

THE STRATEGIC STUDY  
ON  
LAOS PILOT PROGRAM  
FOR NARROWING THE DEVELOPMENT  
GAP TOWARD ASEAN INTEGRATION  
IN  
THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC

**FINAL REPORT  
APPENDIX**

March 2010

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER OF JAPAN

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## Exchange Rates of Currency

US Dollar 1.00 = Lao Kip 8,455.00

US Dollar 1.00 = Japanese Yen 89.90

Lao Kip 10,000 = Japanese Yen 105.45

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Source: OANDA.com

**The Strategic Study  
on  
Laos Pilot Program  
for  
Narrowing the Development Gap toward ASEAN Integration**

**Final Report  
Appendix**

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## Abbreviations

ACFTA	ASEAN-China Free Trade Area
ACMECS	Ayeyawady - Chao Phraya - Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AICO	ASEAN Industrial Cooperation Scheme
AJCEP	ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership
APSC	ASEAN Political-Security Community
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BHNs	Basic Human Needs
CEPT	Common Effective Preferential Tariff
CLMV	Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam
EU	European Union
EWEC	East-West Economic Corridor
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
HDI	Human Development Index
IAI	Initiative for ASEAN Integration
JAIF	Japan-ASEAN Integration Trust Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Least Developed Country
LECS	Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey
LPP	Laos Pilot Program
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDG	Narrowing the Development Gap
NEDA	Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency
NGPES	National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan (Cambodia)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
TICA	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
WTO	World Trade Organization



## **Introduction: Outline of the Study**

### **1. Background**

Ten member states of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) adopted various action plans for the purpose of establishing an ASEAN Community by 2015 through the ASEAN Charter that entered into force in December 2008. Steady implementation of these activities becomes the key for the realization of the Community. Above all, engagement in tackling the development gap within the region is one of the most important issues for the regional integration.

In December 2003, the Government of Japan adopted the "Tokyo Declaration for Japan-ASEAN partnership" and emphasized the importance of the strengthening of collaboration and support for the realization of the ASEAN Community through the conclusion of the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP). It was followed by the agreement between JICA and the ASEAN Secretariat on the JICA-ASEAN cooperation framework in June 2008.

Based on this background, JICA and the ASEAN Secretariat carried out preparation for the "**Laos Pilot Program for narrowing the development gap toward ASEAN integration (LPP)**". In April 2009 at the meeting among Lao PDR, ASEAN Secretariat and JICA, the three parties confirmed implementation of a strategic study for LPP. The basic idea of LPP is to start cooperation for narrowing the disparity within the region, with special reference to Lao PDR, which is facing the double handicaps of being land-locked and least-developed, as the pilot country. In the future, experience of the LPP is expected to be applicable to the development of other new ASEAN Member States such as Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam.

### **2. Objectives**

This study corresponds to the strategic study for LPP mentioned above. The objectives of the study have been set as follows:

- 1) To set up a basic concept of LPP;
- 2) To identify a direction and fields of cooperation under LPP for discussion on the platform to be formed by the experts and concerned parties of Lao PDR, ASEAN Member States and Japan; and
- 3) To call for possible participants on the platform

The starting point for establishing a basic concept was a broad recognition shared by the three parties that it would be imperative for Lao PDR to pursue a development by utilizing its rich

nature and resources in a sustainable manner minimizing environmental load, so that the LPP could become a development model of balancing environment and economic growth for other ASEAN countries and the world.

### **3. Study Process**

This study has been conducted from August 2009 to March 2010. It undertook literature reviews and interviews and exchanges of ideas with the relevant parties through the works in Japan and the on-site studies mainly in Lao PDR and Jakarta. Since LPP is based on the tripartite cooperation framework, one of the important tasks of the study has been to closely examine the opinions of the three parties and incorporate them into the basic concept and the direction of cooperation under LPP. As part of that, two workshops were held with the participation of officials from Lao PDR, ASEAN Secretariat and Japan, and resource persons from ASEAN countries. In the first workshop, namely “Inception Workshop” held on August 28, 2009, the study framework and work plan were proposed. The second workshop titled “LPP Inaugural Workshop” was held on February 1, 2010, where the study team presented a draft final report. Based on the study result, the final report was submitted to JICA in February 2010.

This Final Report Appendix compiled the result of an additional study conducted after the LPP Inaugural Workshop. The additional work items were as follows:

- 1) Survey on priority issues of 7th Five Year Plan (NSED 2011-15) and Lao Government
- 2) Collecting information on LPP agenda discussed in ASEAN
- 3) Presentation and discussions of ASEAN Roadmap to be reflected in NSED
- 4) Presentation of proposed fields and activities of cooperation under LPP, based on the result of the above works
- 5) Supplemental survey on possible counterpart in Laos and possible resources in ASEAN and Japan

In parallel with the above works, “CLMV Regional Workshop” was held in Vientiane on February 11-12, 2010 by ASEAN Secretariat. In addition, on March 9-10, 2010, two workshops were organized in Vientiane for Lao officials with a view to facilitating LPP: “Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN Integration” and “Workshop on Project Formulation.” The results of the three workshops were incorporated in the result of the additional study.

The work items of the entire study are indicated in the table below.



Work Process	Work Item	2009					2010		
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
[ 1 ] Pre-paratory Works (Japan)	[ 1-1 ] Preparing a study framework	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	[ 1-2 ] Preparing a draft basic concept	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	[ 1-3 ] Identifying fields of cooperation under LPP: Preliminary	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	[ 1-4 ] Preparing Inception Report	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	[ 1-5 ] Identifying important points to be discussed prior to the study	<input type="checkbox"/>							
[ 2 ] On-site Study 1	[ 2-1 ] Presentation and discussions of Inception Report		■						
	[ 2-2 ] Exchange of ideas with possible counterpart and other relevant parties		■						
	[ 2-3 ] Requesting necessary coordination activities for the study by the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ASEAN Secretariat		■						
	[ 2-4 ] Exchange of ideas with the ASEAN Secretariat and the concerned parties in Indonesia		■						
[ 3 ] Review 1 (Japan)	[ 3-1 ] Review of the basic concept			<input type="checkbox"/>					
	[ 3-2 ] Resource survey			<input type="checkbox"/>					
[ 4 ] On-site Study 2	[ 4-1 ] Resource survey in ASEAN countries			■					
	[ 4-2 ] Exchange of ideas with the Lao Government regarding the basic concept, fields and activities of cooperation			■	■				
[ 5 ] Review 2 (Japan)	[ 5-1 ] Summary of Draft Final Report					<input type="checkbox"/>			
[ 6 ] On-site Study 3	[ 6-1 ] Presentation and discussions of Draft Final Report							■	
	[ 6-2 ] Undertaking a workshop for project formulation								■
Review 3 (Japan)	[ 7-1 ] Preparing Final Report							<input type="checkbox"/>	
[ 8 ] On-site Study 4	[ 8-1 ] Collecting and identifying information on proposal document prepared by Lao Government for LPP								■
	[ 8-2 ] Survey on priority issues of NSEDP and Lao Government							■	■
	[ 8-3 ] Collecting information on LPP agenda discussed in ASEAN							■	■
	[ 8-4 ] Presentation and discussions of ASEAN Roadmap to be reflected in NSEDP							■	■
	[ 8-5 ] Examining consistency between the result of [8-4] and proposed fields and activities of cooperation under LPP								■
	[ 8-6 ] Supplemental survey on possible counterpart in Laos								■
[ 9 ] Review 4 (Japan)	[ 9-1 ] Supplemental survey on possible resources in ASEAN and Japan								<input type="checkbox"/>
	[ 9-2 ] Preparing draft of Final Report (annex)							<input type="checkbox"/>	
[ 10 ] Wrap-up (Japan)	[ 10-1 ] Preparing Final Report (annex)								<input type="checkbox"/>

■ : On-site Study    □ : Work in Japan

Figure 0.1 Work Process



## **Chapter 1 Lao Seventh National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) and the IAI Work Plan II**

### **1.1 Long-term Socio-Economic Development Vision**

The most important development target for Lao PDR is “to graduate from Least Development Country (LDC)” by 2020. It was adopted at the Sixth Party Congress in 1996, and the following guidelines were adopted in the Seventh Party Congress in 2001. Based on the long-term national development vision, National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES) which target year was 2010 was prepared in 2004. It is the basis of the first poverty reduction strategy papers, and has the following development targets:

- 1) Most areas in the country will get out from poverty and quit slash-and-burn farming by 2010;
- 2) GDP growth rate will increase to 7% by 2010;
- 3) The share of the primary sector will drop from 51% in 2001 to 37% in 2010, whereas that of the secondary sector will increase from 25% to 32%. The tertiary sector’s share will also increase from 24% to 32%. The ratio of investment to GDP will increase to 25% by 2010.

### **1.2 The Sixth National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2006-2010)**

#### **(1) Targets of the Sixth NSEDP**

National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2006-2010), the sixth 5-year plan, was adopted in the eighth Party Congress in 2006. It has been the basis of second PRSP under the NGPES. The long-term vision which is to let the country to be a post-LDC by 2020 was kept as one of the major goals of development. In addition, the other major goals, which are to achieve the targets in UNDP’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)<sup>1</sup> and the Brussels Program of Action for the Least Development Countries (2001-2010), were also included in this plan.

In such major goals, the following targets were set in the Sixth 5-year Plan:

- 1) Accelerate economic growth and improve the people’s quality of life, by restructuring the economy and employment to build a market economy based on the country’s rich resources and international integration;
- 2) Build the market economy further with a socialist orientation;
- 3) Continue to expand and develop effective external economic relations;
- 4) Continue strengthening socio-economic infrastructure as fundamentals for

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<sup>1</sup> MDGs is a abbreviation of the Millennium Development Goals of the UNDP.

development in the Sixth 5-year Plan and for the next (seventh) 5-year Plan.

- 5) Maintain GDP growth rate at an average of 7.5 to 8 % per annum in order to achieve goals mentioned above.
- 6) Attain target growth rates of 3 to 3.4% for the agricultural sector, 13 to 14% for the industry sector, and 7.5 to 8% for the services sector as shown Table 1.1. Industrial composition was 36% for the agriculture, 36% for the industry sector, and 28% for the services sector. GDP per capita would reach US\$827 in 2010.

**Table 1.1 Macro-economic Achievement**

Item		Achievements	Planned for 2010
Growth rate (%)	GDP	7.8	7.5-8.0
	Agriculture	3.6	3.3-4.0
	Industry	14.6	13.0-14.0
	Services	8.1	7.5-8.0
GDP per capita (US\$)		906	827
Inflation rate (%)		5.15	6.0-6.5
Total investment (% of GDP)		28.8	32.0

Source: The Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR

## (2) Achievements of Macro-economic Targets

Macroeconomic achievements estimated in 2009 are also shown in Table 1. GDP growth rate will be annually 7.8% and the agricultural, industry and services sectors grew at 3.6%, 14.6%, and 8.1%, respectively. GDP per capita is estimate as US\$906 which is much higher than planned, whereas inflation rate has been at 5.15% which was significantly lower than expected. Only total investment did not reached at the planned level which was 32% during the Sixth NSEDP period.

## (3) Achievements of Social Targets

Achievements of social targets estimated in 2009 are as shown in Table 1.2. Population growth rate is 1.91% which is a little higher than planned 1.9%. But total population is estimated as 6.7 million which is 0.5 million larger than planned figure. Because the achieved figure is not calculated on year 2000 population census, there may be some errors in it. Enrollment rate of the primary school is higher than planned one by 1% point, whereas adult literacy is lower than planned one by 6.5% points. All of the health targets were attained the planned levels. A significant figure was recorded in access to clean water and achieved figure is higher than planned one by 7% points. However, the figure of poverty reduction is not impressive. The poverty level is significantly higher than planned one by 11% points.

The country attained most of the targets, but she could not attain the most important target, poverty reduction, in the Six NSEDP. She planned the target at 15%, but 25% of households are still below the poverty line in 2010. She has to make great effort to reduce the percentage of households below the poverty line during the Seventh NSEDP period.

**Table 1.2 Achievements of Social Targets**

		Achievements	Planned for 2010
Population	Total (million)	6.7	6.2
	Growth rate (%)	1.91	1.9
Education	Enrolment of the primary school (6-10 yrs old)	91.6	90.6
	Adult literacy (15 years old and over)	78.5	85.0
Health	Life expectancy	64.0	63.5
	Infant mortality (less than 1 yr old/1,000 live birth)	59.0	55.0
	Infant mortality (less than 5 yrs old/1,000 live birth)	75.0	75.0
	Access to clean water (% of total households)	77.0	70.0
Poverty reduction (FY2007-08 LECS IV result)		26.0	15.0

Source: The Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR

### 1.3 The Seventh National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011-2015)

#### (1) Direction of the Seventh NSEDP

Lao PDR Government has started preparation of the next 5-year plan from 2011 to 2015. Although contents of the plan have not been approved yet, tentative direction of the plan can be observed as follows.

- 1) Provide necessary pre-requisites for improving the well-being of people, reducing poverty, achieving MDGs in 2015 and exiting the group of LDCs by 2020.
- 2) Macro-economic stability, rapid growth and shift in structure of the workforce in line with modern industrial growth.
- 3) Ensuring the socio-economic development of the country, to be balanced between economic growth, socio-cultural development and environment preservation.
- 4) Improving governance, capacities, efficiency and transparency in managing the development process
- 5) Strengthening international cooperation and integrating the economy into the region and the world (WTO, ASEAN, AFTA, GMS)

## (2) Targets of the Seventh NSEDP

Based on these development directions, the major targets are defined as shown in Table 1.3. The government tries to attain 8% of annual GDP growth and US\$1,700 of GDP per capita by 2015. The growth rates of the agricultural, industry and services sectors are 3.0%, 15% and 6.5%, respectively. The government tries to contain inflation rate within 10% a year, while it is planning to induce a large amount of investment as high as 32% of GDP.

**Table 1.3 Targets of the Seventh NSEDP**

Item		Target	% of GDP
Growth rate (%)	GDP	8.0	
	Agriculture	3.0	23.0
	Industry	15.0	39.0
	Services	6.5	38.0
GDP per capita (US\$)		1700	
Inflation rate (%)		less than 10	
Total investment (% of GDP)		32.0	

Note: These figures are estimated on the bases of discussion with governmental officials.

## 1.4 Regional and Global Integration

### (1) The Sixth NSEDP

With regards to international integration, the Sixth Plan (2006-2010) objective was to fully implement the integration roadmap and commitments for the country to become a prestigious member of international organizations (including WTO) and in multilateral relationships such as AFTA and GMS. The trade and cooperation arrangements that generate more benefits were explored and minimized the constraints that would impede socio-economic development. AFTA tariff reductions were tried to be implemented on time.

The institutions and capacities of staff have been adjusted and strengthened to meet the modernization requirements and to comply with the WTO regulations. Enterprises have been advised to find ways to reduce the cost of their products; increase the quality and competitiveness of each product; and create brand names to compete effectively as the protection barriers are removed.

Based on our evaluation of the Sixth NSEDP, we think that the government intention for regional and global integration was not very strong in the plan. Although the integration was stated in the plan, the pages stated integration were only less than one page and the contents were not very specific. These indicated that although the government officials said the

integration was important, the emphases were shifted heavily towards the domestic urgent issues such as poverty reduction and capacity development.

## **(2) The Seventh NSEDP**

Because a written the Seventh NSEDP copy is not available for us at this moment, we have to evaluate its contents with respect to the integration on the bases of our discussion with government officials. We summarize our evaluation with respect to the integration as follows.

The government will continue to implement transitional policies by cooperating with partner countries. It will extend bilateral and multi-lateral agreements; formulate and improve the draft laws with respect to mutual development; maintain friendship and long term relationships with the foreign partners in order to effectively contribute to the socio-economic development.

Many of the governmental officials emphasized an importance of establishment of ASEAN integration by 2015. But most of them did not say any detail measures because they were not approved yet. Only the Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry (MOFA) had a more concrete set of targets. They are as follows:

- Expansion of trade of agricultural products
- Participation in regional trading agreements such as AFTA and FTAs
- Acceleration market integration by shifting subsistence farming to commercial farming such as cross border contract farming
- Expansion of intensive farming and land concessions
- Adjustment to the demand from regional and global markets
- New agriculture based on science-based, traceability, food safety, and ethical consumers concepts
- Expansion of organic agriculture which clears a higher level of requirements than ASEAN GAP standards

These targets indicate that MOFA has already realized importance of ASEAN integration. Based on this fact, we think the integration of ASEAN members by 2015 is well recognized throughout the governmental offices.





## **Chapter 2 ASEAN Secretariat's Approaches toward NDG**

### **2.1 The IAI Work Plan II and LPP**

Because overall programs and institutional arrangements formulated by ASEAN Secretariat are described in "The Strategic Study on Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap toward ASEAN Integration, Final Report," this section will mainly concentrate on more practical methods and approaches taken by the Secretariat. However, there are few methods and approaches related to only Lao PDR, the section may also show some important ones for CLMV countries.

At present, one of important activities by the Secretariat is to make the governmental officials of CLMV countries aware of the establishment of ASEAN integration by 2015 and a process of the integration. Along with this line, CLMV Regional Workshop was held on February 11-12, 2010 in Vientiane. The present situation, problems and priority areas in relation to the integration were explained in the workshop. A similar meeting which is called as IAI Development Forum will be held probably in June 2010. The functions like these meeting are to make especially governmental officials aware of the integration and to drive them for preparation.

Although the Secretariat is undertaking many methods and approaches to enhance socio-economic conditions of CLMV countries, it has limitations to implement programs and projects which require a large amount of investment funds. Due to lack of funds, the Secretariat's approaches are mainly indicative either through meetings and training programs for governmental officials. For this reason, the Secretariat is probably thinking that LPP works as a very important instrument to make up its limitation in Lao PDR. In other words, LPP is an only workable leverage available for it to narrow development gap along the IAI Work Plan II.

### **2.2 Indicators for Measuring Narrowing Development Gap**

Although the Secretariat showed 46 indicators to measure development gap<sup>2</sup>, it does not have any workable indicator to measure a level of attainments by IAI. Because development cannot be measured with just one indicator, each one of 46 indicators is not appropriate to capture development. In the rest of this section, we will try to conceptualize workable indicators to evaluate development gap based on LPP concept and IAI framework. In the following, we will try to develop indicators which will be consistent with LPP concept and IAI framework.

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<sup>2</sup> ASEAN (2007). ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring Systems: Country Indicators and Monitoring Tools, volume 2.

### **(1) Quantitative Indicator**

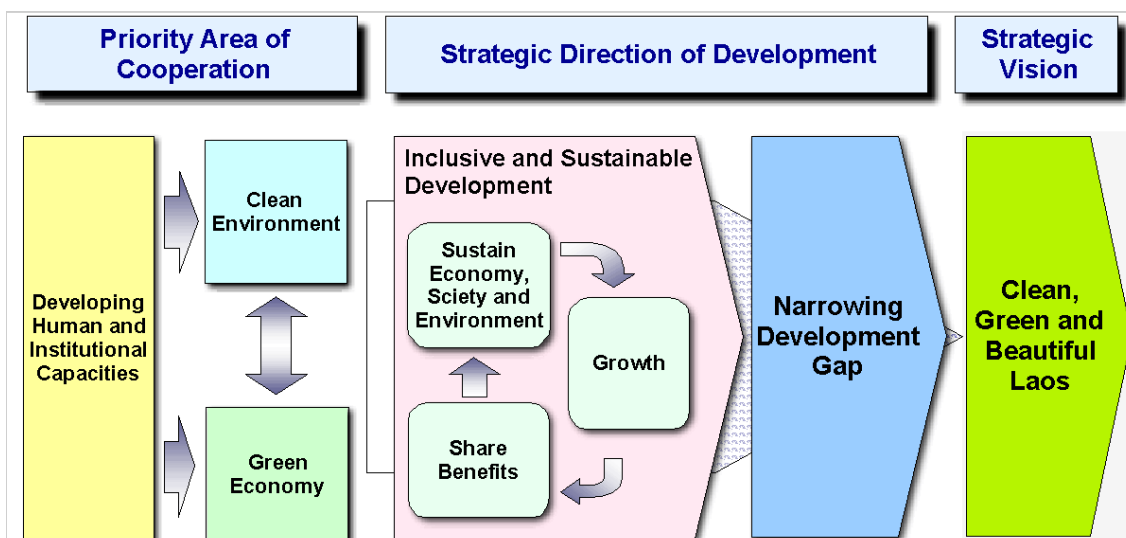
To develop an indicator to measure development gap, we have to recall LPP concept again as shown in Figure 2.1. As indicated there, narrowing development gap can be attained through inclusive and sustainable development which consists of three main components, (1) growth, (2) sharing benefits, and (3) sustainable economy, society and environment. To be consistent with this concept, narrowing development gap has to be measured in terms of variables related to three components.

The first component, "growth," indicates mainly economic growth which can be measured as growth of GDP and GDP per capita. The second one, "sharing benefits," implies indirectly income distribution which can be measured as "population living below \$1 a day," "population living below \$2 a day," "population living under the national poverty line," and "Gini coefficient." The last component, "sustainable economy, society and environment," is related to human resource development and environmental conditions. Human resource development can be measured as "life expectancy," "primary school enrollment," and "literacy rate," whereas environment aspects can be measured with "protected area to total area," "percentage of forest cover to total land area," and other related indicators.

As stated before, the Secretariat shows potential 46 indicators as candidates to monitor development, some of them are quite similar each other. But some of them are not appropriate indicators because they are only available every 5 to 10 years. In addition, using too many indicators makes measuring development gap complicated works. The method for measuring gap has to be simple and clear for every one. For this reason, we propose 6 out of 46 indicators to be used. They are, GDP per capita (indicator 18), life expectancy (indicator 26), literacy rate (indicator 31), combined enrollment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (indicator 35), population living under the national poverty line (indicator 24), and percentage of forest cover to total land area (indicator 43)<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Indicators are numbered here same as in the book indicated in footnote 2 above.



**Figure 2.1 Basic Concept of LPP**

Source: “The Strategic Study on Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap toward ASEAN Integration Final Report”

## (2) Qualitative Indicator

Efforts to narrow the development gap have been driven mainly by IAI Work Plans, but there are many aspects of attainments which cannot be evaluated quantitatively. The first IAI Work Plan had priorities addressing infrastructure, human resource development, information and communication technologies, and regional economic integration. In comparison to the first one, the second IAI Work Plan is based on many key program areas in the AEC blueprint, ASCC blueprint, and APSC blueprint as indicated in Table 2.1. The attainments of most key programs are crucial for establishment of the ASEAN Community, but they cannot be measured quantitatively. For this reason, it will be better off to measure their attainments qualitatively.

One of the qualitative methods to evaluate key programs can be measured in the following way. An attainment of each program is evaluated with 5 separate grades such as (1) Very Good, (2) Good, (3) OK, (4) Poor, and (5) Very Poor. Scores of 3, 2, 1, 0 and -1 points are assigned to respective grades.

A team of 10 persons will be organized to evaluate an attainment of each item in the IAI Work Plan II. It will consist of the central and local government officials, academic people, and consultants. Individual team members will decide their own scores for individual items and then an average score will be calculated from individual team members’ scores by item. Like this way, an average score will be decided to every action item in the plan. After this process, every average score will be added up to obtain a total score which becomes a quantitative indicator to measure attainments of the Plan II.

Because the indicator defined in section (1) above is a quantitative indicator to measure a level of development, it can be used to compare development levels of many countries. Accordingly, the development gaps among many countries can be measured with that indicator properly. But the qualitative indicator defined here can measure only improvement with policy actions from a base line. For this reason, it cannot be used to compare the development levels of many countries. Because socio-economic development has quantitative and qualitative aspects, it has to be measured properly from both aspects.

**Table 2.1. Items of IAI Work Plan II (2009-2015)**

<b>ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)</b>	
A.	Single Market and Production Base
A1.	Free Flow of Goods
A2.	Free Flow of Services
A3.	Free Flow of Investment
A4.	Freer Flow of Capital
A5.	Free Flow of Skilled Labor
A6.	Priority Integration Sectors
A7.	Food, Agriculture and Forestry
B.	Competitive Economic Region
B1.	Competition Policy
B2.	Consumer Protection
B3.	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
B4.	Infrastructure Development
B5.	Taxation
B6.	E-Commerce
C.	Equitable Economic Development
C1.	SME Development
C2.	(Initiative for ASEAN Integration)
D.	Integration into the Global Economy
D1.	Coherent Approach Towards External Economic Relations
D2.	Enhanced Participation in Global Supply Networks
<b>ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)</b>	
A.	Human Development
A1.	Advancing and Prioritizing Education
A2.	Investing in Human Resource Development
A3.	Promotion of Decent Work
A4.	Promoting Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
A5.	Facilitating Access to Applied Science and Technology
A6.	Strengthening Entrepreneurship Skills for Women, Youth, Elderly and Persons with Disabilities
A7.	Building Civil Service Capability
B.	Social Welfare and Protection
B1.	Poverty Alleviation
B2.	Social safety Net and Protection from the Negative Impacts of Integration and Globalization
B3.	Enhancing Food Security and Safety
B4.	Access to Healthcare and Promotion of Healthy Lifestyle
B5.	Improving Capability to Control Communicable Diseases
B6.	Ensuring a Drug-Free ASEAN
B7.	Building Disaster-Resilient Nations and Safer Communities
C.	Social Justice and Rights
C1.	Promotion and Protection of the Rights and Welfare of Women, Children, the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities
C2.	Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers
C3.	Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

D.	<b>Ensuring Environmental Sustainability</b>
D1.	Addressing Global Environmental Issues
D2.	Managing and Preventing Transboundary Environmental Pollution
D3.	Promoting Sustainable Development through Environmental Education and Public Participation
D4.	Promoting Environmentally Sound Technology (EST)
D5.	Promoting Quality Living Standards in ASEAN Cities/Urban Areas
D6.	Harmonizing Environmental Policies and Databases
D7.	Promoting the Sustainable use of Coastal and Marine Environment
D8.	Promoting Sustainable Management of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity
D9.	Promoting the Sustainability of Freshwater Resources
D10.	Responding to Climate Change and Addressing its Impacts
D11.	Promoting Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
E.	<b>Building ASEAN Identity</b>
E1.	Promotion of ASEAN Awareness and a Sense of Community
E2.	Preservation and Promotion of ASEAN Cultural Heritage
E3.	Promotion of Cultural Creativity and Industry
F.	<b>(Narrowing the Development Gap)</b>
<b>ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)</b>	
A.	A Rules-Based Community of Shared Values and Norms (Political Cooperation)
B.	A Cohesive, Peaceful and Resilient Region with Shared Responsibility for Comprehensive Security (Security Cooperation)
C.	A Dynamic and Outward-Looking Region in an Increasingly Integrated and Interdependent World (External Relations)

Source: "The Strategic Study on Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap toward ASEAN Integration Final Report"

## 2.3 CLMV Regional Workshop

CLMV Regional Workshop on Implementation of the IAI Work Plan II was held on 11th and 12th of February 2010 at Vientiane, Lao PDR.

### (1) Agenda

The workshop agenda is outlined in Table 2.2. In Day 1, at first, ASEAN Secretariat elaborated IAI Work Plan II in terms of its contribution to the ASEAN community building and national development. Secondly, major dialogue partners such as AusAID and GTZ explained how they have contributed to the achievements of the IAI Work Plan II through their bilateral assistance program whereas JICA introduced the tripartite cooperation concept of LPP as a new modality for implementation of IAI Work Plan II. Thirdly, the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) explained its Comprehensive Asian Development Plan (CADP) to provide common basis for infrastructure development priorities in the region. Then, representatives of CLMV countries presented a review of their 1st IAI Work Plan, present situation and problems to be addressed, and proposed priority areas. At the end of the day, each country's representatives were requested to formulate a strategic schedule of the IAI Work

Plan II based on their priorities.

In Day 2, strategic schedule of IAI Work Plan II of each country was presented and discussed. Then, the follow-up actions of the workshop were scheduled.

**Table 2.2 Workshop Agenda: CLMV Regional Workshop**

	Items	
Day 1	Deeper Understanding of IAI Work Plan II: Greater Success in ASEAN Community Building	Presentation by ASEC
	Modalities for Implementing the IAI Work Plan II (1) Australian Support for ASEAN's IAI Work Plan II (2) Proposed Modalities for Implementing the IAI Work Plan II: JICA-ASEAN Cooperation (3) A Pilot Program: ASEAN-JICA Cooperation for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN's Greater Integration (4) ASEAN-German Program: An Agenda for Narrowing the Development Gap in Forestry and Climate Change – Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security	Presentation by AusAID Presentation by JICA Presentation by Professor Rodolfo C. Severino, ISEAS Presentation by GTZ
	Infrastructure Development in Asia: the Comprehensive Asian Development Plan	Presentation by ERIA
	Country Presentations (1) Cambodia (2) Lao PDR (3) Myanmar (4) Viet Nam	Presentation by each country's representative
	Formulation of the Strategic Schedule of the IAI Work Plan II	Facilitated by Consultant
Day 2	Discussion of the Strategic Schedule of the IAI Work Plan II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation by each country's representative</li> <li>• Discussion facilitated by Consultant</li> </ul>
	Discussion about the Schedule of Follow-up Actions after the Workshop	Facilitated by ASEC
	Wrap-up	ASEC

All presentation documents of the workshop are attached in the Referential Materials.

## (2) Participants

Total number of participants was 31 as listed in Table 2.3. Since Lao PDR was the host country, officials from relevant ministries and agencies were also invited.

**Table 2.3 List of Participants: CLMV Regional Workshop**

Country/Organization	Number	Breakdown
Cambodia	2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation
Myanmar	2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Planning & Economic Development
Viet Nam	2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lao PDR	10	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning & Investment, Ministry of Industry & Commerce, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Information & Culture, Ministry of Public Works & Transport, Authority for Science & Technology, Water Resource and Environment Agency
GTZ	4	ASEAN-German Regional Forest Program
JICA	5	JICA headquarters, JICA Laos Office, LPP Study Team
ERIA	1	
AusAID	1	
ISEAS	1	
ASEAN Secretariat	3	
Total	31	

**(3) Discussion about LPP**

After the presentation of LPP, following opinions and comments were raised from participants.

- CMV representatives appreciated a new tripartite cooperation mechanism.
- The representative of Myanmar expressed their wish to involve in LPP as an observer at the beginning of the program and requested its prompt expansion to CMV countries since ASEAN integration is supposed to be achieved in 2015.
- CMV representatives questioned how priority areas of LPP were decided and which organization would be a coordination body for LPP.

The answers of JICA to these opinions and comments are summarized as follows.

- Since the new modality is just starting in Lao PDR as LPP, it is not yet decided when it would be expanded to CMV countries. Successful implementation in Lao PDR will be indispensable for future expansion to CMV countries.
- Different country has different priorities. Priority areas will be decided based on the specific situations of each CMV country.
- In case of Lao PDR, Ministry of Planning and Investment acts as a coordination body in cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It works well so far. Although the way of coordination depends on each country, Lao case will be a good model for CMV countries.



## **Chapter 3 Potential Areas and Contents of Cooperation**

Potential priority projects for LPP were identified through the project formulation workshop and supplementary studies.

### **3.1 Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN Integration and Project Formulation**

“The Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN Integration and Project Formulation for Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN Integration” was held by MPI and JICA Study Team on 9th and 10th of March 2010 at Vientiane.

#### **(1) Objectives**

The workshop was the first action for LPP stakeholders to prepare for actual implementation of LPP. Targets of the workshop were the mid-level officials of the Lao central government ministries which would be implementing agencies of LPP projects. The objectives of the workshop are as follows.

- To facilitate relevant Lao officials’ awareness and comprehensive understanding of ASEAN integration,
- To explain LPP mechanism in the context of ASEAN integration to relevant Lao officials,
- To make the relevant Lao officials acquaint with ASEAN project formulation procedure,
- To enhance project formulation capacity of the relevant Lao officials, and
- To collect various project ideas from relevant ministries in line with LPP concept.

#### **(2) Program**

Outline of the workshop program is shown in Table 3.1. In the morning of the first day, the participants were encouraged to understand the concept of LPP and ASEAN integration and to have ideas on how to associate national development priorities with NDG objectives in the priority areas of LPP, that is, environment, tourism, agriculture and forestry sectors. In the afternoon, participants obtained more comprehensive understanding of ASEAN integration.

In the second day, participants concentrated on project formulation exercise facilitated by JICA Study Team and ASEC officers. Participants were divided in 4 sectoral groups (environment, tourism, agriculture and forestry) and made a project plan through group discussion. PCM method was utilized for facilitating discussions.

**Table 3.1 Outline of the Workshop Program**

Timetable		Component		Subject
Day 1	AM	Part I: ASEAN Integration and LPP	Plenary Session	1) LPP outline (Presentation by JICA Study Team)
				2) ASEAN Integration and NDG (Presentation ASEC)
				3) ASEAN Sectoral Plans & Opportunities (Presentation by ASEC)
				4) Experience in Forestry Sector in Indonesia (Presentation by ASEC)
				5) Lao National Development Priorities (Presentation by Lao government)
	PM			Awareness Building of ASEAN Integration (Lecture by Deputy Minister of MoFA, Laos and Deputy Secretary General of ASEAN)
Day 2	AM	Part II: Project Formulation	Group Session	1) Problem identification
				2) Selection of problem solving measures
				3) Project planning
	PM	Exercise		Project proposal writing
			Plenary Session	Presentation of group session results and discussion

Detail workshop agenda, presentation material, and handouts are attached in the Referential Materials.

### (3) Participants

Total number of participants was 45 except for JICA Study Team members: thirty-four (34) from Lao government, six (6) from ASEAN secretariat, and five (5) from JICA.

Lao participants came from following ministries/agencies.

- Ministry of Planning and Investment
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Water Resources and Environment Agency, Prime Minister's Office
- Lao National Tourism Administration, Prime Minister's Office
- National Committee for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, Prime Minister's Office
- Public Administration and Civil Service Authority, Prime Minister's Office
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Ministry of Industry and Commerce
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Education
- National University of Laos
- Lao Women Union

There was no participant from Vientiane Municipality, Lao Youth Union and Ministry of Information and Culture although MPI sent them an invitation to the workshop.

Participants' list with detail information is attached in the Referential Materials.

#### (4) Outcomes

##### 1) General Outcome

The outcomes throughout the workshop were as follows.

- Participants' awareness of ASEAN integration was raised. It was the first opportunity for most of the Lao participants to obtain information on ASEAN integration issues directly from high-ranking officials of MoFA and ASEAN. They recognized the importance of ASEAN for Lao PDR.
- The Lao participants understood the concept of IAI, and sectoral strategies of ASEAN in relation to LPP while national priorities of Laos were clarified for ASEAN secretariat officers.
- Collaboration between Lao officials and ASEAN secretariat officers in the project formulation exercise boosted mutual understanding and enhanced their project formulation capacity.
- Issues of priority sectors were identified and project ideas were provided in line with LPP.
- For project formulation exercise, 4 sectoral groups (environment, tourism, agriculture and forestry) were formed. At the end of the workshop, a leader and coordinator were elected from each group to keep communication. They are expected to act as key personnel for LPP implementation.

##### 2) Output of Project Formulation Exercise

It was expected that the results of project formulation exercise were translated into the project proposal in accordance with ASEAN project document format. Every group made its best effort to fill in the format but it was not complete due to time limitation. Table 3.2 outlined the project proposal of each group. Further information and analysis are required to bring these preliminary proposals into complete ones.

**Table 3.2 Summary of the Project Proposals**

Environment Group	
Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of public awareness on solid waste management</li> <li>• Weak law and regulation enforcement</li> <li>• Weak waste collection service</li> <li>• Lack of capacity of all stakeholders (government, private sector, and households)</li> </ul>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To effectively implement solid waste management in Vientiane Municipality</li> </ul>

Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of public awareness</li> <li>• Increase of public participation</li> <li>• Improvement of solid waste regulation enforcement</li> <li>• Development of enforcers' capacity</li> <li>• Expansion of waste collection services</li> <li>• Capacity development of government and private sectors and households</li> <li>• Enhancement of available resources</li> </ul>
Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop advocacy material</li> <li>• To conduct advocacy campaign in community, schools, and other public places</li> <li>• To develop waste management toolkit</li> <li>• To conduct training on waste management regulation</li> <li>• To provide waste collection facilities</li> <li>• To conduct training on waste management practices (3Rs) in major cities</li> <li>• To conduct study tour</li> <li>• To provide companies/groups with incentives for good waste management practices</li> </ul>
Tourism Group	
Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low quality of services</li> <li>• Poor promotion and marketing</li> <li>• Lack of supporting environments</li> </ul>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop tourism in Lao PDR</li> </ul>
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality of services</li> <li>• Improvement of promotion and marketing</li> <li>• Improvement of supporting environments</li> </ul>
Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To establish National Tourism Authority offices abroad</li> <li>• To produce tourism material</li> <li>• To participate in tourism fairs</li> <li>• To develop tourism training center</li> <li>• To develop curriculum for tourism</li> <li>• To conduct training of trainers</li> <li>• To promote awareness of tourism</li> <li>• To develop tourism products</li> <li>• To expand tourist information centers</li> </ul>
Agriculture Group	
Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to market of agricultural products</li> </ul>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To market agricultural products</li> <li>• To build market information system</li> <li>• To improve capacity of line ministries</li> </ul>
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of farmers' knowledge of storage</li> <li>• Improvement of skills in processing of agricultural products</li> <li>• Improvement of quality of products</li> <li>• Increase of value added products</li> <li>• Stabilized price of products</li> </ul>
Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To implement pilot project of value added production</li> <li>• To conduct training on value added products</li> <li>• To visit ASEAN countries for exposure to value added production</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To open farmers' market for value added products</li> <li>To conduct training on designing and packaging</li> <li>To study the market of value added products</li> <li>To monitor the pilot project and disseminate its experience</li> </ul>
Forestry Group	
Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deforestation due to over logging, slash and burn cultivation and forest fire</li> </ul>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce deforestation and to increase quality of people's life</li> </ul>
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable forest management</li> </ul>
Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enforce forestry related laws and regulation by building awareness and strengthening forestry control</li> <li>To replace slash and burn cultivation by sustainable agricultural production and land allocation</li> <li>To conduct appropriate agricultural land allocation</li> </ul>

Outputs in the process of group discussions such as problem tree and objective trees, and the original project proposals of each group are attached in the Referential Materials.

### 3.2 Supplementary Studies

Based on the results of supplementary studies, potential priority projects were identified as follows.

#### (1) ASEAN GAP Pilot Project (Agriculture)

ASEAN developed ASEAN GAP ( Good Agricultural Practice ) and promotes introducing in the region. The government of Lao PDR has clean agriculture policy. In March 2010, Ministry of Agriculture published the draft of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development Sector Strategy to 2020 (ANRD). The strategy mentions transforming the agriculture sector from subsistence into commercial smallholder production. It also mentions organic agriculture, GAP and access to domestic, regional and world markets. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has Clean Agriculture Development Center in the vicinity of Vientiane and tries to promote clean and value added agriculture. The Department also tries to introduce ASEAN GAP. However, they faces constraints such as limited capacities and budget.

In order to support market-oriented agriculture and its export led by GOL, the project tries to introduce ASEAN GAP. The project establishes institutional mechanism and selects model areas where GAP will be introduced to farmers group. Candidate model area is the vicinity of Vientiane. Eventually, model area are expanded to vegetable production in Boloven Plateau which has a large potential.

#### Implementing Agency:

- Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Person in Responsible:

- Mr. Phaydy PHIAXAYSARAKHAM, Deputy Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Tel: 856-21-412350, Fax: +856-21-412349, Mobile: 856-20-562 1859, Email: doag@laotel.com, phaydy8@yahoo.com

Resources:

- Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture of Thailand
- Mr. Chusak Chuenprayoth, GAP secretariat
- Prof. Chainarong Rattanakreetakul, Prof. Roongnapa Korpraditskul, Kasetsart University
- Helvetas (NGO)
- Japan Greenhouse Horticulture Association
- Japan Agriculture Standard Association
- JGAP Association
- Overseas Merchandize and Inspection Co., Ltd.

**(2) Protection Forest Management Project (Forest)**

In the forest policy of Laos, forest areas are classified into 1) productive forest, 2) conservation forest and 3) protection forest. Area of protection forest was officially determined in September 2010. The project aims to conserve protection forest. Potential model areas are protection forest in the vicinity of Vientiane and Attapeu Province where protection forest are conserved and managed.

Implementing Agency:

- Department of Forest, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

**(3) Clean Tourism Area (Tourism and Environment)**

Roadmap to ASEAN Integration includes environmental management in the tourism sector. ASEAN has ASEAN Green Hotel Awards to encourage environmental measures in hotels. In the meantime, tourism sites such as Luang Phrabang, Vanvient, and Xiepandon have urgent problems of solid waste and wastewater management. The project is pilot environmental management in these tourism areas. Other than Green Hotel Awards, solid waste management is undertaken.

Implementing Agency:

- Lao National Tourism Administration (LNTA)

Person in Responsible:

- Mr. Khom Douangchantha, Director, International Relations Division, National Tourism Administration. Tel:856-21-212 251, Fax: 021-212 769. Mobile: 020-665

750; Email: kdouangchantha@yahoo.com

Resources:

- Sustainability Research Institute, Tottori University of Environmental Studies
- ASIA 3R Forum

**(4) ASEAN Tourism Professionals Project (Tourism)**

Tourism industry in Laos has a potential to increase income of rural areas. However, capacities of tourism industries are also limited like other sector. Meanwhile, ASEAN Common Competency standards for Tourism Professions (ACCSTP) are to be introduced into Lao under the Mutual Recognition Agreement. However, Laos has not introduced this mechanism and institution. The project aims at capacity development of the human resource by introducing this standard.

Support will be made to set up the implementation arrangement to introduce. Potential model areas are Vientiane, Pakse, Vanvineg, Savvnakhet, and Luang Namtha Province where many minority people reside.

Implementing Agency:

- Lao National Tourism Administration (LNTA)

Person in Responsible:

- Mr. Khom Douangchantha, Director, International Relations Division, Lao National Tourism Administration. Tel:856-21-212 251, Fax: 021-212 769. Mobile: 020-665 750; Email: kdouangchantha@yahoo.com

Resources:

- Laos-Singapore Training Center
- Thailand Tourism Authority
- Tourism and Hospitality Training Centre, LNTA (supported by Luxemburg)
- Japan-ASEAN Center

**(5) Clean, Green and Beautiful Model Area (Environment)**

Clean, Green and Beautiful campaign calls for Clean, Green and Beautiful model areas for awards. Awarded model areas are supported for its implementation. Components are 3Rs, environmental awareness, landscape beautification, small-scale environmental management, Satoyama conservation, renewable/alternative energy, and eco-products contest. Representatives of awarded model areas participate in study tours to Japan or ASEAN countries for upgrading Clean, Green and Beautiful model.

Implementing Agency:

- WREA

Resources:

- ASEAN volunteers
- JOCV

**(6) Green Triangle Development (Tourism)**

ASEAN standards such as tourism professionals, ASEAN GAP and clean tourism area are introduced into Green Triangle in the south of Laos for regional development at ASEAN standard. The project includes institution building and system-introduction.

Implementing Agency:

- Provincial Administration in the South

Resources:

- ASEAN volunteers
- JOCV

**(7) Human Resource Development for Clean Environment (Environment)**

Capacities are limited for clean environment, especially in the field of human resources development. Utilizing ASEAN network, human resources are developed. The project includes upgrading Faculty of Environment of National University of Laos and National Environment Research Institute, and environmental awareness of Local administration.

Implementing Agency:

- WREA
- National University of Laos

Resources:

- ASEAN University Network
- ASEAN volunteers
- JOCV

**3.3 Implementation Arrangement for LPP**

The Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN Integration and Project Formulation has initiated detail discussion in the implementation arrangement for LPP. After the workshop, MPI nominated the key officials engaged in LPP from line ministries, which is subject to approval.

List of these officials is shown in the box below. Implementation arrangement is summarized as follows.



**(Steering Committee)**

Rights and duties: Assignment of personnel, guiding and supervising, directing and cooperating with national, local and international partners, and reporting the project implementation status to higher authorities.

Number: Three (3) persons

Member: Two (2) from MPI, one (1) from MOFA

**(Management and Coordination Unit)**

Rights and duties: Assisting steering committee, project management, and regular report to the higher authorities.

Number: One (1) person

Member: Deputy Director General, Planning Department (MPI) as Chairperson

**(Working Group as Secretary Office to the Project)**

Rights and duties: Supporting steering committee, preparation of project implementation plan, and conducting workshops.

Number: Five (5) persons

Member: Five (5) from Department of Planning of MPI

**(Technical Unit)**

Rights and duties: Leading for project proposal development; participating in project activities; regularly leading the project implementation, monitoring and reporting to their ministries; and regularly reporting the project implementation status.

Number: Twenty-nine (29) persons

Member: Twenty-nine (29): Division directors and technical staff from line ministries.

**Box: Draft of Implementation Arrangements for LPP**

Article 1: Establishment of Steering Committee of Project Implementation consisting of following persons.

1. Mr. Bounthavy Sisouphanthong, Acting Minister of Planning and Investment as Chairperson
2. Dr. Khamlien Pholsena, Director General, Planning Department (MPI) as Vice Chairperson
3. Dr. Khiane Phansourivong, Director General, ASEAN Department, MoFA as Vice Chairperson

Article 2: Establishment of Project Management Unit consisting of following persons.

1. Ms. Phonevanh Outhavong, Deputy Director General, Planning Department (MPI) as Chairperson

Article 3: Establishment of Working Group as Secretary Office to the Project, consisting of following persons.

1. Mr. Khampakone, Outhenthapanya, Deputy Director General of Division, General Planning Department (MPI) as Head
2. Mr. Chanthanaphone Vongsay Technician, Planning Department (MPI) as Deputy Head;
3. Mr. Samaiphone Bounthideth, Technician, Planning Department (MPI) as a Member
4. Mr. Thippaphone Phongvichith, Technician, Planning Department (MPI) as a Member
5. Mr./Ms..... as technical staff

Article 4: Establishment of Technical Unit responsible for project formulation study, consisting of following persons.

1. Mr. Khankham Saengdapai, Deputy Director General of Dep. of Evaluation, MPI
2. Dr. Saykham Voladeth, Assistant for Director General of Division, NERI, MPI
3. Mr. Phoutthasak Souvannasaw, Deputy Director General of division, Dep. of Investment Promotion, MPI
4. Mr. Tit Louangsidasai, Officer, Department of of Statistics, MPI
5. Mr. Vanpheng Saengmanothong, Department of International Cooperation, MPI
6. Mr. Saysana Sayakone, Division Director, Ministry of Industry and Trade
7. Mr. Anoupharb Sainyasensouk, Officer, Ministry of Industry and Trade
8. Mr. Oudom Akkarat, Deputy Director General of division, Department of Planning, MAF
9. Mr. Sisovat Phandanouvong, Deputy Director General of division, Department of of Planning, MAF
10. Mr. Bounsouane Phongphichit, Deputy Director General of division, Dep. of Forestry, MAF
11. Mr. Linthong Khamdi, Deputy Director General of Forestry Inventory and Planning Division, Department of Forestry, MAF
12. Mr. Bounsouane Phongphichit, Deputy Director General of division, Dep. of Forestry, MAF
13. Mr. Linthong Khamdi, Deputy Director General of FIPD, Dep. of Forestry, MAF
14. Ms. Noumkham Chanthabouli, Acting Director General of division, Planning Department, Ministry of Education
15. Ms. Khamphet Thammavongsa, Officer, Dep. of Planning, Ministry of Education
16. Dr. Viengmani Bounkham, Dep. of Planning, Ministry of Education
17. Ms. Daoheuang Sisouphanh, Dep. of Planning, Ministry of Education

18. Mr. Bountheung Douangsavanh, Director General of division, SME Promotion and Development Office
19. Mr. Anousit Phommachan, Officer, SME Promotion and Development Office
20. Mr. Singsavanh Sinkavongsay, Director General of Division, Environmental Department, WREA (PMO)
21. Dr. Livameng Buapao Director General of Division, Environmental Department, WREA (PMO)
22. Mr. Khom Douangchantha, Director general of Division, Lao National Tourism Administration
23. Mr. Phanit Latsabout, Officer, Lao National Tourism Administration
24. Mr. Chit Thavisai, Deputy Director General of National Committee for Rural Development
25. Mr. Thipphason Soukhathammavong, Director General of division, National Committee for Rural Development
26. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* , Ministry of Information and Culture
27. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* , Ministry of Information and Culture
28. Mr. Khammoun Bouaphanh, Director General of Secretary Office, Ministry of Public Work and Transportation (MPWT)
29. Mr. Bouavieng Champaphan, Officer, MPWT

Article 5: Rights and Duties of Steering Committee are as follows.

- Clearly allocate the certain responsibilities to the in charge persons and closely monitor and support the project implementation to ensure the successful of project implementation.
- Guiding and supervising the assigned concern sectors to implement the project activities to achieve according to project plan.
- Directing and co-operate with the concerned sectors from National to local levels and also cooperate with both Lao and foreign technical team including the development partners on project's activities implementation.
- Regular report the strengths and difficulties of project implementation to the higher authorities.

Article 6: Rights and responsibilities of Management and Coordination Unit are as follows.

- Work as assistant to steering committee and project management on preparing of project operation plan, organize the workshop, prepare the workshop contents and other technical works;
- Regularly report the strengths and difficulties of project implementation to the higher authorities

Article 7: Rights and responsibilities of Technical Group are as follows.

- Acting as the leading unit on development of the project proposal for requesting of the financial support to develop their owned sectors;
- Participate to the project activities including coordination among Lao's line ministries and ASEAN Secretariat and JICA on section of the project under the tripartite cooperation program.
- Regularly leading the project implementation, monitoring and reporting the progress of the project implementation to their line ministries authorities and project steering committee of LPP;
- Regularly report the strengths and constrains of project implementation to the higher authorities

Article 8: Assign to Offices, institutions, departments and related parties including appointed persons to be informed and implemented in accordance with this agreement for good result.

Article 9: This agreement is effective since the date of signature onward.

Source: Draft of implementation arrangements prepared by MPI.