



The 9th NSEDP Mid-Term Review (2021-2025) and Progress of 10th NSEDP (2026-2030)

Presented by: Department of Planning, Ministry of Planning and Investment

Content of Presentation

1. The Mid-Term Review of the 9th NSEDP (2021-2025)
2. Progress of the 10th NSEDP Draft (2026-2030)

**Mid-Term Review of 9th National Socio-
Economic Development Plan
(2021-2025)**

The 9th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025)



Consisting of 6 outcomes and 25 outputs

- M & E framework
- Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the criteria for transitioning out of the Least Developed Country (LDC) status involves a multifaceted approach, and Green Growth Strategy.



Global, Regional and Domestic Context



Global and Regional Context

- Covid-19 pandemic
- The Conflict in some areas (Energy price and inflation increase globally)
- Other factors

Domestic Context

- Economic and financial difficulties
- The impact of Covid-19 pandemic
- Natural disasters

OUTCOME 1: CONTINUOUS QUALITY, STABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH ACHIEVED

Key results

- GDP growth at 4.03% (5-Year Plan: Average 4.0%)
- Expanded tax base and improved tax collection mechanism at international checkpoints. The budget deficit observes a declining trend as the Government has focused on improving budget management
- Strengthened measures to curb inflations
- Import substitute agricultural and industrial productions increased

Key Challenges

- Growth quality
- High inflation rates
- Kip depreciation
- Weak commercialized production; Unclear promotion policies

	Implemented	Target 2025	Noted
GDP	4.03	4.00	Achieved as anticipated
Agricultural sector	3.10	2.50	Achieved as anticipated
Industrial sector	4.53	4.10	Achieved as anticipated
Services sector	4.00	6.00	May not be achieved as anticipated
Tax revenue	3.60	5.80	May not be achieved as anticipated
	Implemented	Target 2025	Noted
The exchange rate against the USD (year-on-year)	-18.32	±5	May not be achieved as anticipated
Inflation (year-on-year)	18.25	≤ 6	May not be achieved as anticipated

OUTCOME 2: IMPROVED QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Key results

- Primary school graduation increased
- Maternal and infant mortality rate declined
- Improved latrine use
- Promoted youth vocational trainings

Key Challenges

- High drop-out rate in primary and high school; Lack of teachers
- Nutritional problems in rural areas
- Access to health services in remote areas
- Labor management (Labor migration to overseas)

	Implemented	Target 2025	Note
Enrollment rate for 5-year-olds in preschool	96.2	97	may not achieved as anticipated
Primary graduation rate	93.1	94	achieved as anticipated
Promotion rate from grade 5 to grade 6	84.5	85	achieved as anticipated
Dropout rate of students in Primary school	4.4	4	may not achieved as anticipated
Total enrollment rate for primary school (Grade 4)	65.3	68	may not achieved as anticipated
Dropout rate of High school students	11.2	11	may not achieved as anticipated
Young people and dropouts to be trained through non-formal education and vocational training	112.559	150,000	achieved as anticipated
Percentage of graduates of lower secondary education enrolled in vocational education and training	1.4	3	may not achieved as anticipated
Prevalence of underweight among under-five children	24.3	16	may not achieved as anticipated
Proportion of stunting among under-five children	32.8	27	may not achieved as anticipated
Birth rate attended by skilled health personels	85.1	85	achieved as anticipated
Vaccinate Percentage of infant mortality (28 days and under)	96.2	95	achieved as anticipated
Proportion of population using clean drinking water compared to the total population (clean water consumption rate)	93.3	95	achieved as anticipated
Proportion of population using improved latrines relative to total population (latrine utilization rate)	84.6	85	achieved as anticipated

OUTCOME 3: ENHANCED WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE

Key results

- Transformed large villages into rural towns
- Number of families, villages and districts lifted out of poverty
- Improved people's living conditions

Key Challenges

- Poverty reduction issues (increased cost of living, food prices)
- Limited necessary infrastructure (remote areas)

Indicator	Unit	Implemented	Target	Note
Number of families built to meet poverty alleviation standards (5-year cumulative figure)	Family	48,067	204,360	Not Completed
Number of villages lifted out of poverty	Village	482	3,104	Not Completed
Number of developed families	Family	50,076	245,754	Not Completed
Number of large villages built as rural towns	Village	12	10	Completed
To establish the district as a comprehensive unit	District	11	69	Not Completed
Number of developed villages	Village	559	4,420	Not Completed

OUTCOME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENHANCED AND DISASTER RISKS REDUCED

Key results

- Completed comprehensive plans for land allocation and management of natural resources and the environment
- Built meteorological and hydrological stations
- Clean agricultural production, use of electric vehicles, wind energy, solar energy
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions (carbon trading project in the North)

Key Challenges

- Issuance of land titles
- Solid waste management
- Impact on environment (forest encroachment, development projects)

OUTCOME 5: ENGAGEMENT IN REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

Key results

- Progressed in transportation infrastructure construction
- Completed the construction of Lao-China railway and supporting infrastructure
- Completed the construction of 3 dry ports and carried out feasibility study for another 6 dry ports

Key Challenges

- Weak transportation services
- Road condition and funding for maintenance

OUTCOME 6: PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION IMPROVED

Key results

- Streamlined administration at the central and subnational levels
- Piloted 7 technical units be to financially independent (previously 5 units and 2 additional units: Tax and Customs departments, MOF)
- Established 9 one-door service centers (achieved 60% of plan)

Key Challenges

- Coordination mechanism
- Private investment and approval process
- Limited staff capacity
- Weak database (Information Missing)

The Progress of the 10th NSEDP Draft (2026-2030)

The process and Action plan of 10th Five Year NSEDP (2026-2030)

April-June 2023

- The Prime Minister appoints a committee of responsibility (according to agreement 56/NY)

1

24th July 2023

Report the outline of the meeting to the government in July

3

December/2023

The Ministry of Planning and Investment issued guidelines for X Plan

5

Early 2026

Approval National Assembly

7

June/2023

- Guidance from the 6th executive conference for recommending the implementation of Plan X

2

10-12/2023

Mobilize the idea of implementation Plan X with the sector and stakeholders

4

Early 2024

Research the draft of Plan X and Discuss with various parties

6

The process and Action plan of 10th Five Year NSEDP (2026-2030)

Sept-Oct/2024

Presenting the 1st draft to the National Congress

8

Maarch-April/2025

Present the 2nd draft to t Government Congress, Political Department and Central Committee for the 10th time

10

Nov-Dec/2025

Presenting the 4th draft to the National People's Congress Central Party during the ordinary period

12

March/2026

Report NSEDP to National Assembly

14

Nov-Dec/2024

Improve the draft plan and bring it throughout the country

Sept-Oct/2025

Presenting the 3rd draft to Government Congress, Political Department

January/2026

Presenting the draft plan to the 12th National Congress of the Party

9

11

13

Role and importance of The 10th Five Year NSED (2026-2030)

1

Strategy and Vision until 2030

High middle income country according to economic-social, intellectual, green and sustainable

2

Achieve the Criteria for Graduate from LDCs

GNI, HAI, EVI

3

National Strategy of green growth 2030

The efficient of Economic growth and Sustainable

4

Sustainable development goals

To eliminate poverty, protect the environment, people are peaceful and wealthy (18 goals)

Creation based of 10th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2026-2030)

1. The Mid-Term Review of the 9th Five Year of NSEDP
(2021-2025)
2. Current and future regional and international trends
3. Development potential of the Nation, Sector and Locality

The Complex potential

4 The Potential of Economic Sector

- (1) Agricultural production and processing of agricultural products for export
- (2) Tourism services sector
- (3) Regional processing industry sectors (related to resource potential, location and connectivity)
- (4) Transport and logistics services sector (related to location potential)

3 Support sector

- (1) Electric power sector
- (2) Mining and mineral processing sector
- (3) The technology and information sector serves the digital economy

Overall Directions

1

Elevate the populace's quality of life, establish enduring political stability, foster societal tranquility, promote unity as a guiding, and the nation can transcend its current status as an underdeveloped country.

2

The economy thrives with a growing emphasis on self-ownership. Economic and financial challenges have been effectively resolved, with no accumulation of heavy debts. Management of economic affairs is conducted rigorously in accordance with market mechanisms under party leadership, with adjustments and stringent state oversight.

3

Establish an autonomous economy and bolster its resilience while prioritizing the development of human resources. Ensure a harmonious balance between economic progress, social development, and environmentally sustainable and green practices.

4

Human resources have been cultivated and enhanced, capable of meeting the demands of nation-building in evolving conditions. The ranks of knowledgeable intellectuals and students have increasingly made notable contributions to research and innovation for the nation, gaining prominence with each passing day.

5

Enhance the efficiency of state management while guiding the economy and society towards the establishment of a rule of law state under party leadership.

6

Engage proactively in foreign affairs, garnering trust, support, and assistance from allies, and assuming a prominent role in both regional and international arenas.

10th Five Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan contains 6 goals



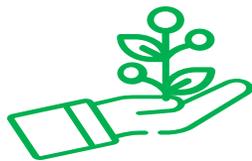
The economy is continuously growing, strong and stable



Quality human resources and use of modern technology



Enhanced well-being of the people, the society is livable



Preservation of natural resources and environment



Effective state management and administration, stable politics and peaceful and orderly

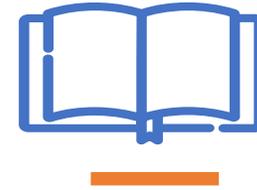


Regional and International Link and Efficiencies

Outputs of 10th Five Year NSEDP (2026-2030)



1. Encourage the economy to grow continuously
2. Improve the macroeconomic stability
3. Promote and develop SME to grow and be able to compete with the region
4. Develop state enterprises to be effective
5. Develop the digital economy to support socio-economic development



1. Developing the quality of education
2. Improve the quality of public health work, public health services, nutrition work
3. Develop the workforce in terms of quantity and quality

Outputs of 10th Five Year NSEDP (2026-2030)



1. Develop the countryside and reduce poverty
2. Improve and expand the social protection system to be more effective
3. Improve and expand the social security system to a wider and better quality
4. Develop women, youth and children according to programs and projects
5. Promote culture and society



1. Conservation and utilization of forest natural resources, land, water and minerals to maximize benefits
2. Promote green growth and climate change adaptation and greenhouse gas emissions reduction
3. Enhance surveillance capabilities and prepare to address both natural and man-made disasters promptly.

Outputs of 10th Five Year NSEDP (2026-2030)



1. Improve the efficiency of government management to be thorough, swift and legal
2. Enhance the coordination mechanism and regulatory framework within the public sector, ensuring uniformity and expediency.
3. Increase advertising, spread legislation aimed at raising and creating awareness of respect for the law and the implementation of the law.



1. Development of regional and international infrastructure.
2. Cooperation, integration of trade and investment with the region and internationally.
3. Development of rural and local areas to be strong and in line with potential.
4. Urban development and special economic zones.

Thank You