



Implementation of the Socio-Economic Development Plan as of September 2017, Plans for 2018; vision for 2030 and 10-year Development Strategy (2016-2025).

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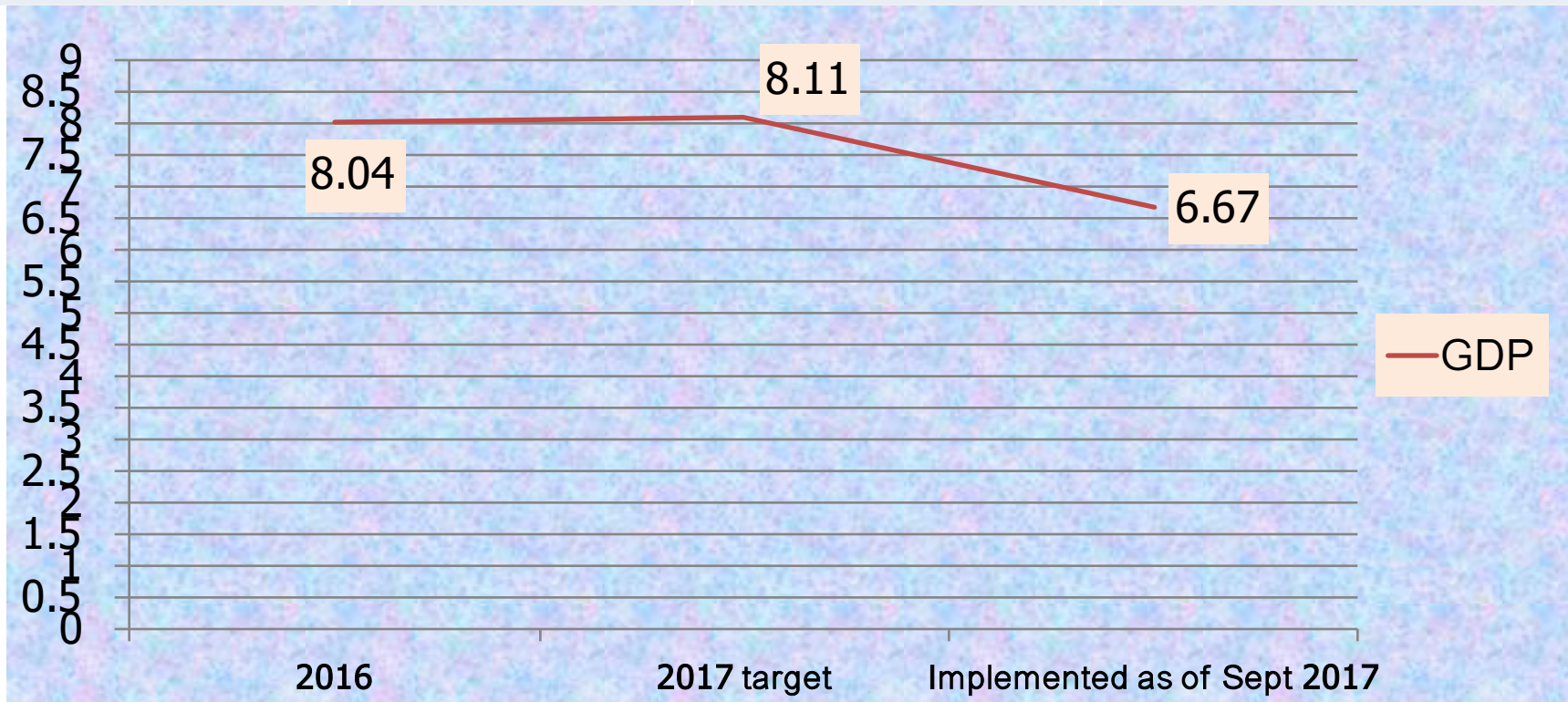


1. Implementation of the Socio-Economic Development Plan as of September 2017

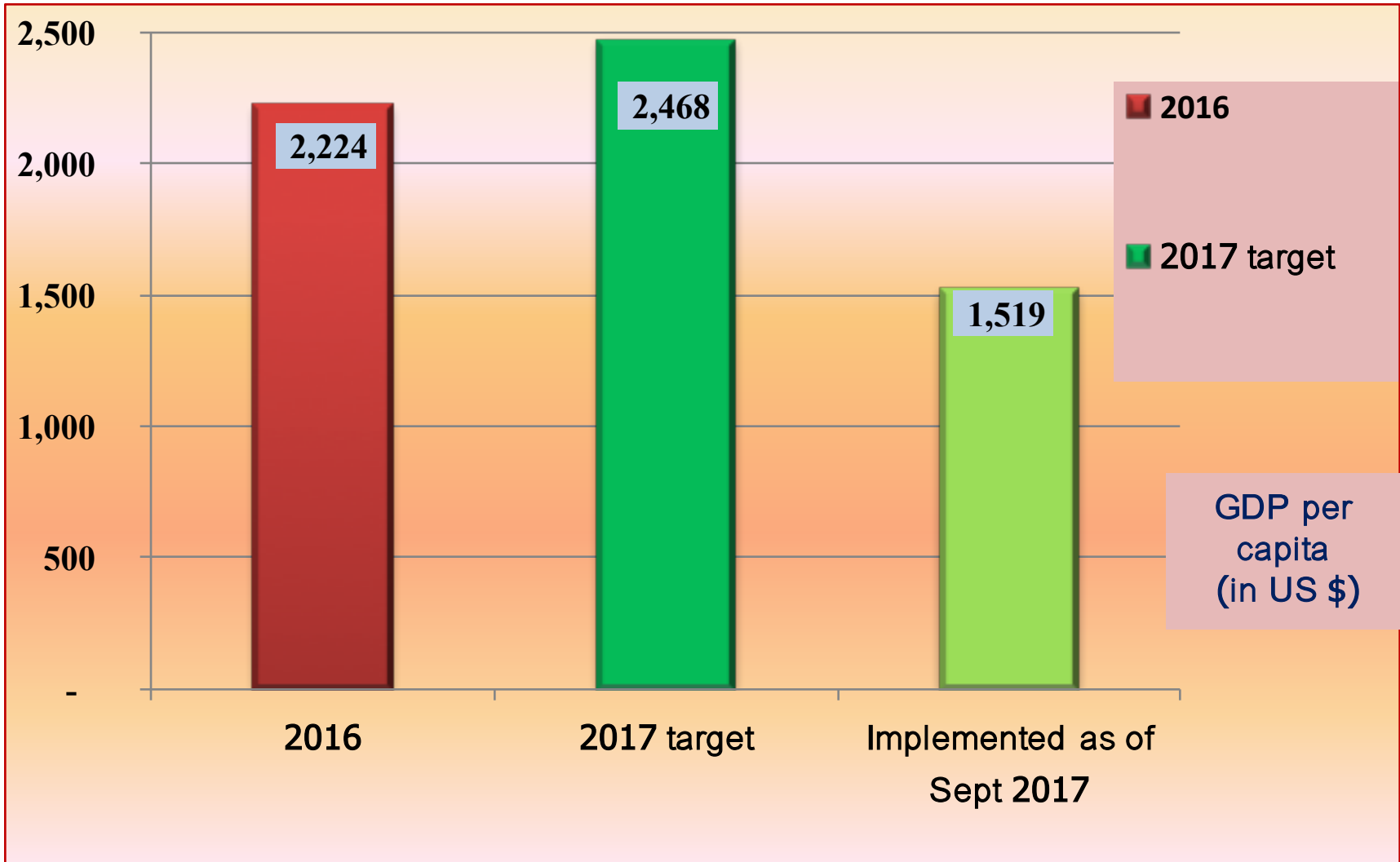
Outcome 1: Economic Dimension

GDP Growth

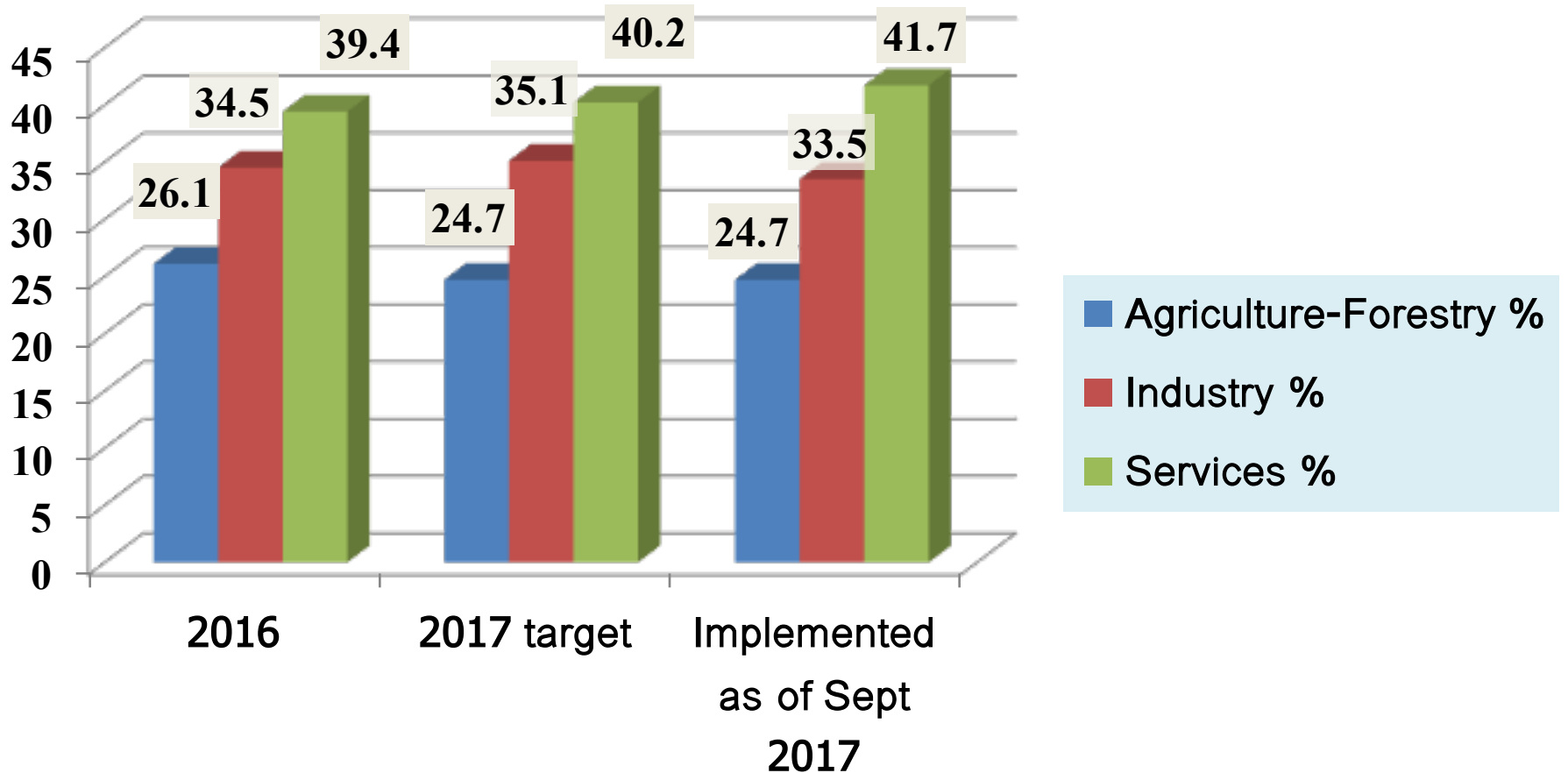
Item	2016	2017 target	Implemented as of September 2017
Gross Domestic Product	12,744 billion Kips	14,106 billion Kips	8,900 billion Kips
GDP	8.04%	8.11%	6.67% (achieved 82.3%)



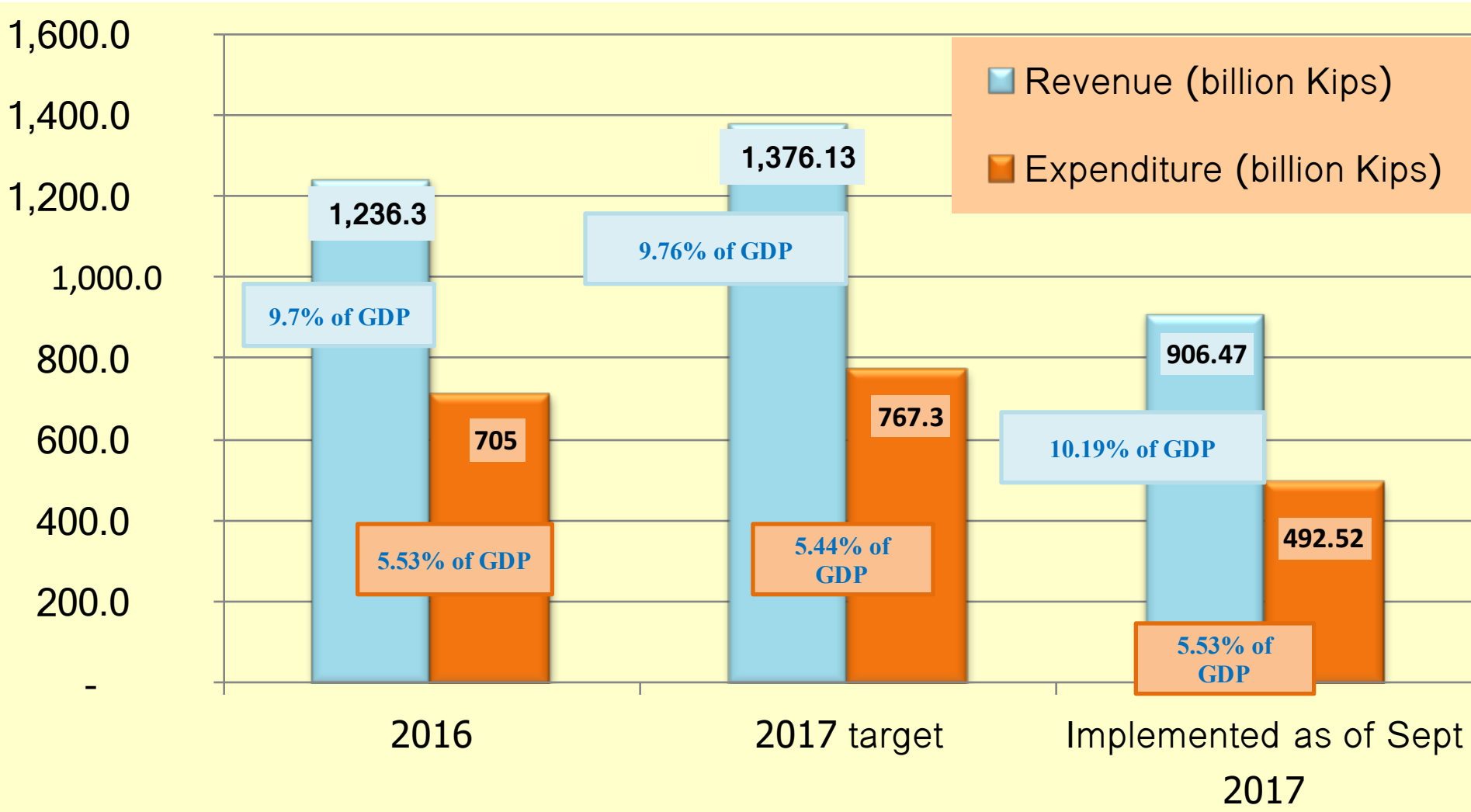
GDP per capita



Change of Economic Structure



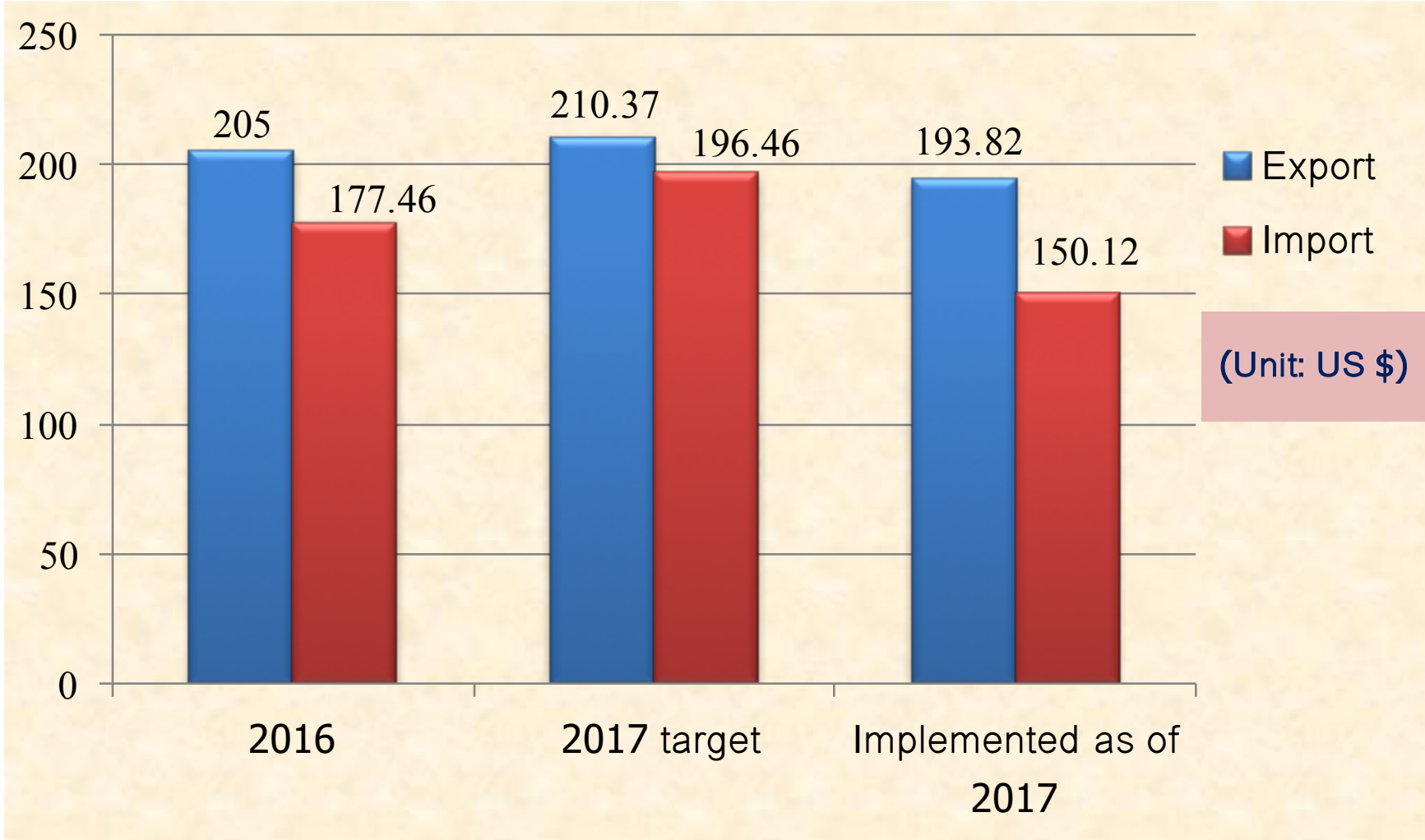
Revenue-Expenditure



Use of resources in the Socio-Economic development of Chamapasack Province

Item	2016	Plans for 2017	Implemented as of Sept 2017
Public Investment	119,05 billion Kips	132,12 billion Kips	97,92 billion Kips
Official Development Assistance	133,76 billion Kips	148,48 billion Kips	85,92 billion Kips
Foreign Direct Investment	731,6 billion Kips	2.952,68 billion Kips	964,16 billion Kips
Credits	899 billion Kips	618 billion Kips	1.211,8 billion Kips
ລວມທັງໝົດ	1.883,41 billion Kips	3.851,28 billion Kips	2.359,8 billion Kips
Percentage of GDP	14,78 %	31,4%	26,5%

Import and Export



Implementation of Champasack SEDP 2017

- Inflation rate maintained at 0,74%, exchange rates remain stable but depreciated at 2,41% compared USD.
- Total import valued at 150.12 million US Dollar, including: petrol 60%, vehicle and parts 18%, others 22%.
- Total export valued at 193.82 million US Dollar, including: Agriculture goods 70,15%, Industrial goods 28,33%, wood products 1,5% and forest products

Outcome 2: Social Dimension

- Increased access to electricity in remote areas, leading to increased electricity consumption (97,25%).
- Achieved enrollment rate of 98.7% for primary education
- Primary Dropout rate decreased to 5,8%.
- Survival rate at primary education is at 75.9%
- Total enrolment rates are 68.2% for lower-secondary education and 41.9% for upper-secondary education,
- Literacy rate for people between the age of 15-40 is 99.3%
- Household use of Latrine implemented at 85%.
- Clean Water Consumption rate of population implemented at 90%.

Outcome 2: Social Development (continued)

- Maternal Mortality Ratio is 220/100.000 (survey by LSIS, 2012)
- Infant Mortality Ratio of children under 01 year is 89/1.000 (survey by LSIS, 2012)
- Infant Mortality Ratio of children under 05 year is 97/1.000 (survey by LSIS, 2012)
- The weight-for-age related to standard deviation is 26%, the rate for stunted individuals is 37% and the rate for underweight individuals is 7% (survey by LSIS, 2012)
- 743 households categorized as developed, representing 0.6% of the total number of households.
- 17 villages categorized as poor, representing 2,6% of the total number of villages.
- 115.174 households categorized as developed, representing 94.7% of the total number of households.
- As of today, activities for UXO impact reduction have led to the clearance of 3,406 Ha from unexploded ordnances.
- The total number of people affected by UXO is 134, including 86 injuries and 48 deaths.

Outcome 3: Environmental Dimensions

- **Environment:**

- Administrated the preservation and forest area expansion in 1,023,118 Ha (66.65%) out of the total 1,535,000 Ha of the province,

- Successfully conducted tree-planting activities in 997 Ha, equivalent to 65% of the set target. This include 923 of industrial tree plantation and general tree plantation.

- reforestation activities in 2,620 Ha, equivalent to 17% of the set target. This include 2,020 Ha of production forest and 600 non-production forest.

- **Climate Change:**

- Impact of cold weather in ...

- Drought

- 186 villages throughout the province affected by floods, total affected area: 5.517,13 ha, damaged area 2.634,2 ha; damaged roads: 75 Km.

Outcome 3: Environmental Dimensions (continued)

- Preparatory works for Disaster Response and Disaster Risk Reduction:
 - 2 Water current measurement points, 16 water level measurement points across the province, 6 watershed for rain water measurement, 5 Meteorology and Hydrology stations (1 at provincial level and 4 at district level)
 - Earthquake measurement station in Khong District, with one additional station proposed in Khan Yaeng Village (Phu Sa Lao, Phonthong District)
 - Continued the implementation of Disaster Response and Management Strategy at provincial level.

Cross Sectoral Issues

- **Governance:**
 - Establishment of the Provincial People's Councils
 - Three builds: Experimental activities conducted in 6 villages of 3 Provincial Districts. Activities include organizational restructuring and construction of infrastructure to promote the growth of the production sector.
 - Gender roles: the gender ratio among government officials is 51.26% female and 48.74% male; the ratio among members of the Provincial People's Assembly 30.5% female and 69.5% male

Cross Sectoral Issues (continued)

- Conducted Political training activities for **92.3%** of Youth in the province.
- Promoted outstanding students as members of the Youth Union in **81%** of the schools.
- Achieved **43.12%** of youth promotion at village level
- Achieve **100%** of staff integration into the Youth Union

South-South Cooperation/Triangular Cooperation

1. South-South Cooperation:

- So far, Champasack has not yet implemented South-South Cooperation (usual modality: Funds provided by China, Project implemented by South Korea and capacity building for provincial staff in South Korea).
- In most cases, donor provide funds and implement the projects themselves, ex: ADB, WB, CHINA supported projects...

South-South Cooperation/Triangular Cooperation (continued)

2. Triangular Cooperation:

2.1. CLV Cooperation: Champasack Province became a member of the Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam (CLV) Triangular Development Zone on 19/03/2010 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

- At the 9th CLV Development summit in Siem Reap, Champasack province requested for support of two projects, namely:

*1./ Project for the Modernization of Nong Nok Khien International Checkpoint, valued at **3,832,000 US Dollars.***

*2./ Project for the Construction of Asphalt Road 7828 connecting Ban Seth-Ban Sod-Ban Napakieb, Khong District, Champasack Province to the Cambodia border, with a length of 35 Km, valued at **8,200,000 US Dollars.***

South-South Cooperation/Triangular Cooperation (continued)

2.2. DCLTV Cooperation: The Development Cooperation of provinces along the East-West Economic Corridor between Laos-Thai-Vietnam.

8 provinces are current members, including:

- 3 provinces from the Lao PDR (Champasack, Sekong and Attapeu)
- 3 provinces from Vietnam (Kon Toum, Bing Ding and Kuang Ngay)
- 2 provinces from Thailand (Ubon and Sisaket)

Pending issues to be addressed

1. Accountability and Ownership of concerned sectors in the implementation of the set targets, some have not been sufficiently addressed. As a result, some targets have not yet been achieved as planned.
2. The integration on income into the provincial budget needs to be more focused, the implementation needs to be more strict in relation with time and regulations, mobilization and promotion of voluntary cooperation between businesses and government staffs need to be improved.
3. Issues related to treasury bond, advance loan and outstanding debt need to be addressed.



2. Socio-Economic Development Plan 2018

Macro Economic Targets

GDP Growth	8,13%	
Agriculture	Increase of 2%	23.3% of GDP
Industry	Increase of 9.4%	35.5% of GDP
Services	Increase of 10.8%	41.2% of GDP
GDP per capita	2.859 US Dollars, equivalent to 22.8 million Kips	
Inflation Rate	Acceptable level (no more than 5%)	
Total Revenue	Target 1,602.2 billion Kips 9.7% of GDP consisting of provincial income 700.5 billion Kips 4.3% of GDP	
Total Expenditure	Target 414.6 billion Kips 2.5% of GDP	
Exchange rate to remain at a manageable level		

Balance of Investment

Budget needs of 4,289 billion Kips (25.9 % of GDP)

Government Budget Investment

54.74% billion Kips 1.28% of total investment

Official Development Assistance

86.9% billion Kips 2.03% of total investment

Private Investment

3,468 billion Kips 80.85% of total investment

Investment in Fiscal and Monetary System

679,4 billion Kips 15.84% of total investment

Economic Targets

- Strive for 519,177 tons of total rice production, including 221,431 tons as rice product, equivalent to 43%
- Roasted Coffee production projected at 470,056 tons
- Rubber production projected at 34,988 tons
- Cassava production projected at 496,470 tons
- Cabbage production projected at 183,837 tons
- Strive for 3,893.65 billion kips in gross agricultural and industrial production
- Strive for 254.86 million US Dollar of total export and 220.93 million US Dollar of total import
- Strive for 12,891.75 billion kips in Domestic Products Movement
- Total number of visiting tourists in the region projected at 698,000 people

Social Targets

Education:

- Achieve increase of enrolment rate at primary level from 98.7% to 99%
- Achieve decrease of dropout rate at primary level from 5.8% to 3.9%
- Achieve increase of survival rate at primary level from 75.9% to 82.8%
- Achieve 3.9% drop out rate at primary level
- Achieve increase of Total enrolment rates from 68.2% to 70.4% for lower-secondary education and from 41.9% to 47.1% for upper-secondary education
- Achieve 100% literacy rate for people between 15-40 years old

Labor:

- Balance labor according to the vision of Industrialization and modernization: Achieve economic structure of 64.9% Agriculture, 6.9% industry and 26.6% services, create employment for 3,000 people, conduct vocational training for 3,000 people and achieve unemployment rate of 1.6%.

Health:

- Achieve 80% of vaccination rate for children under one year old.
- Achieve 91.5% of clean water consumption.
- Achieve 87% of latrine.

Measures for the implementation of Socio-Economic Development Plan

To achieve the outcomes underlined in the socio-economic development plan for **2018**, following measures must be taken:

1. Concerned departments and districts must take ownership in leading the implementation of the socio-economic development plan for **2018** to ensure timely success.
2. Enhance the management of revenue from normalized payment: from businesses such as petrol companies, conduct inspection for businesses that pay low taxes as well as those which have not yet issues **annual tax payment certificates**. Expand VAT throughout the province and promote the collection of outstanding land taxes.
3. Emphasize production of agricultural goods, especially the increase in productivity of rice product, coffee, passion fruit, rubber, vegetables, fruits, and livestock.
4. Enhance management of prices to conform with reality.

Measures for the implementation of Socio-Economic Development Plan (continued)

5. Enhance the management of public investment project to ensure alignment with investment law, national assembly approved budget, establish monitoring and evaluation systems, strictly prohibit off-plan and pre-invested projects.

6. Promote and manage foreign direct investment to ensure smooth implementation, mobilize and attract domestic as well as foreign investors to achieve investment target.

7. Emphasize on improvement of curriculum quality, enforce preventive measure against epidemics, promote mother and child health, focus on key works related to rural development and poverty eradication, particularly the construction of infrastructure, promote the creation of skilled labor, vocation as well as the development of services-tourism.

8. Enhance the political training of Party Members-Official at all level to ensure full assimilation of Government and Party Policies. Reinforce political responsibility towards the laws and regulations, enhance leadership in the socio-economic development, strict implementation of planning-finance, intensify the systematic and inclusive promulgation of laws, strive for transparency of government institutions, ensure full assimilation and compliance with the laws.



3. Vision for 2030 and 10-year Development Strategy (2016-2025)

Special features, potentials, opportunities, enabling conditions

- Political and Social Stability, order and solidarity among the People.
- Wide Areas, most of which are rich in natural resources, able to cope with the socio-economic development of the province, agriculture production, industry and services.
- Relatively high potentials in water resources and water sources such as Mekong, Nam Se and other distributaries able to supply water, viability for construction of reservoirs, power generation, plantation, husbandry, fishery, tourism, etc.
- Rich in mineral resources such as Bauxite reserve in Pak Song District which have been subject to inspection and preparation for excavation by several companies as well as inspection of gold reserve in Sukuma District, Iron reserve in Patoumphone District and other sites.

Special features, potentials, opportunities, enabling conditions

- Numerous eco-, cultural tourism and historical sites. In particular, Champasack Province is home to World heritage site Wat Phou.
- The Infrastructure is being developed: Champasack Province has linking road to neighboring provinces as well as Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and has 3 international checkpoints, namely Wang Tao (Lao-Thai Border), Nong Nok Kien (Lao-Cambodia Border) and Pakse International Airport.
- Tangible and rapid results in the Industrialization and modernization process: Champasack Province has proposed to establish two areas as Special Economic Zones in addition to four existing Specific Economic Zones to attract investment and create employment.

Challenges

- Limited Human Resources, Capital and Technology to meet the demand of development, limited readiness in regional and international integration as well as strongly limited competitiveness in trade with countries in the region.
- Accountability of government officials and People toward the law must be strengthen, social drawbacks must be addressed and social justice must be ensure throughout the province.
- Climate change and natural disaster, such as droughts, floods, epidemic, etc are a recurrent issue and a challenge to the development.

Vision for 2030

The Vision for 2030 include: stable and strong political governance system, People rights are ensure through rule of law state, maintained solidarity among the people, enforced democracy, justice and civilization, improved standards of living for the People, continuous and sustainable economic growth according to the vision for industrialization and modernization, green and environmental friendly growth, economic development through knowledge economy, socialist market economy, achieve four-fold increase of GDP per capita compared to 2015, improved Human Resource quality, improved public health services, effective and sustainable use of natural resources, strong regional and international integration, becoming a center of trade, tourism, services and a pathway in the region.

10-year Development Strategy (2016-2025)

1.) Directions.

- Expand the Resolutions of the tenth and eleventh Congress of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Resolutions of the seventh and eighth Congress of the provincial Party into a socio-economic development strategy in accordance with the **4 breakthrough policy**, ensure political stability, social order, democracy, civilization, and justice.
- Proportionate growth economy, culture, society, development of human resources, environment preservation, with Economic development as a focus, Socio-cultural development as a goal and environmental preservation as a necessity.
- Promote continuous, green and sustainable economic growth, improve economic structure according to the vision for industrialization and modernization.
- Focus on the gradual poverty eradication of the people, preservation and promotion of national culture, promote qualitative and quantitative development of human resources.
- Develop the rule of law state, enhance cooperation, regional and international linkage and integration, promote the development of Champasack province into a center for integration and services among Southern Provinces.

10-year Development Strategy (2016-2025)

2.) Outcomes and target of development for 2016-2025.

- Political stability and social order, maintain a strong democracy.
- Strive for an average GDP growth of no less than 8% per year and, by 2025 achieve two or three-fold increase in GDP per capita compared to 2015.
- Qualitative and quantitative development of skilled labour to meet the demand of the labour market and socio-economic growth.
- Achieve basic and sustainable poverty eradication.
- Ownership in the participation of the expansion in trade, investment, exchange experience as well as competitiveness in the process of regional and international integration.

