

2024 ANNUAL MEETING SWG-ARD

National and Sectoral Development Agenda

PhD. Boundeth Southavilay
Director General
Department of Planning and Cooperation



BACKGROUND



The ten Sector Working Groups (SWGs) are the key coordination platforms for each thematic development area in **Lao PDR's Round Table Process (RTP)**. They are led by the Government and include development partners, civil society organizations, and representatives from the private sector.

This RTP, chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Investment and co-chaired by the United Nations, aims to ensure funds, time and knowledge bring maximum impact on development across the country.

Since its inception in 2000, the process has facilitated high-level round table meetings every five years, as well as annual round table implementation meetings. Additionally, various other meetings, including Retreat Meetings and Core Groups Meetings, are convened throughout the year to foster dialogue, prepare agendas, and reach agreements before the annual gatherings.

UPDATES

The draft of the 10th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2026-2030)

The 10th five-year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) Slogan:

“Build an Independent Economy for Prosperous Future. Maximize Potential, Manage Socio-Economic Development”

6 Directions

- 1) Enhancing the quality of life for the populace,
- 2) Fostering economic growth with a focus on self-ownership,
- 3) Establishing an autonomous economy,
- 4) Improving human resource capabilities,
- 5) Enhancing the efficiency of state management, and
- 6) Actively engaging in foreign affairs.

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

UPDATES

The draft of the 10th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2026-2030)

The 10th five-year NSEDP Timeframe

- the draft 10th NSEDP commenced in April 2023, with a report scheduled for presentation to the National Assembly in March 2026. As of May 2024, the preliminary draft was submitted to the government and presented at a political conference.

The SWG-ARD comments on 10th five-year NSEDP Timeframe

- The SWG-ARD has carefully reviewed the draft of the 10th five-year NSEDP and has submitted comments/feedbacks to the Ministry of Planning and Investment. While the principles, framework, and content of the plan are agreed upon, further details, especially regarding the expected numbers of the sector, are still being reviewed, developed, and determined with more specificity.

KEY FOCUSES

Contributing to the sector's development and the national agenda

Some key recommendations from the 2023 RTIM (preliminary report)

- 1) Advancement of the integrated green and resilient growth model
- 2) Minimizing the impact of climate change and disasters on agriculture and rural development sector
- 3) Promotion of agriculture commercialization, diversified services and sustainable trade expansion and increased investments in research on agricultural innovation
- 4) Further efforts on necessary conditions for rural development and employment for rural population, particularly for younger generation
- 5) Investing in Lao PDR's agro-biodiversity and balancing commercial development and national food security

7 key actions of the Vientiane Declaration on Partnerships for Effective Development Cooperation (VDCAP)

- 1) Results-based planning practices
- 2) Adopting Programme-Based Approaches (PBAs) and Sector Wide Approaches (SWAp)
- 3) The role of NA and PPA
- 4) Joint programming of providers of development cooperation
- 5) Engagement of CSOs
- 6) engagement of south-south partners
- 7) coordinated engagement of private sector

UPDATES

the 9th Five-Year Agricultural and Development Strategy (9th ADS)

The growth of the agriculture and forestry sectors from 2021 to 2023, with target for 2024 and 2025

Details	Target 2025		2021		2022		2023		Target 2024				Target 2025	
	% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)	% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)	% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)	% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)	Plan		Target for 9 months		% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)
									% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)	% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)		
Agriculture	2.5	15.3	2.5	16.0	3.4	17.8	3.7	21.0	2.6	20.08	3.6	22.2	4.3	22.4
Cropping	1.2-1.4	11.5 -11.7	1.7	10.4	2.9	11.8	3.6	14.1	2.0		3.2	14.9	3.9	15.0
Livestock	3-4	2.2-2.3	3.4	2.3	4.1	2.5	4.2	2.8	3.5		4.3	3.0	4.7	3.1
Forestry	1.5		3.5	1.2	3.2	1.1	4.6	1.3	3.0		5.5	1.4	5.7	1.5
Fishery	3-4	2.2-2.4	4.1	2.2	4.4	2.4	3.7	2.8	4.3		3.7	2.8	4.4	2.9

The 9th Five-Year Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Plan (2021-2025)

Target	Achieve agriculture growth at an average rate of 2.5 【3.2】 % per year and contributing to GDP of 15.3 【18.3】 %			
Area	Agriculture		Forestry	Rural Development
Program	Food Security	Commercial Agriculture	Forest Protection and Management	Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation
Main Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice production of 3.5-4 【3.8】 million tons/year • Crop production of 2.1 【2.4】 million tons/year • Livestock production of 577,000 【530,517】 tons/year (Average 73 【70】 kg/person/year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average commodity crop production 7.40 【9.73】 million tons/year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest covers 70 【62】 % of the country's and area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 204,360 【181,506】 poverty-free families • Have 3,104 【1,937】 poverty-free village • 69 【48】 poverty-free districts • Build 245,754 【175,411】 development families • Create 4,420 【2,210】 development village
Key Support Task	①Land development management, ②Irrigation development, ③Research, ④Technology transfer, ⑤Improve production model, ⑥Plant protection & quarantine, ⑦Clean agriculture development, ⑧Capacity building for disaster risk reduction, ⑨Policy & legislation, ⑩Inspection, ⑪Improve the organization & human resource development, ⑫International cooperation, ⑬Linkage of production and market information			

UPDATES

the 10th Five-Year Agricultural and Development Strategy (10th ADS)

➤ Organized a meeting to review the 9th ADS and draft of the 10th ADS (2026-2030), the meeting agreed to have 5 programs:

- I. Food Production for Food Security and Nutrition Program
- II. Agriculture Commodity Production for Domestic Consumption and Export Program
- III. Agricultural and Forest Processing Program
- IV. Sustainable Forestry Management, Development and Protection Program
- V. Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Program

'Draft' growth targets for the Agriculture and Forestry Sector up to 2030

Details	2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		Average 5 year	
	% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)	% Growth	Contributing to GDP (%)								
Agriculture	4.0	22.0	4.1	21.6	4.2	21.2	4.2	20.8	4.3	20.3	4.2	21.2
Cropping	3.6	14.6	3.6	14.3	3.7	14.0	3.7	13.7	3.8	13.3	3.7	14.0
Livestock	4.6	3.1	5.2	3.0	5.4	3.0	5.2	3.0	5.2	3.0	5.1	3.0
Forestry	4.4	1.4	4.4	1.4	4.5	1.4	4.5	1.4	4.7	1.4	4.5	1.4
Fishery	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.8	4.8	2.8	5.2	2.7	5.1	2.7	4.8	2.8

4 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Of 2023 RTIM for MAF

1. ໃຫ້ກະຊວງກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນເຈົ້າການປະສານສົມທົບ ກັບ ກະຊວງ/ຂະແໜງການ, ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເອົາໃຈໃສ່:



- ສົ່ງເສີມການຜະລິດກະສິກໍາເປັນສິນຄ້າ ໂດຍແນ່ໃສ່ປະລິມານຜົນຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄຸນນະພາບ ເພື່ອຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຮຽກຮ້ອງຕ້ອງການຊົມໃຊ້ຂອງຕະຫຼາດພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ;
- ສປປ ລາວ ໄດ້ມີການກໍານົດບັນດານິຕິກໍາ ໃນການແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຕ່າງໆ ໄດ້ຢ່າງຄົບຖ້ວນ ແຕ່ຍັງຂາດການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ທັງຢູ່ຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເຊັ່ນ: ການປົກປັກຮັກສາປ່າໄມ້ ມີຄວາມຈໍາເປັນສ້າງນິຕິກໍາລຸ່ມກົດໝາຍສະເພາະ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາເນື້ອທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ ໃຫ້ມີການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວ ພ້ອມທັງສົ່ງເສີມໃຫ້ພາກທຸລະກິດ ເຂົ້າມາລົງທຶນທາງດ້ານຂະແໜງກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ໃຫ້ຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນ;
- ຊຸກຍູ້ການສ້າງນະວັດຕະກໍາແບບໃໝ່ດ້ານກະສິກໍາ ທີ່ທົນທານຕໍ່ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ ແລະ ລະບົບນິເວດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການຜະລິດກະສິກໍາທີ່ຫຼາກຫຼາຍ ແລະ ເປັນມິດຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ;
- ເພີ່ມທະວີການລົງທຶນເຂົ້າໃນການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດໃຫ້ແກ່ພະນັກງານລັດຖະກອນ ໃນຂົງເຂດກະສິກໍາ, ຊາວກະສິກອນ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມການເຂົ້າເຖິງພື້ນໂຄງລ່າງສາທາລະນະ ແລະ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທໍາມະຊາດຈໍານວນໜຶ່ງ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ.

- Encouraging the commercialization of agricultural products to increase productivity and quality for both domestic and external markets.
- Lao PDR has established regulations to address challenges in agricultural commercialization, but their implementation at both central and local levels has been ineffective. Specific regulations, such as those related to forest protection, need to be further developed to promote and safeguard forest areas. Additionally, promoting private sector investment in agriculture and forestry is key.
- The promotion of innovative, climate-resilient agriculture practices that support diverse and eco-friendly production is also needed.
- Enhance more investment in capacity building for government officials, farmers, and access to infrastructure and natural resources to improve the well-being of the population.

FOUR KEY AREAS

In accordance to the 4 recommendations of 2023 RTIM for MAF

Key area 1 – Commercial production/ Agribusiness

6 key actions:

to improve commercial production and agribusiness in Laos, key strategies can be employed:

1. Diversification and Commercialization
2. Strengthening Irrigation Management
3. Market Access and Trade
4. Capacity Building and Technology Adoption
5. Sustainable Agriculture Practices
6. Investment and Financing

Key area 2 – Enforcement of regulatory framework for forestry, forest resources management, and safeguard

5 key actions

To ensure greater enforcement of the regulatory framework for forestry and forestry resource management in Laos, several key measures can be taken:

1. Strengthen Transparency and Accountability
2. Improve Governance and Oversight
3. Enhance Law Enforcement Capacity
4. Promote Community Participation
5. Align Policies and Strengthen Coordination

FOUR KEY AREAS

In accordance to the 4 recommendations of 2023 RTIM for MAF

Key area 3 - Investment, innovation, and technology in climate-resilient agriculture

4 key actions

Key ways to increase investment, innovation, and technology in the agriculture sector in Laos:

1. Strengthen the Agricultural Innovation System
2. Adopt New Technologies
3. Improve Access to Finance
4. Strengthen Value Chains and Market Linkages

Key area 4 – Increased investment in capacity development for agriculture – Government officials, smallholders and farmers, and access to infrastructure and natural resource management

6 key actions

To build capacity for the agriculture sector in Laos, the following key actions need to be taken:

1. Strengthen Government Capacity
2. Enhance Farmer Capacities
3. Develop Infrastructure and Market Access
4. Engage Women and Build Resilience
5. Promote Sustainable Practices
6. Strengthen Partnerships and Coordination



THANK YOU
