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Presentation outlines

- SDG planning and implementation process, SSDNSS, NSEDP & SDGi;
- Role of LSB in the SDG localization and VNR process;
  - Key actions on SDGs and Statistics after VNR 2
  - Data production plan to VNR3
- National Open SDG platform for Lao PDR;
- Challenges and Next plan
SDG planning and implementation process

Guiding the SDG strategies and actions to ensure that the SDG implementation is progressing on the right track

Identifying financial needs/gaps and allocating budget based on the activities under each output stated in the roadmap to ensure effective resource utilization

Localizing the global SDG indicators to fit the national context of Lao PDR based on relevancy, data availability, national/sustainable development priorities and other related factors

Conducting SDG workshops/training at national, provincial and local levels as knowledge and understanding of the SDGs is key to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

Consolidating various data sources to track progress of SDGs so that challenges can be addressed and overcome in real-time manner
Institutional arrangement and SDG localization

Presidential Decree to form the National SDGs Steering Committee on 20 Sep 2017

The committee chaired by the Prime Minister appointing the National SDGs Secretariat on 10 Oct 2017

The Secretariat chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs whom appointed the Focal Points in various ministries on 10 Oct 2017

The Secretariat assigned ownership of the 18 SDGs across line ministries on 30 Nov 2017

The Secretariat identified the SDG indicator owners based on NSEDP and their sectoral responsibilities

Nearly 60% of the 8th NSEDP indicators are linked to SDG indicators.

The remaining SDG indicators will be integrated in the future 9th and 10th NSEDP
### Strategy for the Sustainable Development of the National Statistics System (SSDNSS)

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<th>Economic</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Environment</th>
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**Economic**

- 210 indicators
- 181 indicators

**Social**

- 247 indicators
- 246 indicators

**Security**

- 29 indicators
- 27 indicators

**Environment**

- 16 indicators
- 16 indicators

*Note: The numbers indicate the quantity of indicators in each category.*
Role of LSB in the SDG localization and VNR process

As part of the SDG National Secretariat, LSB has been working with national, sectoral and local administrations to ensure systematic implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.

• Working with SDG focal points from line ministries and provincial statistic division to ensure the effectiveness of implementing and monitoring the SDGs;
• LSB has already initiated institutional strengthening within local administrations
• Seeking their inputs for the mid-term review and conclusion of the 8th NSEDP and the development of the 9th NSEDP with strong focus on SDG implementation;
• Development of 9th NSEDP M&E framework with data disaggregated by not only population groups but also sectors and provinces, among others;
• Potential use of SDG open platform which will highlight various data to monitor SDGs at national, sectoral and provincial levels;
• Ensuring that the VNR process builds on key recommendations from the first VNR and the conclusion of the 8th NSEDP;
• Data collection and trend analysis as critical inputs from the VNR preparation
• Development of meta data (Lao and English) and training SDG focal points from all line ministries and provinces;
• Creation of all 9 SDG infographics.
Key actions on SDGs and Statistics after VNR 2

The Government of Lao PDR acknowledges that data will only drive policy and decision-making if it is timely. With this view, LSB is committed to create a strong statistical system to collect and provide the necessary information for formulation of policies, strategies and plans, and monitor and assess progress toward outcomes and impacts.

After this VNR, our key actions on data and statistics contributing to the national priorities within the VNR process would include:

1. **Mapping out the next steps to the next Voluntary National Review (VNR III-2024, VNR IV-2027 and Final VNR-2030)** - high quality, disaggregated data is essential to ensure equitable progress against goals and targets,

2. **Determining appropriate targets for all SDG indicators** - Working with relevant stakeholders, in particular, SDGr and SDGi owners to determine appropriate targets for all SDG indicators,

3. **Identification of and responding to the most urgent data gaps**, in particular those indicators with no baselines and up-to-date data,
Key actions on SDGs and Statistics after VNR 2 (Cont’)

4. Working on standardized construction (Standardization) of national indicators and data collection to ensure proper assessment of results and outcomes (rather different methodologies and processes,

5. Continuing working on the SDG open platform and creating a better link with the current national database “LaoInfo” and other relevant systems,

6. Ensuring the continuity of the work on metadata and user engagement for statistics, in addition to the plans for on-going work on the data platform. The need for metadata and user engagement will remain relevant as the national statistical system continues to try and fill data gaps and make use of different data sources, including expanding its reliance on administrative data for the SDGs, and

7. Developing a focused and costed plan for monitoring the SDGs which will facilitate work of Lao Statistics Bureau in partnerships with national and international partners to support SDG monitoring and reporting - while surveys and censuses provide important data for majority of SDG indicators, administrative data will be needed for some of them and the process of collecting administrative data will
Data production plan to support the preparation of VNR3

- Annual household survey 2022
- Lao Social Indicators Survey 2022
- Lao Labor Force Survey 2022
- Quarterly Enterprise Survey 2022
- Agriculture Census-Further Analysis
- Administrative data collection from sectoral and local statistics
Lao Open SDG Platform was launched in 30 June 2021;
• Consists of 9 specific goals of the VNR2 report;
• 150 indictors with updated data up to 2020 were uploaded into the platform;
• 22 Metadata s are available in both Lao and English -in line with international standard;
• 60% of indicators were planed to upload by the end of year 2021
Why are national SDG data & metadata platforms important

- They bring together data and metadata from across the entire national statistical system (and beyond), to produce statistical outputs and analyses that are fit for purpose and abide by the highest quality standards;

- They provide an instrument for coordination of the statistical activities carried out by different members of the national statistical system.

- They help make SDG data available as widely as possible to support evidence-based policy making and inform public debate.
Results (WWW.LSB.gov.la.SDG)

Poverty monitoring

Indicator 1.2.1
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Series
- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line [1.2.1]

Unit of Measurement:
- Percent

Sub-categories
- Choose categories from the dropdowns below to see different breakdowns of the data. Some will not be available until a higher level is chosen.

Data:
- Sex:
- Age:
- Degree of urbanisation

Chart and data:
- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line [1.2.1]

Graph showing trends from 2002/3 to 2018/19:
- 2002/3: 33.5
- 2007/8: 27.6
- 2012/13: 23.2
- 2018/19: 18.9
UNSD-FCDO project support on national platforms

• **Supporting countries in:**
  – Data modelling - developing a national SDG dataset and converting indicators to SDMX
  – Establish data exchange with the Global SDG Platform
  – Establish a national platform: initially front-end, subsequently back-end
  – Compiling and publishing national metadata alongside data

• **Working with national IT, indicator, data experts in NSOs and line ministries**

• **Work closely with international partners (platform owners) on the implementation**
Some challenges, lessons learnt and next steps for Open SDG data platform

**Challenges**
- No experts in LSB in GitHub
- Data and metadata availability from the sectors

**Lessons learnt**
- Regular capacity building
- Regular process

**Next steps**
- Compile data, metadata and upload into the SDG platform
- Interlinking with other platforms (EMICS, DHS2...)
Key actions for SDG implementation and monitoring

Key follow up actions

• Agenda 2030, NSEDP and LDC graduation integration in M&E framework
• Horizontal and vertical integration
• **Data and Statistics**
• Integrated Financing
• Partnerships with Private Sector
• Partnerships with civil society and citizens
• Advocacy and awareness-raising

Data–statistics actions

• High quality, disaggregated data is essential to ensure equitable progress against goals and targets.
• Determining appropriate targets for all SDG indicators,
• Identification of and response to the most urgent data gaps,
• Harmonize and Standardization of national indicators and data collection
• Continue working on the SDG open platform and create a better link with the national database “LaoInfo”, and
• A focused and costed plan for monitoring the SDGs. (included the statistical program)
Thank you