

Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies

Lao People's Democratic Republic High-Level Political Forum 2018





Methodology



Political Will and Commitment

Steering Committee Meeting

SDGs National Secretariat

SDG Focal Points

NSEDP

Advocacy and Awareness

Partnership and Consultation

Stakeholder Engagement

Inclusive, Transparent and Participatory

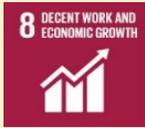
Evidence-based Approach

Whole-of-Society Approach





Integration of SDGs into NSEDP

Outcome 1 Economic	Outcome 2 Social	Outcome 3 Environment	Cross-cutting
 	 	   	 
	  	  	
		 	

LOCALIZATION OF SDGs:

Nearly

60%

of the 8th NSEDP indicators are linked to SDG indicators.

The remaining SDG indicators will be integrated in the future 9th and 10th NSEDP



Outcome 1: Economic Development

Progress	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- GDP growth rate of 7% on the average for the past five years,- 92% of households in Lao PDR having access to electricity in 2016 and hydropower sector is a major source of growth over the past two decades- 84.5% of villages with access to all-season road access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Widening inequality with increased Gini coefficient- Low usage of clean fuels and technology by households- Inadequate social protection- Low and limited access to finance by SMEs- High skill gaps and shortage of qualified labour- 70% of workers in agriculture and fishery sector while the sector contributes only 21% of GDP



Outcome 2: Social Development

Progress	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Declining national poverty rate from 46% (1992) to 23% (2015) and 18% (2018)- Improving well-being (under-5 mortality rate more than halved from 1990 to 2015, decreasing TB and Malaria cases)- 86%, 77% and 80% of households owning mobile phones, TV and motorbikes respectively- Declining proportion of the undernourished- Positive sign in primary school enrolment rate- Leveraging on natural endowment (water) with proper Water Resources Law in place- 76% and 71% of population having access to improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increasing road accidents death rate by twice since 2006- Volatile weather making people in the agriculture falling into poverty- Open defecation- High disparities in safe water and sanitation coverage among the urban and the rural



Outcome 3: Environmental Protection

Progress	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Vientiane Sustainable Urban Transport Project and Bus Rapid Transit system and Luang Prabang (ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable City Award)- Lao PDR Action Plan for Pakse Declaration on ASEAN Roadmap for Strategic Development of Ecotourism Clusters and Tourism Corridors- Numerous ecotourism, cultural and historical and world heritage sites- 58% of forest area in Lao PDR with effective ban on logging from production forests- Localized SDG 14 to fit the landlocked country status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increasing urban population requiring more investment in city and transport infrastructure and policies- Unaligned government methodology and data collection with international disaster data collection initiatives such as EM-DAT- Most of the SDG 12 indicators still lacking robust measurement systems



Cross-Cutting

Progress	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High share of women in the National Assembly- Embracing ASEAN partnership and UN Partnership Framework- Monitoring framework of Vientiane Declaration on Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2016-2025) being in line with global partnerships for effective development cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Women and girls lag access to education and health- Securing financing for SDGs Implementation- Strengthening public debt management

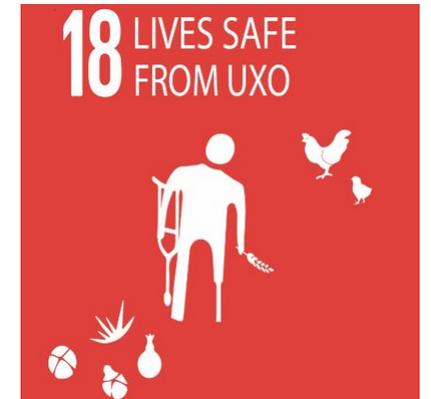


Localized SDG



From 1964 to 1973, **more than 500,000 bombing** missions dropped over two million tons of ordnance, or nearly one ton for every man, woman and child in the population at the time.

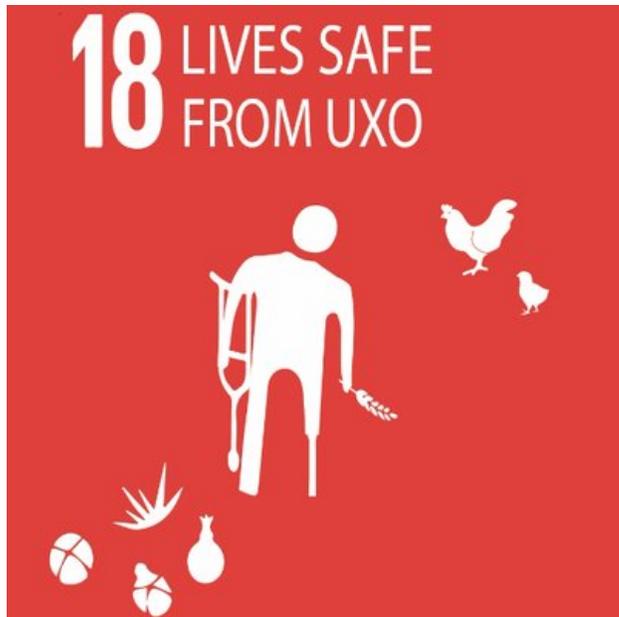
UXO remains a challenge for the progress of development in Lao PDR. An estimated **80 million** cluster sub-munitions remain unexploded



3 Targets & 6 Indicators



Goal 18: Lives Safe from UXO



Progress

- Major national survey to inform long-term resource planning, prioritization and clearance of UXO
- More than 53,000 hectares of land cleared of UXO and more than 1.3 million items of UXO destroyed

Challenges

- Addressing and quantifying the impact of UXO
- Identifying and clearing the Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs)
- Putting in place programmes to help the UXO victims and survivors

Looking Forward:

- Strengthening national capacities for planning, coordination and information management
- Developing policy and procedures to help UXO survivors in health, education and employment services
- Identifying and promoting emerging technologies to improve performance and efficiency of UXO clearance



Lesson Learnt

FUNDING

Localization



SDG localization has to be sequenced and integrated into the national development strategies

Government



Government's strong commitment is the driving force of SDG implementation

Data



Administrative data need to be harmonized, streamlined and strengthened and institutional and statistical capacities need to be enhanced

Collaboration



Collaboration and coordination across line ministries and between central and local levels are key to SDG implementation to reach the most disadvantaged groups



Challenges and Support



- × Many non Many non-government sectors are still unaware of SDGs and the 2030 Agenda
- × Difficulties in reaching communities living in remote areas



- × Inadequate level of understanding of SDGs and the 2030 Agenda among some line ministries/SDG Focal Points



- × Insufficient funding for SDG indicators that are not integrated into the 8th NSEDP yet
- × Lack of funding for data collection and data systems for SDG indicators, and especially for the generation of disaggregated data



Looking Forward

- Localize and implement SDGs to achieve the 2030 Agenda through integrating SDG indicators into the 9th and 10th NSEDP
- Relook into the SDG Roadmap as a guiding principle to achieve the 2030 Agenda
- Create stakeholder engagement and communications strategies to raise awareness on SDGs in line with the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”
- Work closely with development partners and international organizations to source for funding and allocate resources effectively
- Work with both local and international expertise/consultants to create effective monitoring and evaluation framework
- Build a network of strong SDG technical group across line ministries, CSOs, private sector, academia and grass root to encourage inclusiveness, transparency and participation in the journey of achieving the 2030 Agenda



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Thank You



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