



**Round Table Implementation Meeting 2014**  
**“Accelerating the achievement of the 7<sup>th</sup> NSEDP/ MDGs  
and 2020 LDC Graduation”**

**MDG implementation – addressing the off-track  
targets and acceleration measures**

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# Outline

- I. The implementation of the off-track MDGs for fiscal year 2013-2014.**
  
- II. Challenges in attaining the off-track MDGs targets.**
  
- III. The way forward.**

# **I. The implementation of the off-track MDGs for fiscal year 2013-2014.**

- The Lao Government has significantly streamlined all MDG goals and targets to its 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> National Socio-Economic Development Plan base on the specific targets and the particular needs for the development of the Lao PDR .
- The three MDGs Progress Reports (The 3<sup>rd</sup> Progress Report in 2013) are the reference resources and important materials for the Government in planning the strategies for the development goals and cooperation.
- In term of the progress of the implementation, the Government has set up the National Steering Committee and the Secretariat comprising of the relevance sectors to address the off-tack MDGs targets.

# Key results of the MDGs implementation in Lao PDR (2013-2014)

## The **on-track** MDGs :

- ✓ MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- ✓ MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- ✓ MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- ✓ MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

## The **off-track** MDGs :

- MDG 1: Nutrition targets and stunting
- MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
- MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
- MDG 5: Reduce maternal mortality
  
- ❖ *Localised MDG 9: Clearance of UXO contaminated land and victim assistance.*

# Key results of the on-track MDGs implementation in Lao PDR (cont'd)

## The on-track MDGs

- ✓ **MDG3:** Gender parity has steadily improved at all levels of education and the country is well on track to achieve the target of parity between boys and girls in primary education. The gender parity index for primary education has increase from 0.79 in 1990 to 0.91 in 2012,the setting target is 1.00 in 2015.
- ✓ **MDG6:** HIV prevalence is still low, although the number of new HIV cases has steadily increased at an estimated rate of 1.000 cases each year.

# Key results of the MDGs implementation in Lao PDR (cont'd)

## The on-track MDGs

- ✓ **MDG 7:** Forest cover in 2012 stood at 9.5 million hectares or an estimated 40% of the area of the country and the target is 65% in 2015. Recently, the Government is in the process of classification for the type of forest cover.
- ✓ **MDG 8:** Lao PDR has made significant progress in integrating within the global trading system, and becoming the 158<sup>th</sup> member of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

## II. Challenges in attaining the off-track MDGs targets.

### The **off-track** MDG: MDG 1

MDG 1	Indicator	1993 (Base line)	2000	2011/12	2015 (Target )	Data Source
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1.8 . Prevalence of underweight children under – five year of age	44%	40%	32%	22%	NCHS  ( National Center for Health Statistics )
	1.9. Prevalence of stunting in children under – five years of age	48%	41%	40%	34%	

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDG target (MDG-1)

- Malnutrition or the lack of nutrition for the child under the age of 5 and the stunting in children remain the challenge in MDG-1. Hence, the Government had set up the National Committee and the Secretariat to tackle the Food and Nutrition Security comprising of health, agriculture, education and planning sectors.
- In 2013, the Secretariat has adopted Multi-sectoral on Food and Nutrition Security Convergence Action Plan as for the guideline and framework for the implementation of food and nutrition priority strategy. The Round Table Provincial Consultation was held in Salavan Province in September this year to review the progress and purpose the way forward.

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDGs

(cont'd)

## The **off-track** MDG: MDG 2

MDG 2	Indicator	1992 (Base line)	2005	2012	2013- 2014	2015 (Target )	Data Source
Achieve universal primary education	2.1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	58.8%	84.0%	95.2%	97%	98%	MoES, UNESCO- UIS
	2.3. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	47.7%	68.4%	70.0%	78%	95%	MoES- EMIS

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDG target (MDG-2)

- The implementation to achieve universal primary education has improved continuously. The net enrolment ratio in primary education has increased from 97% in 2012-2013 to 98% in 2013-2014, the gap between boys and girls is higher from 0.95 to 0.96 and the proportion of pupils from grade 1 to reach grade 5 of primary school has increased from 73% to 78%.
- Nevertheless, the school drop out rate from grade 1 is still a remained challenge. To contribute to the achievement of education outcomes including addressing food and nutrition security, the Government has implemented the priority strategy of multi-sectoral convergence action plan to focus on the rural and remote areas.

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDGs

(cont'd)

## The **off-track** MDG: MDG 4

MDG 4	Indicator	1993 (Base line)	2003	2011	2014	2015 (Target )	Data Source
Reduce child mortality	4.1. Under – five mortality rate ( per 1.000 live births )	170	131	79	72	70	MoH - EMIS
	4.2. Infant mortality rate ( per 1.000 live births )	114	104	68	54	45	MoH- EMIS

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDG target (MDG-4)

- Lao PDR had achieved the national target of reducing the mortality for the child under five rate of 80% per 1.000 live births. However, the country is still ranked amongst the highest under five mortality rates in the region.
- The Government plans to address the challenge of reducing the child mortality within the context of the upcoming 8<sup>th</sup> health development strategy (2016-2020).

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDGs.

(cont'd)

## The **off-track** MDG: MDG 5

MDG 5	Indicator	1995 (Base line)	2003	2009	2015 (Target )	Data Source
Improve maternal health	5.1 . Maternal mortality ratio ( per 100.000 live births )	796	433	357	260	LSB, LRHS2000, LSIS2011.
	5.2. Proportion of births attended by trained health personnel	<b>1994 (Base line)</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2015 (Target )</b>	LFBSS1994, LSIS 2011
		14%	23%	42%	50%	

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDG target (MDG-5)

- Lao PDR still has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the region although the proportion of birth attended by trained health care personnel has been increased but the rate is still below 50% to achieve the MDG target.
- To reduce the maternal mortality and crease more health care personnel, as per the MDG 4 - the Government has currently developed the 8<sup>th</sup> national health development strategy (2016-2020) which aim to reduce maternal health to 180 of maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births and provide the mid-wife doctor at least one per village.

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDGs.

(cont'd)

## The **off-track** MDG: MDG 9

MDG 9	Indicator	1999 (Base line)	2007	2011	2013 and 2014	2015 (Target )	Data Source
Reduce the Impact of UXO	9.1 . Number of hectares released from UXO contamination (hectares per year)	580	2.557	6.034	6.927 and 5.270 (Jan-Sep)	20.000	NRA
	9.2. Number of casualties reported as result of UXO incidents ( casualties per year )	<b>1999 (Base line)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015 (Target )</b>	NRA
		257	250	99	41	<75	

# Challenges in attaining the off-track MDG target (MDG-9)

- Lao PDR is the most suffered from the heavily bombed country in the world compared to the population. Number of hectares released from UXO contamination (hectares per year) in 2013 is 6.927 as the MDG target in 2015 is 20.000 hectares. Number of casualties reported as result of UXO incident in 2012 is 56, in 2013 is 41 and in 2014, are reducing respectively. Nevertheless, This target is still off-track and it needs more funding assistance.
- The Government has adopted the National Strategy Plan “**The Safe Path Forward II**” (2011-2020) which aims to contribute to the achievement of MDGs and the other development objectives captured in the NSEDP in accordance with the implementation of other international convention in which Lao PDR is a party.

### III. The Way Forward.

- **MDG 1:** The National Committee and the Secretariat on Food and Nutrition Security are continuing with the convergence implementation of the multisectoral on Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan with the prioritize nutrition interventions which comprise of 14 health, 4 agriculture and 4 education interventions.
- **MDG 2:** The education system will aim to focus on specific need of the remote and vulnerable communities. The government is therefore prioritize to expand school infrastructure and increase the incentive for civil servants to work in the remoteness.
- **MDG 4:** The government will continue to develop national health strategy in streamline with the 5 year plan of national social economic development plan (2006-2020).

## The Way Forward (cont'd)

- **MDG 5:** To implement reform the national health policy with the priority action plan such as the improvement of the health infrastructure and services, increase the capacity building in personnel and financing as well as the mechanism of management of covering the health information.
- **MDG 9:** The clearance of UXO contaminated is the priority task for Lao government. It needs the continue assistance from the development partners and international organisations to further assist this challenge. In particular, there is a need to revisit the clearance methodology and other associated activities.

# The Way Forward (cont'd)

- In July 2014 the MDG Secretariat hold a national focal points consultation workshop on the implementation of MDG and the post 2015 development agenda, and introduced the Open Working Group Report and proposal of 17 goals and 169 target on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The Government will continue to brainstorm with all relevance sectors as the national consultation for the outcome document on the sustainable development goals or SDGs. It aims to focus on national interests in mobilizing and seeking assistance opportunity in particular from the United Nations after the adoption of the development agenda in post 2015.
- Continue to streamline SDGs to the implementation for the 8<sup>th</sup>, five years national socio-economic development plan from 2016-2020 and to the national strategy in 2025 and vision on the development beyond 2030 aiming to the specific target and particular needs on the development in the Lao PDR.

# Conclusion

- The aforementioned highlights are the progress and challenges of the MDG implementation in Lao PDR. It needs continued assistance and cooperation from the international community to address the challenges for the sustainable development in the future.
- For more details of challenges in attaining the off-track MDGs , the relevance ministers will present the priority strategies of implementation and the way forward to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in the Lao PDR.

**THANK YOU**