

Sub-regional Advocacy Workshop on MDGs for South-East Asia

MDGs Localization in Lao PDR

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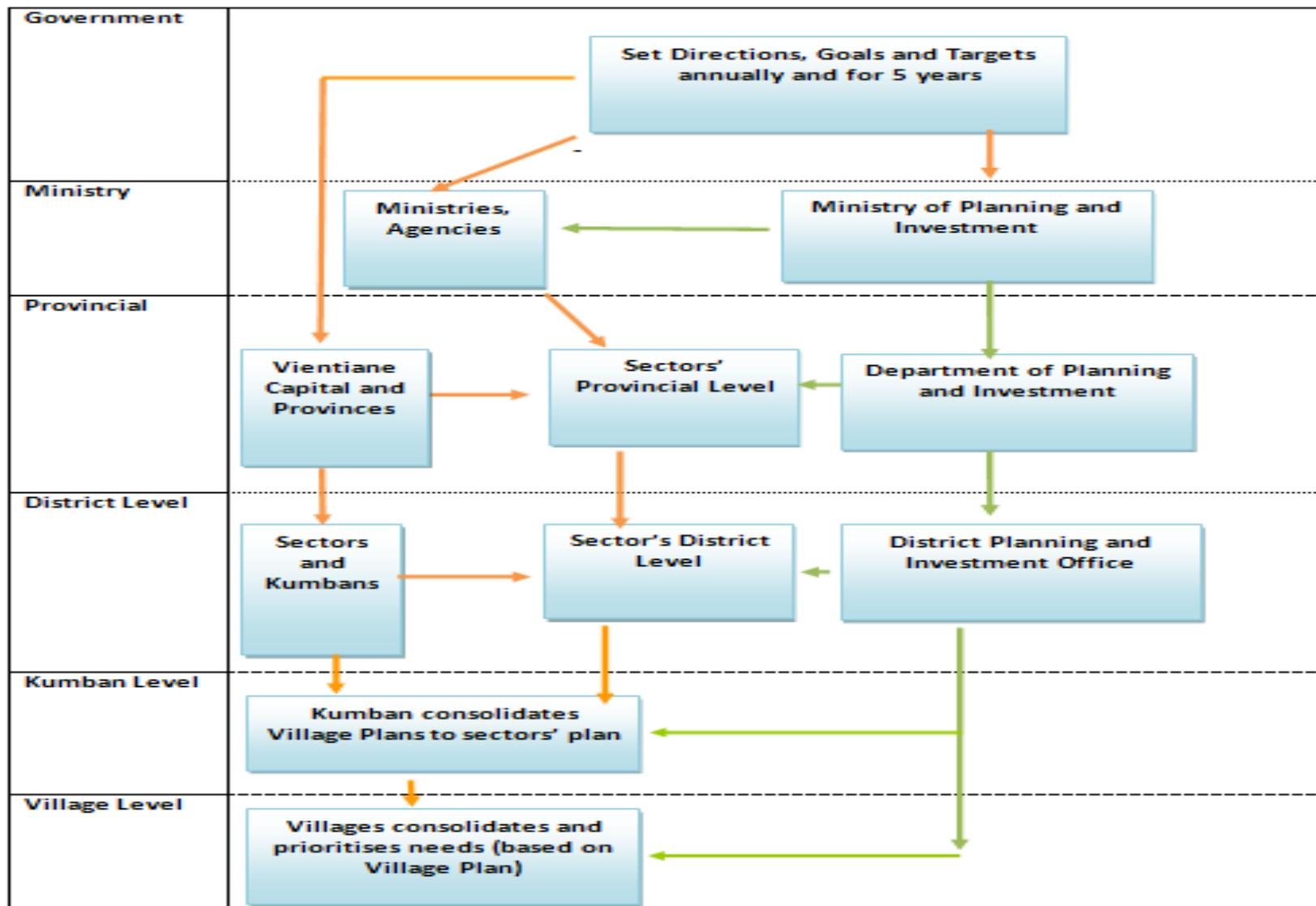
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1. Localization of MDGs in Lao PDR

- Since the adoption of MDGs:
 - Establishment of the National Secretariat for MDGs and LDC
 - Incorporating MDGs into 5th, 6th and 7th NSEDPs for respective period of 2001-2005, 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 as well as mainstreaming MDGs into provincial SEDPs within the same respective period
 - Lao PDR is actively implementing and report its MDGs progress – 1st MDG Progress Report 2004, 2nd Report in 2008 and 3rd Report in 2013
 - Building on 2008 MDG Progress Report and Mid-Term Review of 6th NSEDP (2006-2010), the “2010 Framework” was developed for accelerating progress towards the MDGS
 - MDG Costing conducted in 2009 that estimated annual average of USD1.27 billion was required to achieve MDGs by 2015
 - 9 MDGs were adopted for the Lao context
 - Mid-term review on 7th NSEDP including MDG progress has been completed in 2013

Central and local coordination in mainstreaming MDGs into development planning process



9 MDGs adopted for the Lao context

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

MDG 9: Reduce the Impact of UXO in Lao PDR

2. Key successes regarding the MDGs

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Indicators	2006	2011	Target 2015
	%	%	(%)
Children under 5 years underweight ratio	37	27	22
Children under 5 stunt ratio	40	38	34

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Target
Net primary enrolment rate	92.7%	94.1%	95.2%	96.8%	98%
Survival rate at primary level	71.1%	68%	70%	71.3%	95%
Literacy rate of population between 15-24 years	86.60%	87%	92%	94.8%	99%

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Indicators	2010-11	2012-13	Target
Ratio of girls to boys (number of girls per 100 boys) enrolled in			
- Primary	0.94	0.95	1
- Lower secondary	0.87	0.91	1
- Upper secondary	0.81	0.84	1
Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament	25		30

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Indicators	2005	2008	2011	Target
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	98	89	73	70
Infant mortality rate(per 1,000 live births)	70	75	68	45
Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	69		55	90

Source: LSIS

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Indicators	2005	2011	2015
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	405	357	260
Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants (%)	23	42	50

Source: LSIS

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

- HIV prevalence in the general population in Lao PDR:
 - 2012: 0.2%
 - Target: <1% of population
- Death rates associated with malaria
 - 2009: 0.3/100,000 persons
 - Target: <0.2/100,000 persons
- Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis:
 - 2009: 151/100,000 persons
 - Target: <240/100,000 persons

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- proportion of population using improved drinking water source: 71% in 2010 (Target: 80%).
- population using an improved sanitation facility: 55% in 2010 (Target: 60%)

Source: LSIS

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Lao PDR enjoys more than half tariff reduction, compared to 1990, from the trade partners under MFN and Preferential Trade Agreements
- Lao PDR enjoys 99% tariff exemption from Developed countries for exporting of agricultural products, textile and garments

MDG 9: Reduce the Impact of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

- Clear unexploded ordnance in totally of 32,144 ha (target: 100,000 ha):
 - 2011: cleared UXO 4,050 ha
 - 2012: cleared UXO 10,094 ha
 - 2013: est. cleared UXO 18,000 ha

3. MDG challenges and some off-tracks

- Poverty target in MDG 1 is largely on track, but tailored interventions are needed for the poorest group to achieve poverty target
- The employment sector has high levels of vulnerable employment
- The nutrition target is off track – stunting in children remains one of the biggest challenges
- Steady progress made towards universal primary education coverage, but low survival rates pose a risk to MDG achievement
- National MDG target for under-five mortality rate of 80 per 1,000 live births has been achieved but still has one of the highest under five mortality rates in the region
- MDG 5 on maternal health is not on track, quality of health services still poor

3. MDG challenges and some off-tracks (cont.)

- The current prevalence of HIV is low but there is little reason for complacency, as the incidence is on the rise
- Recent years have seen steep declines in malaria mortality and incidence, but outbreak in the south threaten this progress
- MDG 7 targets for increased forest cover is not on track, but has made a good start in terms of institutions and processes
- Water and sanitation coverage is generally on the rise but more attention is needed to the expected outcomes in public health
- UXO targets will require a significant scaling up of resources and capacities

4. Post-MDGs in Post-2015 Development Agenda

- The overall goal of the 8th NSEDP is graduation from LDC status by 2020. As a result, and because achievement of minimum thresholds on the Human Assets Index is essential for graduation, attention will remain focused on the 4 sub-indices of the Human Assets Index:
 - Percentage of population undernourished
 - Under five mortality rate
 - Gross secondary school enrollment
 - Adult literacy rate
- Three of these indices are MDGs or localised MDGs and hence will continue to receive attention in the 8th NSEDP.

4. Post-MDGs in Post-2015 Development Agenda (cont.)

- Principle advantage of the MDGs overall was in setting clear monitorable targets which would be used to focus and target budgetary expenditure and ODA – both in terms of public investment but also non-wage recurrent expenditure. In an era of strongly competing claims on budget funding and ODA, this allowed greater clarity in where expenditure should be concentrated.
- Clear advantages of similar agreed priorities in the post-2015 framework both in policy emphasis but also in expenditure planning.
- Making progress in other MDGs will be carried forward post 2015 into the new development framework in Laos.

4. Post-MDGs in Post-2015 Development Agenda (cont.)

Goal of the 8th NSEDP:

“Lao PDR to graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status by 2020 through promotion of the national potentials and comparative advantages.”

Five Main Objectives of the 8th NSEDP

1. Ensure continued economic growth with quality and macro stability is achieved; budgeting goes hand in hand with development targets and consistent with new environment of industrialization and modernization.
2. Ensure sustainable development with harmonization among the economic development and socio-cultural development and environmental protection; be prepared to handle natural disaster in timely manner; ensure integrated rural development has a strong link poverty reduction.
3. Strengthen human resources capacity by improving workforce skills, encouraging them to be more discipline and tolerant; increase number of technical experts and specialists; enhance technical and professional capacity of civil servants, private sectors and entrepreneurs to be able to compete within country and abroad.
4. Maintain political stability, peace, and social order; solidarity, democracy, justice and civilization embedded in the society.
5. Continue expanding international cooperation through different modalities under principle of mutual benefits; establish favorable environment for regional and international integrations.

Proposed outcomes of the 8th NSEDP

Outcome 1: Economic grows constantly and steadily with quality

Outcome 2: Macroeconomic stability is achieved

Outcome 3: revenue source response to development targets

Outcome 4: improved living standard of people through poverty reduction

Outcome 5: Balance in regional and local development through promotion of local potentials and characteristics

Outcome 6: People are secured with sufficient food and good nutrition

Outcome 7: People across the country have better access to high quality education and health services.

Outcome 8: Improved public private labour force capacity

Outcome 9: Local entrepreneurs are capable to compete in domestic and global markets

Outcome 10: Peace, order and justice achieved in the society with gender equality and transparency

Outcome 11: Governance and Public administration are improved; people are protected by laws

Outcome 12: Lao PDR is increasingly progressed in the regional and global integration