Third Voluntary National Review of SDGs Implementation of the Lao PDR At Sustainable Development Transformation Forum

29 – 31 October 2024

29 October 2024, Incheon, Republic of Korea

by: Alomlangsy Rajvong

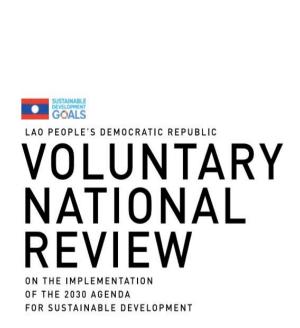
The National SDG Secretariat

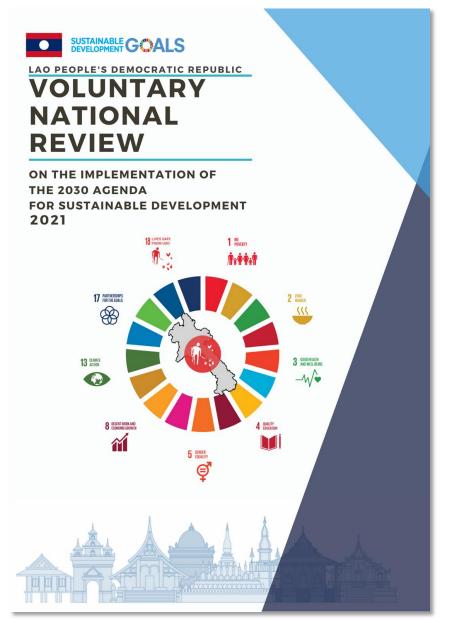
Department of International Organisations, MOFA, Lao PDR

Content

- 1. Benefits of VNR process
- 2. Development Process of the 3rd VNR of the Lao PDR
- 3. Role of inclusive and solid data in VNR Process
- 4. Trends observed in 2024 VNR

1. Benefits of VNR process





Why VNRs?

- Monitoring and Review;
- Sharing Experiences;
- Strengthening Policies and Institutions;
- Mobilizing Multi-Stakeholder Support;
- Improving Evidence and Data.

1 st VNR (2018)	2 nd VNR (2021)		
 Localization process Descriptive report No formal agreement on indicators 	 Trend Analysis In-depth Analysis of selected Nine priorities goals 1 Note 1		
VNP was developed based on the principle of fleaving No One Pobind'			

VNR was developed based on the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind'
Through Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

National SDG Focal Points Provincial and Local

UN Agencies and Development Partners

Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations

Private Sectors

Youth and Volunteer

2. Development Process of the 3rd VNR of the Lao PDR



National Steering Committee Meeting

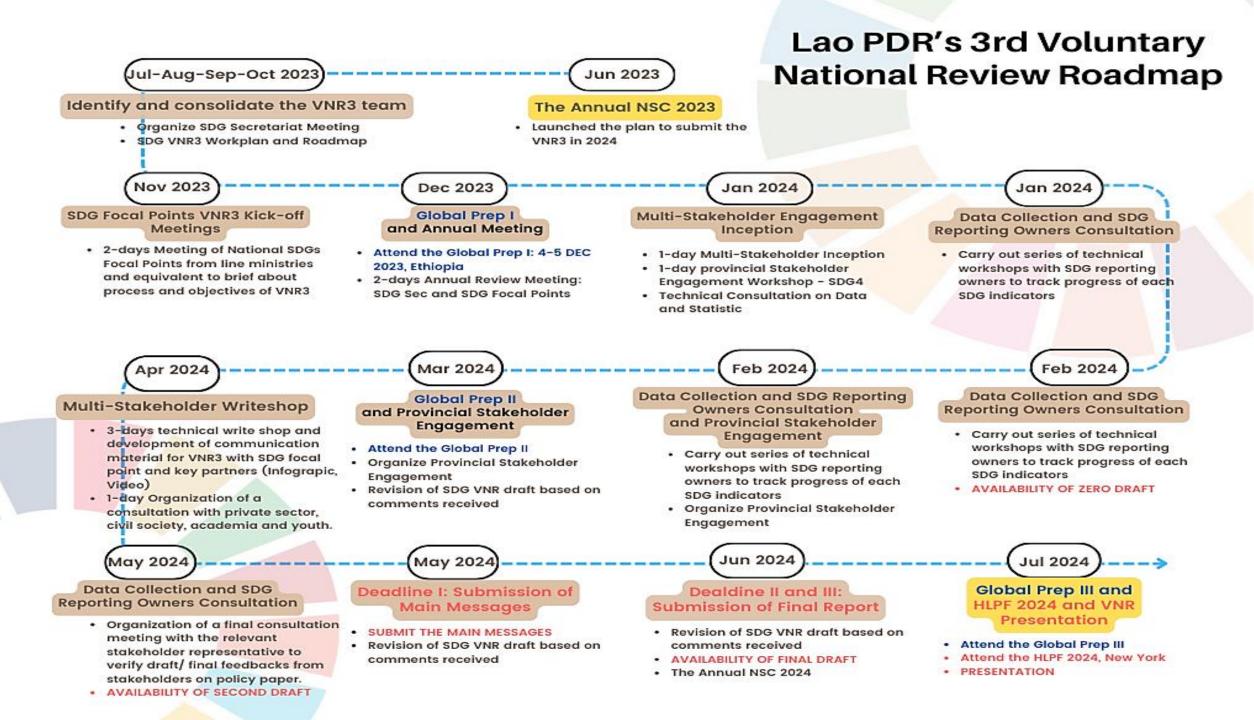


Third VNR Kick-Off Meeting



SDG Focal Point Annual Meeting





Multi-stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Peer-to-Peer Exchange









UN Agencies and Development Partners





Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations



Private Sectors





Regional Conference and Global Workshops



ESCAP VNR Twining Program

VNR was developed based on the principle of 'Leave No One Behind'
Through Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation























No	2. Key selected SDGs for VNR 3		New addition
		VNR 2	for VNR 3
1	SDG 1 – No Poverty	✓	
2	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	1	
3	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1	
4	SDG 4 – Quality Education	1	
5	SDG 5 – Gender Equality	1	
6	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		1
7	SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1	
8	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		1
9	SDG 13 – Climate Actions	1	
10	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals	1	
11	SDG 18 – UXO and Mine Actions	✓	

The 2024 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) will be held under the theme:

"Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions".

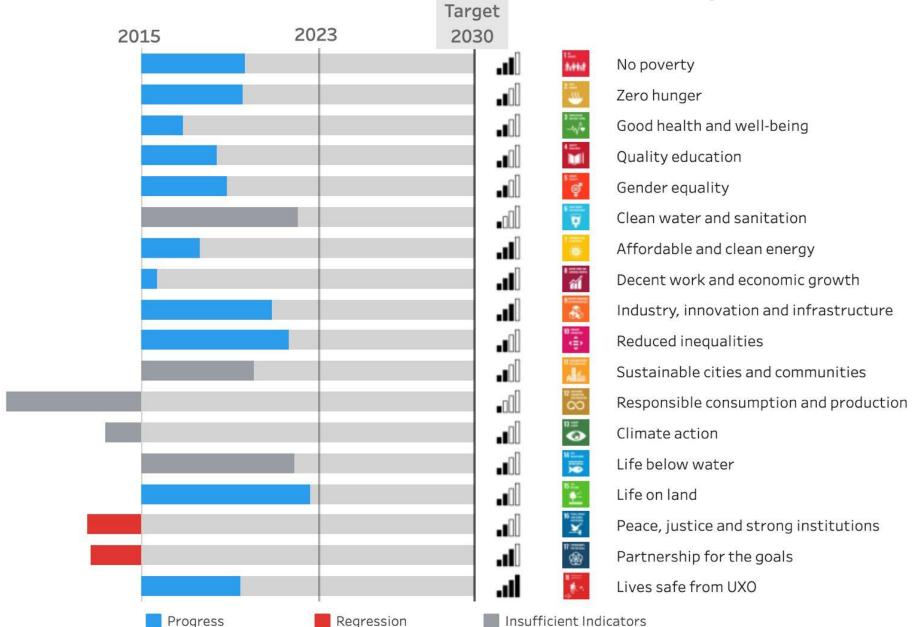
It will carry out an in-dept review of:

- SDG 1 (no poverty)
- SDG 2 (zero hunger)
- SDG 13 (climate action)
- **SDG 16** (peace, justice, and strong Institutions)
- SDG 17 (partnership for the goals)

Cluster of 11 SDGs around six key transitions for accelerating the achievement of the SDGs by the UN Secretary General

Siz	x key transitions	Relevant selected key SDGs	Key SDG Reporting Owners working with the
			nation SDG secretariat to organise relevant
			consultations
1.	Energy	7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)	Ministry of Energy and Mine
2.	Biodiversity and	13 (Climate Actions)	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
	Nature		
3.	Education	4 (Quality Education)	Ministry of Education and Sports
4.	Social Protection	• 1 (No Poverty)	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
	and Jobs	• 2 (Zero Hunger)	Ministry of Health
		• 3 (Good Health and Well-Being)	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
		• 5 (Gender Equality)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)	Lao Women's Union
		• 18 (UXO and Mine Actions)	
5.	Food Systems	• 1 (No Poverty)	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
		• 2 (Zero Hunger)	Ministry of Health
		• 3 (Good health and Well-Being)	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
		• 13 (Climate Actions)	
6.	Digital Public	• 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
	Infrastructure	• 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	Ministry of Planning and Investment

The Lao PDR's VNR3: SDG Progress



The Lao PDR's VNR3: SDG Progress

Overall, none of the 18 SDGs have met the mid-points (2023) of the SDG national targets, indicating that there is a need for greater work to be done across all areas of sustainable development.

Progressing Goals	Regressing Goals	Insufficient Indicators
Eleventh SDGs	Two SDGs	Five SDGs
SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG	SDG 16, and SDG 17	SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13,
4, SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8,		SDG 14
SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 15 and		
SDG 18		
Good Performers		
10 REQUICED 15 LIFE ON LAND		
		<u> </u>



LIVES SAFE FROM UXO

2015 2023 2031

ASSELINE MID POINT NATIONAL TARGE

PROGRESSING \\

INFORMATION AND SURVEYS

Risk education



UX0 awarness 4,229 villages **UXO Survey**



Non-Technical 2,867 villages (2011-2023) Technical 1,877 villages (2010-2023) Land affected by cluster bombs



199,583 hectares

CLEARANCE RELATED ACTIVITIES



1.9 million device



Safe Agriculture Land 68,284 hectares

VICTIME ASSISTANCE



% unable to earn sufficient income with access to basic security, Decreased

95.84% 2015

Decreased 93.

93.72%

% mainstreamed into health, education and employment services

11,93%

Increased

21,26%

WAYS FORWARD

THE GOVERNMENT OF LAO POR IS PRIORITIZING THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES:

- · Strengthening national capacity for coordination and efficiency.
- Ensuring the quality of operational data in the national database to enable proper data analysis and a more robust evidence-based reporting.
- Developing management policy and procedures to "main-stream" UXO survivors into health, education, and employment services.
- Assisting line Ministries to take into account the impact of UXO in their planning and budgeting.
- Developing a comprehensive resource mobilization and fund-raising strategy expanding beyond traditional donors.
- · Continuing to strengthen the capacity of the Lao Army in humanitarian mine action.
- Identifying and promoting emerging technologies to improve the performance and efficiency of operations.





The Lao PDR's 3rd VNR: Keys Implication



Data Quality



Challenges in Progress – Bridge the Gap



Monitoring and Evaluation

The Lao PDR's 3rd VNR: Main Message

- Strong commitment and national's ownership
- The Lao PDR has made some progress in SDG, but many are lacked behind and face numerous challenges and obstacles
- Enhance effort and focus to accelerate action and address those regressing SDGs targeted interventions and investments will be crucial to get the country back on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030
- Greater prioritization and more comprehensive localization are needed - align with the national planning, LDC graduation and coherence with the current development trajectory of the country

The Lao PDR's 3rd VNR: Main Message

- Strengthen capacity building and resilience in addressing challenges and overcome obstacles that hinder national development path
- Putting people and community at the center of sustainable development
- Partnership for the Goals Whole of Government and Whole of Society
- Financing for Development Financial resources, technical expertise, knowledge sharing and capacity building

3. Role of inclusive and solid data in VNR Process

- Periodic Data, VNR 3 coincided with Lao Social Indicator Survey III-2023 and released in March 2024 (LSB)
- Data from Line Ministries
- Regional Cooperation with UNESCAP
- SDGs Data Collections and Technical Cooperation on Statistic
- SDG Tracker:

https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/lao-pdr

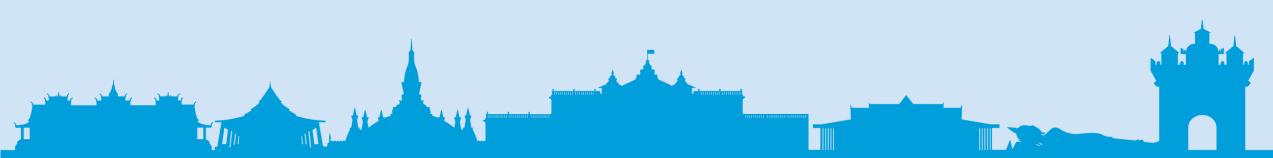
Other cooperation: twinning programme with Azerbaijan

4. Trends observed in 2024 VNR

- . G77 and China:
- . ASEAN:
- . LDCs:
- . Development Partners:

. Way forwards of VNR:

. Summit of the Future:



Thank You