



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ

ກົມການນຳເຂົ້າ ແລະ ສິ່ງອອກ

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ເລກທີ/ກຂອ.ພອຄ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ.....04...ພະຈິກ 2019

ຮຽນ: - ທ່ານ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ
(ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳແຜນງານໂຄງການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອລ້າໝາຍຝ່າຍເພື່ອພັດທະນາການຄ້າ
PEC).

- ທ່ານ ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ.
- ໂດຍຜ່ານ ທ່ານ ຫົວໜ້າ ກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື.

ເລື່ອງ: ຂໍອະນຸມັດນຳໃຊ້ທຶນສະໜັບສະໜູນໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ (Challenge Facility: CF) ຂອງ LCT
ເພື່ອຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການທີ່ສະເໜີໂດຍ ກົມປູກຝັງ ແລະ ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ກະ
ຊວງ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້.

- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການສິ່ງເສີມຄວາມສາມາດໃນ
ການແຂ່ງຂັນ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 0358/ອຄ.ກຜຮ, ລົງວັນທີ 26 ມີນາ 2018;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອທາງການ ເພື່ອພັດທະນາໃນຂະແໜງ
ອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ແລະ ພາກເອກະຊົນ (ODA) ສະບັບເລກທີ 1998/ອຄ.ກຜຮ, ລົງວັນທີ 31 ຕຸລາ
2016;
- ອີງຕາມສັນຍາໂຄງການສິ່ງເສີມຄວາມສາມາດໃນການແຂ່ງຂັນ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ສະບັບເລກທີ
6318-LA, ລົງວັນທີ 31 ຕຸລາ 2018;
- ອີງຕາມການຄົ້ນຄວ້າເຫັນດີຂອງ ກົມການນຳເຂົ້າ ແລະ ສິ່ງອອກ ຮ່ວມກັບຜູ້ໃຫ້ທຶນ.

ກົມການນຳເຂົ້າ ແລະ ສິ່ງອອກ ໃນນາມເປັນຜູ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເສົາຄໍ້າທີ B1 ແລະ B2 ຂອງໂຄງການສິ່ງ
ເສີມຄວາມສາມາດໃນການແຂ່ງຂັນ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດຮຽນມາຍັງ ທ່ານ ເພື່ອພິຈາລະນາອະນຸມັດທຶນສະ
ໜັບສະໜູນໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ (CF) ຈຳນວນ 01 ໂຄງການ ຂອງ ກົມປູກຝັງ ແລະ ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ,
ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້. ຊຶ່ງຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລືຮ່ວມກັນ ແລະ ໄດ້ຮັບການເຫັນດີຈາກບັນດາຜູ້ໃຫ້ທຶນ. ລາຍ
ລະອຽດຂອງໂຄງການມີ ດັ່ງນີ້:

ຊື່ໂຄງການ: Promoting Border Risk Management for Animal and Plant Quarantine
Inspection Services by Department of Agriculture (DOA) and Department of Livestock
and Fisheries (DOLF).

ເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ: ມີ 02 ເປົ້າໝາຍຫຼັກ ຄື: 1) ເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ລະບົບການບໍລິຫານຄວາມສ່ຽງເຂົ້າໃນວຽກງານ
ການກວດກາ ແລະ ການກັກກັນຜິດ ແລະ ສັດ ທີ່ດ່ານສາກົນ ແລະ 2) ເພື່ອສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງທາງດ້ານວຽກງານ
ກວດກາຫຼັງການນຳເຂົ້າ.

ກິດຈະກຳຫຼັກຂອງໂຄງການ:

1. ສ້າງນິຕິກຳ, ບົດແນະນຳສະເພາະ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນມາດຕະຖານໃນການປະຕິບັດງານ, ພັດທະນາຂັ້ນຄູ່ມືຝຶກອົບຮົມ ໃນການນຳໃຊ້ລະບົບການບໍລິຫານຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນກົມປຸກຝັງ ແລະ ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ພັດທະນາລະບົບການບໍລິຫານຄວາມສ່ຽງຮ່ວມກັນ ລະຫວ່າງ ຂະແໜງພາສີ ແລະ ບັນດາຂະແໜງການອື່ນທີ່ຕິດພັນກັບວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງພາຍໃນດ້ານ ເຊັ່ນ: ສ້າງກົນໄກການຮ່ວມມື ເພື່ອແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນຄວາມສ່ຽງຜ່ານລະບົບໂມດູນບໍລິຫານຄວາມສ່ຽງຂອງຂະແໜງພາສີ, ການປັບປຸງຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ການຝຶກອົບຮົມສ້າງຂັດຄວາມສາມາດໃຫ້ພະນັກງານທີ່ປະຕິບັດວຽກຕົວຈິງ ໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ.
2. ເຮັດບົດປະເມີນຊ່ອງວ່າງ, ທົບທວນຄືນທາງດ້ານນິຕິກຳ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ເພື່ອສະໜັບສະໜູນວຽກງານກວດກາຫຼັງການນຳເຂົ້າ ແລະ ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງດ້ານລະບຽບການ ໃນຂັ້ນຕອນຫຼັງການແຈ້ງພາສີ, ພັດທະນາຂັ້ນຄູ່ມື ສຳລັບ ການປັບປຸງກວດກາຄືນພາຍຫຼັງການນຳເຂົ້າ ເພື່ອເປັນແນວທາງໃຫ້ພະນັກງານສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວ ໄດ້ຢ່າງມີປະສິດ ທິພາບ ແລະ ມີລະບົບ, ຮ່ວມມືກັບຂະແໜງພາສີ ໃນການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຝຶກອົບຮົມສ້າງຂັດຄວາມສາມາດໃຫ້ບຸກຄະລາກອນໃນຂະແໜງປຸກຝັງ ແລະ ຂະແໜງລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ.
3. ຈັດຈ້າງຊ່ຽວຊານພາຍໃນປະເທດ ປະຈຳທີ່ກົມປຸກຝັງ ແລະ ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ ເພື່ອເຮັດວຽກສະໜັບສະໜູນຊ່ຽວຊານຕ່າງປະເທດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຢ່ອຍ CF.
4. ຈັດທັດສະນະສຶກສາໃຫ້ພະນັກງານ ເພື່ອຕິດຕາມບັນດາກິດຈະກຳທີ່ຕິດພັນກັບວຽກບໍລິຫານຄວາມສ່ຽງ ແລະ ການກວດກາຫຼັງການນຳເຂົ້າ ທີ່ບັນດາດ່ານສາກົນ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການບໍລິຫານຢູ່ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ.
5. ສະໜອງອຸປະກອນ ໃຫ້ບັນດາດ່ານ ແລະ ພະນັກງານທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບວຽກກວດກາ ຫຼັງການນຳເຂົ້າ ເຊັ່ນ: ຊຸດອຸປະກອນຄອມພິວເຕີ ແລະ ຈັດຊື້ອຸປະກອນໃນການກວດກາ ແລະ ສຸ່ມກວດກາຕົວຢ່າງສິນຄ້າ ຂອງກົມປຸກຝັງ ແລະ ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ. (ບໍ່ລວມເອົາເຄື່ອງມືໃນການທົດສອບໃນຫ້ອງທົດລອງ).

ພາກສ່ວນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ: ກົມປຸກຝັງ ແລະ ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້.
ໄລຍະເວລາ: 01 ທັນວາ 2019- 31 ທັນວາ 2020.
ງົບປະມານ: 350,000 ໂດລາສະຫາລັດ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງຮຽນລາຍງານມາຍັງ ທ່ານ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ທິດຊີ້ນຳ ແລະ ອະນຸມັດ ຕາມທາງຄວນດ້ວຍ. 2

ອະນຸມັດ:
ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງ ອຄ

ນ. ເຂັ້ມມະນີ ພິນເສນາ
ຍັງຢືນ:
ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ (ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳ ກຜຮ), ກະຊວງ ອຄ

ຫົວໜ້າກົມ,

ສຸລິຍິນ ພິລາວົງ

ສົມຈິດ ອິນທະມິດ
ຄຳເຫັນ

ຫົວໜ້າ ກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື, ກະຊວງ ອຄ

ພຸງງ ພິງສາ

DOA & DOLF

Proposal for Challenge Facility Funding Under WB's LCTP

(Lao PDR's Competitiveness & Trade Project)

Section 1: Summary Page	
<i>Project title:</i>	Promoting border risk management for animal and plant quarantine inspection services by Department of Agriculture (DOA) and Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DOLF).
<i>Implementing agency:</i>	Department of Import & Export (Ministry of Industry & Commerce), Government of Lao PDR
<i>Beneficiary:</i>	Department of Agriculture (DOA) and Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DOLF), Ministry of Agriculture & Forest, Government of Lao PDR
<i>Location:</i>	Vientiane and other stations across Lao PDR
<i>Project duration:</i>	15 months: (1st December 2019 - 31 st March 2021), including first 3 months for mobilization of staff
<i>End of project:</i>	31 March 2021
<i>Total project cost:</i>	US\$ 350,000
<i>Challenge fund funding sought:</i>	US\$ 350,000
<i>Other sources of funding:</i>	None

Section 2: Project Description

2.1 What are the main objectives of the proposed project?

To introduce border risk management for animal and plant quarantine inspection and strengthening post-marketing audit

2.2 What are the specific issues to be addressed within those main objectives

Agricultural trade plays an important role for agricultural development in Lao PDR. It has gradually transformed from a poor subsistence agriculture toward a more commercialized agricultural production. As of 2019, growing agricultural value chains include coffee, maize, banana, rice, jobs' tears and livestock. These value chains become more integrated into regional and global agricultural trade due to buoyant demand from its neighbours, namely China, Thailand and Vietnam. Some small quantities were also exported to first tier markets including EU and Japan.

Despite such promising development, Lao PDR still faces several challenges in making its agricultural products more competitive and having good quality in meeting with market specifications. First, agricultural producers still face high cost of production and technology adoption remains low due to high costs of agricultural inputs and poor agricultural standard enforcement. Second, its high costs of production also driven by inefficient border clearance and documentary compliance for imports and exports. Each year, Lao PDR imports significant quantity of foods, seeds, nurseries, fertilizers, pesticides, live animals (i.e. piglets), animal feeds and veterinary drugs. These are crucial for agricultural transformation in Lao PDR and its agricultural exports.

Border management in Lao PDR remains fragmented with limited inter-border agency cooperation. Unnecessary inspection redundancies bring about high transaction costs and time delay for traders and commercial operators. Animal and plant quarantine clearances at border are not integrated with Customs due to lack of an integrated border management framework. While Customs already introduced basic risk management in Customs clearance and selection for consignment inspection, animal and plant quarantine does not have a border risk management framework to target high risk consignments, and still apply classical random selection of consignment samples for conducting inspections. In addition, plant quarantine at border has not fully implemented the ISPM 31 (Methodologies for sampling of consignments). Full physical inspection is also applied to imports of agricultural inputs (fertilizer, pesticides). Likewise, animal quarantine also performs border inspection on live animal imports and exports without using any risk profiles (risk product, high risk traders, origin and so on).

Due to lack of a risk management framework for these border agencies, the enforcement of pre- and post- border measures is weak. Animal and plant quarantine authorities appear to focus mainly on border control

and intervention in which they do not necessarily detect much results of non-compliance and offenses. Because of increased volume of trade, it is even more challenging to take full physical inspection while these authorities also have limited resources (budget and staff).

Through the support of LCTP, animal and plant quarantine authorities will be encouraged to adopt an integrated risk management framework shared by Customs and Food and Drug Department. Animal and plant quarantine authorities will also focus on basic post-entry surveillance and audit to promote border and regulatory compliance of traders and commercial operators.

First, by introducing an integrated risk management framework, Lao PDR's border agency (Animal and Plant Quarantine, Customs and Food and Drug Department) can create joint risk profiles, harmonize inspection procedures for joint border inspection to reduce duplication and redundancies in border clearance. Animal and Plant Quarantine Authorities are to follow good practice in using border risk management for pre-border prevention and border clearance with targeted selectivity for least impact on transactional costs and time of product admissibility. Through these, Animal and Plant Quarantine are expected to have access to Customs' ASYCUDA Selectivity Module in targeting for inspection (ISPM 24) and in selection of samples (ISPM 31). Inter-border agency cooperation and joint inspection are championed and guided by recent Prime Minister's Decree # 558 on International Checkpoint and International Airports and Prime Minister's Decision # 2 on Doing Business Improvement.

Significant support will be for DOA and DOLF to adopt dedicated pre-clearance procedures (pre-clearance rules and pre-arrival lodgement of documents) and risk profiling of pre-border parameters. Simplification of procedural formalities and documentation requirements (including acceptance of copies of the supporting documents, instead of originals) are also needed to ensure that documentation, procedures & processes of the DOA & DOLF are consistent with the international standards. Adoption of a joint border procedure for perishable goods will be important for Lao PDR in benefiting from growing imports and exports of fresh agricultural products and in meeting the WTO-TFA standards.

Second, post-entry surveillance and audit is critical to promote compliance of traders and other commercial operators in following regulations of plant health and animal health. To operationalize post-entry surveillance and audit, the authorities need to understand operational and regulatory gaps in existing rules and regulations. Post entry surveillance requires good quality of clearance data of imported items, registration database of traders and commercial operators, requirements of record keeping by traders and commercial operators, monitoring and reporting system for technical divisions in DOA and DOLF. A robust post-entry surveillance and audit system should feed intelligence and risk inputs periodically into the integrated risk management system to improve consignment targeting and therefore efficiency of border clearance. Likewise, a strong post-entry surveillance system will ensure more effective regulatory control

	<p>behind border and encourage compliance of traders and commercial operators. This proposal has not supported enforcement of animal and plant health regulations, but it prepares an operational framework for enforcement tasks to be taken further by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.</p>
<p>2.3 What activities exactly is the Challenge Facility being asked to fund?</p>	<p>Activities in this CF proposal can be clustered into two main components.</p> <p><i>Component A. Introduction of Risk Management in Animal and Plant Quarantine’s Border Management Operation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Establish border-risk management liaison units in DOA and DOLF to oversee introduction and implementation of border risk management for Animal and Plant Quarantine’s border operation. (ii) Provide capacity building on border risk management approach for the liaison units. (iii) Develop an integrated Risk Management framework with detailed guidelines for Animal and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with Customs and Food and Drug departments. (iv) Develop pre-border procedure, border clearance and inspection procedures that use border risk management to select consignment samples. (v) Adoption of ISPM 31—Methodologies for sampling of consignments to improve targeting in border inspection. (vi) Promote cooperation between DOA & DOLF with LCD through cooperation arrangements, such as memorandum of understanding (MoU), an integrated risk management framework by using ASYCUDA Selectivity for piloting joint inspection operation at major border checkpoints. (vii) Develop a joint dedicated clearance procedure for perishable goods among border agencies. <p><i>Component B. Strengthen Post-Entry Surveillance and Audit</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Conduct an operational and regulatory gap assessment of post-entry surveillance system/audit for improvement. (ii) Standardize and update phytosanitary databases, registered databases of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, live animal and animal product imports, animal feeds and veterinary drugs for risk profiling, post-entry surveillance and audits. (iii) Standardize and improve registration procedures and forms for pesticides, chemical fertilizers, live animal imports, animal feeds and veterinary drugs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Develop operational procedures and manual for post-entry surveillance and audits. (v) Develop a regulatory risk-based compliance framework for active traders and commercial operators. (vi) Pilot post-entry-surveillance and audit program to enforce and promote regulatory compliance. (vii) Develop monitoring and reporting procedures for regulatory and risk-based compliance of traders and commercial operators.
<p>2.4 What results can be expected and how they relate to the objectives in point 2.1 above?</p> <p><i>List the specific outputs the project seeks to achieve, the expected outcomes to measure the achievement of project and expected impact produced by the project interventions</i></p>	<p>A. Expected Outputs.</p> <p>Risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. DOA and DOLF prepare and feed risk profiles and inputs in ASYCUDA Selectivity Module. b. An integrated Risk Management Framework introduced and shared with Animal and Plant Quarantine for promoting interagency cooperation and joint inspection. c. ISPM 31—Methodologies for sampling of consignments is adopted and followed (DOA and applicable to DOLF). d. A dedicated joint clearance procedure for perishable goods (animal and plant products) adopted and implemented by border agencies. <p>Post-entry surveillance and audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Phytosanitary databases, registered databases of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, live animal and animal product imports, animal feeds and veterinary drugs, updated and standardized for risk profiling, post-entry surveillance and audits. b. Operational regulations and procedures are developed and adopted by post-entry surveillance and audits. <p>B. Expected results and outcomes.</p>
	<p>Risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduction in mean time of documentary compliance & border clearance for agricultural imports and exports by 50 percent by the end of the project in line with the PM's target. (Baseline: TBC, 2019). b. Agricultural consignments subject to Red Channel reduced by 50 percent by the end of the project. (Baseline: 100 percent, 2019). c. MOU between DOA, DOLF, FDD and LCD signed d. Joint inspection program is piloted. <p>Post-entry surveillance and audit:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Greater voluntary compliance with SPS standards among traders and dealers b. Post-entry surveillance and audit reports published for public access.
<p><i>2.5 What is the Implementing Agency's role in the area to be addressed by the proposed project?</i></p>	<p>As the secretariat of the NTFC, the main entity steering the trade facilitation agenda in the country, DIMEX is mandated to develop and implement the trade facilitation strategy of the government. Hence, it works as the lead agency for the project and will channelize funds under the project.</p> <p>However, the actual implementation of the project activities proposed hereunder will be carried out by the Department of Agriculture (DOA), which is responsible for Law of plant quarantine and other regulations, including fertilizer and pesticide;</p> <p>And,</p> <p>The Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DOLF), which is responsible for Decree on the Control of the movement of animal and animal products and other regulations, including feeds.</p>
<p><i>2.6 Is the project part of a broader strategy?</i></p>	<p>The project plays a crucial role in implementation of the TF Road Map which aims to improve the country's trade competitiveness contributing to an increased trade and investment needed for a sustained and inclusive economic growth targeted under the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan.</p> <p>It also contributes to the Government strategy to streamline border procedures and documentary compliance for seamless integration with ASEAN economic community and the global economy. Application of risk management principles in border inspections supplemented with the post-clearance audit raises the efficiency and effectiveness of border inspections and improves compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary controls in conformity to international standards and best practices.</p>
<p><i>2.7 Are there any efforts being undertaken by the Implementing Agency, other government agencies, domestic stakeholders, bilateral or multilateral development partners to address the issues identified in point 2.2 above? Are other sources of funding available?</i></p>	<p>DOA and DOLF are key departments in implementing parts of these measures but funds to support these identified activities have not been secured. NTFC has outlined measures under Category C of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement for implementation by 2022 in the Trade Facilitation Roadmap. Relevant government departments are tasked to implement them to meet the country's obligations under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.</p>
<p>Section 3: Project risks / obstacles and risk mitigation measures</p>	

3.1 Describe the risks and obstacles during project preparation and implementation. Explain mitigating measures.

The primary Risk to the Project is Rejection of Regulatory reforms or Regulatory Reforms not completed to allow Activities to progress:

Mitigations:

- i. Implementation of the PM's order on facilitation of import and export, transit, import for re-export and national movement of goods (to be approved).
- ii. Active collaboration and inputs from DOA & DOLF line officers in to changes in Rules, Regulations, SOPs etc.
- iii. Active cooperation with concerned departments and ministries in development of Risk Framework and Single Inspection protocols and SOPs.

Risk: Rejection of electronic copies of documents and insistence on requirement to produce originals.

Mitigation:

- i. Active development during project life of Risk Profiles that direct processing staff to accept E-copies and authenticated copies of Certifications and Permits as originals from selected Traders and Countries.

Risk: Lack of buy-in and cooperation with the Customs Service.

Mitigations:

- i. Involvement with Customs from commencement - we have preliminary, verbal agreement with Customs that they will grant us access to ASYCUDA to undertake the above activities in support of outcomes.
- ii. Signing of an MOU with the LCD spelling out the roles and responsibilities of all parties.

	<p>Risk: <u>Lack of Risk Management based trained staff & ASYCUDA trained staff.</u></p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Training and workshops for DOA and DOLF in both ASYCUDA and LCD offline-reporting tools. iv. Risk Management training both under the general Risk Framework with the LCD, and specific DOA and DOLF Risk Training in their specialties. <p>Risk: <u>Failure of Single Inspection objectives for Project.</u></p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. An Integrated Risk Framework developed for border agencies. ii. Joint training in ASYCUDA systems to allow coordination.
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Section 4: Monitoring and evaluation

<p>4.1 Identify indicators, outputs and outcomes which can be monitored before, during and after project implementation. <i>e.g.:</i></p> <p>Outputs: <i># of research/studies conducted</i> <i># of national sector strategies developed</i> <i># of regulations/guidelines developed</i></p> <p>Outcomes: <i># of findings/recommendations implemented</i> <i># of strategies approved</i> <i># of regulations/guidelines approved</i></p>	<p>DOA & DOLF Outputs are as above. To measure the outputs and outcomes, following indicators are selected:</p> <p>DOA & DOLF Outcomes and Indicators</p> <p>Output indicators CF proposal intends to develop an integrated risk management framework in DOA and DOLF using the Customs ASYCUDA system, which can be measured through following outputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Number of DOA/DOLF risk profiles uploaded on ASYCUDA system, and (b) Decrease in the examination percentage of the DOA/DOLF cases at the border from a baseline of 100% to at least 50% as a result of this initiative <p>The second activity, i.e. strengthening of the post-clearance audit (PCA) can be reflected through following outputs,</p>
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- (c) 100% availability of updated rules and regulations on the LTP for encouraging voluntary compliance
- (d) Number of officers trained in PCA
- (e) Number of firms audited by DOA/DOLF under PCA, and
- (f) Updating of phytosanitary database

Outcome Indicators

Outcomes are the expected results of various outputs produced under the project. For example, introduction of Risk Management, which may entail reduced percentage of examination and focus on high risk cargo will actually result in the faster clearance of the import & export cargo, and greater detection of non-compliant cases by DOA/DOLF at the border. Hence, the two outcome indicators chosen for these activities under risk management component will be:

- (a) A reduction in average border clearance time of agricultural products, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and animals & animal products by 10% per year. This is a key performance indicator for assessing the outcome, which can be measured through the regular Time Release Studies (TRS) in future, covering the time taken by the plant and animal quarantine staff. Overall goal as per PM's Order, is that the time taken on regulations and procedures related to import and export be reduced to at least 50% by 2019-2020.
- (b) Increase in the number of the cases of non-compliance detected at the border through focused examination of high-risk consignments

Similarly, strengthening of the post-clearance audit will lead to detection of non-compliance of plant & animal quarantine regulations at the post-entry stage, which can be measured through following outcome indicator, i.e.

Increase in the number of non-compliance cases detected by DOA/DOLF at post-clearance stage in post-market inspections.

5.1 Describe project implementation entity	Project implementation in DOA and DOLF will be undertaken by the DOA and DOLF TIU (Trade Facilitation Implementation Unit), which will be reporting to the DG DOA and DG DOLF respectively. Head of this TIU will be solely responsible for monitoring implementation of DAP, reporting its progress and conducting performance review, besides coordination with other line departments, the private sector and other stakeholders.
5.2 Describe internal supervision arrangements	TIU will be seeking regular monthly reports from various divisions & units seeking details on their key indicators. Performance of the divisions/units will also be assessed through frequent field visits & inspections. On receipt of the information from the field formation, TIU will be consolidating and submitting its report to the DG for necessary direction. TIU will also be sharing this quarterly progress report with the DIMEX/TFS.
5.3 Describe reporting line	Head of TIU will be reporting to the DDG, who in turn will report to the DGs of DOA and DOLF bringing out special issues impinging on the implementation of TFA's Category C measures.

Section 6: Timetable & Budget

Activity	Budget (US\$)	Expected start date	Expected completion date
Hiring of two international experts and two national consultants	Procurement process	1 December 2019	31 March 2020
Drafting of technical regulations, guidelines & SOP; capacity building of the staff; developing training manual for introducing risk management in DOA & DOLF; developing a combined risk management system with customs & other agencies for border controls, including a collaboration mechanism for sharing their risk inputs/profiles in customs' selectivity module; updating of database and, organizing capacity	90,000	1 January 2020	31 May 2020

building workshops both at Vientiane and in provinces			
Conducting gap assessment and preparation of draft revision of the rules and regulations to incorporate post-clearance audit to strengthen regulatory controls at the post-clearance stage; developing Operation Manual for Post-Clearance Audit to guide inspection staff for an effective and structured post-clearance audit; exploring collaboration with customs; and, to organize capacity building workshops for DOA & DOLF personnel	90,000	1 July 2020	30 November 2020
2 National Consultants for 12 months (one each in DOA & DOLF) to support the international consultants in implementing the CF proposal.	60,000	1 January 2020	31 March 2021
Organizing training workshops	30,000	1 January 2020	31 March 2021
Field visits of DOA/DOLF officials to borders and provincial offices for monitoring RM & PCA related activities	20,000	1 January 2020	31 March 2021
Provision of IT equipment for the border and PCA staff (at least one desktop set at each major border crossing for DOA & DOLF staff)	30,000	1 February 2020	30 March 2020
Replacement of any malfunctioning inspection and/or sampling equipment ¹ for border staff.	30,000	1 February 2020	30 March 2020

¹Common equipment for inspection and/or sampling includes: (1) Illuminating magnifiers (hand-held/table mounted); (2) Dissection kit (knives, forceps, needles, camel hair brush, razor blade); (3) Steriobinocular microscope; (4) Compound binocular microscope; (5) Microscopic slides & Cover slips; (6) Sampling triers (Slotted tube sampler/Nobbe sampler/Deep bin probes); (7) Sieves and white enamel plate/or tray; (8) Specimen

(No equipment for testing laboratory is funded under this TFA CF).			
Total	350,000	1 December 2019	31 March 2021

vials/markers/labels/plastic bags (self-sealing type)/paper bags/seals; (9) Safety helmets, Aprons & Gloves (disposable); (10) Weighing balance; (11) Moisture meter; and (12) Refrigerator.

From: Mombert Hoppe <mhoppe@worldbank.org>
Sent: Friday, November 1, 2019 14:23
To: Sonemala; phouvieng.p@laomoic.org; 'ທ່ານ ບອ ແກ້ວມໍລະກົດ ສິດລາກອນ'
Cc: soulinhon.ph@gmail.com; Khambay Sithirajvongsa; Sengxay Phousinghoa; Zay; Shahid Meezan; Vilavong Southanilaxay; Lattanaphone Pouy Vongsouthi; paul schmidt; Konesawang Nghardsaysone; Soulivanh Souksavath
Subject: RE: CF Proposal for DOA and DOLF

Dear Sonemala,

Thank you very much for sharing for our comments this CF proposal, cleared by the National Trade Facilitation Committee Secretariat. We see that it incorporates earlier comments and reflects the discussions we have had during the implementation support mission and other meetings.

Based on the information provided, we have no further comments at this stage and look forward to its speedy implementation.

We would suggest to already include the positions to be funded under this proposal in the procurement plan and initiate the procurement process already now.

Best regards,
Mombert

From: Sonemala <sonemala.n@laomoic.org>
Sent: Thursday, October 31, 2019 3:51 PM
To: Mombert Hoppe <mhoppe@worldbank.org>; Konesawang Nghardsaysone <knghardsaysone@worldbank.org>; Soulivanh Souksavath <soulivanh.souksavath@dfat.gov.au>
Cc: 'ທ່ານ ບອ ແກ້ວມໍລະກົດ ສິດລາກອນ' <keomorakoth@hotmail.com>; soulinhon.ph@gmail.com; Khambay Sithirajvongsa <khambay.s@laomoic.org>; Sengxay Phousinghoa <sengxay.p@laosaft.org>; Zay <pinphakone.x@laosaft.org>; Shahid Meezan <smeezan@hotmail.com>; Vilavong Southanilaxay <vilavong.s@laomoic.org>; Lattanaphone Pouy Vongsouthi <lattanaphone.v@laomoic.org>; paul schmidt <p_f_schmidt@hotmail.com>; phouvieng.p@laomoic.org
Subject: CF Proposal for DOA and DOLF

[External]

Dear Mombert and Co-Donors,

On behalf of DIMEX, I would like to share with you the final CF proposal of DOA-DOLF that have been agreed between DIMEX and DOA-DOLF teams and DIMEX's received official approval letter from both departments. The proposal has two main sub-components as follow:

1. Component A. Introduction of Risk Management in Animal and Plant Quarantine's Border Management Operation.

2. Component B. Strengthen Post-Entry Surveillance and Audit

Hopefully, this approval will take into account asap and we are look forward to hearing from you in order to move to the next stage.

Best regards,

Sonemala NOUANTHASING (Mr)
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