dr. Phasouk : Vice Director
Ms. Khankeo : Head Nurse
23. Khammuane Public Health School
Dr. Bounty Sisomsack : Director
Mr. Somphet Souvanmalasy : Deputy Director
Ms. Bounma : Deputy Director
Mr. Noy Phathana : Water Supply Thakhek District
Mr. Xongsinh Souvannarath : Electric Khammuane

24. Savannakhet Provincial Health Office

Dr. Panom Phongmany : Deputy Director
Dr. Vath Vongsouth : Deputy Director
Dr. Khamkeo : Technical Officer

25. Savannakhet Provincial Hospital

Dr. Phokhem Phosithideth : Director
Dr. Outhone : Deputy Director
Dr. Soudamany : Doctor
Ms. Nonemany : Nurse

26. Savannakhet Public Health School

Ms. Sounthone : Director
Mr. Khamphou Xayaphet : Deputy Director
Ms. Bouabay Xoumphonphackdy : Deputy Director
Mr. Nikhom Madvongsa : Electrician EDL
Mr. Phandola Kualmouangchane : Nampapa Water Supply Company
Mr. Inpanh Khamviseth : Architect (PHO)

27. Champasak Provincial Health Office

Dr. Toukham : Director
Dr. Theun Khamkeo : Deputy Director
Dr. Bouala Khamphasaok : Organization Department
Dr. Syphauh : Head Office

28. Champasak Provincial Hospital

: Director
Dr. Pradith : Deputy Director
Dr. Keososouphewh : Deputy Director
Dr. Phosaka : Doctor
Ms. Noukone : Chief of Nursing Care
Ms. Phoxay : Chief of Administration

29. Champasak Public Health School

Dr. Sipaseuth : Director
Dr. Souphanh : Deputy Director
Dr. Khamphet : Chief of Academic Administration

**Draft Report Explanation Study
on the Project for Strengthening Regional Education and Training Institutions for Health Workers
in Lao People's Democratic Republic
(11 January, 2004 – 31 January, 2004)**

List of Persons Concerned in the Recipient Country

1. Embassy of Japan
 - Mr. Kazunori KAWADA : First Secretary
 - Mr. Shusaku HIRAYAMA : First Secretary

2. JICA Lao Office
 - Mr. Hidetaka NISHIWAKI : Resident Representative
 - Mr. Shuichi IKEDA : Deputy Resident Representative
 - Ms. Miori OGAWA : Project Formulation Adviser
 - Dr. Chiaki MIYOSHI : JICA Expert (Ministry of Health)
 - Ms. Noriko MOCHIZUKI : JICA Expert (Ministry of Health)
 - Mr. Toshitaka KUROKUMA : SV (College of Health Technology)
 - Ms. Mineko INOUE : SV (College of Health Technology)
 - Mr. Eiji HASHIMOTO : SV (College of Health Technology)
 - Mr. Osamu SAKAMOTO : SV (College of Health Technology)
 - Ms. Eiko KOBARAZAWA : SV (Mahosoth Hospital)
 - Mr. Hideyuki OMI : SV (Medical Equipment Service Center)
 - Mr. Nobuhiro KAWAGUCHI : JOCV (Luangprabang Provincial Hospital)
 - Ms. Chika KUROTA : JOCV (Luangprabang Provincial Hospital)
 - Ms. Akiko YAMAMOTO : JOCV (Oudomxay Provincial Hospital)
 - Ms. Akemi YONEKAWA : JOCV (Khammuane Provincial Hospital)
 - Mr. Arinaga NISHIMURA : JOCV (Champasak Provincial Hospital)
 - Ms. Nanae ONISHI : JOCV (Champasak Provincial Hospital)

3. Ministry of Health, Cabinet
 - Ms. Chanthanom Manodham : Director
 - Dr. Khamphong Phommachauh : Technical Staff (Foreign Relation Division)
 - Ms. Khonphong : Technical Officer

4. Ministry of Health, Department of Health Organization and Personnel
 - Dr. Chanpeng Viravong : Director
 - Dr. Phouthone Vangkonevilay : Deputy Director
 - Dr. Ousy Phommalath : Deputy Director
 - Mr. Phoumy Bodhisane : Chief of Health Personnel Division
 - Mr. Bounheme Ekkarat : Health Personnel Division
 - Ms. Phanthong Phousay : Staff Nurse
 - Ms. Kaythong Mahaphong : Staff Nurse
 - Ms. Nouansy Keovanpheng : Staff Nurse

5. Ministry of Health, Department of Planning and Budgeting
 - Mr. Bounsathien Phimmasenh : Deputy Chief of Health Properties (Management Division)

6. Ministry of Information and Culture, Department of Museum and Archaeology
 - Mr. Vounhom Chanthamat : Deputy Director

7. Ministry of Education, Lao National Committee for UNESCO
 Mr. Heng Daovannary : Secretary General
8. Luangprabang UNESCO World Heritage Site Office (La Maison du Patrimoine)
 Ms. Manivone Thoummabouth : Deputy Director
 Mr. Saveuy Silavanh : Architect (Architecture and Urbanism Division)
 Mr. Yushi Kawaguchi : Technical Adviser
 Mr. Thongphilavanh : Engineer
9. World Bank
 Dr. Bounpheng Philavong : Deputy Director
10. World Health Organization
 Dr. Dean A. Shuey : Programme Management Officer, Health System
11. ADB
 Dr. Prasongsidh C. Boupha : National Project Director
12. Luc-Development S.A.
 Dr. Raja Chowdhry : International Project Coordinator
13. Collage of Health Technology College of Health Technology
 Dr. Tanoi Srithirath : Director
 Dr. Souphaline Intharath : Deputy Director
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 Mr. Bonahong : Vice chief, Rehabilitation section
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14. Oudomxay Provincial Health Office
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 Mr. Chantha Thionkeo : Chief of Administration Section
15. Oudomxay Public Health School
 Dr. Kheun Panyalay : Director
 Ms. Souphaphone Thamanong : Chief of Administration
 Ms. Chansavanh : Chief of Technical Section
16. Luangprabang Public Health School
 Dr. Sengkeo Latanavongsa : Director
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 Mr. Vathavon Mmorota : Chief of Medical Training Division
 Mr. Souvalith : English Teacher
17. Khammuane Public Health School
 Dr. Bounty Sisomsack : Director
 Mr. Ketsaua Lassaeback : Deputy Director
 Ms. Bounma Kingsalath : Deputy Director
 Mr. Khankeo : Chief of Administration

Mr. Souksavanh : Chief of Education

18. Savannakhet Public Health School

Ms. Sounthone Phothisave : Director
Mr. Khamphou Sayaphet : Deputy Director
Ms. Bouabay Soumphonphakdy : Deputy Director
Mr. Nakhonkham Seiychauh : Education Office

19. Champasak Public Health School

Dr. Sipaseuth Silaphat : Director
Ma. Souphanh Pltounsavath : Deputy Director
Ma. Bounkhane Khampho : Deputy Director