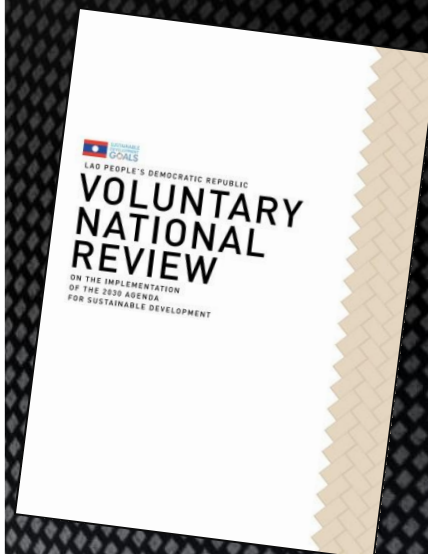




Lao PDR's follow-up of Voluntary National Review

Department of Planning,
Ministry of Planning and Investment



VNR 2018 and Beyond

• Follow-up actions

- **Planning and budgeting** – fully integrated into current five-years plan (8th NSEDP 2016-2020) and now prepare to further streamline into the 9th NSEDP 2021-2025
- **Coordination** – national steering committee and secretariat, national focal points, SDG roadmap
- **Data** – SDG database consultation in progress
- **Stakeholder engagement** – through various means and channels
- **Capacity enhancement** – various workshops, trainings and technical groups at home and abroad

• Challenges

Institutional/Capacity	Implementation by Goal
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited budget – data collection, disaggregation, availability; monitoring and evaluation; project intervention; participation limitation• Limited capacity – lacking understanding, SDGs sometimes seen as extra external burden, weak linkage between the national planning framework and SDGs reporting• Limited awareness – with the government, private sector, academia• Unexpected and unforeseen priorities –	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goal 1 – widened disparity• Goal 2 – underweight and stunting off-track• Goal 3 – high adolescents birth rate, growing non-communicable diseases• Goal 4 – school drop out rate high• Goal 5 – women in decision making positions low, high early pregnancy• Goal 6 – rural sanitation and hygiene lag behind• Goal 7 – firewood & charcoals for cooking• Goal 8 – limited economic diversification• Goal 9 – low competitiveness of SMEs• Goal 10 – inequality widened• Goal 11 – green urban facilities• Goal 12 – low recycling rate 10%• Goal 13 – prone to climate change• Goal 14 – aquatic and agricultural intensification• Goal 15 – excessive resource use• Goal 16 – higher risk of border trafficking• Goal 17 – hard to predict ODA for SDGs• Goal 18 – 80 million bombs remain unexploded

9th National Socio Economic Development Plan 2021-2025

“The objective of the 9th NSEDP is to optimize competitive advantages as a cornerstone for socio-economic development, LDC graduation and SDG implementation by further strengthening quality, sustainable, inclusive and green growth”

Economy

- Macroeconomic: public finance, budget, debt...
- Diversification: production, services, commodities
- Trade: local/regional market/production chain, incubation
- Business environment non-tariff barriers, explore alternatives
- Development of SMEs and MSMEs

Well being

- HAI (LDC): under-performed in nutrition, under 5 mortality, maternal mortality
- Poverty reduction, inequality
- UXO
- Housing
- Greater social service access: health, education
- Green city, green public parks
- Social welfare
- Social order

Human capital

- HAI (LDC): education sub indicators
- Labor force, labor market and TVET
- Productivity
- Employment generation
- Education: quality curriculum, teaching and learning
- Foreign labor management

Environmental Sustainability

- The six priority areas of green growth
- Responsible production and consumption through circular economy – 3Rs
- Disaster management, PDNA, SEA
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Connectivity and integration

- Regional and international cooperation
- Regional connectivity and global integration through
 - Weather resilient infrastructure
 - Connectivity and integration local-regional
- Urban planning
- Logistics, transportation, communication

Governance

- Increased ICT
- Improved public services
- Vertical and horizontal coordination
- MIS
- Spatial planning

