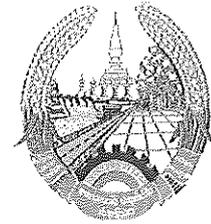




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## Executive Summary Annual Programme Report 2015

### “Realising the MDGs in Lao PDR – Consolidated Programme of Support to Ministry of Planning and Investment for the Achievement of the Valuable Goals of the 7<sup>th</sup> NSEDP 2011-2015”

#### Basic Programme Information

Programme Title: Realizing the MDGs in Lao PDR - Consolidated Programme of Support to MPI for the Achievement of the Valuable Goals of the 7 <sup>th</sup> NSEDP 2011-2015	
UNDP Award ID	00061662
UNDP Project IDs and Titles (Components 1-4)	<p><u>00078225</u> - Support to consultative planning, implementation, monitoring, assessing and reporting on the NSEDP/MDGs;</p> <p><u>00078226</u> - Support to strengthening the Round Table Process for achievement of NSEDP/MDGs;</p> <p><u>00078227</u> - Support to effective monitoring and evaluation of progress towards goals of NSEDP/MDGs via LaoInfo;</p> <p><u>00078228</u> - Support to advancing human development through policy informing research on human development issues especially relevant for achieving NSEDP/MDGs.</p>
Programme Duration	5 years (2011-2015)
Reporting Period	1 <sup>st</sup> January - 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2015
Implementing Partners National collaborating agencies	<p>Ministry of Planning and Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[Department of Planning (DOP), Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB), Department of International Cooperation (DIC), and National Economic Research Institute (NERI)]</li> </ul> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of International Organisation</li> </ul>
Other UN/International collaborating agencies	UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative

Cost-sharing third parties	SDC and the Government of Luxembourg
UNDP Programme Officers/ Analyst/Associate	Anongly Phimmasone
UNDAF and Country Programme Outcome 1:	By 2015, the Government of Lao PDR has effectively implemented the MDG-based NSEDP for more inclusive, equitable and sustainable development

# 1. Programme Implementation Status and Key Results

## 1.1 Implementation Status Summary at Outcome level

❖ *What development condition has changed in the country under this outcome area with or without UNDP support (maximum 150 words) - if there is any during the reporting period. Outcome-level changes including changes in institutional capacity and performance, changes in capacities, attitudes, and behavior among individuals or groups, and changes in enabling conditions such as social, economic, political, governance conditions, policies, legislation, power relations, norms, etc...*

The UNDP supported programme to MPI has been a driving force to support the Government of Lao PDR to bring some positive changes to the development conditions in Lao PDR relating to the MDG-based NSEDP for more inclusive, equitable and sustainable development.

Some key outcome-level changes include:

- The Government has changed its approach for the national planning process. As a result, the finalised 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP, for the first time, is outcome-based and has a robust M&E framework, which has been developed through a wider consultation process. There has also been an attempt, although at the early stage, to create a proper link between the national planning and budgetary processes.
- The Government has shown great interest and has committed itself to key principles of sustainable development agenda. This has been witnessed through lively debates and discussions at various different platforms such as Sector Working Groups meetings, and Round Table Meetings and its associated pre-consultation.
- There has also been an increased participation in and better understanding among various stakeholders at different levels about the development process. For instance, development partners, INGOs, NPAs and private sector have been consulted during the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP formulation, the development of the Vientiane Declaration on Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, and sectoral development strategies and action plans.
- Policy formulation and implementation in Lao PDR have gradually been carried out based on proper analytical studies, robust data and well-informed evidence. A number of key studies were commissioned by the Government to inform the national development agenda. Some key studies, among others, include: studies related to the LDC graduation, the development of the National Human Development Report, Development Finance and Aid Assessment, the MDG final progress report, and macroeconomic information packages.

❖ *What was UNDP's specific contribution to these changes at this Outcome level during the reporting period? Please note that the contributions can be from the work that the project did prior to this year but the results take place this year.*

UNDP made contribution to the changes highlighted above through three types of supports.

Firstly, at the policy level, within the framework of the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP, regular dialogues were made between the UNDP Resident Representative/high level staff and Ministers/Vice Ministers/Director Generals/Deputy Director Generals of Planning and Investment and

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Foreign Affairs to ensure that key policy issues are properly addressed and captured at the highest level of the Government.

Secondly, at technical level, UNDP also provided both national and international consultants to support MPI and MOFA to carry out various substantive activities. These consultants have been a driving force to build capacities of Ministry staff on different development issues by coaching, mentoring, explaining key concepts and drafting various documents and policy briefs when needed.

Thirdly, at operational level, UNDP has been providing three component project team which are integrated into MPI structure to support the three components of the Programme (Component 1, 3 and 4). The three teams have been supporting MPI Departments to ensure their operational functions in various areas of their substantive work.

## 1.2 Implementation Status Summary at Output level

❖ *What are your programme components' key Output level results during the reporting period?*

**Component 1** - Support to consultative planning, implementation, monitoring, assessing and reporting on the NSEDP/MDGs

**Output 1:** *Poverty reduction and MDG priorities and programmes in the 7th Plan (2011-2015) are incorporated in annual plans, budgets and public investment programmes (PIPs)*

- The 7th NSEDP is converted into annual plans and PIPs through a consultative manner that emphasizes poverty reduction/MDGs:
- Annual instruction on formulation and implementation of the annual plan produced timely and has poverty and environment aspects
- 8th NSEDP is developed on outcome-basis
- Government officials from selected ministries have improved knowledge on green growth concepts (MPI, GO, MONRE, NA) through south-south cooperation
- Manual for formulation of the NSEDP completed to ensure harmonized planning system at all sectors and all levels

**Output 2:** *Macroeconomic analysis and management conducted to contribute to the macroeconomic achievements outlined in the NSEDP*

- The result from the analysis and reports on macro management to achieve NSEDP and MDGs are incorporated into annual plans through a consultative manner - regular consultation with LMs on Macroeconomic issues through SWG meetings (2 technical and 2 Executive)
- Report on Macroeconomic situation developed as an input for RTM background document

**Output 3:** *Capacity for local planning and implementation improved at the central and local levels*

- Capacity building for local level planners enhanced to promote the use of participatory approaches, incorporate poverty-environment issues and off-track MDGs
- Green growth criteria and investment profiles drafted to support the equity and sustainable development enhancement
- Provincial officials have increased awareness on green growth concepts in selected provinces (Vientiane & Saravane)

**Output 4:** *Substantially improved monitoring, assessment and reporting framework and enhanced capacity of MPI and local planners, conduct regular plan implementation and PIP*

- M&E Framework developed for the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP and piloted its application in Vientiane and Saravan provinces
- A set of PE/Green Growth indicators identified for the 8th NSEDP

**Output 5:** *Strengthened capacity of the MDG and LDC Secretariats to coordinate, advocate and facilitate progress towards the MDGs and implementation of the LDC Plan of Action (MOFA).*

- Increased MDG advocacy and awareness of the LDC Plan of Action at provincial levels
- Dissemination on SDG and MDG discussions is organised
- Lao delegates participating in the discussions on SDGs finalisation
- MDG Final Snap Shot report including aspects of LDC graduation

**Component 2 - Support to effective monitoring and evaluation of progress towards goals of NSEDP/MDGs via LaoInfo**

**Output 1:** *An effective Common data base established to support evidence-based reporting, planning and decision making at the national and sub national to help guide implementation of NSEDP/MDGs.*

- Organized Orientation workshop to high ranking government officers and general users to the national LaoInfo database system in order to increase the data accessibility and utilization for effectiveness monitoring and planning has successfully

**Output 2:** *Increased stakeholder awareness and participation, improved advocacy and dissemination to ensure the best use of official statistics.*

- Organized training workshop on DI Monitoring and DI profile has been completed
- Organized Workshop Discussion about creating statistical Literacy Guide for Users booklet has been done.
- Prepared and Printing booklet on statistical literacy guide for user have been complete.
- Completed the printing of Statistical Law.

**Output 3:** *Improved networking and statistical cooperation at the National, Regional and International assure the networking integration.*

- Participate advance lab training at CSF office, in India has successfully done.

### **Component 3 - Support to strengthening the Round Table Process for achievement of NSEDP/MDGs**

*Output 1: Enriched greater substantive dialogues and closer partnership with Development Partners, and effective resource mobilisation and management through the effective Round Table Process, including improving Sector Working Group mechanism for facilitating effective implementation of NSEDP and VDCAP towards achieving the MDGs in Lao PDR*

Three key output level results were made in 2015 contributing to the achievement of this strategic output.

1. The organization of the 12<sup>th</sup> High Level Round Table Meeting (HL RTM) and its associated leading activities and consultations.

Under the guidance of the National Steering Committee for the Round Table Process, the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM marks a shift from traditional ways of policy dialogue to a more conventional one. For instance, there were only two presentations (normal at least four presentations for RTIMs/RTMs) through out the day to allow more discussions during the actual RTM. There has also been a sense of joint effort from both the Government line ministries and development partners through delivering joint statements during different sessions of the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM. In term of participation, the actual 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM was organized through inclusive and consultative manner where various types of stakeholders got involved. In fact, 2015 was the first year that a representative from the international chamber of commerce was invited to participate in the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM.

Some other activities and consultation leading up to the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM include:

- Organisation of the annual RTP Retreat at the beginning of 2015 to consult with Government Line Ministries, provincial authorities, Development Partners and other stakeholder – private sector, INGOs and National non-Profit Association (NPAs) on the roadmap for the organization of the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM and the follow up from the 2014 Round Table Implementation Meeting (RTIM)
- Creation of a follow up matrix for the implementation of the key discussion points generated from the 2014 RTIM and 2013 RTM.
- The 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM guidance note as finalized at the early stage to guide the preparation of the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM
- Sensitisation missions to three regions to meet with donor head quarters were organized – New York and Washington DC (UN system and IFIs), Brussels and Luxembourg (EU and its member states) and Australia.
- Three key HL RTM pre-consultations were organized, in addition to a series of Sector Working Group meetings, as a preparation for policy dialogue at the actual HL RTM organized on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2015.
- Substantive documents (For instance, Background Document, Donor Profile, Foreign Aid Report, and Development Finance and Aid Assessment Report) were shared with all 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM participants at least a week before the meeting.
- Provincial consultation was organized before the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM to sensitise the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM participants about the local development in Lao PDR before the meeting.

2. The operationalization and creating a linkage between the work of Sector Working Groups and the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM

Sector Working Group mechanism played a major role for the successful organisation of the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM. During the reporting period, great efforts were made to ensure an effective linkage between SWG mechanism and the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM. Some key activities include:

- Meetings of Chairs and Co-Chairs of SWGs and some other related stakeholders were organised three times through out the year before the actual 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM
- Organisation of a reflection workshop on the functionality of the SWGs and its contribution to the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM
- DIC/MPI organized individual meetings with all 10 SWGS to brief about the organisation of the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM and answer any questions that SWGs had.
- The 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM Background Document was prepared based on inputs from all 10 SWGs
- Ministers/Vice Ministers who chair SWGs have been active members of the National Steering Committee for the Round Table Process who shaped the agenda and all leading up activities of the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM
- An individual SWG joint statement was prepared to ensure a sense of consensus among SWG members on key sectoral development issues which was discussed during the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM

3. Efforts to ensure the shift from aid effectiveness agenda (Vientiane Declaration on Aid Effectiveness 2006) to the partnership for effective development cooperation (Vientiane Declaration on Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation 2016-2025)

Lao PDR transitions its aid effectiveness agenda covering five principles (ownership, harmonization, alignment, managing for results and mutual accountability) (Vientiane Declaration on Aid Effective 2006) to a new partnership for effective development cooperation in 2015 by a formal adoption of a Vientiane Declaration on Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (the Vientiane Declaration II or the Vientiane Partnership Declaration 2015-2025) at the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTM. 27 Partners formally endorsed this Partnership Declaration (.....)

- This Vientiane Partnership Declaration modifies the five existing principles of the Vientiane Declaration (2006)
- It additionally captures three more principles (South-South Cooperation and knowledge transfer, domestic resource mobilization and business as a development partners) of the 2015 Mexico High Level Meeting Communiqué.
- The new Declaration also reinforces the content of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) of the Third International Conference for financing the global sustainable development agenda adopted in July 2015.

The Declaration is a result of joint effort between the Government of Lao PDR and Development Partners to shift from aid effective to effective development cooperation. It is a vital tool to ensure greater development results in the country and will help Lao PDR to graduate from Least Developed Country Status by 2020 including an effective implementation of the post 2015 development agenda – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It does not constitute a legally binding

instrument, yet represents a shared aspiration and recognition between the Government and our diverse partners on how development work is managed in the country for the next ten years for better and sustainable development results.

In addition, this is a major change to the development landscape in Lao PDR as the Declaration focuses not only on the Official Development Assistance (ODA) but also other sources of development finances as early highlighted. If implemented well, the 'Vientiane Partnership Declaration' will help ensure that all funds, efforts and knowledge for development bring about the maximum possible impact, to 2025 and beyond.

***Output 2: Enhanced reliability, accessibility and transparency of ODA related data, information and results through the established ODA Database Management System, and related quality ODA analytical reports/ documents***

Disclosing accurate and timely ODA information is a work in progress and it needs not only a strong commitment but also a routine action by various agencies. To contribute to the national effort in this area, Aid Management Platform (AMP) has been in operation for some years now and it has facilitated collaboration between development partners and the Government of Lao PDR. The growth of the AMP is ongoing as the Government strives to bring more Development Partners in line with the reporting requirements of the AMP system. Expanding the range and scope of the AMP database, particularly with regard to South-South Cooperation remains a government priority for the foreseeable future. However, delays between the reference reporting periods and availability of data remain, therefore not all data was submitted for Foreign Aid Implementation Report (FAIR) analysis at time of reporting. While the AMP is operational, a continued technical support is required to ensure the sustainability of this system and ensure reliability and quality of data which is a crucial element of the development effectiveness principle both at global and national levels.

Building on the experience so far with the AMP implementation with the aim to improve consistency and reliability of the ODA information, DIC/MPI has embarked on an assessment of the current Official Development Assistance (ODA) information and management including support from International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) and Public Investment Project (PIP) and Government contribution to assess options to integrate and improve quality of project data from various sources. Initial discussions have focused on planning and monitoring process of development project implementation across the Government of Lao PDR Line Ministries, Provinces and Districts.

Currently, there are a number of limitations pertaining to how information is being managed and reported. For instance, there is significant delay between the reference reporting periods and the release of information, supporting decision-making processes. Information collected does not correctly describe what is being measured. Data definitions between donor organizations submitting their data are not consistent, therefore affecting the quality of information being reported. In term of process, there is a need to create a common platform integrating both the external aid management process and PIP. Therefore, the current review exercise highlighted will help the Government to make further steps to create linkages among various existing data collection processes.

***Output 3:** Strengthened capacities of DIC and its IPs in effectively managing ODA related programmes and projects and **Output 4:** Provided quality assurance and support to national implementation management through audit and spot checks*

- Training/workshops coupled with spot check exercise on the revised National Implementation Standard Operating Procedure was provided for programme/project supporting teams to ensure a correct application of the guidelines and ultimately an effective management of the project/programme.

**Component 4 - Support to advancing human development through policy informing research on human development issues especially relevant for achieving NSEDP/MDG**

*Output 1: Further Enhanced Awareness of the Concept of Human Development (HID), and Capacity for MDG and Human Development Reporting at National and Sub-National levels*

- Knowledge sharing seminar on the concept of Human Development and LDC graduation was organized in Xiengkhoung province

*Output 2: One High-Quality National Human Development Report, or/and Provincial Human Development Reports Produced*

- The zero draft of 5<sup>th</sup> National Human Development Report (Human development and Lao PDR's LDC graduation) has been completed. On 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2016, the board meeting and consultation workshop will be held to seek more comments on the zero draft report.

*Output 3: Evidence-Based Research and Analysis to Support the Implementation of the NSEDPs/MDGs*

- Three technical background papers have completed
  1. The effect of shocks on school outcomes (School enrolment and drop-out) and the determinants of school enrolment and drop-out
  2. Risk management against flooding on rice production
  3. The linkage of Foreign Direct Investment and local Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- Paper on LDC Graduation and Implications to Socioeconomic Development of Lao PDR – Lesson Learnt from Post-LDCs “Maldives and Samoa” is also completed.
- Quarterly Macro Economic Reports were regularly produced and report to the government for four quarters
  - Consumer Sentiment Index (CSI)
  - Business Tendency Index (BTI)
- Four study missions have been undertaken:
  - Impact of mining sector on budget revenue
  - Impact of declining petrol price
  - Problems of Maize export to Thailand
  - Labor movement under AEC

## 2. Financial Information Summary

Reporting Period: January to December 2015

<b>MPI Programme Components</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	<b>Expenditure* (US\$)</b>	<b>Delivery rate* (%)</b>
<b>Comp1: DOP/NSEDP</b>	<b>346,789</b>	<b>330,261</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Comp2: LSB/M&amp;E</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>93,499</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Comp3: DIC/RTP</b>	<b>624,736</b>	<b>624,287</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Comp4: NERI/NHDR</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>97,523</b>	<b>98%</b>
<b>Total for the Programme</b>	<b>1,165,525</b>	<b>1,145,570</b>	<b>98%</b>

\* Figures are tentatively only and the final Combined Delivery Report has not been finalized.

### 3. Programme Management and Oversight

#### 3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

During the year 2015, the implementation of programme activities has been monitored through the following activities:

- At the programme level, a Joint Annual Programme Review Meeting together with Programme Board Meeting was held to review the programme implementation progress/achievements made, challenges encountered and lessons learnt in 2014; and identify 2015 key priorities to be undertaken by the programme, as well as its financial requirements. In addition, the Quarterly Programme Component Meeting was organised twice in January and the last quarter of 2015 to: (1) discuss and prepare for the programme annual review meeting (ARM) including programme board meeting, as well as review progress and challenges of the 2015 programme implementation, and discuss key 2015 priorities including budget requirements for successful implementation of project activities; and (2) follow-up component's progress against key annual priorities and deliverables of the 2015 AWP and discusses key issues/challenges of the programme implementation and management, as well as to strengthen coordination and reporting mechanisms among the programme components.
- At the project/component level, the project weekly technical meetings between DIC relevant divisions and UNDP PO/PA were conducted to follow-up and discuss in details the progress and challenges of the project implementation before reporting to the project manager and Assistant Resident Representative for consideration and guidance. In addition, the project monthly meetings between UNDP DRR/ARR/POs/PAs and each project management team were regularly organized to also follow-up, review the implementation progress and agree on actions to be undertaken in order to address issues encountering the project. Moreover, a day-to-day communication and coordination between DIC and UNDP via both email and telephone, as well as some adhoc meetings between the DIC and UNDP held to discuss and address some issues have also been in place.
- Apart from this, in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation of programme component activities, an annual NIM audit was performed by the independent auditors, and in this regard an audit follow-up actions plan was also created by each project to follow-up progress of audit recommendations implementation. Also, NIM Spot Check Exercise has been in place to ensure all audit recommendations have been effectively implemented with proper supporting documents, and not repeated again.

#### 3.2 Risk management

In 2015, the programme had faced a number of the programme and operations related risks as follows:

- The budget constraint globally and domestically leads to a significant reduction of annual budget for the programme, especially that of the RTP component. This directly affected the planning and implementation of programme priorities/activities. Therefore, this requires further resource mobilisation and greater prioritisation of each component's activities to be implemented at different stages to ensure achieving the programme objectives.

- The Government staff turnover at both the programme and component levels had also been an issue, causing the delay in implementing some of the 2015 programme activities that could result in a low programme delivery rate. This was due to the fact that there is a need of sufficient time for new assigned staff to realize the nature of programme activities and their effective implementation.

### **3.3 Communication and advocacy**

Apart from a day-to-day communication, weekly and monthly meetings between the programme components and UNDP relevant programme officers, and between the programme components and their development stakeholders that have been in place in line with the programme document and 2015 work plan, the programme components have developed and used a number of communication and publication materials to communicate with all programme/project stakeholders including both government agencies in line ministries and provincial authorities and development partners. However, communication and advocacy is important to ensure that we properly communicate to general public about good things that we do. In turn, this will help ensure the support of the effective development cooperation in the country.

### **3.4 Programme Audit, Management Responses and Recommendations**

In 2015, the programme components were audited during February and March and received 2013 NIM Audit Reports from auditors in May 2015. In terms of audit recommendation implementation, an Audit Action Plan was developed by each component for an easy follow-up and implementation.

The 2014 audit recommendations were mainly related to the human resources, finance and procurement. All of these recommendations have already been implemented with proper supporting documents. In this connection, the project management teams in collaboration with UNDP relevant POs/PAs will ensure that these issues will not be repeated again for the next audit.

In addition to an annual audit exercise, the 2015 Spot check to all programme components was performed by a Joint DIC-UNDP Spot Check team in September with some minor recommendations and suggestions related to the programme, personnel, procurement, asset management, and finance. The 2014 spot check report was prepared by the spot check team and shared with the project for further review in December 2015. In this connection, the project will ascertain that all recommendations have been regularly followed and implemented in a timely manner before the next NIM audit.

### **3.5 Key challenges and lessons learnt**

- Better linkage between the SWG mechanism and the RTMs/RTIMs will ensure substantive dialogues and follow up actions
- Translating ideas into actions requires technical skills and dedication. Therefore, regular coaching and capacity building are needed for technical staff to follow through what have been discussed and translate them into actions.
- Creation of common understanding at different levels about various policy issues will ensure that greater participation and appreciation about the national development agenda.

- With budget constraints, it is important that we are more strategic in planning our activities. Therefore, it will require our great effort to have a better coordination as a programme rather than individual separate component planning.
- We need to pay great attention to issues of staff turn over and continuity of activities. Backup plans on how to address these should be developed. Staff pairing system might be used if an individual staff happens to leave the organization.

## 4. 2016 strategic outputs and key activities

The four components of the original MPI programme have been modified to reflect key focuses in 2016: the first year implementation of the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP, the roll out of the SDGs in Lao PDR and the review and formulation of the next five-year support programme strategy. Each component has its own strategic outputs as highlighted below and each component will provide a contribution to the Programme review and a formulation of the next five-year supported programme (Please refer to the priorities, outputs and activities and annual work plans for more detailed information.

**Component 1: Results-based reporting on the annual implementation of the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP and the localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the realisation of LDC graduation.**

- 1.1. Poverty reduction and MDGs/SDGs priorities and programmes that outlined in the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP are incorporated in an annual NSEDP and public investment programmes (PIPs)
- 1.2. Carrying out a regular macroeconomic analysis and management as a contribution to the macroeconomic achievements outlined in the NSEDP through Macroeconomic Working Group
- 1.3. Substantially improved monitoring, assessment and reporting framework and enhanced capacity of MPI and selected provinces to monitor and report on plan implementation and public investment programmes through the application of the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP M&E framework
- 1.4. Strengthened capacity of the SDG-LDC Secretariats to coordinate, advocate and facilitate progress towards SDGs and implementation of the LDC Plan of Action

### **Key activities for the achievement of the strategic outputs**

1. The localisation of the SDGs within the Lao context – integration into the central and provincial planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems
2. SDG costing exercise – an implication for the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP implementation
3. Approval and dissemination of the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP
4. Application of the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP M&E framework and the production of its handbook
5. Application of green growth criterion to identify green growth investment projects in PIP in supporting the equity and sustainable development goals with quality investment
6. Capacity building to ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP in FY 2016-2017 (c.g through south-south cooperation)
7. Regular effective meetings of Macroeconomic Working Group and follow up
8. Analytical review paper on an evolution of the national planning process and what would be priorities for future support

**Component 2: Data collection and analysis through Lao Info to support evidence-based reporting, planning and decision making in relation to the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP, including SDGs.**

- 2.1 An Effective common data base maintained to support evidence – based reporting, planning and decision making at the national and sub national to help guide implementation of the NSEDP, off track MGDs and SDGs
- 2.2 Increased stakeholder awareness and participation, improved advocacy and dissemination to ensure the best use of official statistics.

**Key activities for the achievement of the strategic outputs**

1. Organize the consultation workshop on indicators supporting the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP, off track MDGs and key SDGs indicators and improve the LaoInfo database system
2. Conduct Training and orientation on use and administration LaoInfo database system for Government staff both central and provincial level
3. Creation Mobile application
4. Creation of Database dashboard with admin panel-selected key indicators and develop database for dashboard
5. Conduct Training on use data exchange tool for quick development database
6. Orientation workshop and Dissemination of official statistics to high ranking government officers and general users to the national LaoInfo database system in order to increase the data accessibility and utilization for effectiveness monitoring and planning
7. Analytical review paper on lessons learnt over statistical work and what would be priorities for future support.

**Component 3: Greater partnerships and effective consultation through the implementation of the Round Table Process in supporting the annual NSEDP (2015-2016) and the SDGs in Lao PDR.**

- 3.1 Greater substantive dialogues and closer partnership realised with Development Partners & other stakeholders, and effective resource mobilisation and management achieved through an effective Round Table Process, including improving the Sector Working Group mechanism for facilitating effective implementation of NSEDP and VDCAP towards achieving the SDGs and off-track MDG targets
- 3.2 Availability of transparent ODA related data, information and results through the established database management system of development financing and related quality analytical reports/document on development finance
- 3.3 Strengthened capacities of DIC and its implementing partners (IPs) in effectively managing ODA related programmes and projects and provision of quality assurance and support through audit and spot check

**Key activities for the achievement of the strategic outputs**

1. An effective follow up and implementation of the 12<sup>th</sup> HL RTIM 2015 - both at the national and provincial levels through greater participatory consultation and closer partnership
2. Alignment of the implementation of the national effective development cooperation framework (VD II) with the monitoring framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
3. Procedures and a guideline for an effective linkage between the RTP and the SWG mechanism.
4. A plan for the development of the national development project management system (NDPMS) based on lessons learnt and experience from the Aid Management Platform – AMP operationalization and other related analytical reports
5. Training sessions with DIC and its implementing partners (IPs) in effectively managing ODA related programmes and projects
6. A revised PM Decree 75
7. Provision of quality assurance and support through audit and spot check
8. Analytical review paper on the Round Table Process and its future direction

**Component 4: Applied research on Human Development and economic issues relevant for achieving the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP objectives, including SDGs.**

- 4.1 Advocacy and awareness events/ workshops to further enhance knowledge of government officers on the concept of human development and LDC graduation at both national and provincial levels
- 4.2 Production and dissemination of the 5th National Human Development Report – the report provides policy recommendations for the 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP implementation
- 4.3 A series of research papers on HD issues and the impact of external economic situation on the Lao economy and their dissemination

**Key activities for the achievement of the strategic outputs**

- 1. Training sessions with central and line ministries and provincial officers on HD concept and LDC graduation
- 2. Availability of the 5<sup>th</sup> NHDR
- 3. Three research papers released

Growth and employment

Role of non-farm on poverty

Impacts of external economic environment on Lao economy

- 4. Analytical review paper on lessons learnt over the NHDR preparation and its future direction

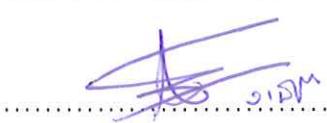
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Date:

**ACKNOWLEDGED BY PROGRAMME EXECUTIVE BOARD**

  
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