



WORKSHOP REPORT

Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development

AFPPD-LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop

Legislating for the Full Achievement of the SDGs/ICPD Goals and Targets

30-31 May 2017 | Vientiane, Lao PDR



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OPENING SESSION



The AFPPD-LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop engaged over 25 Lao Members of Parliament and Vice Ministers in discussions on active ageing, investing in youth and gender equality and women's empowerment on May 30-31, 2017, in Vientiane, Lao PDR. (Photo: AFPPD)

Mr. Bounlert Loungdouangchanh, Director General of the Department of Media, commenced the workshop by remarking on the partnership of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) and the Lao Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (LAPPD) in organizing the workshop. He introduced key participants of the workshop before handing over the floor to Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh.

Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, Chairperson of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President of LAPPD

Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh convened the workshop and welcomed participants. He expressed his desire for all participants to engage meaningfully and strive to achieve the plans of the National Assembly through such opportunities. He then requested Dr. Mika Marumoto to share the objectives and expectations of the workshop.

Workshop Objectives and Agenda

Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director of AFPPD

AFPPD Executive Director, Dr. Mika Marumoto, introduced herself and welcomed the participants to the workshop. She expressed her delight in having the opportunity to organize such a workshop in Lao PDR for the first time, and commended the commitment of the participants in taking the agenda forward.

Dr. Mika Marumoto started her presentation by answering three questions:

1. What is AFPPD?
2. Why work with AFPPD?

3. Why is working with “Parliamentarians” in the SDG era critically important?

Dr. Mika Marumoto provided a brief background of AFPPD. She shared that AFPPD is the oldest regional parliamentary network in the world, established in 1981. It currently has a network of 29 national committees in the Asia-Pacific region. The relationship between the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was highlighted as integral in the AFPPD framework. The important role of parliamentarians in carrying forward this agenda was duly emphasized.

“We acknowledge the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments.”

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Declaration (para 45)

Dr. Mika Marumoto then shared the objectives of the workshop:

1. To better inform Lao Members of Parliament (MPs) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in relation to the AFPPD Strategic Priorities Framework and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda, targets and indicators, focusing on Lao PDR’s national commitments and priorities;
2. To increase Lao parliamentarians’ knowledge of international standards and good practices of ICPD-related legislation and policies, especially related to AFPPD’s strategic priority issues;
3. To increase MPs’ capacity to legislate for full achievement of AFPPD’s strategic priority targets related to the SDGs, including gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE), universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education, and specific needs of young people and elderly populations; and
4. To expand the pool of parliamentarians who have sufficient knowledge to advocate for AFPPD’s strategic priority issues and the ICPD agenda.

The expectations of the workshop were also shared:

1. Increased understanding by LAPPD members on the role of AFPPD, focusing on AFPPD-LAPPD synergies and opportunities;
2. Increased awareness by LAPPD members on AFPPD’s strategic issues (women and girls, youth, and ageing populations) in the context of Lao PDR’s situations;
3. Identified priority issues for LAPPD to work on within Lao PDR’s various National Plans as well as AFPPD’s Strategic Framework 2016-2019; and
4. Development of a cohesive set of advocacy action plans for LAPPD members to act as champion policy advocates on prioritizing ICPD issues in the national planning and implementation of the SDGs.

In closing, Dr. Mika Marumoto expressed her confidence in the success of LAPPD and thanked the parliamentarians for their dedication. She also shared her hope for the workshop to result in identifying common areas of collaboration between AFPPD and LAPPD.

Keynote Speech

Ms. Frederika Meijer, UNFPA Representative Lao PDR Country Office

Ms. Frederika Meijer expressed her gratitude for the invitation extended to her to attend this workshop, noting that such workshops provided an important platform to exchange lessons learned

and identify means to enhance collected efforts in accomplishing the SDGs and the ICPD agenda in the region, and Lao PDR. She pointed out that this workshop comes at an especially crucial time, as Lao PDR and other Asian countries endeavor to accelerate efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda as well as the ICPD Agenda which serves as a prerequisite for the SDGs. Family planning and more broadly sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) were highlighted as key ingredients of this endeavor. Ms. Frederika Meijer remarked that the 2030 Agenda emphasizes the idea of “transformation” in the realization of a different vision of what development entails. SRHR, in particular, is at the heart of this “transformation” toward building more caring societies that the 2030 Agenda calls for. Therefore, Ms. Frederika Meijer pointed out that this workshop would provide an excellent opportunity to reflect on how far Lao PDR has come in its endeavor to achieve this ideal and identify the way forward. Acknowledging the enormous progress achieved by Lao PDR in the recent years in reducing maternal mortality rate, she admitted that challenges remain. Access to family planning and SRHR services continue to remain a big challenge in Lao PDR.

Ms. Frederika Meijer highlighted that a key condition to expanding access to services as well as improving quality is increasing public investment in health services. It was explained that while Lao PDR has made notable progress, public health expenditure as a percentage to GDP is still relatively low in comparison to other countries in the ASEAN region. Furthermore, despite good investments in education, low school attendance and high dropout rate by young girls continue to pose challenges. One important contributing factor to this high dropout rate is the high adolescent birth rate in Lao PDR, which is the highest in the region. Towards this, Ms. Frederika Meijer emphasized on the high payoff of social and economic policies investing in education and employment of young people, especially girls, through meaningful multi-sectoral partnerships.

In conclusion, Ms. Frederika Meijer on behalf of UNFPA applauded Lao PDR for setting itself the goal of graduating from the LDC (Least Developed Country) status by the year 2020. UNFPA pledged its support in ensuring the full realization of this goal.

Animation Film: ‘NOI’

Ms. Frederika Meijer then introduced the animation film ‘[NOI](#)’ produced by UNFPA as part of the ‘*NOI* Campaign’ launched on the International Girl Child Day in 2016. *Noi* is a 10 year old girl who represents all adolescent girls aged 10-19 years in Lao PDR, drawing attention to the critical issues faced by these young girls, including the lack of education and job opportunities, and poor health and nutrition. Ms. Frederika Meijer then distributed the *Noi* keychain, developed by UNFPA, and urged parliamentarians to perceive *Noi* as the “key to sustainable development.”

Opening Remarks

Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, Chairperson of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President of LAPPD

Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh expressed his appreciation for being invited as Chair of the workshop. On behalf of the National Assembly Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and LAPPD, he shared words of warm welcome and gratitude to all participants, who have travelled both domestically as well as internationally to attend this important workshop. He shared special acknowledgement to AFPPD for successfully organizing the workshop in collaboration with the National Assembly, and to UNFPA for continuing to be an active supporter in population and development issues in Lao PDR.

Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh pointed out that the entire world, including the region, continue to face various challenges such as economic deterioration, natural and environmental disasters, international criminal activities, political conflicts, spread of diseases, human trafficking, among others. In particular, issues pertaining to the violation of the rights of women and children, and lack of care for the elderly, pose serious threats to the socio-economic development of Lao PDR. Towards this, he commended international effort such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh acknowledged the existing issues of violation of women and children in Lao PDR. He stressed that the Laotian government is paying special attention to this issue, and efforts to protect and promote gender equality is clearly stated in the Constitution of Lao PDR. Mechanisms are also in place at the central and grassroots levels. However, challenges remain, especially in access to health services.

In closing, Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh agreed that this workshop presented a good opportunity to inform Laotian MPs and the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs on the population and development agenda. He noted that such workshops allow MPs to gain knowledge on international standards and good practices, especially ICPD-related legislation and policies, including AFPPD's strategic priority issues. Therefore, in order to meet the workshop objectives and expected outcomes, Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh urged the participants to engage meaningfully in collectively identifying viable solutions for Lao PDR.



Dr. Mika Marumoto, AFPPD Executive Director, Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP Lao PDR and LAPPD President, Ms. Frederika Meijer, UNFPA Lao Country Office Representative, presented AFPPD's flagship knowledge product, the [Briefing Cards for Parliamentarians](#). (Photo: AFPPD)

SESSION 1: LAO PDR AND OVERVIEW OF THE SDGS AND ICPD

Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, Chairperson of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President of LAPPD

Presentations

1. “AFPPD Strategic Plan for 2016-2019 & Legislation Analysis of Lao PDR”: Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director of AFPPD

Dr. Mika Marumoto started by conveying the honor of having both international experts and Lao government officials to present in this session. The objectives of the presentation were to understand the AFPPD Strategic Plan and Framework (how it is linked with the ICPD agenda and the SDGs), and how AFPPD and LAPPD can identify common priority advocacy issues to collaborate on.

Dr. Mika Marumoto emphasized that AFPPD strives to empower parliamentarians to advance the ICPD Program of Action (PoA), MDGs and now SDGs. She first provided a brief background about the AFPPD Strategic Plan 2016 and its aim to achieve its four outcomes: national capacity building, meaningful partnerships, political influence, and good governance. Dr. Mika Marumoto stressed that AFPPD’s Strategic Framework takes into consideration the ICPD PoA and the SDGs, and implements parliamentary advocacy work on its three strategic issues of investing in youth, gender equality and women’s empowerment, and active ageing based on the three guiding documents: AFPPD Strategic Plan 2016-2019; AFPPD Standing Committees Strategic Priorities Framework; and AFPPD Constitution.

In order to illustrate the inter-linkage between the ICPD and SDGs, Dr. Mika Marumoto highlighted SDG 3, particularly SDG 3.7: “By 2030, ensure universal access to SRH services including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.” Citing the Copenhagen Consensus Group’s projection, she stressed that investing in SRH projects would generate higher returns compared to other investments, which would result in reduced IMR/MMR, longer survival and higher productivity, higher women’s labor participation and greater investment in the human capital of children. Towards that, a video called “[The Girl Effect](#)” produced by CARE was presented to the participants.

In addressing how AFPPD and LAPPD can collaborate towards parliamentary advocacy, Dr. Mika Marumoto introduced the AFPPD Legislation Analysis Project. She explained that the process of this project includes identifying international norms and legal frameworks, and exploring the consistency of domestic laws with the Lao Government’s international commitments. Participants were directed to the Lao PDR Fact Sheet – an outcome of the Legislation Analysis Project, where recommendations for Lao PDR are indicated. The legislation analysis and the fact sheets create an avenue for adequate and specific legal and policy advocacy, based on the legislative gaps identified. Dr. Mika Marumoto urged parliamentarians to review and provide feedback over the course of the workshop, which would guide areas of collaboration between AFPPD and LAPPD.

2. “SDGs and Lao Government Initiatives,” focus on budget allocation, accountability, data collection, analysis and use of data for policy development: H.E. Dr. Kikeo Chanthaboury, Vice Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment



H.E. Dr. Kikeo Chanthabour (left), Vice Minister of Planning and Investment of Lao PDR, noted that data collection and analysis are challenges in the implementation of the SDGs in Lao PDR. (Photo: AFPPD)

H.E. Dr. Kikeo Chanthaboury expressed his appreciation for the invitation to be part of the workshop towards the implementation and integration of the SDGs in the social and economic plan of the Lao government.

H.E. Dr. Kikeo Chanthaboury shared that the National Assembly is paying due attention to population and development issues in the country. He remarked that the Lao vision and the 2030 Agenda are aligned. It was reported that Lao PDR has successfully mainstreamed and localized a significant proportion of the SDG indicators into its national planning. The SDGs are also integrated into longer-term framework such as the Ten-Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy and Vision 2030 to provide continuity of implementation. Furthermore, it was shared that the government has also established a National Steering Committee, a National Secretariat and focal points at relevant ministries and institutions. Efforts are also underway to prioritize the SDGs into provincial plans. The ultimate goal is to graduate Lao PDR from the LDC status, towards a modern and industrialized society with stable economic growth and improved living standards of its people.

However, challenges remain. H.E. Dr. Kikeo Chanthaboury pointed out that data collection and quality of data remains an obstacle in this endeavor. Lao PDR is one of the poorest countries in the world, and therefore lacks sufficient budget for the continuation of quality research to penetrate information at the grassroots level. A deep understanding of implementation and outreach at the local level is essential. Therefore, Lao PDR requires a serious mobilization of funds to carry out the implementation of SDGs-mainstreaming into their national plans.

- 3. “Role of Social and Cultural Affairs Committee in Implementing and Oversight of the SDGs”:** **Hon. Ms. Manivanh Yearpaoher**, Vice Chairman of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and Vice President of LAPPD



Hon. Ms. Manivanh Yearpaoher (left), MP Lao PDR and Vice President of LAPPD, spoke about the role of the Social and Cultural Affairs Committee in the implementation and oversight of the SDGs. (Photo: AFPPD)

Hon. Ms. Manivanh Yearpaoher presented on three areas: meaning of population and development in the Lao context; success achieved by Lao PDR; and the way forward. Throughout the presentation, she stressed that population and development must be well balanced and integrated in line with current trends of population growth, environment, reproductive health issues, and the ageing population. Lao PDR must be proactive in implementing the international agenda such as the SDGs and the ICPDs, and integrating it into the social and economic development plans of the country. Ultimately, all efforts must be geared towards improving the lives of the Lao people and shifting the country from the LDC status by 2020.

Hon. Ms. Manivanh Yearpaoher informed the workshop that Lao PDR has placed population and development issues high on its agenda. For this reason, the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs of the National Assembly was established in 2003. The responsibility of the Committee is to implement legislation, ensure social services, and disseminate necessary information to the people. It has published and distributed materials on SRHR and family planning to parliamentarians to provide guidance in budget planning of the state. Efforts to improve capacity at both the central and local levels are also made through workshops/meetings and study tours between countries. As a result, Lao PDR has achieved much progress in the recent years. However, challenges remain. Economic development of the country continues to be slow; disparities between the rural and urban areas remain; MDGs have not yet been achieved; education and health of women and children are lagging; and Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs) still exist.

Hon. Ms. Manivanh Yearpaoher ended her presentation by providing the way forward for the Social and Cultural Affairs Committee. The Committee will continue to prioritize population and development in Lao PDR with the ultimate goal of graduating from the LDC status by 2020 and achieving the desired targets of the SDGs by 2030. The National Assembly and the Social and Cultural Affairs Committee will ensure the continuity of the important role that parliamentarians play in the achievement of these goals.

4. “Allocating Health Budgets – Theory and Good Practices in Achieving SDG 3”: Dr. Anderson Stanciole, Technical Advisor on Health Economics, UNFPA



Dr. Anderson Stanciole, Technical Advisor on Health Economics at UNFPA, presented three cases of good practices on health budgeting in Bangladesh, Fiji and Nepal. (Photo: AFPPD)

Dr. Anderson Stanciole expressed his gratitude to AFPPD for extending him the invitation to participate in the workshop. He remarked that this meeting of parliamentarians presented a good opportunity to discuss budget analysis and good practices from other countries, which may guide Lao PDR to improve transparency and application of good practices. Towards this, he presented on three areas: introduction of budget advocacy; good examples of budget analysis and advocacy from other countries in the region; and key questions that need to be addressed in this endeavor.

Dr. Anderson Stanciole first provided the definition of budget analysis and advocacy: *“A strategic approach to influence governments’ budget choices, aimed at achieving clear and specific outcomes— e.g., healthier people, less poverty, or improved governance”* as stated by the International Budget Partnership. He explained that it is comprised of budget analysis and strategic advocacy, which then can then achieve efficient and equitable allocation and spending of national budget; support and empowerment of civil society to participate actively in political decision making; and strengthened transparency in budget that can improve public confidence in the government. Parliamentarians’ role in efficient budget allocation was highlighted, urging parliamentarians to advocate for increased budget on SRHR.

Dr. Anderson Stanciole presented three cases of good practices of budgeting:

- 1) Bangladesh: The Government of Bangladesh has made a great effort in implementing Gender Responsive Budgeting. The three main efforts include: putting the Gender Frame into the Medium Term Budget Framework, and articulating the impact of policies on gender; developing a database to calculate expenditure on women; and finally requiring a Gender Budget Report which reviews women’s advancement in the budget.
- 2) Fiji: In an effort to track and monitor public expenditure on children, aggregate child-specific spending in each part of the government was determined using *Boost Data Base* that was developed by the World Bank. This analysis resulted in finding that expenditure on children was relatively lower than suggested by the government.
- 3) Nepal: The Analysis of Expenditure Allocation and Spending for Maternal Health in Nepal used similar method as the Fiji case, by determining expenditure of each facility specifically

related to maternal health. The study found that spending on maternal health has increased from 2007/2008.

However, Dr. Anderson Stanciole concluded that in order to enable the success of good practices, there are some prerequisites: the data should exist and be accessible; the country should have basic capability of analysis to help the external researchers; and advocacy should have some efficacy.

5. “Vision 2030 (for Women’s Empowerment) and Ten-Year National Strategy for Gender Equality 2016-2025”: Mme. Bundith Prathoumvanh, Vice President, Lao Women’s Union



Mme. Bundith Prathoumvanh (middle), Vice President of the Lao Women’s Union, highlighted Lao PDR’s 2004 Law on Development and Protection of Women, as well as the Family Law of 1990 and the Labor Law of 2013. (Photo: AFPPD)

Mme. Bundith Prathoumvanh shared her appreciation for the opportunity to present on the status of gender equality and women’s empowerment in the country. She expressed her confidence in the efforts of the government in this regard, gearing towards gender-sensitive social and economic development plans. Sharing an example, she drew attention to Lao PDR’s 2004 *Law on Development and Protection of Women*, which comprehensively enshrines the rights and benefits of women and children. Mme. Bundith Prathoumvanh also informed the participants of other existing pertinent laws and regulations such as the *Family Law* (1990) and the *Labor Law* (2013). Furthermore, the Lao Government established the Lao Women’s Union in 1955 as an implementing mechanism of women’s advancement.

The Lao Women’s Union remained the only institution in Lao PDR formally recognized as having the responsibility for advocating for women’s rights and gender concerns. Mme. Bundith Prathoumvanh informed participants that National Commission for the Advancement of Women (NCAW) was established in 2003 to oversee the mainstreaming of gender into all sectors at the central, district and village levels in collaboration with the Lao Women’s Union. She shared that there has been significant progress in women’s advancement and gender equality in Lao PDR, reporting that 47% of the government employees are now comprised of women. 10% of the senior level roles in the government are made up by women, including 3% at the Director General level and above. The National Assembly *Electoral Law* also specifies a requirement of 30% women’s participation.

However, it was noted that challenges remain. Rural women are relatively poor, with limited access to education and health, which ultimately limits their income generation capacity. Poverty and lack of education also increases the risk of child/early marriage, despite the law specifying the minimum age of marriage to be 18 years. Therefore, to address these issues, Mme. Bundith Prathoumvanh emphasized the need for the empowerment of women and young girls at the grassroots level, beginning from the family level to ensure sustainability. She pointed out that limited budget remains a barrier in successfully implementing the intended targets of gender equality and women's empowerment in Lao PDR.

6. “Progress of the Health Sector Reform and the Reproductive, Maternal, New-born and Child Health Strategy (RMNCH 2016-2025)”: Hon. Dr. Phouthone Muengpark, Vice Minister, Ministry of Public Health



Hon. Dr. Phouthone Muengpark (right), Vice Minister of Public Health, spoke about the Health Sector Reform Strategy which aims to achieve Universal Health Coverage by 2025. (Photo: AFPPD)

Hon. Dr. Phouthone Muengpark shared his gratitude to the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs for extending him the opportunity to present on Lao PDR's health sector reform and strategic mainstreaming. He presented briefly on the health reform background in Lao PDR and the progress achieved in the recent years. He shared that the Health Sector Reform Strategy was adopted in 2012, and endorsed by the National Assembly in 2013. Furthermore, the Prime Minister approved a high-level committee to guide this reform in 2014. The aim of the Health Sector Reform Strategy was to achieve the MDG targets by 2015, and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2025 through the employment of new policies and measures. Hon. Dr. Phouthone Muengpark explained that in order to reach these goals, the reform has been structured in three phases:

- Phase I (2013–2015) focuses on the achievement of health related MDGs, and lays out a solid foundation for universal access to essential health services;
- Phase II (2016–2020) aims to ensure that essential health services with reasonable good quality are available and accessible to, and used by, a majority of the people; and
- Phase III (2021–2025) expects to achieve universal health coverage with an adequate service benefit package and appropriate financial protection to a vast majority of the population.

Health systems strengthening was highlighted as key in the reform strategy. Priority areas identified under the reform are health financing, health governance, human resources for health, health service delivery, and health information systems. Hon. Dr. Phouthone Muengpark stressed that throughout the phases of the reform, the ultimate goal is to ensure progress and implementation of universal health coverage, including SRHR and family planning services. In recent years, the Government of the Lao PDR has achieved considerable health sector progress through its reform initiatives. However, poverty remains a serious problem, especially in rural areas, and particularly among women and young girls. Access to SRHR, family planning and maternal health services continues to be limited, which contribute to the high maternal and child mortality rates in Lao PDR. To address these issues, Hon. Dr. Phouthone Muengpark highlighted the need for hospital data to be digitalized to improve rural access to health, improved efforts to minimize early/forced marriage, easier access to medicine/vaccinations in rural areas, and improved health data collection at the local levels.

7. “Policies on Elderly”: H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai, Vice Minister, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare



H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai, Vice Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, highlighted the ageing situation in Lao PDR noting that the elderly population in the country is expected to increase to 15% by 2050. (Photo: AFPPD)

H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai delivered a presentation on policies for the elderly in Lao PDR. He pointed out that modernity and industrialization results in the tendency of negatively affecting traditional systems and family institutions. Family member assistance has been reducing in many developing countries, leading to increased vulnerability of the elderly population. H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai emphasized the growing elderly population issues and shared his reassurance that the Lao Government is paying attention. He shared that the “National Policy for the Elderly” (NPE), which was initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in 2004, is the first regulation of Lao PDR providing specific support to the elderly. It strives towards ensuring rehabilitation of the elderly, especially in access to healthcare, education, social participation, income security, among others. The Lao Government also established the “National Committee for Disabled and Elderly People” (NCDE) in 2014, revitalizing the previous “National Committee for Disabled People” (NCDP), under the Prime Minister’s Decree 232. This Committee is a high-level inter-ministerial mechanism

responsible for the overall coordination of the disability sector in the country, both at the central and local levels.

H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai pointed out that the population structure is moving towards an increasingly bigger size of the elderly population, and therefore stressing on the importance of protection services for the elderly. According to the Singapore Management University, the elderly population consists of 6.5% of the total Laotian population at present, and is expected to increase to 15% by 2050. Therefore, H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai emphasized the importance of addressing the overall elderly healthcare and protection coverage. Towards this initiative, he highlighted the Lao Government's efforts to support family institutions through the implementation of policies for the protection and promotion of the elderly population. However, many challenges remain. Despite the regulations and laws in place, they are not yet comprehensive and fail to encompass the provisions of international conventions. Currently, Lao PDR has a social security system for the elderly, but only for government employees. There are no provisions for the elderly workforce in the rural areas. Furthermore, participation in the socio economic development by the elderly is severely limited in Lao PDR. Organizations working for the rights of the elderly is minimal, infrastructure appropriate for use by the elderly requires attention, and there is limited access to activities and social events for the elderly who are retired but holds interest in remaining active. To accommodate these development plans, H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai expressed the commitment of the Lao Government in the revision of regulation for the promotion of the elderly livelihoods.

8. “Progress of the Youth Policies and Plans”: Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath, Deputy Secretary General, Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union



Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath, Deputy Secretary General of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, stressed that early and forced marriage is a growing concern for Lao PDR. (Photo: AFPPD)

Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath conveyed his gratitude to the government, in particular the Ministry of Planning and Investment, for their effort in mobilizing the youth program in Lao PDR. He conveyed due acknowledgement to the UN agencies, especially UNFPA, for providing the necessary support for

youth development and integration of youth issues into the social and economic development plans of Lao PDR.

Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath stressed that early/forced marriage is of growing concern in Lao PDR, coupled with limited access to education and health services in the rural areas. Other challenges concerning youth include shortage of employment opportunities (mismatch of jobs and skills), and risk of HIV/STIs and SRHR services, among others. Towards this, Hon. Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath highlighted the importance of focusing on SDG Goals 3, 5 and 8, specifically targeting education, health and gender rights, and youth participation in decision making, to ensure sustainability of youth development. Noting that the youth comprises of 60% of the total Lao population, Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath shared that the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union carries the responsibility of ensuring their rights and protection. The National Assembly identified the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union as the primary responsible organization for the youth of Lao PDR. However, there is currently no comprehensive national policy specifically addressing the needs of young people in Lao PDR. There are a number of national plans, policies and strategies, which bear some relevance and guide development of young people, even if there is no explicit mention of young people's specific needs and problems. Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath stressed the importance of a stand-alone youth policy. He shared that Lao PDR is currently collaborating with UNFPA to develop a draft youth policy, indicating that the "NOI Campaign" is a product of this collaboration. The draft policy will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval this year.

SESSION 2: SRHR & SECURITY AND SAFETY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, Chairperson of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President of LAPPD

Presentations

1. **“Report from the Family Planning Conference 2017 & Follow-up Actions”**: Ms. **Frederika Meijer**, Representative, UNFPA Lao Country Office



Ms. Frederika Meijer, UNFPA Lao Country Office Representative, spoke about the key findings from the first Family Planning Conference held in Vientiane, Lao PDR. (Photo: AFPPD)

Ms. Frederika Meijer reported on the first Family Planning Conference held in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 3-4 May 2017. She conveyed her felicitations to the Ministry of Public Health, with special acknowledgement to Vice Minister Dr. Phounthone Muengpark for his commitment. Ms. Frederika Meijer initiated her presentation with a brief background on the 1994 United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), where 179 countries, including Lao PDR agreed on family planning as a human right. A 20 year Programme of Action (PoA) recognizing that every person counts, and that population is not about numbers but about people and their quality of life was secured. Ms. Frederika Meijer reiterated that family planning is concept far from limiting population. Following the background on ICPD, she went on to discuss the current reproductive health situation of Lao PDR. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and unmet need for family planning for married women have reduced, while Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) for married women has increased. This indicates improvements in the reproductive health scenario of Lao PDR; however, progress is slow and not up to par with international standards. Moving on to the situation of adolescents and young people, Ms. Frederika Meijer pointed out that according to Census (2015), one in three persons (31.9%) in Lao PDR are between the ages of 10-24 years. Of this group, a large proportion doesn't attend school. One out of ten women have become mothers before the age of 17 years. Lao PDR has the highest adolescent birth rates in the ASEAN region.

To address these issues, the first national conference on family planning aimed to accelerate political commitment to ensure universal access to, and coverage of, family planning information and services.

Key findings from the conference included:

- Family planning contributes significantly to the prevention of maternal and child morbidity and mortality;
- Access to family planning will reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies, allowing girls to fully develop physically, stay in school and achieve optimal levels of nutrition before embarking on childbearing; and
- Increasing the investment in family planning commodities in Lao PDR can have a very attractive rate of return-on-investment: spending \$1 dollar on contraceptives can reduce the cost of pregnancy-related care by \$7, and save millions of dollars in direct healthcare costs averted.

Ms. Frederika Meijer emphasized the need to address indicators in education, income and nutrition, which are highly influenced by family planning in order to achieve Lao PDR's goal of graduating the LDC status. She pointed out that Universal Health Coverage by 2025 can only be achieved if the needs of the most vulnerable are met. Therefore, the way forward identified by the conference included:

- To develop a medium and long term financial sustainability plan for FP, including the procurement of contraceptives, funded domestically;
- To explore the establishment of a special budget line for FP commodities, with gradually rising fund allocation from national resources (as seen in many other countries);
- To expand the health insurance scheme to include a broader method mix of contraceptives; and
- Enhance efforts to reach the underserved and marginalized, including adolescents, with dedicated service delivery.

Discussion (Session 1 and 2)

Following Sessions 1 and 2, there was a discussion on identifying key priorities for MPs' work in Lao PDR and steps to align the outputs of UNFPA Family Planning Conference 2017 and feed into AFPPD-LAPPD action plans. Comments from participants were recorded as below:

- Towards the achievement of the SDGs, firstly it is crucial that in-depth information on the SDGs and its integration in development plans is disseminated to the public. Secondly, adequate budget must be allotted to implement these activities. Collaboration of various stakeholders is imperative for this purpose. Thirdly, MPs and government officials have the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of development activities and ensuring that they are in line with the SDGs.
- Despite good efforts from the Lao Government through various initiatives, challenges in achieving its goals and targets remain. Adequate awareness raising and advocacy is required along with improvements in appropriate infrastructure.
- The national healthcare fund needs to be addressed to include universal health coverage, SRHR, and family planning.
- Community development, especially among ethnic groups, remains a challenge. Ensuring sustainability of provincial/community development initiatives is vital.
- It is the responsibility of MPs and government officials to ensure that no one is left behind. Towards this, participants committed to reviewing the AFPPD Legislation Analysis of Lao PDR and identify priorities especially in relation to access to health services and gender equality.

SESSION 3: GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT: ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW)

Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, Chairperson of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President of LAPPD

Presentation

1. **“Cost of Responding to Violence Against Women in Lao PDR”**: Ms. Melissa Alvarado, Program Manager, Ending Violence Against Women, UN Women Asia



Ms. Melissa Alvarado (right), EAW Program Manager at UN Women, presented the findings of a regional programme titled “Leveraging Technical Tools, Evidence and Community Engagement to Advance the Implementation of Laws and Provision of Services to Women Experience Violence in South East Asia.” (Photo: AFPPD)

Ms. Melissa Alvarado presented an estimate of national resources required to deliver essential services to women experiencing violence in Lao PDR. She highlighted society’s growing understanding of the prevalence and consequences of violence against women (VAW), affecting not only individuals and families, but also national economies and societies. Participants were informed that VAW is one of the most universal and pervasive human rights violations in the world. Violence against women and girls takes on many forms, including intimate partner violence, femicide, non-partner sexual violence, sexual harassment in the workplace, other institutions and in public spaces, trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and other forms of forced labour, and violence against women in humanitarian situations.

In addressing these issues, progress has been made. Ms. Melissa Alvarado reported findings from the regional programme “Leveraging Technical Tools, Evidence and Community Engagement to Advance the Implementation of Laws and Provision of Services to Women Experiencing Violence in South East Asia”, sharing that 80% of the ASEAN and Asia-Pacific countries have responded by establishing

national legislation on VAW. However, despite advancement in this area, Ms. Melissa Alvarado recounted widespread impunity with “blaming and shaming” of victims, and inadequate legal/policy implementations as the primary remaining gaps in the region to be resolved. Therefore, explaining why quality essential services is necessary, she differentiated between Impact Costing and Costs of Service Provision, revealing that domestic violence had an equivalent of 3.17% impact on Vietnam’s GDP (2012), and 2.9% of total salary bill of business employers in Papua New Guinea. Therefore, the aim of the regional programme was motivated to provide governments with evidence on balancing the resources required to effectively address VAW within the framework of national laws and action plans. Using gender-responsive budgeting and the Resource Needs Model, Ms. Melissa Alvarado was able to summarize the estimated unit costs, level of demand, and projected cost requirements for VAW-related services in Vientiane and six other provinces in order to address in details the issue of VAW. With this information, she was able to estimate that Lao PDR required USD 13.5 million or 0.25% of the national GDP to deliver an Essential Service Package, which includes Health, Justice and Policing, Social Services and Governance services, and currently has 8 active intergovernmental participants in Lao PDR. In conclusion, she offered recommendations for Lao PDR to address this issue by allotting higher priority to the implementation of national laws on VAW, better collection of VAW data to facilitate monitoring and evaluation, and ensuring availability of a high-quality Essential Services Package within the region.

Discussion (Session 3)

Following the end of Session 3, another discussion emerged on identifying key priorities for MPs’ work in Lao PDR and how that can transform into a joint action plan for LAPPD and AFPPD. Comments from participants were recorded as below:

- The definition of VAW was clarified to hold as the globally agreed definition from the 1993 General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women:
 - “Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:*
 - (a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;*
 - (b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;*
 - (c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.”*
- A study conducted by UN Women interviewed 10,000 men in the region about experience and perpetration of VAW. Results revealed the alarming truth of the extremity of VAW that exists in the region.
- Implementation remains a key challenge in addressing VAW related issues in Lao PDR. The government should be held accountable for implementing international conventions and declarations to eliminate VAW.
- Culture is often used as an excuse for gender discrimination. Everything begins from the family; parents must treat their boys and girls fairly and equally. Culture is not static, it is ever-changing. Towards this, it is important to have community dialogue, to understand why a certain practice exists and only then can change be brought.

- The linkage between poverty, education and VAW and girls is clear. It is crucial to increase awareness among the public, and ultimately change their behaviour and outlook towards the value of girls and women.
- Prevention is also key, there needs to be more investment in prevention schemes. It is important that governments are not constantly in response-mode. There is enormous VAW-related resources and learning taking place globally; Lao PDR can take stock of good practices/approaches to adapt and apply to the Lao context.
- The linkage between VAW and the economy is clear. Studies have revealed that economies with gender equality are generally strong.
- Lao PDR is in the right position to construct the perfect strategy forward; it does not necessarily have to make the same mistakes as other governments. The role of MPs is critical, given their authority in bringing about change in the area of VAW.

RECAP OF DAY 1



Dr. Mika Marumoto, AFPPD Executive Director, presented an overview of the first day of the AFPPD-LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop. (Photo: AFPPD)

Before commencing Session 4, Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh invited Dr. Mika Marumoto to provide an overview of Day 1.

Dr. Mika Marumoto expressed her gratitude to the participants who shared their views and knowledge, and confirmed that the workshop presented an excellent opportunity to reflect on the enormous progress made by Lao PDR in the last decade, while acknowledging that there is still much to be done. Lao PDR's major goal to graduate the LDC status by 2020 is ongoing with its efforts in mainstreaming the 2030 agenda targets into all its social and economic development plans, including health, youth and gender policies. It was agreed that parliamentarians are essential partners to towards achieving this goal. However, access to reliable data and information was identified as the primary challenge. Ensuring that all have access to information about SRHR, especially young people, and expanding access to sexual and reproductive health services were noted as priority. Furthermore, there is also a strong need for community and local-based investment to successfully achieve the SDGs, with improved transparency and accountability. VAW was unanimously recognized as an ongoing threat; culture cannot be used as an excuse, and gender issues need to move from a responsive to a preventive mode.

SESSION 4: YOUTH POLICY

Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, Chairperson of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President of LAPPD

Presentation

1. **“Preventing child marriage to fulfil the potential of girls in their communities”**: **Dr. Mona Girgis**, Country Director, Plan International in Lao PDR.



Dr. Mona Girgis, Country Director of Plan International Lao PDR, provided several recommendations for Lao PDR to address the issue of child marriage including investing in education for girls. (Photo: AFPPD)

Dr. Mona Girgis presented an overview of child marriage in Lao PDR. She reported that 700 million women globally were married as children, and 15% of girls in the East Asia and Pacific region were married under the age of 18 years. She revealed that 9% of Laotian girls were married before the age of 15 years and 35% before the age of 18 years, ranking the country 27th globally for child marriage.

Dr. Mona Girgis shared findings from a qualitative study jointly conducted by Child Fund and Plan International in 2011 to explore the reasons for child marriage in the country. The study found that the reasons for child marriage and young girls not attending school has a strong correlation. Other reasons for child marriage include poverty that increases families' reliance on children to assist with farming, household and childcare tasks; parent's low perceptions of the value of education for girls; and teaching in Lao language that makes school difficult for students from ethnic groups in particular.

Moving on to legal responses, Dr. Girgis recounted national and international laws. She emphasized that laws that set a minimum age of marriage are an important way to safeguard boys and girls from being married before they are ready. It is important that children are recognized in the law as being children and that they are accorded the full protection of the law. Governments need to have clear and consistent legislation that establishes 18 years as the minimum age of marriage. Adequate safeguards must be in place to ensure that parental consent or other exceptions are not used to force children into marriage. She reconfirmed that delaying child marriage and investing in SRHR results in reducing adolescent pregnancy. This also has a number of economic benefits. She referred to the example of India where it was found that delaying adolescent pregnancy in India would save USD 7.7

Billion. Another study in Bangladesh found that delaying adolescent pregnancy would increase years of schooling and improve literacy rates.

Dr. Mona Girgis offered recommendations for Lao PDR to address the issue of child marriage:

- Lao PDR must accede to the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages;
- There must be financing commitments to implement and monitor initiatives to address child marriage in the country; and
- Lao PDR must continue to invest in education, given that spending on education for girls results in higher returns than any other investment.

Dr. Mona Girgis ended her presentation with a video of an educational development campaign in Lao PDR produced by Plan International - "[Because I Am A Girl](#)".

Discussion (Session 4)

Following the end of Session 4, a discussion ensued on identifying key priorities in addressing the issue of child marriage in Lao PDR. Comments from participants were recorded as below:

- To address child marriage, gender equality mainstreaming must be initiated in national policies based on individual country factors.
- Due to the poor economic advancement of Lao PDR, coupled with low educational attainment and high unemployment prevalence, child marriage has emerged as a survival mechanism to vulnerable Laotian girls.
- Lao PDR requires increased investment in education, especially for girls. However, participants discussed how to make education accessible with limited resources. Continued cooperation and support from development organizations were sought to address the issue of education accessibility and child marriage.
- Given that Lao PDR aims to exit the LDC status by 2020, the current amount of ODA may be reduced at that stage. Therefore, caution was raised regarding how to achieve significantly increased investment in education. Alternative ways must be sought to ensure sustainable development of education.
- Child marriage is primarily a consequence of traditional and customary practices. Other than investing in education, participants agreed that tackling customary practices that promote child marriage, which can be complex, must be prioritized.
- Media was identified as a transformative strategy for raising awareness and changing behaviors towards gender quality and child marriage.
- Dr. Mika Marumoto drew attention to the AFPPD booklet on child marriage prevention with international good practices of evidence-based programs.¹ Evidence suggests that any program alone cannot be successful; it has to be a combination of various programs working together. Therefore, in order to address child marriage, a wide range of other issues need to be addressed including poverty, access to education and health, and harmful traditional practices.

¹ AFPPD. (2016). *Parliamentary Good Practices for Effective Implementation of Laws and Policies for Prevention of Child Marriage.* "<https://www.afppd.org/Resources/19-parliamentary-good-practices-on-prevention-of-child-marriage-may-25.pdf>

SESSION 5: ACTIVE AGEING

Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, Chairperson of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President of LAPPD

Presentation

1. **“Lao PDR Population Dynamics and Policy Implications: Healthy and Active Ageing”:**
Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD



Dr. Mika Marumoto, AFPPD Executive Director, stressed that Lao PDR is expected to become an ageing society by 2040 and now is the time to reap a demographic dividend to prepare for this transformation. (Photo: AFPPD)

Dr. Mika Marumoto began her presentation by highlighting what policy implications can be derived from Lao PDR's population dynamics. The speed of ageing for Lao PDR will begin to accelerate around 2020, as Lao PDR's total fertility continues to decline, mortality rate under the age of 5 years continues to improve, and life expectancy continues to rise. The issue of ageing becomes closer to Lao PDR's future, even though it may not accelerate at the same rapid speed as other ASEAN countries. The current youth-majority Laotian population would have transformed into an ageing society by 2040 (more than 7% of the population being older than 65 years), an aged society by 2060 (more than 14%), and a super-aged society around 2085 (more than 24%). She raised caution, however, that this would eventually add strain and financial burden on the Government and the elderly themselves.

In this context, Dr. Mika Marumoto reassured the members of Parliament that Lao PDR has time to prepare for its ageing period. She highlighted now leading up to 2020 is a crucial time period for Lao PDR to utilize this window of opportunity to reap a demographic dividend by investing in youth while preparing for an eventual ageing society. With this in mind, she proceeded to differentiate between *Active Ageing* and *Healthy Ageing*. According to the World Health Organization (WHO 2015), *Active Ageing* is “the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age. It applies to both individuals and population groups.” Whereas,

Healthy Ageing is “the process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables well-being in older age.”

Dr. Mika Marumoto also reminded the participants of Lao PDR’s commitments to several key international declarations and instruments to promote healthy and active ageing:

- UN Principles for Older Persons (GA resolution 46/91, 16 Dec 1991)
- Political Declaration & Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)
- WHO Active Ageing Policy Framework (2001)
- WHO Global Report on Ageing and Health (2015)
- Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development toward the G7 2016 Ise-Shima Summit (2016)

The G7 2016 Ise-Shima Summit Agenda in particular declared the need to build active and economically vibrant ageing societies, and redefined active ageing to achieve health life expectancies through Universal Health Care (UHC). Lao’s Health Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE) and Pension Coverage Ratio were low, compared with other Asia-Pacific countries’, and a detailed ageing strategy from the Japanese Social Security Legal Framework was shared to serve as a road-map for Laotian parliamentarians to learn from good practices as well as mistakes and lessons learned. Specific references were also made to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA), being predominantly the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in policy-making (Article 13) and linking ageing to other frameworks for social and economic development and human rights (Article 15). In her closing remarks, Dr. Mika Marumoto reiterated that Lao PDR is at a critical juncture with tremendous opportunities to set both a National Youth Strategy and a National Ageing Strategy based on good practices and lessons learned from other Asia-Pacific countries.

Discussion (Session 5)

Following the end of Session 5, a discussion occurred on identifying key priorities for Lao PDR related to ageing. Comments from participants were recorded as below:

- Lao PDR needs to invest in active and healthy ageing, and support platforms must be established and maintained.
- In Lao culture, children take responsibility for their elderly parents; this tradition must be continued.
- A fertility rate of 2.1 is a fair population replacement, yet family care and dependency is changing due to widespread migration and urbanization. Investing in community interest and focus to create jobs is important to keep the young population close to their ageing parents and elderly family.
- To support this tradition while keeping up with a modernizing Laotian society, elderly-care facilities must also be upgraded and expanded. Research on how to manage a developing ageing society must be initiated.

GROUP WORK AND REPORTING TO THE PLENARY

Participants were divided amongst four groups: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Child Marriage; Investing in Youth; and Active Ageing. Each group reviewed existing initiatives/legislation in Lao PDR related to the specific issues. Group leaders presented each group's recommendations and suggestions to fill the gaps in the current system and offer the way forward.

Group Presentations



1. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Hon. Ms. Thavisay Phasathan Vice President, Women Parliamentarians Caucus

Hon. Ms. Thavisay Phasathan remarked that Lao PDR has made significant progress towards the 2030 agenda of achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. Lao PDR has increased the number of women in its parliament up to 27.5%, and is expected to reach 50% representation by 2030. Also as a member of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Hon. Ms. Thavisay Phasathan was proud to mention that Lao PDR has over 100 national laws protecting women's development and civil liberties. She also reported that Lao PDR recently ratified the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons. However, challenges remain. Hon. Ms. Thavisay Phasathan noted mismatch between legislation and enforcement, the absence of information and education channels for women in rural areas, traditional/customary family roles that place high burden on women and girls in the household, and some divorce and pre-nuptial issues amongst certain ethnic groups that leave divorced women without any assets and rights.

Recommendations from the group included financial support from the government to fund women's capacity-building, increase legal enforcement against VAW, focus on women's poverty alleviation, awareness raising on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially in the rural areas, and local nutritional programs in the rural communities.



2. Child Marriage: Hon. Ms. Khamfong Phoumvongxay, MP

Hon. Ms. Khamfong Phoumvongxay confirmed the prevalence and continued risk of child marriage in Lao PDR. She highlighted the existence of gaps in the Lao legislation, especially in its Family Law (article 9). Article 9 specifies the age of 18 years as the minimum age of marriage, but allows room for special circumstances when marriage is condoned for the age of 15 years. A 2008 amendment to the Family Law requires a minimum age of 18 to marry; however, enforcement remains a challenge.

Recommendations from the group included the monitoring of the dissemination of the amended Family Law in rural communities to change local perceptions, and study and accede to the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage with the assistance of international organizations. It was also recommended that the government help promote access to education for youth, especially in rural areas.



3. Investing in Youth: Mr. Vongtavanh Sayavong, National Project Coordinator (TRIANGLE in ASEAN Project), International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Mr. Vongtavanh Sayavong reiterated the importance of youth as the “backbone of the nation”, especially for Lao PDR where youth make up almost 60% of the population. He stressed that the government must focus on their education, participation and employment. Existing national laws and policies were given credit for supporting equality during primary education, and promoting youth entrepreneurship amongst the business community. It was, however, argued that school infrastructure is sometimes poor and remote, parents are still reluctant to have their children attend school, and the issue of mismatch in job availability and demand by the Laotian youth.

Recommendations offered by the group included mobilization of multistakeholder support for the development and endorsement of the National Youth Policy; increased youth participation in development issues; provision of training opportunities to young people to enhance their capabilities and development; and raising awareness on the importance of vocational training.



4. Active Ageing: Hon. Mr. Savanhkhone Lasamonti, MP

Hon. Mr. Savanhkhone Lasamonti highlighted the lack of sufficient legislation and funds dedicated to the elderly population in Lao PDR. He also pointed out that Lao PDR faces a serious issue of the elderly poor, with no employment opportunities or secure social security. Despite the existence of specific organizations dedicated to the elderly, the actual implementation and enforcement of activities to protect and include the elderly is weak.

Recommendations from the group included the revision of a national policy/legislation to better cater to the improvement of social and health services for the elderly population, establishment of an elderly employment system, expansion and strengthening of organizations for the elderly throughout Lao PDR, and appropriate provision of elderly incentives and services.

***Adoption of the list of priority issues for MPs to work on advancement of the ICPD Programme of Action/SDGs and recommendations for a joint work plan between LAPPD and AFPPD.**

CLOSING REMARKS

1. Ms. Fredericka Meijer, Representative, UNFPA Lao Country Office

Ms. Fredericka Meijer expressed her pleasure with the level of engagement in the workshop. She reiterated the significance of *Noi*, expressing her hope that all participants of the workshop are now advocates for *Noi*. Participants were reminded of their responsibility in bringing forward sound policies to “open the door” for adolescent girls like *Noi* in Lao PDR. She stressed that young people should be actively involved in the implementation of the National Youth Policy, mentioning that UNFPA was seeking to include a Chapter on adolescent girls. Participants were also reminded that October 11 is celebrated as the “International Day of the Girl Child” where further partnerships on *Noi* will be explored and assessed. Ms. Frederika Meijer concluded her speech by extending invitation to LAPPD to collaborate with UNFPA on developing the Population Policy and Youth Policy, and the revision of the Reproductive Health Policy.

2. Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD

Dr. Mika Marumoto thanked the honorable parliamentarians and representatives of the international organizations for their active participation in the workshop. She confirmed that the AFPPD’s objectives for the workshop were successfully achieved. Noting that the AFPPD is the oldest network of parliamentarians, she urged parliamentarians to take advantage of AFPPD’s resources and knowledge to strengthen their legal and advocacy capacity. It was also confirmed that the identification of priority advocacy issues in the areas of gender equality and women’s empowerment, child marriage, investing in youth, and active ageing for Lao PDR was achieved. Towards that, Dr. Mika Marumoto expressed her confidence in the successful collaboration of AFPPD and LAPPD in taking the agenda forward.

3. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, Chairperson of the Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President of LAPPD

Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh shared his gratitude to the commitment of support shown by the members of the National Assembly, LAPPD and AFPPD, calling the event a “milestone”. Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh reaffirmed that the workshop allowed for the opportunity to share knowledge and information to improve Lao PDR’s legal and policy frameworks, specifically thanking the AFPPD for sharing valuable resources. Special acknowledgement was given to the appropriate language translation arrangements during the workshop, emphasizing its importance in ensuring the success of such bilingual workshops. Parliamentarians were urged to collaborate with international organizations and concerned sectors towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and addressing the related population and development issues. Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh wrapped up the workshop by reaffirming Lao PDR’s commitment to *Noi*.

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Annex 1: Agenda

AFPPD-LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop Legislating for the Full Achievement of the SDGs/ICPD Goals and Targets

Co-organized by
Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)
Lao Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (LAPPD)

Supported by UNFPA

30-31 May 2017 | Vientiane, Lao PDR

Objectives:

- (1) To better inform Lao Members of Parliament (MPs) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in relation to the AFPPD Strategic Priorities Framework and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda, their targets and indicators, focusing on national commitments and priorities;
- (2) To increase MPs' knowledge of international standards and good practices on ICPD-related legislation and policies, especially related to AFPPD's strategic priority issues;
- (3) To increase MPs' capacity to legislate for the full achievement of AFPPD's strategic priority targets, including gender equality and women's empowerment, universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education, and specific needs of young people and elderly populations;
- (4) To expand the pool of parliamentarians who have sufficient knowledge to advocate for AFPPD's strategic priority issues and the ICPD agenda.

Day 1: May 30 08.00 – 8.30	Registration of participants
8.30 – 9.30	<p>Opening Session</p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP, Chairperson, Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President, LAPPD</p> <p>Opening Remarks: Chair</p> <p>Workshop Objectives and Agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD, “Workshop Objectives & Agenda Overview” <p>Keynote speeches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animation film ‘NOI’ produced by UNFPA followed by Keynote Speech by Ms. Frederika Meijer, Representative, UNFPA Lao Country Office <p>Introduction of Participants:</p>
9.30 - 10.00	Group photo and Coffee break



10:00 – 12:00	<p>Session 1: Lao PDR and Overview of the SDGs and ICPD</p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP, Chairperson, Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President, LAPPD</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD, “AFPPD Strategic Plan for 2016-2019 & Legislation Analysis of Lao PDR” - H.E. Dr. Kikeo Chanthaboury, Vice Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment, “SDGs and Lao Government Initiatives,” focus on budget allocation, accountability, data collection, analysis and use of data for policy development - Hon. Ms. Manivanh Yearpaoher, Vice Chairman, Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and Vice President, LAPPD “Role of Social and Cultural Affairs Committee in Implementing and Oversight of SDGs” <p>Good International Practices in Budget Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Anderson Stanciole, Technical Advisor on Health Economics, UNFPA, “Allocating Health Budgets – Theory and Good Practices in Achieving the SDG 3” <p>Representatives from the Government of Lao PDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mme. Bundith Prathoumvanh, Vice President, Lao Women’s Union, “Vision 2030 (for Women’s Empowerment) and Ten-Year National Strategy for Gender Equality 2016-2025” - Hon. Dr. Phouthone Muengpark, Vice Minister, Ministry of Public Health, “Progress of Health Sector Reform and the Reproductive, Maternal, New-born and Child Health Strategy (RMNCH 2016-2025)” - H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai, Vice Minister, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, “Policies on Elderly” - Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath, Deputy Secretary General, Lao People’s Revolutionary Youth Union, “Progress of the Youth Policies and Plans” <p>Open Discussion</p>
12:00 – 13:30	<p>Lunch break</p>
13:30 – 14:30	<p>Session 2: SRHR & Security and Safety of Women and Girls</p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP, Chairperson, Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President, LAPPD</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Frederika Meijer, Representative, UNFPA Lao Country Office, “Report from the Family Planning Conference 2017 & Follow-up Actions” <p>Q&A</p> <p>Discussion on identifying key priorities for MPs’ work in Lao PDR and steps to align the outputs of UNFPA Family Planning Conference 2017 and feed into AFPPD-LAPPD action plans</p>
14.30 – 15.00	<p>Coffee break</p>



15.00 – 16.00	<p>Session 3: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment : Addressing Violence Against Women</p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP, Chairperson, Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President, LAPPD</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Melissa Alvarado, Program Manager, Ending Violence against Women, UN Women Asia, “Cost of Responding to Violence Against Women in Lao PDR” <p>Q&A</p> <p>Discussion with a focus on identifying key priorities for MPs’ work in Lao PDR and several potential steps to feed into a joint action plan for LAPPD and AFPPD</p> <p>Day Closure</p>
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Welcome Dinner : 18.30 May Room , 1st Floor, Lao Plaza Hotel

31 May 2017

Day 2	Introduction of Day 2
08.30 - 08.35	Overview of Day 1 by Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD
08.35 - 10.00	<p>Session 4: Empowering the Youth</p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP, Chairperson, Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President, LAPPD</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>Good International Practices in Legislation, Policies and Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Mona Girgis, Country Director, Plan International in Lao PDR, “Preventing child marriage to fulfil the potential of girls and their communities” <hr/> <p>Session 5: Active Ageing</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>Good International Practices in Legislation, Policies and Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD, “Lao PDR Population Dynamics and Policy Implications: Healthy and Active Ageing” <p>Q&A</p> <p>Discussion of policies in Lao PDR and identification of priorities</p>



10.00 – 10.15	Coffee break
10.15 – 11.15	Group work: Handouts: AFPPD’s analysis of the compliance of Lao PDR legislation with the international norms related to four ICPD areas (SRHR, gender, youth, and ageing). Participants will be asked to review and suggest actions for amendments of relevant legislation and policies and/or the reinforcement of the policy implementation. Reporting back to the plenary Discussion of policies in Lao PDR and identification of priorities
11:15 – 11:45	Adoption of the list of priority issues for MPs to work on advancement of the ICPD Programme of Action/SDGs and recommendations for a joint work plan between LAPPD and AFPPD
11:45 – 12:00	Closing remarks: - Ms. Frederika Meijer, Representative, UNFPA Lao Country Office - Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD - Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP, Chairperson, Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President, LAPPD Evaluation and wrap-up
12.00 – 13.15	Lunch

Annex 2: List of Participants

AFPPD-LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop Legislating for the Full Achievement of the SDGs/ICPD Goals and Targets 30-31 May 2017 | Vientiane, Lao PDR

List of Participants

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, LAO PDR

1. **Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP**
Chair, Social and Cultural Affairs Committee
President, LAPPD
2. **Hon. Dr. Phonphet Boubpha, MP**
Vice Chair, Social and Cultural Affairs Committee
Vice President, LAPPD
3. **Hon. Ms. Manivanh Yearpaoher, MP**
Vice Chair, Social and Cultural Affairs Committee
Vice President, LAPPD
4. **Mr. Alounxai Sounnalath**
Deputy Secretary General/Secretary General, National Assembly
5. **Hon. Ms. Khamfong Phoumvongxay, MP**
6. **Hon. Ms. Kedmany Bandasack, MP**
7. **Hon. Ms. Somchan Chitvongdeuan, MP**
8. **Hon. Mr. Khamlar Philatom, MP**
9. **Hon. Ms. Idmany Chanthakhoun, MP**
10. **Hon. Ms. Sengkham Songsana, MP**
11. **Hon. Ms. Bouavanh Thammavong, MP**
12. **Hon. Mr. Khamphet Manivong, MP**
13. **Hon. Mr. Bountem Xouangsayavong, MP**
14. **Hon. Dr. Souksavanh Saysombath, MP**
15. **Hon. Mr. Savanhkhone Lasamonti, MP**
16. **Hon. Ms. Sounthai Xayyaseng, MP**
17. **Hon. Ms. Thatsadaphone Saengsouliya, MP**
18. **Hon. Prof. Dr. Phoud Simmalavong, MP**
19. **Hon. Ms. Haimany Vongnorkeo, MP**
20. **Hon. Ms. Phonemany Kienxayavong, MP**
21. **Hon. Mr. Amphone Keobuphaphanh, MP**
22. **Hon. Ms. Phetsamai Phoxaiyavong**
23. **Hon. Ms. Baikham Kuttiya, MP**
24. **Hon. Ms. Vanmana Hannavong, MP**
25. **Hon. Mr. Leetuleng Jongteng, MP**
26. **Hon. Ms. Keolar Manichit, MP**
27. **Hon. Ms. Malisa Aphailarth, MP**
28. **Hon. Mr. Khammany Munkhamsouk, MP**

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

29. **H.E. Dr. Kikeo Chanthaboury**
Vice Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment
30. **H.E. Dr. Phouthone Muengpark**
Vice Minister, Ministry of Public Health
31. **H.E. Mr. Khamkeo Sanbounkhounxai**

- Vice Minister, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
32. **Vice-Minister, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism**
33. **Mme. Bundith Prathoumvanh**
Vice-President of Lao Women's Union
34. **Mr. Khammouan Somsihapanya**
Head, Institute of Legislative Studies of the National Assembly
35. **Mr. Viengthavysone Thephachanh**
Vice-President, Foreign Affairs Committee
36. **Vice-President, Planning Finance-Auditing Committee**
37. **Mrs. Vanpheng Keonakhone**
Vice-President, Ethnic Affairs Committee
38. **Ms. Thavisay Phasathan**
Vice-President, Women Parliamentarian Caucus
39. **Mr. Somphet Chitthavanh**
Vice Director General, Social Department
40. **Dr. Boumlom Keobuahome**
Deputy, Social Department
41. **Ms. Manivanh Lidsomephan**
Vice Deputy, Social Department
42. **Mr. Hersang Yearpaoher**
Deputy, Education and Cultural Department
43. **Representative, Ministry of Planning and Investment**
44. **Representative, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism**
45. **Representative, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare**
46. **Representative, Ministry of Education and Sports**
47. **Representative, Ministry of Public Health**
48. **Representative, Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union**
49. **Representative, Lao Women's Union**
50. **Staff, Department of Bilateral Relation**
51. **Mr. Somneuk Keosayyachack**
Media Department Journalist
52. **Mr. Thoungsay Vilayphone**
Media Department Journalist
53. **Mr. Bounkert Vongsayya**
Media Department Journalist
- OTHERS**
54. **Ms. Somchin Lengsavath**
55. **Mr. Sengdeun Phetthavong**
56. **Mr. Khammerng Oundala**
57. **Mr. Bounlom Keobuahome**
58. **Mr. Khammouan Somsihapanya**
59. **Dr. Souliyothai Thammavongsi**
60. **Ms. Bandith Pathoumvanh**
61. **Ms. Phavanh Keomixay**
62. **Ms. Maniphone**
63. **Mr. Bountherng Vongsayya**
64. **Mr. Somneuk Keosayyachak**
65. **Mr. Thoungsay Vilayphone**
66. **Ms. Somvang Oualasy**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 67. Mr. Ikham Khamlasy | Staff |
| 68. Mr. Sengchanh Duangkeo | 82. Mr. Nikorn Vonemanichanh
Technical Staff |
| 69. Mingkeo | 83. Mr. Viengsack Chanthavong
Technical Staff |
| 70. Maaly Vorlaboud | 84. Ms. Souphaphone Donsavanh
Technical Staff |
| 71. Ms. Pakaiphoum Suphachanh
UN | 85. Mr. Khamhuk Siliphong
Technical Staff |
| 72. Mr. Khamhoung
UNICEF | |

RESOURCE PERSONS

73. **Ms. Melissa Alvarado**
Program Manager, Ending Violence
against Women, UN Women Asia-
Pacific
74. **Dr. Mona Girgis**
Country Director, Plan International
Laos
75. **Ms. Frederika Meijer**
Representative, UNFPA Lao Country
Office
76. **Mr. Vongtavanh Sayavong**
National Project COordinator, ASEAN
TRIANGLE Project, ILO
77. **Mr. Anderson Stanciole**
Technical Advisor, Health Economics,
UNFPA

LAPPD Secretariat

78. **Mr. Bounlert**
Louanedouangchanh
Director General, Department of
Media
79. **Mr. Alavanh Phanthavong**
Head
80. **Mr. Monphet Sisomphone**
Vice-Head
81. **Ms. Khamshavanh Phanthavong**

AFPPD Secretariat

86. **Dr. Mika Marumoto**
Executive Director
87. **Ms. Seema Gaikwad**
Policy Research and Advocacy Advisor
88. **Mr. Anake Lekkoon**
Accounts Manager
89. **Ms. Madevi Sun-Suon**
Special Assistant to the Executive
Director
90. **Ms. Warachin Phani**
Administrative Assistant
91. **Ms. Sonam Lhamo**
Intern
92. **Mr. Zandre Van Stranten**
Intern

TOTAL:	92
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MPs: 28
Resource Persons: 5
Government: 25
Other: 19
LAPPD Secretariat: 8
AFPPD Staff: 7

Annex 3: Media Coverage

Lao News Agency



The screenshot shows the Lao News Agency website. The header features the KPL Lao News Agency logo and the text "Lao News Agency". Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, Politics, News, Newspaper, Others Link, About Us, and Contact Us. A search bar is located on the right side of the header. The main content area displays a news article titled "Lao, Foreign Lawmakers Meet on Legislating for Fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals". The article includes a sub-headline "LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop Achievement of the SDGs/ICPD Goals and Targets 29-31 May 2017, Vientiane, Lao PDR" and a photograph of three individuals (Dr. Mika Marumoto, Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, and Ms. Frederika Meijer) seated at a table during the workshop. A caption below the photo identifies the individuals. To the right of the main article is a "Highlight" section listing several other news items with their respective dates and times.

Politics

Lao, Foreign Lawmakers Meet on Legislating for Fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals

Create: 30/05/2017 17:43 [Email](#) [Print](#) [View 244](#)

LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop
Achievement of the SDGs/ICPD Goals and Targets
29-31 May 2017, Vientiane, Lao PDR



From left: Dr Mika Marumoto, Dr Somphou Douangsavanh and Ms Frederika Meijer at a workshop in Vientiane Capital on May 30

Highlight

- Youth Skills Development Hall Handed Over [14/07/2017 10:38]
- Vientiane to Focus on Undertaking Approved Development Projects [14/07/2017 10:28]
- Saravane Opens Women's Vocational Promotion Centre [14/07/2017 10:28]
- Lao Autism Talks Wins 1st Lao ICT Award [14/07/2017 10:28]
- Most Rural People Use Water from Natural Sources [13/07/2017 09:31]

Manythone Keolangsy

(KPL) Lao and foreign lawmakers met in Vientiane at a workshop on legislating for the full achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) goals and targets.

The workshop was co-held by the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) and the Lao Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (LAPPD).

The workshop was held on Tuesday in Vientiane Capital and was attended by President of LAPPD Dr Somphou Douangsavanh, Executive Director of AFPPD Dr Mika Marumoto and relevant officials.

Source: <http://kpl.gov.la/en/detail.aspx?id=24889>

Lao, Foreign Lawmakers Meet On Legislating For Fulfilment Of Sustainable Development Goals



From left: Dr Mika Marumoto, Dr Somphou Douangsavanh and Ms Frederika Meijer at a workshop in Vientiane Capital on May 30

May 31st, 2017 | 08:43 AM | 1641 views
KPL

Lao and foreign lawmakers met in Vientiane at a workshop on legislating for the full achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) goals and targets.

The workshop was co-held by the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) and the Lao Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (LAPPD).

The workshop was held on Tuesday in Vientiane Capital and was attended by President of LAPPD Dr Somphou Douangsavanh, Executive Director of AFPPD Dr Mika Marumoto and relevant officials.

The goals of this workshop are to educate and motivate Lao parliamentarians to address population and development issues within the 2030 Agenda framework, further strengthening parliamentarians’ advocacy skills to champion targeted priority issues.

The two-day workshop also aims to better inform Lao Members of Parliament (MPs) on the SDGs in relation to the AFPPD Strategic Priorities Framework and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda, their targets and indicators, focusing on national commitments and priorities, to increase MPs’ knowledge of international standards and good practices on ICPD-related legislation and policies, especially related to AFPPD’s strategic priority issues.

Source: <https://www.bruirect.com/news.php?id=28190>

ສຳມະນາການອອກນິຕິກຳ ເພື່ອການພັດທະນາ

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດຮ່ວມກັບກອງເລຂາລັດຖະສະພາອາຊີ ແລະ ສະຫະປະຊາຊາດກອງທຶນສຳລັບປະຊາກອນໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາກ່ຽວກັບການອອກນິຕິກຳເພື່ອບັນລຸເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຄາດໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ, ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ໃນວັນທີ30ພຶດສະພານີ້ທີ່ໂຮງແຮມລາວພລາຊານະຄອນ

ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ ໂດຍມີ ທ່ານ ສິມພູ ດວງສະຫວັນ ປະທານກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ - ສັງຄົມ ປະທານ ສສປພ, ທ່ານ ນາງ ມິກາມາຣູ ໂມໂຕະທົວ ໜ້າກອງເລຂາລັດຖະສະພາອາຊີ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ທ່ານ ນາງ ເຟຣດຣິກາ ແມັດເຈີ ຕາງໜ້າອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດກອງທຶນປະຊາກອນ ປະຈຳ ສປປ ລາວ. ທ່ານ ສິມພູ ດວງສະຫວັນ

ກ່າວວ່າ: ກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ແມ່ນມີຄວາມໝາຍສຳຄັນ ຊຶ່ງເປັນໂອກາດອັນດີ ແລະ ເປັນເວທີຊ່ວຍໃຫ້ສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ຮັບຊາບກ່ຽວກັບແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ບັນດາເປົ້າໝາຍ, ຄາດໝາຍ ແລະ ຕົວຊີ້ວັດທີ່ເນັ້ນໃສ່ບຸລິມະສິດ ແລະ ພັນທະຂອງຊາດ ໂດຍຈະໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື, ອ່ານຕໍ່ໜ້າ 2

ສຳມະນາ ...

ແລກປ່ຽນປະສົບການ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ດີ ເພື່ອຍົກສູງຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ ພ້ອມທັງ ຍົກສູງຄວາມອາດສາມາດຂອງສະມາຊິກລັດຖະສະພາໃນການອອກນິຕິກຳ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ບັນລຸເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ເປັນບຸລິມະສິດທາງຍຸດທະສາດ ລວມທັງ

ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບຍິງ - ຊາຍ ແລະ ການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາກອນຍິງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການດ້ານສຸຂະພາບຈະເລີນພັນ ແລະ ສຸຂະພາບທາງເພດຢ່າງທົ່ວເຖິງ, ເຂົ້າເຖິງແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ, ການສຶກສາ ແລະ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ສະເພາະ ສຳລັບປະຊາກອນໜຸ່ມ ແລະ ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ. (ຂ່າວ: ແສງຈັນ)

Source: <http://www.pasaxon.org.la/pdf/5-17/31-5-2017.pdf>



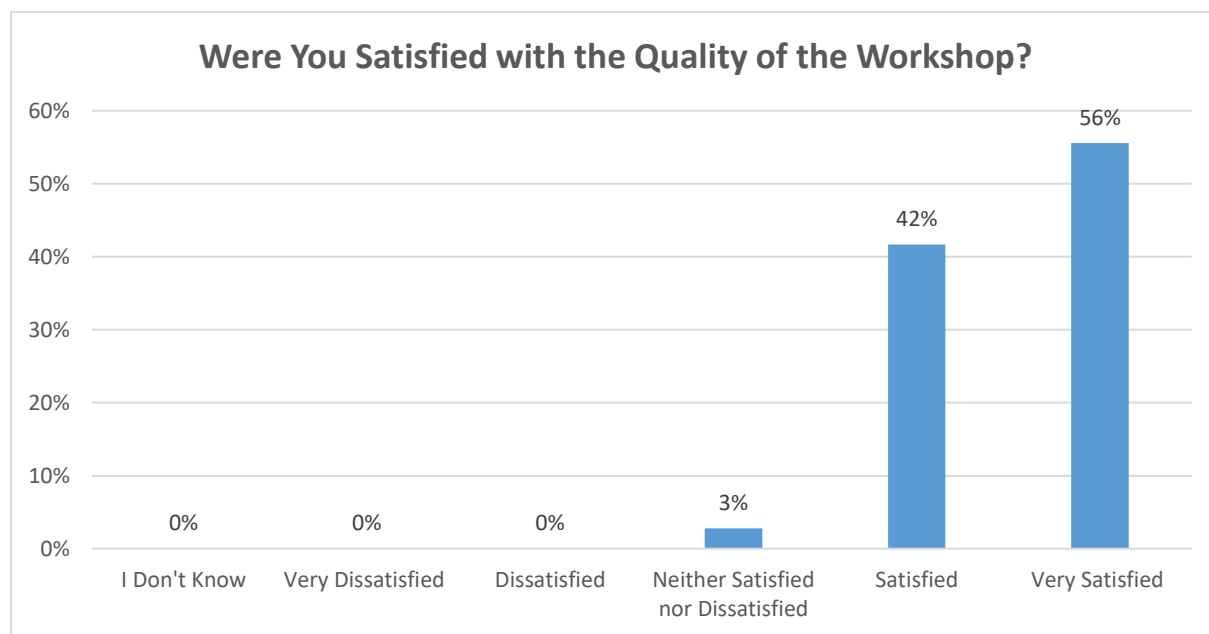
Annex 4. Evaluation of the AFPPD-LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop

** Please note that the comments have been edited for brevity and appropriate grammar where needed. Any apparent discrepancies in percentages are due to rounding.*

Total respondents: 37 participants

Summary: According to the responses, the majority of the participants expressed that they were “very satisfied” and “satisfied” with the workshop. No one has expressed that they were dissatisfied with the overall workshop. Most responders expressed that the workshop was an effective opportunity to exchange of ideas and perspectives, particularly as parliamentarians came from different provinces of Lao PDR. Most responders were also satisfied with the group work and felt that their knowledge on SDG and ICPD issues has improved. Some participants have also provided recommendations to AFPPD particularly in relation to the timing of the workshop and the need to localize it more e.g. materials should be translated into the local language and local actors should be more involved in the discussions (see “*General Highlighted Comments – Recommendations*”).

Overall Level of Satisfaction



Highlighted Comments

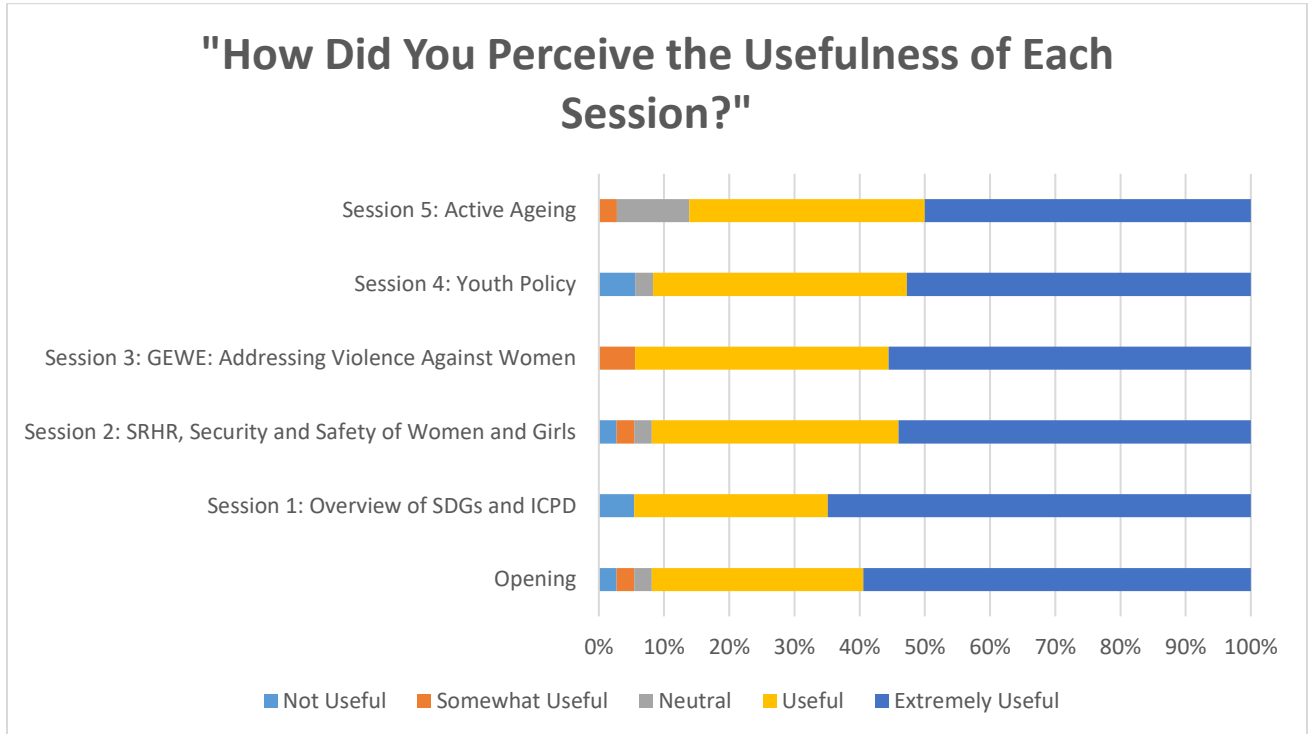
“The workshop sessions were well-organized with relevant discussions and a rich agenda.”

“I feel more confident about reaching the development goals and implementing them.”

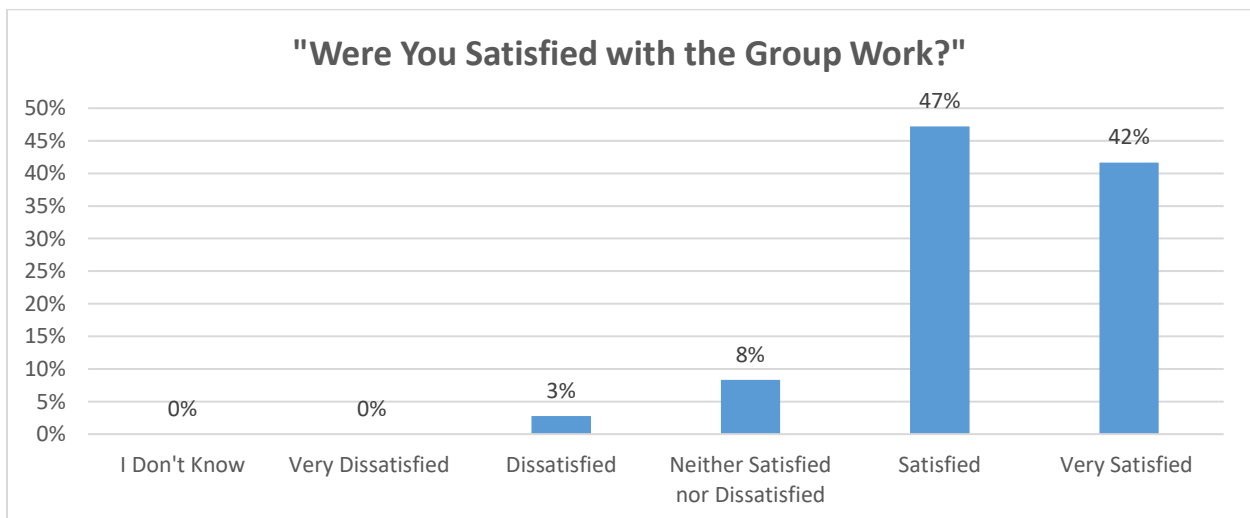
“The workshop had a good level of representation from the government. I appreciate the fact that we can exchange ideas among Members of Parliament, particularly those from other provinces.”

Evaluation for Each Session and Group Work

Participants were asked to evaluate the usefulness of each session from a score of 1 (Not Useful) to 5 (Extremely Useful). The following graph depicts the result for each session. The majority of responders found that each session was “useful” or “extremely useful.”



Participants were asked to evaluate the group work from a score of 1 (Not Useful) to 5 (Extremely Useful). The majority of responders were “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the group work. In the comments section, most noted that the group work was valuable to share information and exchange perspectives on relevant issues.



Highlighted Comments (Group Work):

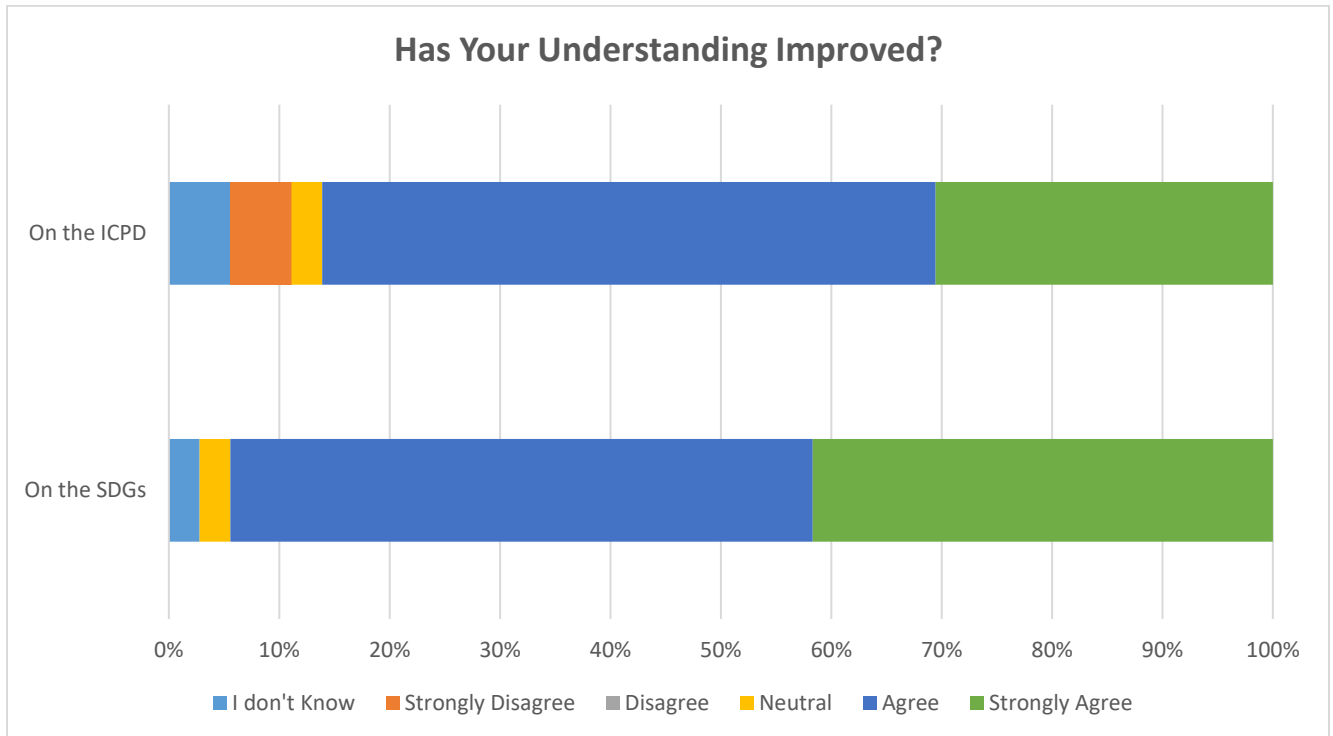
- *“The group work was a great opportunity to exchange ideas and learn more about the issues in other provinces.”*
- *“There was a lot of information sharing. However, it was also challenging working with such a diverse group as we have different issues in our provinces and different ways to tackle them.”*

Improvement of Knowledge

Participants were asked if they agree with the following two statements:

1. *“My understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has improved after the workshop.”*
2. *“My understanding of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) has improved after the workshop.”*

The following graph depicts the result for each statement. The majority of responders have agreed that their understanding of both the SDGs and the ICPD has improved after the workshop.



General Highlighted Comments

Which topic(s) would you like to know more about?

- The topics that were most commonly cited were **youth issues** (expressed by 11 participants) and **active ageing** (expressed by 9 participants). Specific topics that were cited included child marriage; youth issues in relation to drug abuse; techniques for effective youth engagement; and healthcare for the elderly. Two participants expressed that they would like to learn more about UNFPA's Noi Campaign.

Did any session stand out to you the most and why?

- The two most commonly cited sessions in response to this question were **Session 2** on *SRHR and Security and Safety of Women and Girls* (expressed by 8 participants) and **Session 3** on *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Violence Against Women* (expressed by 8 participants). This is followed by **Session 4** on *Youth Policy* (expressed by 7 participants) and **Session 5** on *Active Ageing* (expressed by 5 participants).

Do you have any suggestions to improve future national workshops of AFPPD?

- Recommendations centered on the **timing of the workshop** (expressed by 10 participants), namely the need for more time to fully address each agenda topic and to work in groups, as well as **logistical arrangements**. The **language** of the workshop was also commonly cited as an area to improve.
- *"The workshop should be more than 2 days. The sessions covered a lot of topic but we need more time for discussion and reflection, and to dig deeper into specific issues."*
- *"It was a lot of information in long sessions under a lot of time pressure."*
- *"All presentations and hand-outs should be in Lao."*
- *"For future workshops, AFPPD can involve more local actors including local NGOs and CSOs in the discussions."*
- *"If possible, AFPPD can invite MPs from other countries to come to national workshops to share their experiences."*
- *"It would be good if AFPPD can host national workshops in other provinces as each province has its own priority issues. This can facilitate even more knowledge sharing."*

Annex 5: Presentations and Speeches

ຫບົດກ່າວເປີດ

ຂອງທ່ານ ປອ. ສົມພູ ດວງສະຫວັນ, ປະທານກໍາມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ປະທານ ສສປພ (Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President, LAPPD)

To Parliamentarians Workshop on Legislating for the Full Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals/ the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Goals and Targets

ຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາໃຫ້ແກ່ສະມາຊິກລັດຖະສະພາກ່ຽວກັບການອອກນິຕິກຳເພື່ອບັນລຸເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຄາດໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ/ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາລະຫວ່າງວັນທີ 30-31 ພຶດສະພາ 2017, ໂຮງແຮມລາວພຣາຊາ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ ສປປ ລາວ

ຮບົນ: - Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD ທ່ານ ນາງ ປອ. ມິກາ ມາຣູ ໂມໂຕະ ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາອົງການລັດຖະສະພາອາຊີເໜືອສື່ງສົມວົງກຽມປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ;
Ms. Frederika Meijer, Representative, UNFPA Lao Country Office ທ່ານ ນາງ ເຟຣດຣິກາ ແມດເຈີ ຕາງໜ້າອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ກອງທຶນປະຊາກອນ ປະຈຳສປປລາວ;
Deputy Secretary General of NA, Deputy Director of Research Institute of Legislation NA, Deputy President of Committee, Vice Ministers, and Deputy President of Chairman of SCC Social and Cultural Affairs and President, Committees of Social and Cultural Affairs, distinguished guests domestically and internationally. LAPPD ທ່ານ ຮອງເລຂາທິການສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້ານິຕິກຳສພຊ, ບັນດາທ່ານ ຮອງປະທານກໍາມາທິການ, ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ຮອງປະທານຄະນະສສຊເລດຍິງ; ບັນດາທ່ານ ສສຊ ທີ່ເປັນກຳມະການຂອງກໍາມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ແຂກຜູ້ມີກົດທັງພາຍໃນແລະຕ່າງປະເທດທີ່ນັບຖື ແລະ ຮັກແພງ.

<p>ມື້ນີ້, ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າຮູ້ສຶກເປັນກວັດ ແລະ ພາກພູມໃຈເປັນຍິ່ງ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການເຊື່ອຊື່ນໃຫ້ເປັນປະທານກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາໃຫ້ແກ່ສະມາຊິກລັດຖະສະພາກ່ຽວກັບການອອກນິຕິກຳເພື່ອບັນລຸເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຄາດໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ/ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນ</p>	<p>Today, I feel really honored and proud to be invited to be the chair of this workshop for the parliamentarians on legislation on ON Legislating for the Full Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals/ the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Goals</p>
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<p>ກ ບົວກ ບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພ ດທະນາ ຊ ງໄດ ຈ ດຂ ນໃນທາມ ກາງບ ນຍາກາດທ ັ ທ ັ ວພ ັ ກທ ັ ວລ ັ ດ ແລະ ທ ັ ວປວງຊ ັ ນລາວ ທ ັ ງຊາດ ກຳລ ັ ງຂ ັ ນຂ ັ ບົວຜ ັ ນຂະຫຍາຍມະຕ ັ ກອງປະຊ ັ ມໃຫຍ ັ ຄ ັ ງທ ັ 10 ຂອງພ ັ ກ ແລະ ມະຕ ັ ກອງປະຊ ັ ມສະພາແຫ ັ ງຊາດ ໃນ ແຕ ັ ລະຄ ັ ງ ໃຫ ັ ປະກ ັ ດຜ ັ ນເປ ັ ນຈ ັ ງ ທ ັ ງພວມເປ ັ ກບານ ມ ັ ວນຊ ັ ັ ນຕ ັ ຜ ັ ນສຳເລ ັ ດຂອງກອງປະຊ ັ ມສະໄໝສາມ ັ ນເທ ັ ອ ທ ັ 3 ຂອງສະພາແຫ ັ ງຊາດຊ ັ ດທ ັ VIII ທ ັ ຫາກ ັ ສ ັ ນສ ັ ດລ ັ ງ ແລະ ກຳລ ັ ງຫ ັ າງຫາກະກວ ັ ມສະເຫ ັ ມສະຫ ັ ອງວ ັ ນເດ ັ ກນ ັ ອຍ ສາກ ັ ນທ ັ ັ ໝ ັ ນວບ ັ ນມາຄ ັ ບຮອບອ ັ ກໃນມ ັ ງນ ັ ັ .</p>	<p>and Targets that is organized in an active environment that the government and public are focusing disseminating the 10th meeting agreement of the state and each meeting agreement of NA in order to be implemented and successful, including enjoying the success of the universal meeting the 3rd of NA VII set which was just complete and now are preparing to celebrate the International Children Day.</p>
<p>ໃນນາມຕາງໜ ັ າໃຫ ັ ແກ ັ ຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ ັ ງຊາດ, ກຳມາທ ັ ການ ວ ັ ດທະນະທຳ-ສ ັ ງຄ ັ ມ ກ ັ ັ ຄ ັ ສະມາຄ ັ ມສະມາຊ ັ ກສະພາແຫ ັ ງຊາດ ເພ ັ ອສ ັ ັ ງເສ ັ ມວບ ັ ກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພ ັ ດທະນາ ຂ ັ ສະແດງ ຄວາມຕ ັ ອນຮ ັ ບຕ ັ ບ ັ ນດາແຂກທ ັ ກທ ັ ານທ ັ ງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ ັ າງປະເທດ ທ ັ ັ ໄດ ັ ສະຫ ັ ະເວລາອ ັ ນມ ັ ຄ ັ າຂອງບ ັ ນດາທ ັ ານ ເພ ັ ອເຂ ັ ັ ຮ ັ ວມກອງປະຊ ັ ມທ ັ ັ ມ ັ ຄວາມໝາຍຄວາມສຳຄ ັ ັ ນໃນ ຄ ັ ງນ ັ ັ , ຂ ັ າພະເຈ ັ ັ ຂ ັ ຖ ັ ເອ ັ າໂອກາດອ ັ ນສະຫງ ັ າລາສ ັ ນ ັ ສະແດງຄວາມຂອບໃຈ ແລະ ຮ ັ ັ ບ ັ ນຄ ັ ນຢ ັ າງສ ັ ງ ຕ ັ ັ ອ ັ ງການ ລ ັ ດຖະສະພາອາຊ ັ ັ ເພ ັ ອສ ັ ັ ງເສ ັ ມວບ ັ ກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການ ພ ັ ດທະນາ (AFPPD) ທ ັ ັ ໄດ ັ ໃຫ ັ ກວັດຈ ັ ດກອງປະຊ ັ ມສຳມະນາຮ ັ ັ ວມ ກ ັ ັ ບສະມາຄ ັ ມສະມາຊ ັ ກສະພາແຫ ັ ງຊາດ ເພ ັ ອສ ັ ັ ງເສ ັ ມວບ ັ ກງານ ປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພ ັ ດທະນາ ໃນຄ ັ ງນ ັ ັ ; ຂ ັ ສະແດງຄວາມຂອບໃຈ ຕ ັ ັ ອ ັ ງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ກອງທ ັ ນປະຊາກອນ (UNFPA) ທ ັ ັ ໄດ ັ ເປ ັ ນຄ ັ ັ ຮ ັ ັ ວມງານທ ັ ັ ດ ັ ແລະໃຫ ັ ການຊ ັ ັ ວຍເຫ ັ ັ ອວບ ັ ກງານ ປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພ ັ ດທະນາ ດ ັ ັ ວຍດ ັ ຕະຫ ັ ັ ອດມາ ແລະ ທ ັ ັ ໄດ ັ ໃຫ ັ ທ ັ ັ ນຮອນສະໜ ັ ັ ບສະໜ ັ ັ ນ ເພ ັ ອດ ັ ັ ເນ ັ ັ ນຈ ັ ັ ດກອງປະຊ ັ ມສຳ ມະນາໃນຄ ັ ງນ ັ ັ .</p>	<p>On behalf of the committee at NA, committee of Social and Cultural Affairs as well as NA parliamentarians on Population and Development, I would like to warmly welcome and be grateful to all distinguished guests domestically and internationally for your valuable time and highly appreciated to AFPPD (Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development) for organizing the workshop in cooperation with NA. I am deeply thankful to UNFPA who is always a great partner and support population and development issues including finally support this workshop.</p>

ບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ນັບຖືແລະຮັກແພງ,
 ໃນໄລຍະຜ່ານມານີ້, ໂລກກວ້າງຂວາງພວກເຮົາໄດ້ປະ
 ເຊີນກັບສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຫຼາຍຢ່າງ ເປັນຕົ້ນ: ສະພາວະທົດຖອຍ
 ທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ, ໄພພິບັດທາງທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດ
 ລ້ອມ ທີ່ເຊື່ອມໂຍງກັບພາວະໂລກຮ້ອນ, ອາດສະຍາກຳຂ້າມຊາດ,
 ການກໍ່ການຮ້າຍ, ຄວາມຂັດແຍ່ງທາງດ້ານການເມືອງ, ຂໍ້
 ພິພາດທາງຊາຍແດນ, ບັນຫາຢາເສບຕິດທີ່ຜິດກົດໝາຍ, ການ
 ລະບາດຂອງເຊື້ອພະຍາດ, ການຄ້າມະນຸດ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ຊຶ່ງລວມ
 ທັງການຂາດຄວາມດູແລເອົາໃຈໃສ່ທີ່ດີຕໍ່ປະຊາກອນຜູ້
 ອາຍຸສູງ, ການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ປະຊາກອນຍິງ ແລະ
 ເດັກນ້ອຍ ຊຶ່ງທັງໝົດນັ້ນ, ໄດ້ກາຍເປັນໄພຄຸກຄາມໂດຍກົງ
 ຕໍ່ມວນມະນຸດຂອງພວກເຮົາ. ໂດຍສະເພາະບັນຫາການໃຊ້ຄວາມ
 ຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ປະຊາກອນຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ ເປັນບັນຫາທີ່
 ເກີດຂຶ້ນຢູ່ໃນທຸກມຸມໂລກຂອງພວກເຮົາມາແຕ່ດົນນານ
 ແລ້ວ ຊຶ່ງສິ່ງຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບຕໍ່ການພັດທະນາ
 ເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມເວົ້າລວມ, ຕໍ່ຮ່າງກາຍ, ຈິດໃຈ, ອາລົມ
 ຈິດ, ຈິດຕະສາດ ຂອງປະຊາກອນຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ ເວົ້າສະເພາະ.
 ການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ປະຊາກອນຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ ເກີດ
 ຂຶ້ນຍ້ອນຫຼາຍສາເຫດ ແຕ່ສາເຫດຕົ້ນຕໍແມ່ນຍ້ອນສະພາບ
 ແວດລ້ອມອ້ອມຕົວ, ຮີດຄອງປະເພນີ, ຄວາມເຊື່ອຖື,
 ຄວາມທຸກຍາກ, ການພັດທະນາທີ່ແຕກໂຕນກັນ, ທັດສະນະ
 ສັງຄົມຕໍ່ປະຊາກອນແມ່ຍິງ, ລະດັບການສຶກສາຕ່ຳ ແລະ
 ສິ່ງຫຍຸ້ງຍາກອື່ນໆຂອງສັງຄົມ.

My respected and dear guests,
 So far, the our whole world as well as the region are facing
 various challenges such as economic deterioration, natural and
 environmental disasters which are linked to global warming,
 international criminals, terrorism, political conflicts, border
 dispute, illegal drugs, spread of diseases, human trafficking,
 and others which include lack of elder care, violation for women
 and children, and all those are direct treats on human beings.
 Particularly the problems on woman and children violation
 which has been existing for a long time negatively impacts on
 social and economic development, physical, physiological and
 mental and emotional development for women and children.
 Woman and children violation exist due to various reasons such
 as environmental settings, cultures, beliefs, poverty,
 development disparity, social perspectives on women, low
 education and other social problems.
 Therefore, in order to address those problems, UNDP
 promulgated the convention on eradication of all types of
 discriminations on women (CEADAW) which has become good
 opportunity and critical legislation and the member countries
 accountable can implement the convention as a basis for
 developing strategy, operational plan, and programmes to

<p>ສະນັ້ນ, ເພື່ອຕອບໂຕ້ບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວນັ້ນ, ອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດປະກາດໃຊ້ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການລົບລ້າງທຸກຮູບການຈຳແນກຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ (ຊື່ດໍ) ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ເປັນນິຕິໜາຍ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳທີ່ສຳຄັນ ແລະ ທັງເປັນຂໍ້ຜູກພັນໃຫ້ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກຂອງອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດໄດ້ນຳໄປເປັນບ່ອນອີງ ເພື່ອກຳນົດນິຕິກຳກໍ່ຄືວາງຍຸດທະສາດ, ແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການຂອງຕົນ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນສິດສະເໜີພາບ ລະຫວ່າງ ຍິງ-ຊາຍ ຢູ່ໃນຄອບຄົວ, ຊຸມຊົນ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ.</p>	<p>ensure equal rights among women and men, families, communities, and societies.</p>
<p>ສຳລັບ ສສປ ລາວ ແລ ວ ຢູ່ບາງທ້ອງຖິ່ນເຫຼົ່ານີ້ ບັນຫາການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ປະຊາກອນຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ ແມ່ນໄດ້ເລີ່ມມີປະກົດການສະແດງອອກຫຼາຍດ້ານ ແລະ ເກີດຂຶ້ນຢ່າງຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ ຢູ່ໃນຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນ. ຕໍ່ບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວ ພັກ-ລັດ ຍາມໃດກໍ່ໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນຕໍ່ວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ມີຄວາມພະຍະຍາມ ແລະ ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ສູງ ເພື່ອປັບປຸງ, ສົ່ງເສີມບົດບາດ, ສິດສະເໜີພາບ ຍິງ-ຊາຍ ໂດຍຕະຫຼອດມາ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ກຳນົດອອກແຈ້ງໃນລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ, ກົດໝາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ ແລະ ແຜນນະໂຍບາຍທີ່ສຳຄັນຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ, ລັດຖະບານກໍ່ໄດ້ສ້າງຕັ້ງກົນໄກການຈັດຕັ້ງຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງຂຶ້ນ ເພື່ອປັບປຸງ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມຄວາມກ້າວໜ້າ ແລະ ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາກອນຍິງ ນັບທັງສູນກາງລົງຮອດທ້ອງຖິ່ນຮາກຖານ ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນລາວບັນດາເຜົ່າມີຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງທາງດ້ານຮ່າງກາຍ ແລະ ຈິດໃຈ, ມີຄວາມຮູ້ຄວາມສາມາດປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນພາລະກິດປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ສ້າງສາ</p>	

<p>ປະເທດຊາດໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ຮູ້ສຶກສິ່ງອື່ນໄວ.</p> <p>ໃນໄລຍະຜ່ານມາເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າ ສປປ ລາວ ໄດ້ປະສົບຜົນສໍາເລັດໃນຫຼາຍດ້ານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາກໍ່ຕາມ ແຕ່ພວກເຮົາຍັງມີສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຫຼາຍຢ່າງຊຶ່ງຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຜ່ານຜາ ແລະ ແກ້ໄຂເປັນຕົ້ນ ອັດຕາການຕາຍຂອງແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ, ອັດຕາການສັກຢາກັນພະຍາດໃຫ້ເດັກຍັງຕໍ່າຢູ່ບາງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ, ການວ່າງແຜນຄອບຄົວຍັງບໍ່ທັນທົ່ວເຖິງ, ອັດຕາການຖືພາໄປຝາກທ້ອງຢູ່ໂຮງໝໍຍັງຕໍ່າ, ຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ຂອງພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນກ່ຽວກັບໂພສະນາການ ແລະ ສຸຂາອະນາໄມຍັງຕໍ່າ, ຄວາມເຊື່ອຖືກ່ຽວກັບການຄາລໍາອາຫານໃນເວລາຖືພາ ແລະ ເກີດລູກໃຫມ່ຍັງມີຫຼາຍ, ນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ຮັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເທື່ອທຶນຄວນ, ຜູ້ດ້ອຍໂອກາດໃນສັງຄົມຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ຮັບການດູແລຢ່າງເປັນຮູບປະທຳ, ຍັງມີການແຜ່ລະບາດພະຍາດໂລກເອດ ແລະ ບັນຫາອື່ນໆ.</p>	
<p>ບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ນັບຖື ແລະ ຮັກແພງ,</p> <p>ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ແມ່ນອົງການຕົວແທນແຫ່ງສິດ ແລະ ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ລາວບັນດາເຜົ່າ, ເປັນອົງການສູງສຸດແຫ່ງອຳນາດລັດ, ເປັນອົງການນິຕິບັນຍັດ ປະຕິບັດພາລະບົດບາດ ຮັບຮອງເອົາລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍ, ຕົກລົງບັນຫາສຳຄັນພື້ນຖານຂອງປະເທດຊາດ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາການເຄົາລົບ, ການປະຕິບັດລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ, ກົດໝາຍ ຂອງ ບັນດາອົງການບໍລິຫານລັດ. ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ໄດ້ອອກກົດໝາຍທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ</p>	

<p>ຕ ວແທນແຫ ງສ ດອຳນາດ ແລະ ຜ ນປະໂຫຍດຂອງປະຊາຊ ນບ ນດາ ເຜີ້ າ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ ເປັນສະນາທິການຊ່ວຍສະພາ ແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດໃນການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ຊຸມຊົນ ສິ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ, ກົດໝາຍ, ນິຕິກຳຕ່າງໆ ແລະ ນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ, ທັງເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການໂຄສະນາ, ສຶກສາອົບຮົມໃຫ້ທົ່ວສັງຄົມເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງທົ່ວຮ່ວງ.</p>	
<p>ບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ນັບຖື ແລະ ຮັກແພງ,</p> <p>ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ, ຈະເປັນໂອກາດອັນດີ ແລະ ເປັນເວທີຊ່ວຍໃຫ້ສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ຮັບຊາບກ່ຽວກັບແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ບັນດາເປົ້າໝາຍ, ຄາດໝາຍ ແລະ ຕົວຊີ້ວັດທີ່ເນັ້ນໃສ່ບຸລິມະສິດ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຂອງຊາດ ໂດຍຈະໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື, ແລກປ່ຽນປະສົບການ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ດີ ເພື່ອຍົກສູງຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ; ພ້ອມທັງຍົກສູງຄວາມອາດສາມາດຂອງສະມາຊິກລັດຖະສະພາໃນການອອກນິຕິກຳ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ບັນລຸບັນດາເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ເປັນບຸລິມະສິດທາງຍຸດທະສາດນີ້ ລວມທັງຄວາມສະເໝີພາບຍິງ-ຊາຍ ແລະ ການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາກອນຍິງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການດ້ານສຸຂະພາບ ຈະເລີນພັດທະນາສຸຂະພາບທາງເພດ ຢ່າງທົ່ວເຖິງເຂົ້າເຖິງ</p>	<p>This workshop offer good chances to inform Lao Members of Parliament (MPs) on work plan on International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda, their targets and indicators, focusing on national commitments and priorities through consultation, exchanging experiences and good lessons;</p> <p>To increase MPs’ knowledge of international standards and good practices on ICPD-related legislation and policies, especially related to AFPPD’s strategic priority issues;</p> <p>To increase MPs’ capacity to legislate for the full achievement of AFPPD’s strategic priority targets, including gender equality and women’s empowerment, universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education, and specific needs of young people and elderly populations;</p> <p>In order to ensure success as targeted, I, as a meeting chairman request all parliamentarians, facilitators, trainers, and participants inside and outside the country be accountable and committed to in</p>

ແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ, ການສຶກສາ ແລະ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ
ສະເພາະສໍາລັບປະຊາກອນໜຸ່ມ ແລະ ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ.

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ກອງປະຊຸມສໍາມະນາໄດ້ຮັບຜົນສໍາເລັດ
ຕາມລະດັບຄໍາຄາດຫວັງ ທີ່ທ່ານໄດ້ກ່າວມາໃນເບື້ອງໜ້າ
ນີ້, ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າໃນນາມປະທານກອງປະຊຸມຂໍຮັບຮອງມາ
ຍັງບັນດາທ່ານສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ບັນດາທ່ານນັກ
ວິທະຍາກອນ ແລະ ສໍາມະນາກອນ ແລະ ຜູ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມທັງພາຍ
ໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ຈຶ່ງພ້ອມກັນເຊື່ອມຮັບຜົນດີຂອງ
ຂອງຕົນ, ປະກອບຄໍາຄິດຄຳເຫັນຢ່າງມີຈຸດສຸມ, ກົງໄປກົງມາ,
ມີລັກສະນະສ້າງສັນ, ທັງຊອກຮູ້ສະພາບການ, ສາເຫດແລະວິທີ
ແກ້ໄຂຮັບປະກັນໃນການຍົກສູງຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ດ້ານນິຕິກຳແລະ
ເປັນພາຫະນະທີ່ສໍາຄັນໃນການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ດ້ານ
ນິຕິບັນຍັດໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບແລະປະສິດທິຜົນສູງ.

ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າເຊື່ອໝັ້ນວ່າກອງປະຊຸມສໍາມະນາໃນຄັ້ງ
ນີ້ຈະສາມາດບັນລຸຕາມຈຸດປະສົງ ແລະ ລະດັບຄາດຫວັງຢ່າງ
ຈົບງາມ.

ຂໍອວຍພອນແກ່ທ່ານຜູ້ແທນກອງປະຊຸມທຸກໆທ່ານ
ຈຶ່ງມີພະລານາໄມສົມບູນ, ມີຄວາມສຸກສົມຫວັງໃນຊີວິດ
ສ່ວນຕົວ ແລະ ຄອບຄົວ, ປະສົບຜົນສໍາເລັດໃນໜ້າທີ່ວຽກງານ
ອັນມີກົດສະຫງ່າຂອງບັນດາທ່ານ.

ໃນໂອກາດອັນສະຫງ່າລາສີນີ້, ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າໃນນາມ
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມຂໍປະກາດໄຂກອງປະຊຸມສໍາມະນາຂຶ້ນຢ່າງເປັນ
ທາງການນັບແຕ່ເວລານີ້ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

‘ຂໍຂອບໃຈ’

giving direct and constructive comments on how to address the
problems as well as identifying solutions on legislation
development which will be important tool in implementing Act
effectively.

I am confident that this workshop will run smoothly and
successfully.

And I wish all the participants healthy, successful in your respected
and honourable work and family matters.

I would now like to take this opportunity to officially open the
workshop from now on.

Thank you so much!!



AFPPD-LAPPD National Workshop 2017 Objectives and Agenda

30-31 MAY 2017

VIENTIANE, LAOS

MIKA MARUMOTO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ASIAN FORUM OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1



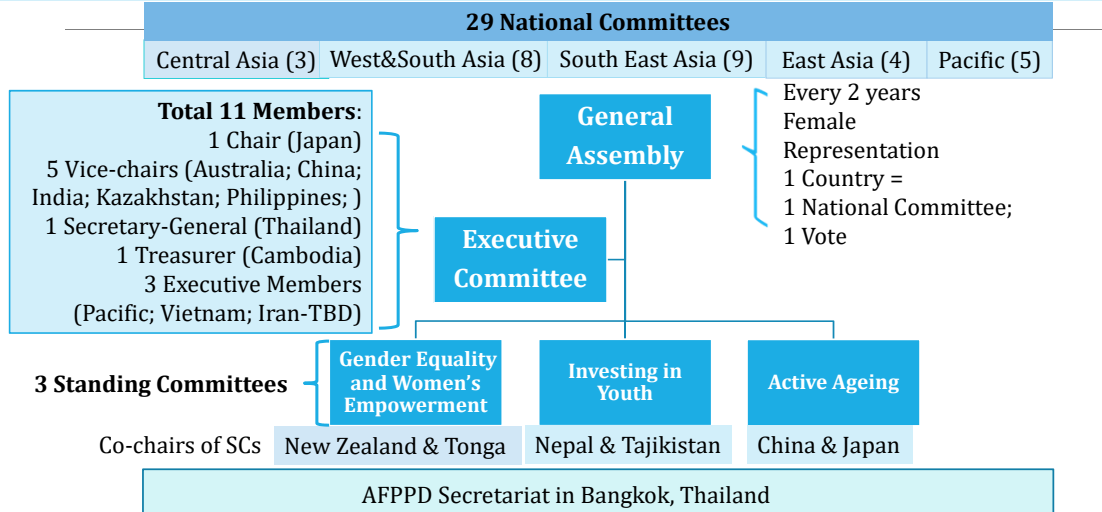
- What is the AFPPD?
- Why work with AFPPD?
- Why “Parliamentarians” in the SDGs era?



Workshop Objectives, Agenda & Expected Results

What is AFPPD?

The oldest regional parliamentary network in the world (since 1981)



3

AFPPD envisions a world especially where....

VISION 1:

Demographic changes and population issues are taken into account in planning for sustainable development

VISION 2:

Women and girls have equal rights and opportunities, and can enjoy a safe, healthy and dignified life throughout their lives

VISION 3:

All women and girls have access to sexual & reproductive health information, education and services, and can decide whether, when and how many to have children

MISSION: AFPPD aims to realize its vision through **parliamentary work:**

- (1) Advance for and formulate/amend **policies and legislation;**
- (2) Advocate for **budget increases and financial resources for implementation of laws and regulations;**
- (3) Hold governments **accountable.**

Source: AFPPD. (2015) *AFPPD Strategic Plan 2016-2019*.

AFPPD's First Three Decades

First Decade (1981~1990)

Defined by pioneering MPs on P&D

Major Conference: 27-30 Oct 1981
Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
19 countries attended, incl.

Former Japanese PM Mr. Takeo Fukuda
UNFPE Executive Director Mr. R. Salas
=>

Beijing Declaration

=> 4 AFPPD founding members:

Japan; India; China; Sri Lanka.

Australia and Malaysia joined later.

Second Decade (1991-2000)

Defined by AFPPD's geographical outreach
(Kazakhstan, Central Asia to Fiji, the Pacific)

LAPPD became a member in 2003

Major Conference: Sept 3-4 1994

International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD)

The world's largest international conference on population and development, 300 MPs, from 107 countries met in Cairo

MPs recommendations to ICPD, Cairo Egypt
179 countries

=> **ICPD Programme of Action**

Third Decade & Beyond (2001~2015 towards 2030)

Defined by New Faces of Networking

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted

New Faces:

Women parliamentarians and Ministers

Young Parliamentarians

Indigenous Parliamentarians

Male MPs on Violence against Women

2015: UN SDGs adopted => AFPPD 11th GA

2016: AFPPD Strategic Cycle (2016-2019)

AFPPD-LAPPD Workshop Objective (1)

- To better inform Lao Members of Parliament (MPs) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in relation to the AFPPD Strategic Priorities Framework and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda, targets and indicators, focusing on Lao PDR's national commitments and priorities

Why LAPPD should work with AFPPD?
AFPPD offers knowledge platforms and products tailored for Parliamentarians...

Parliamentary Good Practices for
Effective Implementation of Laws and Policies for
Prevention of Trafficking

**Briefing Cards
for Parliamentarians**

ACTIVE AGEING
GENDER EQUALITY & WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT
INVESTING IN YOUTH

Parliamentary Good Practices for
Effective Implementation of Laws and Policies for
Prevention of Child Marriage

This publication was made possible with financial support from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) of Australia, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, South Asia Regional Office (IPPF SARO) and the European Commission.

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AFPPD-LAPPD Workshop Objective (2)

- To increase Lao parliamentarians' knowledge of **international standards and good practices** of ICPD-related legislation and policies, especially related to **AFPPD's strategic priority issues**

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Why parliamentarians in the SDGs era?

The increasingly critical role of Parliamentarians in order to achieve the SDGs....

“We acknowledge the essential role of **national parliaments** through their enactment of **legislation** and adoption of **budgets** and their role in ensuring accountability for the **effective implementation** of our commitments.”

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Declaration (para 45)

- ✓ **Top-down approach**
- ✓ **Collective political will**

10

5



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1	End discrimination against women and girls
5.2	Eliminate violence against women and girls
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices (early/forced marriage and FGM)
5.4	Recognize unpaid care and domestic work
5.5	Ensure women's effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
5.a	Undertake reforms for women's equal rights
5.b	Enhance use of technology to promote women's empowerment
5.c	Strengthen policies & legislation for women & girls' empowerment

National Level Implementation & the Role of Parliamentarians



11

SDGs: Goal 3 Implementation through life-cycle approach Why top-down approach and MPs' roles are imperative in the SDGs Implementation?

Birth	Infancy	Childhood	Youth	Adulthood	Older age
<i>Skilled Birth attendants</i>	<i>Infant Mortality rate</i>	<i>U5 Mortality</i>	Education+ (*incl. CSE)	* Education/ literacy+	* Continuing education+
<i>Maternal mortality</i>	*Morbidity rates	<i>Malaria prophylaxis</i>	<i>Employment (occupational injuries)</i>	Employment (occupational injuries*)	*NCDs+
*Emergency obstetric care	*Immunities conferred +(including PMTCT)	*Early childhood education+	*NCD risks initiated+	*STI risks+ (incl. HIV/AIDS)	*Dementia incidence
*Premature births	*Neonatal mortality rate+	*Orphan status	<i>Adolescent fertility</i> *Sexual debut	<i>Other morbidities and mortality</i>	*Abuse and non- support
*C-sections		*Immunization (later)+	*GBV+ * Early marriage+	*GBV+	

* Those with asterisk were not included in the MDGs. + Those with plus have been included in some manner or discussed in the official SDG process.
Source: AFPPD (2016). *Parliamentarian Resource Kit on SRHR and Population and Development Links in Asia and the Pacific in the Post 2015, 2nd edition*. P.19.

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AFPPD-LAPPD Workshop Objectives (3 & 4)

- ❑ To increase MPs' capacity to legislate for **full achievement** of AFPPD's strategic priority targets related to the **SDGs**, including **gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE)**, universal access to sexual and reproductive health (**SRH**) services, information and education, and specific needs of **young people and elderly populations**
- ❑ To expand the **pool of parliamentarians** who have sufficient knowledge to advocate for AFPPD's strategic priority issues and the ICPD agenda.

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AGENDA OVERVIEW

DAY 1:

- ❑ **Keynote Speeches**
- ❑ Session 1: Lao PDR and Overview of the **SDGs** and **ICPD PoA**
- ❑ Session 2: **SRHR** & Security and Safety of **Women and Girls**
- ❑ Session 3: **GEWE** - Addressing Violence Against Women & Girls

DAY 2:

- ❑ Session 4-5: Empowering and Investing in **Youth** & Healthy and Active **Ageing**
- ❑ **Group work** to deliberate the Draft Lao PDR Legislation Analysis & Fact Sheet.
- ❑ Adoption of the **list of priority issues** for MPs to work on advancement of the **ICPD PoA** and recommendations for **a joint work plan between LAPPD and AFPPD**

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Expected Results: AFPPD-LAPPD National Workshop

- (1) **Increased understanding** by LAPPD members on the **role of AFPPD**, focusing on AFPPD-LAPPD synergies and opportunities.
- (2) **Increased awareness** by LAPPD members on **AFPPD's strategic issues** (women and girls, youth, and ageing populations) in the context of Lao PDR's situations.
- (3) Identified **priority issues** for LAPPD to work on within Lao PDR's various National Plans as well as AFPPD's Strategic Framework 2016-2019.
- (4) Development of a **cohesive set of advocacy action plans** for LAPPD members to act as champion policy advocates on prioritizing ICPD issues in the national planning and implementation of the SDGs.

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ຂອບໃຈຫຼາຍໆດີ!
Thank you!

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Speech for the AFPPD-LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop
**Legislating for the Full Achievement of the SDGs/ICPD
Goals and Targets**

Keynote speech by

Ms. Frederika Meijer, Representative, UNFPA Lao PDR

Vientiane
30 May 2017

Chairperson – honorable Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP,
Chair Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President
LAPPD

Hon. Mr. Bounpone Bouttanavong, MP, Vice President of the
National Assembly, Lao PDR

Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD

Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen

Good morning to you all (Sabaidee Ton Sao)

On behalf of the United Nations Population Fund, UNFPA, I
would like to express my profound gratitude for the invitation
extended to me to attend this important meeting. This Workshop,
under the theme “**Legislating for the Full Achievement of the**

SDGs/ICPD Goals and Targets” offers us an important platform to exchange lessons learnt and identify ways and means to enhance our collected efforts in accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda in the region and Lao PDR.

I wish to express my appreciation to Hon. Dr. Somphou Douangsavanh, MP, Chair Committee of Social and Cultural Affairs and President LAPPD for organizing this important event. Let me also thank Dr. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director, AFPPD for her partnership with UNFPA and for inviting me to join you here today.

This workshop comes at an especially important time, as Lao PDR and other Asian countries endeavor to accelerate efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, underpinned by the SDGs. Furthermore, it is recognized that the principles of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Agenda are timeless and the commitments are prerequisites for sustainable development agenda.

Family planning, and more broadly sexual and reproductive health and rights, are a key ingredient of this ambitious endeavor.

Together, the **SDGs form a broad, holistic and ambitious agenda** that proposes to build a better world for all people, leaving no one behind.

That means correcting the inequalities left by the MDG process, based on the simple but profound truth set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: that we are all born free and equal in dignity and rights.

The 2030 Agenda seeks to bring together all spheres of life – the economic, the social, the environmental, and also how we are governed and how we live together as societies.

It is an agenda that very much emphasizes the idea of **‘transformation’** that is, realizing a different vision of what development means, and what constitutes a good life.

The 2030 Agenda tells us that, while economic growth is key to development, we should aspire to more than just material wellbeing.

It tells us that development needs to be about building more caring societies and a caring world – where people and countries care for one another and also for nature.

Parliamentarians are, of course, our essential partners in the Agenda 2030. Without your leadership, passion and commitment we will not be able to move forward in implementing the global promises of the ICPD and 2030 agenda.

So why are **Reproductive health and family planning** key to achieving this transformation?

First of all, it is essential for ensuring the goal of good health and wellbeing for all people. That is why one of the targets under this goal is:

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

This is especially critical for reaching two other health targets in the 2030 Agenda, which is to drastically **reduce maternal deaths and also child and newborn deaths.**

Universal access to family planning is also key to **gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls – goal 5** in the 2030 Agenda.

That is why sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights are included under this goal as well:

And as we all know, good health and gender equality are also essential for achieving other goals such as eradicating poverty and hunger, quality education for all people, promoting economic growth with decent work for everyone, reducing inequalities and building peaceful and inclusive societies.

But even beyond these very important specific goals, **sexual and reproductive health and rights** are at the heart of the transformation toward more caring societies that the 2030 Agenda calls for.

This Workshop is an excellent opportunity to reflect on how far Lao PDR has come in its endeavor to achieve this ideal and what more needs to be done.

On the one hand the country has made enormous progress. Only between 2012 and 2015, Lao PDR has reduced its maternal mortality ratio from 357 to 206¹ per 100,000 live births. In absolute terms, this means **170** fewer women dying every year.

¹ Lao PHC 2015

But even with this reduction, we still have a long way to go. The 2030 Agenda calls for the target of 70 per 100,000 live births, and in fact, even one preventable maternal death is one too many.

So we do need to do much more **to expand access to sexual and reproductive health services including family planning**, improve the quality of these services and ensure that everyone, especially young people, has the information needed to make good decisions about their sexual and reproductive health.

Access to services continues to be a big challenge in Lao PDR. Unmet need for family planning remains high at 20 per cent, and even higher – as much as 31 per cent – among some ethnic groups. Also, many women still lack **care by trained health professionals** when they give birth – the latest data tell us that only 41.5²% of child births are attended to by skilled birth attendants.

A key condition to expanding access to services as well as improving their quality is increasing public investment in health services. While Lao PDR has made important efforts on this front, public health expenditure as a percentage of GDP, at x%, is still relatively low when compared to other countries in the

² LSIS2011/12

ASEAN region which have achieved lower maternal mortality levels and higher access to family planning services.

Lao PDR has made good investments in education. However, according to the latest Population and Housing Census (2015) 42,000 adolescent girls never attended school and approximately 90,000 of girls aged 6-16 years dropped out.

One important factor contributing to the large number of school drop-outs, especially for girls, is the **high adolescent birth rate**. In fact, the country has the highest adolescent birth rate in the region at 76 live births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19, and these figures are worse for the poor and uneducated.

Payoff will be high if social and economic policies **invest** in education and employment of young people, especially girls. Like Noi.

Noi is a 10-year-old girl who represents all adolescent girls aged 10-19 of which there are 700,230 in Lao PDR. Considerable overall progress has been made in education opportunities and health advancements over the past decades; however, there are still **a number of obstacles these girls are facing** such as proper **access** to education, sexual and reproductive health information and services and job opportunities.

Increasing our knowledge on the issues faced by adolescent girls and diminishing the obstacles to her development can only be achieved through **multi-sectoral partnership and better investment**, as dictated by the SDG's.

To finalize, Lao PDR has set itself the goal of graduating from LDC status by the year 2020. UNFPA applauds this goal, and we hope to support your effort to achieve it by helping you to improve the health and wellbeing of all of the inhabitants of the country, especially the women and girls, and also helping to formulate and **apply policies and legislation** that ensure that all women and girls can fully develop and exercise their capacity to contribute to this goal. These are essential conditions for economic growth and also for ensuring that the fruits of that growth are enjoyed equitably by all people – not just a privileged few.

By organizing this important workshop, we believe that Lao PDR is taking an important step toward giving an example to the world – an example of a prosperity that goes beyond the accumulation of material wealth and ensures that that wealth is translated into the health, wellbeing and dignity of all people.

The 2030 Agenda underlines **“the essential role of national parliaments” through enacting legislation, adopting budgets and ensuring accountability.** Supporting the health, rights and empowerment of women, girls and young people is central to sustainable development. It is also critical to realizing **a demographic dividend** with the potential to lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty.

We thank the LAPPD, AFPPD and all members of the National Assembly and other participants for participating in this important workshop.

We wish you all productive and fruitful discussions that will arrive at a collective vision of how to move forward together towards The agenda 2030 with prosperity for all, and especially for Noi.

Cop chai



AFPPD Strategic Plan & Priorities Framework (2016-2019)

AFPPD-LAPPD National Workshop 2017

30-31 MAY 2017

VIENTIANE, LAOS

MIKA MARUMOTO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ASIAN FORUM OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1



What is the **AFPPD's Strategic Plan & Framework**, and how is it linked to the ICPD agenda and the SDGs?

➔ *Why mainstreaming the **ICPD agenda** in the **SDGs**?*

How can AFPPD and LAPPD identify common priority **advocacy issues**?

➔ *AFPPD **Legislation Analysis & Factsheet Project***

AFPPD - Empowering parliamentarians to advance ICPD PoA, MDGs and SDGs

AFPPD Established in 1981 - ICPD PoA 1994~ Human Rights & Individual Dignity

* Advancing the **International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA)**, Cairo.

* International Consensus on Family Planning and Reproductive Health and Rights

* Paradigm shift from the macro-demographic approach to **human rights** approach.

MDGs 2000 - 2015

* Developed a platform for advocacy among Asia-Pacific parliamentarians:

Goal 1: Eradicate poverty

Goal 2: Universal Primary Education

Goal 3: Gender equality and women's empowerment

Goal 4: Reduce IMR

Goal 5: Reduce MMR

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 8: Global partnership for development

SDGs 2016 - 2030

* Empowering MPs to achieve **SDGs**

* **SDGs** = born out of criticisms of MDGs

-Top-down => **Participatory**

-Inattention to HR => **HR oriented**

-Focus on national avgs => **disparities**

-Concentration on LDCs => **all countries**

-Lack of means of implementation =>

means and implementation stated in

17 Goals & 169 Indicators

AFPPD adopted the new Strategic Plan (2016-2019)

3

What is the AFPPD's Strategic Plan & Framework? AFPPD's Three Guiding Documents...

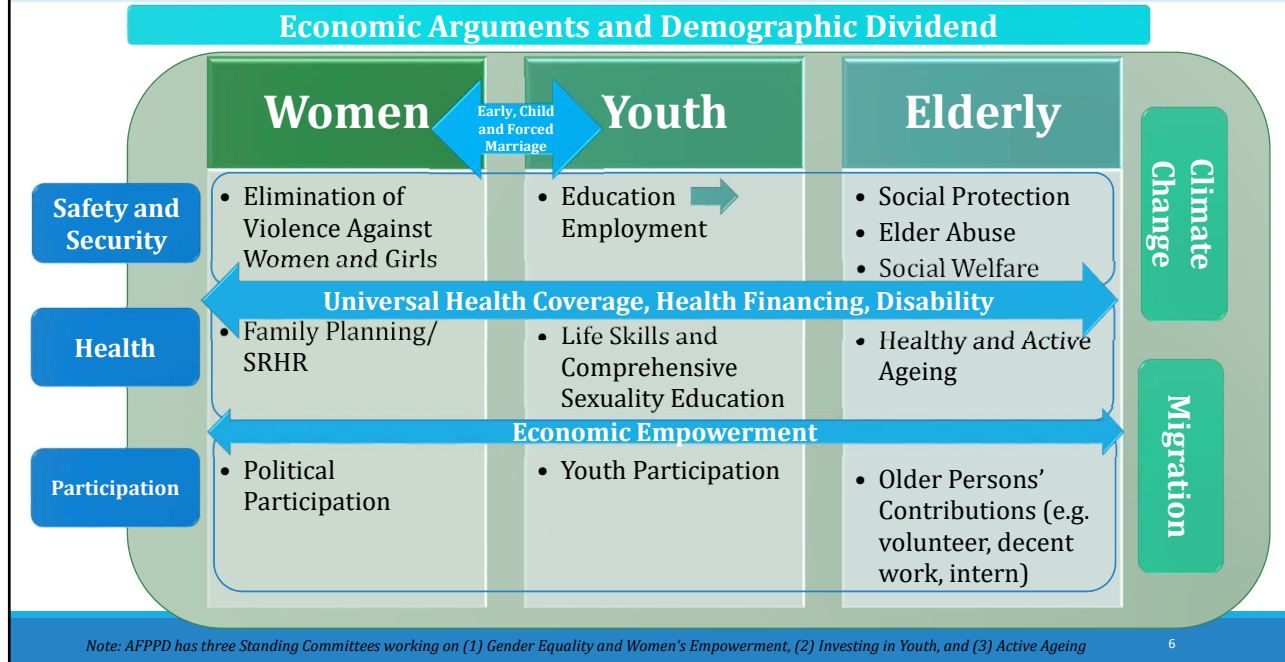
- ❑ *AFPPD Strategic Plan 2016-2019* (October 2015)
 - Results Chain and Accountability Framework
- ❑ AFPPD Standing Committees Strategic Priorities Framework (April 2016)
- ❑ AFPPD Constitution (2015)

4

1. AFPPD's Strategic Plan 2016-2019: Results Chain and Accountability Framework:



2. AFPPD Standing Committees and Strategic Priorities in 2016-2019



3. AFPPD Constitution (Article VI): Membership

6.4 Roles of members and associate members include:

- a) To act in accordance with the **AFPPD's mission** and **objective**;
- b) To demonstrate an ability to organize and maintain **basic activities to achieve the AFPPD's mission**;
- c) To facilitate the selection and nomination process for sending representatives to the **General Assembly** and other **AFPPD meetings**;
- d) To participate in and contribute to the **strategic planning and implementation** of AFPPD's sub-regional, regional and global activities; and
- e) To provide annually a **programme of activities** for the coming year and an annual report of activities undertaken in the previous year.
A two-year report will also be presented to the General Assembly

7

3



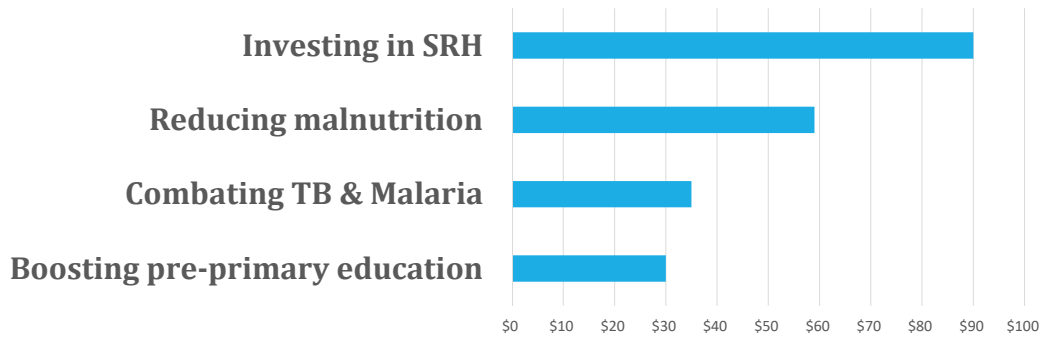
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (2030)

- 3.1 Reduce **maternal mortality**....
- 3.2 End **preventable under-5 mortality**...
- 3.3 End the **AIDS epidemic**.....
- 3.4 Reduce **NCDs mortality**.....
- 3.5 Strengthen prevention of **substance & alcohol abuse**....
- 3.6 Reduce deaths and injuries from **traffic and road accidents** (by 2020)
- 3.7 Universal access to SRH services including FP, information & education**....
- 3.8 Achieve **universal health coverage**....
- 3.9 End hazardous chemicals and pollution related illness/death

Investing in SRHR is a Phenomenal Investment

Analysis and Projections made by Copenhagen Consensus Group

Returns on Investments in \$ Per \$1 Spent



Assumptions: The projected benefits result from reduced IMR/MMR, longer survival and higher productivity, higher women's labor participation and greater investment in the human capital of children

Source: AFPPD Parliamentarian Resource Kit on SRHR and Population and Development Links

9

The Legislation Analysis Project (First Step)

Identification of 25 International Norms following AFPPD's Strategic Framework

14 Norms Relating to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

6 Norms Relating to Youth Empowerment

4 Norms Relating to Active Ageing

1 Norm Relating to Age of Marriage

Each norm is broken down in "elements of rights"

Example: The first norm on youth empowerment identified under "education and employment," relates to the right of everyone to education, primary education compulsory and free for all, encourage diverse forms of secondary education, as provided for in ICESCR, Article 13; CRC Article 28; and the GCPPD G7 Declaration and Recommendations para 2.1.

This norm has **four elements of rights**: the right to primary education; the right to compulsory primary education; the right to free primary education; and the availability of diverse forms of secondary education.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: 14 International Norms selected from Legal Sources

1. Prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, including physical, sexual, psychological and domestic violence and harmful practices

Legal sources

(1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (2) CEDAW Part I, Articles 5, 6; (3) Beijing PoA, Critical area of concern D, para 112; (4) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993); (5) The 1999 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW); (6) ICPD Principle 4 and Chapter "Gender Equality, equity and empowerment of women"; (7) GCPPD G7 Declaration and Recommendations; (8) The Global strategy for women's, children's and adolescents' health (2016-2030) (Targets Page 44); (9) Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (Para 18, Page 4); (10) Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; (11) International Covenant on civil and political rights; (12) Cairo Declaration; (13) Convention on the Rights of the Child; (14) UNSCR 1325

Major International Treaties and Instruments related to AFPPD Strategy & Lao PDR's Commitment Status

Legal challenges or achievements in regard to AFPPD's mandate and strategic framework

International treaties and instruments

International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action - ICPD PoA (1994)	Signed in 1994
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs (2015)	Adopted at the UN GA in 2015
Paris Agreement, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - COP21 (2015)	Ratified in 2016
International Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990)	Not signed
Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	Acceded in 2003
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)	Acceded in 2003
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW (1981)	Ratified in 1991
Optional Protocol to the CEDAW (1999)	Not signed
Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)	Signed in 1995
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (1964)	Not signed
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	Ratified in 1991

The Legislation Analysis Project (Second Step)

Compilation of Domestic Laws and Extraction of Relevant Provisions (including the Constitution), and Policies/Strategies & First Accuracy Check through Secondary Sources

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1990 Family Law 2. 1990 Property Law 3. 1990 Inheritance Law 4. 1991 Constitution of the Lao PDR (Rev. 2003; 2015) 5. 2003 Land Law 6. 2004 Law on the Development and Protection of Women 7. 2004 National Policy towards the Elderly 8. 2005 Penal Law 9. 2005 Health Care Law 10. 2006 Decree on the Implementation of the Law on the Development and Protection of Women 11. 2007 Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Child 12. 2008 Family Code – Revision (Lower the marriage age to 15 from 18 in special and necessary cases) 13. 2009 Presidential Ordinance on the Conclusion, Accession and Implementation of International Treaties 14. 2009: Educational Sector Development Framework 2009-2015 15. 2010 Law on HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention 16. 2012 Environmental Protection Law 17. National Environmental Strategy 2020 18. 2013 Labor Law 19. 2013 Law on Social Security 20. 2013 Law on Technical and Vocational Education and Training 	<p style="text-align: center;">(TVET)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. 2014 National Family Planning Action Plan (2014-2015) 22. 2014 Law on Preventing Violence against Women and Children 23. 2014 National Plan of Action against Violence against Women and Children 2014-2020 24. 2006 National Population and Development Policy 25. 2015 Law on Health Care 26. 2015 Policy Document "Unsafe abortion: prevention and care, a practical guideline for health workers" 27. 2015 Education Law 28. 2016 Law on Trafficking in Persons 29. 2016: 8th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2016-2020) 30. 2016 Ten Year National Strategy for Gender Equality (2016-2025) and the Vision 2030 31. 2016: National Strategy and Action Plan for Integrated Services on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (2016 - 2025) 32. National Migration Strategy
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The Legislation Analysis Project (Third Step)

Assessment of Compliance of National Provisions to International Norms

Example: Age of Marriage in Lao PDR

International norm: Free from early, child and forced marriages, as guaranteed by (1) CRC; (2) CEDAW, Article 16; (3) CESC, Article 10; (4) AFPPD 2016 Kathmandu Declaration; (5) GCPPD G7 Declaration and Recommendations para 2.3; (6) ICCPR, Article 23; (7) Covenant of Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (Articles 1 and 2).

Elements of the right: a) Right to avoid child marriage; b) Right to avoid forced marriage.

Relevant national laws or policies:

- Lao PDR's **Family Law (1990)** guarantees to men and women reaching the age of marriage an equal right to marry. (Legal age set at 18);
- **Family Code (rev 2008)** excludes the possibility of lowering the marriage age to 15 in special and necessary cases;
- **National Strategy for Gender Equality 2016-2025**, put child marriage as a harmful practice against women and girls (Strategy 2, 6.3)
- **Preventing Violence against Women and Children**, forced marriage qualifies as an act of VAW, punished in accordance with the **Penal Law**.

The Legislation Analysis Project (Third Step w/ LAPPD on Day 2)

Assessment of Compliance of National Provisions to International Norms

Example: Age of Marriage in Lao PDR

Elements of the right:

a) Right to avoid child marriage; b) Right to avoid forced marriage.

How does the law, policy, regulation reflect the international norm?

- a) **Explicit/Indirect:** although child marriage is forbidden, a recent amendment (the Family Code 2008) allows special cases to lower the age of marriage from 18 to 15 (to be verified by LAPPD);
- b) **Reflected/Protection:** Lao PDR's current legislative framework goes far in preventing child marriage, in line with its obligations under the CRC, CEDAW, and the GCPPD G7 Declaration and Recommendations, and the ICCPR.

Assessment of compliance:

a) Partially/Does not comply; b) Comply (but Implementation problematic = to be verified by LAPPD).

Despite this framework, the implementation seems to be problematic; recent statistics have shown that in Lao PDR, 34% of women aged between 20 and 24 years old who were married or in union before they were 18 years old.

(Source: UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2016)

Recommendations:

- a) Amend the Family Law to remove the special cases (To be verified by LAPPD on the most recent revision);
- b) Accession to the **Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages**

The Legislation Analysis Project (Fourth Step)

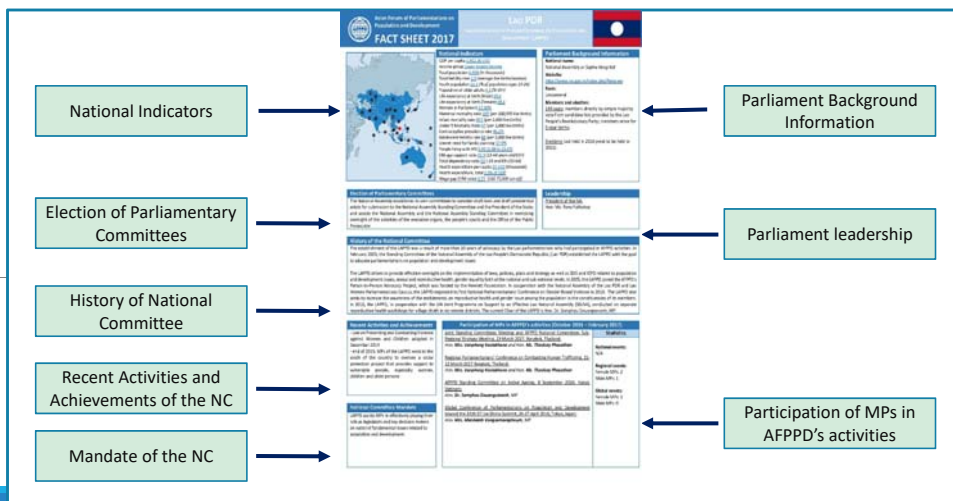
Summarizing Findings in a Narrative Regional Report

LAPPD Members' Verification and Inputs to be shared at this Workshop – Day 2

- The three first steps are compiled in a convenient but complex tool, an excel table that is completed for each country (*EXAMPLE*).
- The findings are then summarized in country reports.
- 5 reports: Central Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia, East Asia and the Pacific.
- Reports include an analysis of the regional instruments in place and a methodology section.
- The reports for the 29 AFPPD Member States have now been drafted, awaiting for complementary sources from National Committees and AFPPD partners.
- By the end of May, the legislation analysis project will cover 7 prospective members in South-East Asia and the Pacific: Fiji, Kiribati, Myanmar, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

The Legislation Analysis Project (Fifth Step)

Creating National Committees Fact Sheets



The Legislation Analysis Project (Fifth Step)

Creating National Committees Fact Sheets

The screenshot shows a detailed fact sheet for Lao PDR. It includes sections for National Legislation (covering areas like National Commission for the Advancement of Law Women, Law on Gender Equality, and Law on Property), International Treaties and Instruments (such as CEDAW, Beijing Declaration, and UN Women), and Legislative Gaps (under Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls, and Women's Participation and Economic Empowerment). The document is presented in a structured, multi-column format with various colors highlighting different categories.

The table follows the structure of AFPPD's Strategic Framework.

It facilitates the review of key findings by the National Committees and AFPPD Partners.

The Legislation Analysis Project (Fifth Step)

Creating National Committees Fact Sheets

This screenshot highlights specific sections of the fact sheet. On the left, a box labeled 'AFPPD's Mission, Objectives and Activities' points to the introductory text. Another box labeled 'AFPPD's Strategic Framework' points to a diagram showing the relationship between AFPPD, National Committees, and Standing Committees. A third box labeled 'AFPPD's Governance Structure' points to a flowchart showing the hierarchy from the National Committee down to various Standing Committees (e.g., Women, Youth, Elderly, Disability, Labour, Environment, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Culture, Sports and Recreation).

AFPPD's Mission, Objectives and Activities

AFPPD's Governance Structure

AFPPD's Strategic Framework

NC Members in AFPPD's Standing Committees

The Legislation Analysis Project (**Next Steps**)

What's next?

- These fact sheets have been sent or will be sent to all the National Committees for accuracy-review. They will be reviewed annually and updated on a regular basis.
- Before publication on AFPPD's website, they will also be sent for review to:
 - ✓ UNFPA Country Offices
 - ✓ UNFPA APRO and EECARO
 - ✓ ARROW (SRHR section)
 - ✓ Help Age (Ageing section)
- The legislation analysis and the fact sheets create an avenue for adequate and specific legal and policy advocacy, based on the legislative gaps identified.
- The fact sheets can also be used as a monitoring and evaluation tool for AFPPD and National Committees, as evidence of successful advocacy efforts through legislative progress.
- Through the legislation analysis project, AFPPD will be equipped with a comprehensive library of laws and policies of 36 Asia-Pacific countries, which will be accessible to National Committees on request.
- **DAY 2: Group Work:**
LAPPD MPs' individual and collective advocacy issues to be identified

Thank you!



ການເຊື່ອມສານເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ເຂົ້າໃນນະໂຍບາຍການພັດທະນາ ຂອງ ສປປລາວ

ສະເໜີໂດຍ:

ທ່ານ ບອ. ກິແກ້ວ ຈັນທະບູລີ
ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ
ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ




ຫົວຂໍ້ນໍາສະເໜີ



- ❖ ການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ (SDGs)
- ❖ ການເຊື່ອມສານເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ເຂົ້າໃນນະໂຍບາຍການພັດທະນາຂອງ ສປປລາວ
- ❖ ການເຊື່ອມສານເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ເຂົ້າໃສ່ແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ 5ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII
- ❖ ງົບປະມານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ
- ❖ ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ການວິເຄາະ
- ❖ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ ແລະ ແຜນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຕໍ່ຫນ້າ


I. ເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາ ແບບຍືນຍົງ(SDGs)



- ແມ່ນເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ສືບຕໍ່ຈາກເປົ້າໝາຍສະຫັດສະຫວັດເພື່ອການພັດທະນາ“MDGs”(2000-2015)
- ວາລະການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງຮອດປີ 2030 “ບໍ່ປະຜູ້ໃດໄວ້ທາງຫລັງ” “to leave no one behind”
- SDGs ມີທັງໝົດ 17 ເປົ້າໝາຍ 169 ຄາດໝາຍ ແລະ 230 ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ
- ສໍາລັບ ສປປລາວ ແມ່ນເພີ່ມອີກຫນຶ່ງເປົ້າໝາຍເປັນເປົ້າໝາຍທີ 18

3

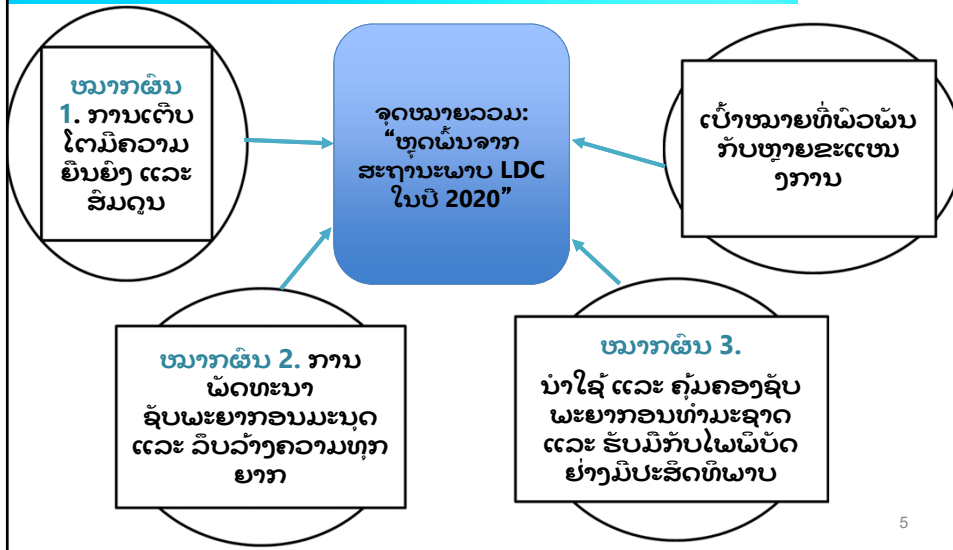
II. ການເຊື່ອມສານເປົ້າໝາຍSDGsເຂົ້າໃນ ນະໂຍບາຍການພັດທະນາຂອງ ສປປລາວ



- ໄດ້ເຊື່ອມສານເຂົ້າໃນ:
 - ວິໄສທັດ 2030
 - ຍຸດທະສາດການພັດທະນາໃນໄລຍະ10ປີ(2016-2025)
 - ແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມແຫ່ງຊາດ 5ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII (2016-2020)
 - ແລະ ຍັງສືບຕໍ່ເຊື່ອມເຂົ້າໃນແຜນ 5ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ IX ແລະ X

4

ເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງແຜນພັດທະນາ ເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ 5 ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII

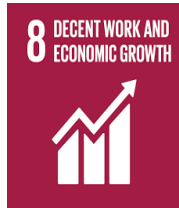


ເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ (SDGs) (2016-2030)



1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	18 LIVESAFER FROMDISASTERS

ການເຊື່ອມສານເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ເຂົ້າໃນແຜນການ 5 ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII



7

ການເຊື່ອມສານເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ເຂົ້າໃນແຜນການ 5 ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII



<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>
<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>				<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>18 LIVES SAFE FROM UXO</p> <p>ຊີວິດທີ່ປອດໄພຈາກລະເບີດບໍ່ທັນແຕກ</p>
<p>1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER</p>					

8

ການເລື່ອມສານເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ເຂົ້າໃນແຜນການ 5 ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII



ຂັ້ນຕອນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ສໍາລັບ ສປປ ລາວ



ຂັ້ນຕອນໃນໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ:

- ເດືອນພຶດສະພາ 2016, ອົງການ ສປຊ ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງຕົວຊີ້ວັດ SDGs ໃນ ລະດັບສາກົນເຊິ່ງປະກອບມີ 230 ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ, 169 ອາດໝາຍ ແລະ 17 ເປົ້າໝາຍ.
- ຮອດເດືອນກຸມພາ 2017, ໂດຍໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອທາງວິຊາການຈາກ ອົງການ ສປຊ ໄດ້ກໍານົດເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ລະດັບສາກົນ, ສໍາລັບ ສປປລາວ, ທັງ ໝົດມີ 217 ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ, 169 ອາດໝາຍ ແລະ 18 ເປົ້າໝາຍ
- ເດືອນພຶດສະພາ 2017 ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມກັບຂະແໜງການ, ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ສ່ວນພັດທະນາໃນການກໍານົດຕົວຊີ້ວັດ ແລະ ຮ່າງບົດລາຍງານຄວາມຄືບໜ້າການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ SDGs ສະບັບທໍາອິດຂອງ ສປປລາວ ໃນປີ 2018 ທີ່ຈະມາເຖິງ

ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ SDGs ທີ່ນຳສະເໜີສຳລັບ ສປປລາວ



	ສາກົນ	ລາວ
ເປົ້າໝາຍ	17	17+1 ເປົ້າໝາຍ 18: ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຜົນ ກະທົບຈາກລູກລະເບີດບໍ່ທັນແຕກ
ຄາດໝາຍ	169	169
ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ	230	217*

*ຈຳນວນຕົວຊີ້ວັດ ອາດຈະມີການປ່ຽນແປງ

11

ການເຊື່ອມສານຕົວຊີ້ວັດການຕິດຕາມ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ເຂົ້າໃນ ຂອບຕິດຕາມ-ປະເມີນຜົນສຳລັບແຜນ 5 ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII



ໝາກຜົນ	ຕົວຊີ້ວັດທັງໝົດໃນ ຂອບການຕິດຕາມແຜນ 5 ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII	ຕົວຊີ້ວັດກ່ຽວກັບ SDGs
ໝາກຜົນ 1	54	22
ໝາກຜົນ 2	90	58
ໝາກຜົນ 3	6	4
ວຽກທີ່ເຝິກຝົນກັບຫຼາຍຂະ ແໜງການ	10	8
ລວມທັງໝົດ	160	92
ອັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຕົວຊີ້ວັດກ່ຽວກັບ SDGs ໃນຂອບຕິດຕາມ-ປະເມີນຜົນສຳລັບແຜນ 5 ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII		57,5%

12

ການແບ່ງຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ



1. ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳລະດັບຊາດເພື່ອຕິດຕາມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ປະກອບດ້ວຍ:

- ທ່ານນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີເປັນປະທານ
- ທ່ານລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງການຕ່າງປະເທດເປັນຮອງທີ 1 ແລະ ເປັນຜູ້ປະຈຳການ
- ທ່ານລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ ເປັນຮອງທີ 2
- ຜູ້ປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງແມ່ນກະຊວງຂະແໜງການ

2. ກອງເລຂາຊີ້ນຳລະດັບຊາດກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ປະກອບດ້ວຍ:

- ກົມຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ, ກະຊວງການຕ່າງປະເທດເປັນຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ,
- ກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ ເປັນຄະນະ

3. ບັນດາຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ທ້ອງຖິ່ນຈັດຕັ້ງຜັນຂະຫຍາຍເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ຢ່າງຕັ້ງໜ້າ ແລະ ຖືເປັນບຸລິມາສິດສຳຄັນ

13

ງົບປະມານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຕິບັດ ເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs



❖ ການນຳໃຊ້ງົບປະມານ

- ງົບປະມານແຫ່ງລັດ
- ການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອທາງການເພື່ອການພັດທະນາ(ODA)
- ການລົງທຶນພາກເອກະຊົນ(ພາຍໃນ ແລະຕ່າງປະເທດ)
- ການປ່ອຍສິນເຊື້ອຂອງພາກສະຖາບັນການເງິນ

14

ງົບປະມານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຕິບັດ ເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs



❖ ບູລິມາສິດໃນການຈັດສັນທຶນ

- ເປົ້າໝາຍເພື່ອລຸດອອກຈາກສະຖານະພາບຄວາມດ້ອຍພັດທະນາ (GNI, HAI, ແລະ EVI)
- ການແກ້ໄຂຄວາມທຸກຍາກ
- ການລົງທຶນໃສ່ຊັບພະຍາກອນມະນຸດ
 - + ຂະແໜງສຶກສາປະມານ 16,6% ປີ 2017 (ຕໍ່ລາຍຈ່າຍທັງໝົດຂອງລັດຖະບານ)
 - + ຂະແໜງສາທາປະມານ 6,8% ປີ 2017 (ຕໍ່ລາຍຈ່າຍທັງໝົດຂອງລັດຖະບານ)

15

ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ການ ວິເຄາະ



- ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນເປັນໃຈກາງໃນການສ້າງຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ລົງເກັບກຳ
- ບັນດາຂະແໜງການຫຼັກ (ສຶກສາ, ສາທາ, ແຮງງານ, ກະສິກຳ, ຍທຂ ...)
- ບັນດາຄູ່ຮ່ວມພັດທະນາຮ່ວມກັບລັດຖະບານ
- ການວິເຄາະວິໃຈຂໍ້ມູນ
 - ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ
 - ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າເສດຖະກິດແຫ່ງຊາດ
- ການກຳນົດນະໂຍບາຍແມ່ນລັດຖະບານປຶກສາຫາລືກັບພາກສ່ວນປະຊາຊົນ, ເອກະຊົນ, ຄູ່ຮ່ວມພັດທະນາ ແລ້ວນຳສະເໜີຕໍ່ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດຮັບຮອງ.

16

ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ



- ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ຄຸນນະພາບຂອງຂໍ້ມູນ
- ຂໍ້ຈຳກັດດ້ານບຸກຄະລາກອນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs
- ຂໍ້ຈຳກັດທາງດ້ານທຶນສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ແກ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs
- ຄວາມກົມກຽວ ລະຫວ່າງແຜນວຽກ ແລະ ແຜນງົບປະມານ
- ຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈເປົ້າ ແລະ ການຜັນຂະຫຍາຍເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ຢູ່ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ

17

ແຜນຕໍາໜ້າ



- ການປະເມີນກາງສະໄໝຂອງແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ 5 ປີຄັ້ງທີ VIII
- ການສ້າງບົດລາຍງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ SDGs ສະບັບທຳອິດຂອງສປປລາວ ຕໍ່ສາກົນໃນປີ 2018
- ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍ SDGs ສຳລັບ ສປປລາວ
- ການສະໜອງຕົວເລກ ແລະ ຂໍ້ມູນຂອງສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ
- ການປະເມີນຄວາມຕ້ອງການທາງດ້ານງົບປະມານສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ແກ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ (SDG costing) ຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິຜົນ
- ກຳນົດທີ່ຄາດໝາຍ SDGs ທີ່ເປັນບູລິມະສິດສະເພາະ ສປປລາວໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ
- ການລະດົມແຫວ່ງທຶນເຂົ້າໃສ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ SDGs

18



ຂໍຂອບໃຈ

ບົດສະເໜີ

ກ່ຽວກັບພາລະບົດບາດຂອງກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ
ໃນການຊຸກຍູ້ສິ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ

- ຮຽນ:**
- ທ່ານ ປອ. ສິມພູ ດວງສະຫວັນ, ກຳມະການຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ປະທານກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ປະທານ ສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ທີ່ເຄົາລົບ ແລະ ນັບຖື !
 - ທ່ານ ນາງ ປອ. ມິກາ ມາຣ໌ໂມໂຕະ ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ອົງການລັດຖະສະພາອາຊີ ເພື່ອສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ;
 - ທ່ານ ນາງ ເຟຣດຣິກາ ແມດເຈີ ຕາງໜ້າ ອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ກອງທຶນປະຊາກອນ ປະຈຳ ສປປ ລາວ;
 - ທ່ານ ຮອງປະທານກຳມາທິການ, ຮອງເລຂາທິການສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວານິຕິກຳ ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຮອງປະທານຄະນະ ສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດເພດຍິງ, ບັນດາທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ ທີ່ນັບຖື;
 - ບັນດາທ່ານ ສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ຈາກເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ ທີ່ຮັກແພງ;
 - ບັນດາທ່ານຍິງ ທ່ານຊາຍ ທີ່ນັບຖື ແລະ ຮັກແພງ.

ໂດຍໄດ້ຮັບການມອບໝາຍຈາກທ່ານປະທານກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າຮູ້ສຶກເປັນກຽດ ແລະ ມີຄວາມພາກພູມໃຈເປັນຢ່າງຍິ່ງ ທີ່ໄດ້ຕາງໜ້າໃຫ້ກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ ກໍຄື ຄະນະສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດລາວເພື່ອສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ (ສສປພ) ຂຶ້ນສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ “ພາລະບົດບາດ ຂອງກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ໃນການຊຸກຍູ້ສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ. ສະນັ້ນ, ບົດຂອງຂ້າພະເຈົ້າປະກອບມີເນື້ອໃນ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຄວາມສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ
2. ຜົນສຳເລັດໃນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານ ຂອງ ສສປພ
3. ທິດທາງ ແລະ ແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ ຂອງ ສສປພ

I. ຄວາມສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ

ຄືດັ່ງພວກເຮົາຮູ້ແລ້ວວ່າ ປະຊາກອນແມ່ນຈຳນວນຄົນທັງໝົດ ທີ່ອາໄສດຳລົງຊີວິດຢູ່ໃນປະເທດໃດໜຶ່ງ, ໃນເມືອງ, ໃນບ້ານໃດໜຶ່ງ; ປະຊາກອນເປັນທັງເປົ້າໝາຍ, ທັງຈຸດປະສົງຂອງການພັດທະນາບໍ່ວ່າປະເທດໃດ, ປະຊາກອນ ຫລື ຄົນເປັນປັດໃຈຕັດສິນການຄົງຕົວ ແລະ ການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຂອງປະເທດນັ້ນໆ, ຄວາມດຸນດ່ຽງລະຫວ່າງ ປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ເປັນບັນຫາທີ່ຕັດແຍກອອກຈາກກັນບໍ່ໄດ້ ມີຄວາມໝາຍສຳຄັນຕໍ່ການຕັດສິນຄວາມ ຢູ່ດີກິນດີ ແລະ ອະນາຄົດຂອງມວນມະນຸດ. ການພັດທະນາຮັບບັນຫາປະຊາກອນ ເປັນບັນຫາພື້ນເດັ່ນທີ່ພົວພັນຫຼາຍຊຶ່ງ

ເຂດວຽກງານ ຕ້ອງເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ວາງແຜນນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳດ້ານຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອແນ່ໃສ່ປັບປຸງຄຸນນະພາບຊີວິດ ຂອງປະຊາກອນທັງໝົດທົ່ວໂລກໃຫ້ຫຼຸດພື້ນອອກຈາກຄວາມທຸກຍາກ, ສະພາບດ້ອຍພັດທະນາ ແລະ ແກ້ໄຂຄວາມແຕກໂຕນກັນ ລະຫວ່າງບັນດາປະເທດທຸກຍາກກັບປະເທດທີ່ຮຸ່ງມີ. ຄຽງຄູ່ກັນນັ້ນ ການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຂອງປະຊາກອນໄດ້ມີສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຫຼາຍຢ່າງ ເປັນຕົ້ນ: ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ອາກາດປ່ຽນແປງ, ພາວະໂລກຮ້ອນ ແລະ ການຂາດແຄນແຫຼ່ງນໍ້າຈືດ, ໄປພ້ອມກັນນັ້ນ, ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງປະຊາກອນກໍມີການປ່ຽນແປງ, ອັດຕາການຈະເລີນພັນ ຢູ່ຫຼາຍປະເທດແມ່ນເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ ແຕ່ບາງປະເທດພັດທູດລົງ ຈຳນວນຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸໄດ້ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນຢ່າງໄວວາ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ປະຊາກອນຈຶ່ງກາຍເປັນໂອກາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຂອງການພັດທະນາ ຢູ່ຫຼາຍປະເທດ ແລະ ເປັນບັນຫາສຳຄັນຂອງໂລກ.

ສຳລັບ ສປປ ລາວ ຜ່ານຜົນການສຳຫຼວດພົນລະເມືອງ ແລະ ທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ ທົ່ວປະເທດ ຄັ້ງທີ IV ປີ 2015 ມີປະຊາກອນທັງໝົດ 6,492,228 ຄົນ, ຍິງ 3,237,458 ຄົນ. ມີປະຊາກອນໜຸ່ມກວມປະມານ 50% ຂອງປະຊາກອນທັງໝົດ, ອັດຕາການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຂອງພົນລະເມືອງມີທ່າອ່ຽງຫຼຸດລົງ ຢູ່ໃນລະດັບ 1,45%/ປີ, ເວົ້າລວມແລ້ວ ສປປ ລາວ ຍັງຈະສືບຕໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດຈາກປະຊາກອນໜຸ່ມ ຊຶ່ງເປັນກຳລັງແຮງຂອງການພັດທະນາ.

ຍ້ອນເຫັນວ່າປະຊາກອນແມ່ນຊັບພະຍາກອນທີ່ສຳຄັນທີ່ສຸດຂອງຊາດ ແລະ ເປັນສິ່ງຕັດສິນໃນພລະກິດປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ສ້າງສາປະເທດຊາດ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ພັກ-ລັດຖະບານ ກໍໃຫ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນຕໍ່ວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ວາງຈຸດໝາຍລວມຂອງແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ 5 ປີ ຄັ້ງທີ VIII ໂດຍແນໃສ່ສ້າງຄວາມກົມກຽວ, ສົມສ່ວນ ລະຫວ່າງການພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສະພາບແວດລ້ອມທຳມະຊາດໃຫ້ຍືນຍົງ; ຕັ້ງໜ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດມະຕິຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ທີ່ນະຄອນຫຼວງໄຄໂຮ, ປະເທດ ອີຍັບ (ICPD) ປີ 1994, ແຜນດຳເນີນງານລວມຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ (AFPPD, LAPPD, ICAAP), ສືບຕໍ່ສຸ່ມຊື່ນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍສະຫັດສະຫວັດດ້ານການພັດທະນາ ທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ບັນລຸ ເພື່ອເຊື່ອມສານເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ, ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນລາວບັນດາເຜົ່າ ມີສຸຂະພາບແຂງແຮງ, ຮ່າງກາຍສົມບູນ, ມີສະຕິປັນຍາ, ມີຄວາມຮູ້, ຄວາມສາມາດ, ມີວິຊາຊີບ ແລະ ມີຄຸນສົມບັດສິນທຳປະຕິວັດ, ປັບປຸງຄຸນນະພາບຊີວິດຂອງປະຊາຊົນລາວບັນດາເຜົ່າໃຫ້ດີຂຶ້ນເປັນກ້າວໆ, ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມຍຸດຕິທຳທາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ຫຼຸດພື້ນອອກຈາກສະຖານະພາບດ້ອຍພັດທະນາ ໃນປີ 2020.

ບັນດາທ່ານຜູ້ແທນກອງປະຊຸມ ທີ່ຮັກແພງ!

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ແມ່ນອົງການຕົວແທນແຫ່ງສິດ ແລະ ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນລາວບັນດາເຜົ່າ, ເປັນອົງການສູງສຸດແຫ່ງອຳນາດລັດ, ເປັນອົງການນິຕິບັນຍັດ ປະຕິບັດພາລະບົດບາດ ຮັບຮອງເອົາ ລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍ, ຕົກລົງບັນຫາສຳຄັນພື້ນຖານຂອງປະເທດຊາດ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາການເຄົາລົບ, ການປະຕິບັດ ລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ, ກົດໝາຍ ຂອງ ບັນດາອົງການບໍລິຫານລັດ.

ກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ ແມ່ນກົງຈັກການຈັດຕັ້ງຂອງສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ມີພາລະບົດບາດເປັນເສນາທິການໃຫ້ແກ່ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ 3 ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ໃນຂົງເຂດສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ, ຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ-ວັດທະນະທຳ

ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ, ກາແດງລາວ, ສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ (ສສປພ), ການຈັດຕັ້ງສັງຄົມທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ໄດ້ຖືສໍາຄັນຕໍ່ວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ໄດ້ສ້າງຕັ້ງສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ເພື່ອການພັດທະນາ (ສສປພ) ນັບແຕ່ປີ 2003 ເປັນຕົ້ນມາ ແລະ ຕົກລົງມອບໃຫ້ກໍາມາທິການວັດທະນະທໍາ-ສັງຄົມ ເປັນໃຈກາງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວ. ສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ (ສສປພ), ມີບົດບາດໜ້າທີ່ເປັນເສນາທິການຊ່ວຍສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຄະນະປະຈໍາສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ກໍາມາທິການວັດທະນະທໍາ-ສັງຄົມໃນການຊຸກຍູ້, ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລັດຖະທໍາມະນູນ, ກົດໝາຍ, ບັນດານິຕິກໍາ, ນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່, ສຶກສາອົບຮົມ, ປຸກລະດົມທົ່ວສັງຄົມ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຍຸດທະສາດແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອການເຕີບໂຕ ແລະ ລຶບລ້າງຄວາມທຸກຍາກ.

ສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ (ສສປພ) ເປັນສະມາຊິກລັດຖະສະພາອາຊີ ດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ (AFPPD), ເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງຕົນ ໃນເວທີການເມືອງ ຢູ່ ພາຍໃນ, ອະນຸພາກພື້ນ, ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ຕາມການຕົກລົງຂອງຄະນະປະຈໍາສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ.

II. ຜົນສໍາເລັດໃນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານ ຂອງ ສສປພ

ຜ່ານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບົດບາດ, ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງກໍາມາທິການວັດທະນະທໍາ-ສັງຄົມ ກໍຄື ສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ (ສສປພ) ໃນຊຸມປີທີ່ຜ່ານມານັ້ນ, ໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນ ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພັກ, ລັດຖະທໍາມະນູນ, ກົດໝາຍຂອງລັດ, ແຜນດໍາເນີນງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ; ຈັດພິມ ແລະ ແຈກຢາຍປຶ້ມຄູ່ມືກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ໃຫ້ສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ ກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມຮູ້ພື້ນຖານ ດ້ານສຸຂະພາບຈະເລີນພັນ, ໂລກເອດສ໌, ພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່ທາງເພດສໍາພັນ, ການວາງແຜນຄອບຄົວ, ການເກີດ ແລະ ການລ້ຽງດູທີ່ປອດໄພ ແລະ ມີຄຸນະພາບ, ບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ, ບັນຫາຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸ ແລະ ດ້ານໂພຊະນາການ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສຶກສາ, ສາທາລະນະສຸກ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາສີມືແຮງງານ; ຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຄາດໝາຍສະຫັດສະຫວັດດ້ານການພັດທະນາ (MDGs); ລົງພົບປະກັບປະຊາຊົນບັນດາເຜົ່າຢູ່ເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງຕ່າງໆ ແລະ ເກັບກໍາເອົາຄໍາຄິດຄໍາເຫັນຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ລາຍງານຄະນະປະຈໍາສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອເປັນຂໍ້ມູນໃນການພິຈາລະນາຕົກລົງບັນຫາທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດ້ານວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ພ້ອມທັງປະສານສົມທົບກັບຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງແກ້ໄຂຢ່າງເໝາະສົມ; ໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃຫ້ແກ່ ສະມາຊິກ ສສປພ ແລະ ພັກນັກງານທີ່ເປັນເສນາທິການຂອງຕົນ ດ້ວຍຫຼາຍຮູບການ ເປັນຕົ້ນ: ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສໍາມະນາໃນຫົວຂໍ້ຕ່າງໆ, ໄປແລກປ່ຽນ ແລະ ຖອດຖອນບົດຮຽນກັບ ບັນດາປະເທດລັດຖະສະພາໃນຂົງເຂດ, ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ, ຈັດຝຶກອົບຮົມສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ແກ່ພະນັກງານທີ່ເປັນເສນາທິການໃນວຽກງານຂອງ ສສປພ ຢູ່ສູນກາງ, ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ, ປັບປຸງກົນໄກການປະສານງານຂອງ ສສປພ; ກະກຽມເນື້ອໃນໃຫ້ແກ່ສະມາຊິກ ສສປພ ທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນລະດັບຕ່າງໆ; ປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນການສ້າງ-ປັບປຸງກົດໝາຍ, ປະກອບຄໍາຄິດຄໍາເຫັນຕໍ່ມະຕິກອງປະຊຸມສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ມະຕິກອງປະຊຸມ (AIFOCOM) ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມ (AIPA).

ຜ່ານການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງ ກຳມາທິການ ກໍຄື ສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມວຽກ ງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ໄດ້ເປັນການປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນຜົນສຳເລັດລວມ ໃນການພັດທະນາເສດຖະ ກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ, ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ເປັນຕົ້ນ: ປະຊາຊົນ ບັນດາເຜົ່າໄດ້ເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການດ້ານສາທາລະນະສຸກ ແລະ ການສຶກສາຫຼາຍກວ່າເກົ່າ, ອັດຕາການຕາຍຂອງເດັກ ອາຍຸຕໍ່າກວ່າ 1 ປີ ຫຼຸດລົງ ຈາກ 68/1000 ຕໍ່ເດັກ ເກີດມີຊີວິດ ໃນປີ 2005 ມາເປັນ 32/1000 ຂອງເດັກເກີດມີຊີວິດ ໃນປີ 2015, ອັດຕາການຕາຍ ຂອງເດັກອາຍຸລຸ່ມ 5 ປີ ຫຼຸດລົງຈາກ 79 ຕໍ່ການເກີດມີຊີວິດ 1000 ໃນປີ 2005 ມາ ເປັນ 72 ຕໍ່ການເກີດມີຊີວິດ 1000 (ຄາດໝາຍ ປີ 2015 ແມ່ນ 70 ຕໍ່ການເກີດມີຊີວິດ 1000), ອັດຕາການຕາຍຂອງ ແມ່ຫຼຸດລົງຍັງເຫຼືອ 220 ຄົນ ຕໍ່ການເກີດມີຊີວິດ 100.000 ຄົນ (ຄາດໝາຍ 2015 ແມ່ນ 260 ຄົນ ຕໍ່ການເດີກມີຊີ ວິດ), ອັດຕາຊົມໃຊ້ນໍ້າສະອາດບັນລຸໄດ້ 84,71 % ລິ້ນຄາດໝາຍ (ຄາດໝາຍ: 80%), ອັດຕາຊົມໃຊ້ວິດຖ່າຍຄອບ ຄົວ ບັນລຸໄດ້ 67,92 % (ຄາດໝາຍ: 60%), ອັດຕາເຂົ້າຮຽນຊັ້ນປະຖົມສຸດທິ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 98,6% (ຄາດໝາຍ: 98%), ເຫັນວ່າອັດຕາສ່ວນຄວາມທຸກຍາກ ໄດ້ຫຼຸດລົງຈາກ 27,06 % ໃນປີ 2008 ຍັງເຫຼືອ 20 % ໃນປີ 2015.

ຄຽງຄູ່ກັບດ້ານຕັ້ງໜ້າ ແລະ ຜົນສຳເລັດ ທີ່ກ່າວມາຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ເຫັນວ່າພວກເຮົາຍັງມີສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ ໃນຫຼາຍ ດ້ານ ເປັນຕົ້ນ: ການພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນສົມຄູ່ກັບການພັດທະນາວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ; ລະດັບການພັດທະນາຍັງມີຄວາມແຕກໂຕນກັນລະຫວ່າງຊຸມນະບົດ ແລະ ຕົວເມືອງ, ສະພາບເສດຖະກິດມະຫາພາກ ຍັງມີລັກສະນະບອບບາງ, ການສະສົມຈາກພາຍໃນຍັງຈຳກັດ, ຫຼາຍຄາດໝາຍ ໃນແຜນ 5 ປີ ກໍຄືເປົ້າໝາຍສະຫັດສະ ຫວັດດ້ານການພັດທະນາ ຍັງບໍ່ບັນລຸໄດ້ບາງຄາດໝາຍ ເຊັ່ນ: ການຂາດສານອາຫານ, ອັດຕາການຫຼອດເຫຼືອຂອງນັກ ຮຽນຊັ້ນປະຖົມ, ອັດຕາການເຂົ້າຮຽນຊັ້ນມັດທະຍົມຕົ້ນ, ສັດສ່ວນນັກຮຽນຍິງຕໍ່ນັກຮຽນຊາຍໃນການສຶກສາທຸກລະ ດັບ, ອັດຕາການຕາຍຂອງເດັກນ້ອຍ ອາຍຸລຸ່ມ 1 ປີ ແລະ 5 ປີ, ແລະ ການເກັບກູ້ລະເບີດບໍ່ທັນແຕກ, ແຮງງານຍັງຂາດ ຄວາມຊຳນານງານ, ຂາດວິໄນ ແລະ ຍັງບໍ່ສາມາດຕອບສະໜອງກັບຄວາມຮຽກຮ້ອງຕ້ອງການຂອງການພັດທະນາ, ການໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພັກ, ກົດໝາຍຂອງລັດ, ນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນກວ້າງຂວາງ ໂດຍສະເພາະເຂດຫ່າງໄກສອກຫຼີກ; ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ຂອງສະມາຊິກ ສສປພ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີຈຸດສຸມ ແລະ ເລິກເຊິ່ງ, ບໍ່ເນື່ອງນິດລຽນຕິດ; ງົບປະມານຮັບໃຊ້ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານ ສສປພ ຍັງຈຳກັດ;

III. ທິດທາງ ແລະ ແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ ຂອງ ສສປພ

ເພື່ອສືບຕໍ່ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ເປັນເສນາທິການໃຫ້ແກ່ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ກໍຄື ກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ ໃນ 4 ປີ ຕໍ່ໜ້າ (2017-2020), ຕາມພາລະບົດບາດ, ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງ ເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ (ສສປພ) ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ມະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານ ຂອງ ສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມວຽກງານ ປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ກຳນົດທິດທາງແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງຕົນ ໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຜັນຂະຫຍາຍມະຕິກອງປະຊຸມໃຫຍ່ຄັ້ງທີ X ຂອງພັກ, ບັນດາມະຕິກອງປະຊຸມສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ຊຸດທີ VIII, ແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມແຫ່ງຊາດ 5 ປີຄັ້ງທີ VIII, ວິໄສທັດ ຮອດປີ 2030, ຍຸດທະສາດ 2016-2025,

ແຜນ 5 ປີ ຂອງສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ຊຸດທີ VIII ແລະ ແຜນພັດທະນາ 5 ປີ ຂອງກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ ເປັນແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວລະອຽດໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ;

2. ຍົກສູງປະສິດທິພາບຂອງການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງ ສສປພ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນມະຕິກົດລະບຽບຂອງຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງ ສສປພ;

3. ເພີ່ມທະວີການລົງພົບປະກັບປະຊາຊົນ ໃນເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງຂອງຕົນ ເພື່ອເຜີຍແຜ່ແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພັກ, ລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ, ກົດໝາຍຂອງລັດ, ມະຕິຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ແຜນດຳເນີນງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ໃຫ້ກວ້າງຂວາງ;

4. ຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ບັນດາຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການສ້າງ-ປັບປຸງກົດໝາຍ, ຫັນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ-ບໍລິຫານ ວຽກງານຂອງຕົນດ້ວຍກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ສູ້ຊົນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາຄາດໝາຍທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ, ແຜນງົບປະມານແຫ່ງລັດ, ນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ເພື່ອບັນລຸຄາດໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ;

5. ຍົກສູງຄຸນນະພາບໃນການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ວິໃຈບັນຫາ ເພື່ອສະໜອງຂໍ້ມູນໃຫ້ແກ່ກອງປະຊຸມສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ພິຈະລະນາຕົກລົງບັນຫາຕ່າງໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງ;

6. ປັບປຸງລະບອບແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ, ກົນໄກປະສານງານຂອງ ສສປພ ແລະ ກອງເລຂາ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຄ່ອງຕົວ, ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ ແລະ ສົມຄຸນກັບໜ້າທີ່ການເມືອງຂອງຕົນ;

7. ສ້າງ-ພົມ ປຶ້ມຄູ່ມືກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ເພື່ອເປັນຄູ່ມື ແລະ ຂໍ້ມູນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ສະມາຊິກ ສສປພ ໃນດ້ານຕ່າງໆ;

8. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປະກອບຄຳເຫັນຕໍ່ໂຄງການລົງທຶນຂອງລັດ ລະດັບຊາດ, ລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສັງຄົມ ແລະ ປະຊາກອນ;

9. ເກັບກຳຄຳຄິດຄຳເຫັນ, ຄຳຮ້ອງຂໍຄວາມເປັນທຳ, ຄຳສະເໜີຂອງປະຊາຊົນກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ພ້ອມທັງປະສານສົມທົບກັບບັນດາຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງແກ້ໄຂຢ່າງເໝາະສົມ;

10. ເພີ່ມທະວີການຮ່ວມມືກັບກຳມາທິການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງລັດຖະສະພາປະເທດເພື່ອນມິດຍຸດທະສາດ, ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ເພື່ອຍາດແຍ່ງເອົາບົດຮຽນທີ່ດີ ແລະ ເອົາການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ;

11. ການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ຢູ່ ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ຕາມການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;

12. ສ້າງແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ຂອງ ສສປພ ໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງກຳມາທິການ ໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ.

ຜ່ານການສະເໜີ ມາຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ແມ່ນພາລະບົດບາດຂອງກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ໃນການຊຸກຍູ້ສິ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ, ສະນັ້ນ ມາຮອດນີ້ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ໄດ້ສິ້ນສຸດການສະເໜີພຽງເທົ່ານີ້

ທ້າຍນີ້ ຂໍອວຍພອນ ທ່ານປະທານ, ຄະນະປະທານ ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາ ຈຶ່ງມີສຸຂະພາບເຂັ້ມແຂງ, ມີພະລານາໄມສົມບູນ, ມີຄວາມຜາສຸກໃນຊີວິດສ່ວນຕົວ ແລະ ຄອບຄົວ.

(ຂໍຂອບໃຈ)



Budget Analysis and Advocacy

Theory and Good Practices in Achieving the SDG 3

Anderson Stanciole and HaLim Jun
UNFPA, Asia-Pacific Regional Office

Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR
May 30, 2017

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OUTLINE

- **Introduction to Budget Advocacy**
- **Examples of Budget Analysis and Advocacy**
- **How-to Guide and Key Questions**

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1. INTRODUCTION TO BUDGET ADVOCACY

Budget Analysis and Advocacy

“A strategic approach to influence governments’ budget choices, aimed at achieving clear and specific outcomes—e.g., healthier people, less poverty, or improved governance”

– International Budget Partnership



What can be achieved through budget advocacy?

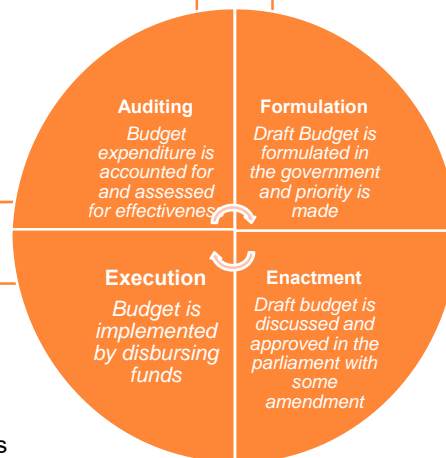
- **Efficient and equitable allocation and spending of national budget**
- With clear information on budget, **civil society is supported** in monitoring the government and empowered to participate actively in political decision making
- **Transparent budget** and increased public confidence in the government.

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1. INTRODUCTION TO BUDGET ADVOCACY

Budget Advocacy and the National Budget Cycle

- With the disclosure of budget execution data, go through another analysis
- Make recommendation on how the budget allocation has to change



- Disseminate the findings of analysis on previous year’s budget
- Make proposals for budget allocation in key areas based on value-for-money

- Monitor implementation of plan throughout the budget cycle through engagement with authorities and service providers

- Campaign for more open enactment process
- Work with parliament to influence reallocations or change in the budget proposal

Execution and monitoring
: Year round

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1. INTRODUCTION TO BUDGET ADVOCACY

Public Participation in Budgets

1. Participatory Budgeting (PB)

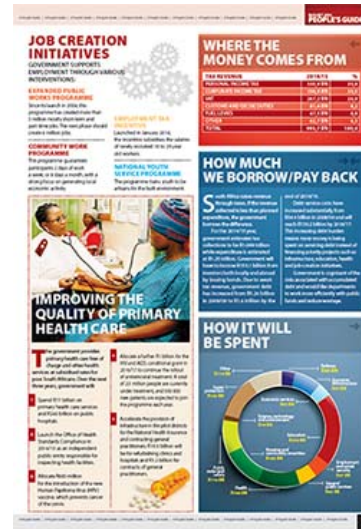
Process through which **citizens present their demands** and priorities for civic improvement to influence the budget allocations made by their municipalities. Dates back to 1989 reform in Porto Alegre, Brazil. *World Bank, Participatory Budgeting in Brazil*

2. Citizens' Budget

Easy-to-understand **summary of the main features of the annual budget** as presented to the legislature. Citizen's budget aims to **convey the budget information to general audience**. *OECD Journal on Budgeting (2010)*

3. IMF Code of Good Practice on Fiscal Transparency (Revised in 2007)

"Public finances and policies should be subject to scrutiny by a national audit body or an equivalent organization that is independent of the executive"



South Africa, Citizen's Budget, 2014

1. INTRODUCTION TO BUDGET ADVOCACY

Global efforts to promote budget transparency and accountability

Effort	Description	Objectives
Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA)	Methodology for assessing Public Finance Management (PFM) performance. Partnership program initiated by seven international development partners	Improving public finance management(PFM) assessment system in order to bring progress on current PFM system.
Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (2015)	A global network that facilitates dialogue between government and civil society to improve fiscal transparency and participation	Advancing global norms on fiscal transparency, knowledge and experience sharing, harnessing new technology and data to engage general public.
International Budget Partnership (IBP,1997)	An international partnership that aims to promote transparent and accountable public finance management system and support civil society participation in the budget process.	Researching, measuring, and monitoring budget transparency, participation, and accountability around the world. Establishing global norms, developing civil society and networks' skills to improve budget. *Launched Open Budget Survey in 2006 that evaluates public access to budget information.
Boost Initiative	World Bank effort to facilitate budget data access and analysis .	Assemble the data from member countries , process and present budgetary data in a user friendly way. The detailed data contained in BOOST datasets is taken directly from national systems that record public expenditures.



GIFT
GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR FISCAL TRANSPARENCY

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF BUDGET DOCUMENTS

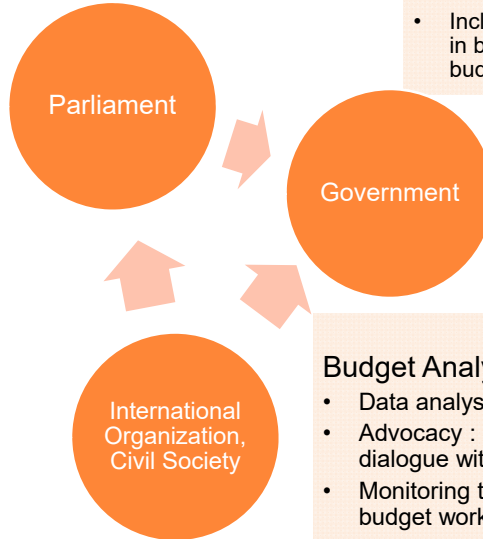
Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria									
Argentina									
Australia									
Bahrain									
Belgium									
Brazil									
Canada									
Chile									
China									
Colombia									
Costa Rica									
Czechia									
Denmark									
Egypt									
France									
Germany									
Ghana									
India									
Indonesia									
Italy									
Japan									
Kenya									
Latvia									
Lithuania									
Malaysia									
Mexico									
Netherlands									
Norway									
Poland									
Portugal									
Romania									
Saudi Arabia									
Spain									
Sweden									
Switzerland									
Taiwan									
Tanzania									
Turkey									
USA									
Venezuela									



1. INTRODUCTION TO BUDGET ADVOCACY

Main Actors/Activities in Budget Work

- Monitoring government commitment on SDG 3 target and expenditure
- Advocacy activity for SDG3 budget
- Proposal of bills that aims to improve governmental spending on SDG3
- Partake in budget advocacy events



Gender-Responsive Budgeting

- Internal budget analysis
- Include gender and SDG3 issues in budget statement and other budget process

Budget Analysis and Advocacy

- Data analysis
- Advocacy : Public campaign, direct dialogue with the policy makers
- Monitoring the commitment and budget work of government

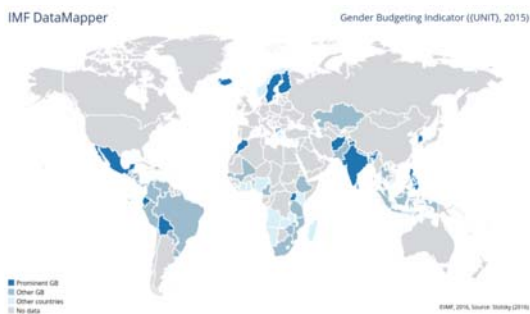
7

2. EXAMPLES OF BUDGET ANALYSIS AND ADVOCACY

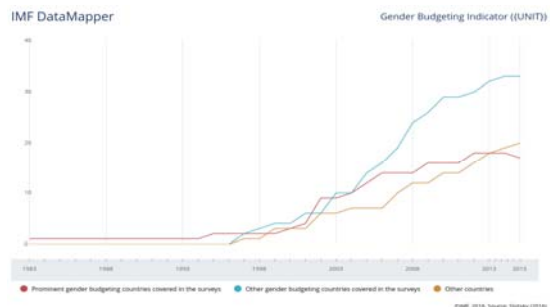
GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

Ensuring that government budget and the policies and programs address the needs and interests of different social groups, especially *gender*

(Gender Responsive Budgeting and Women's Reproductive Rights, UNFPA)



Out of the 50 **countries** surveyed, **17 countries** showed prominent gender budgeting



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2. EXAMPLES OF BUDGET ANALYSIS AND ADVOCACY

EXAMPLE 1 - BANGLADESH

『A Case Study of Gender Responsive Budgeting in Bangladesh』 - The Common Wealth (2013)

Budgeting effort in Bangladesh

Objective Improve the monitoring on resources allocated to gender equality

Gender frame was incorporated into Medium Term Budget Framework(MTBF) system. In the first phase of MTBF, each ministry set out strategic goals and **articulate the impact of such policy goals on gender.**

‘**Recurrent, Capital, Gender and Poverty database**’ was developed in 2003 to indicate what percent of budget on each item or project was spent on women.

Gender-Budget Report which covered 40 ministries/division that reviews women’s advancement and right issue in their budget.

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2. EXAMPLES OF BUDGET ANALYSIS AND ADVOCACY

EXAMPLE 1 - BANGLADESH

Table 4. Gender analysis of revenue expenditure by economic activities, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (recurrent budget)

(Amount in thousand taka)				
Description	Budget 2013-14	Women's ratio	Women's share	Assumption
Pay of officers	729,135	19	138,536	Out of 3,697 officers 688 are female
House building advances	35,650	48	17,112	Ratio of female employees
Computer advances	15,000	48	7,200	Ratio of female employees
Motor car advances	550	48	264	Ratio of female employees
Motor cycle advances	5,500	48	2,640	Ratio of female employees
Total	66,573,700	38	25,271,356	

Example of Recurrent, Capital, Gender and Poverty Database

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2. EXAMPLES OF BUDGET ANALYSIS AND ADVOCACY

Example 2 - Tracking and Monitoring Public Expenditure on Children in Fiji - UNICEF 2016

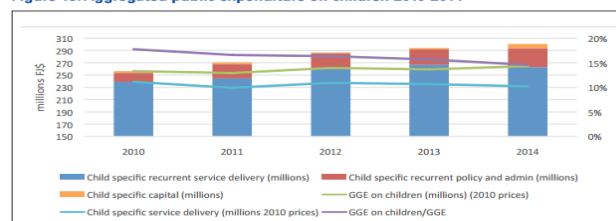
Objective	Quantify annual public expenditure on children in Fiji
Data source	BOOST Database, Chart of Account of Fiji, International Organization's database etc
Method	Identify which part of government was providing services for children
	Calculate the portion (apportioning method used) that was spent for children in each part of government
Conclusion	Aggregate the calculated child-specific expenditure
	Over the five-year (2010-2014) period, public expenditure on children declined from 18 per cent to 15 per cent of General Governmental Expenditure

Table 30: Child-specific service delivery in health 2010-2014 (FJS millions)

Administrative code	Economic code	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
22202	01-07_13	Child health service delivery, recurrent	26.76	26.32	27.51	29.16	37.46
		Urban hospitals (Recurrent)	64.87	63.49	61.48	64.94	85.16
		Age<19 inpatient discharges (21%)	13.62	13.33	12.91	13.64	17.88
22202	01-07_13	Sub-divisional facilities (Recurrent)	33.65	32.77	36.06	36.23	44.00
		IMCI outpatient (33%)	11.11	10.81	11.90	11.96	14.62
22204	059121	Drugs	8.44	10.23	8.84	9.49	8.97
		IMCI drugs	1.02	0.81	0.89	1.17	1.18
22204	059129	Vaccines	0.44	0.71	1.15	1.83	2.99
22203	060148	National Food and Nutrition Committee	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.44
22203	071210	Fiji Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.13
22204	059128	Family Planning Supplies	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.02	0.12
22203	071214	Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06
22203	071211	Milk Supplement for Malnourished Children	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
22203	051009	Suicide Prevention Programme	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04
22203	071213	Child Health Development	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.04
22203	071208	Family Health Projects	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
		Child health service delivery, capital	2.83	2.51	1.19	2.01	4.40
22202	08-10	Urban hospitals (Capital)	6.53	9.34	3.90	5.53	8.61
		Age<19 inpatient discharges (21%)	1.37	1.96	0.82	1.16	1.81
22202	08-10	Sub divisional facilities (Capital)	4.43	1.66	1.13	2.57	7.85
		IMCI outpatient (33%)	1.46	0.55	0.37	0.85	2.69
		Total child health service delivery	29.59	28.83	28.71	31.17	41.86

Source: BOOST database, provided by Fiji's Ministry of Finance

Figure 19: Aggregated public expenditure on children 2010-2014



Source: BOOST database, provided by Fiji's Ministry of Finance

2. EXAMPLES OF BUDGET ANALYSIS AND ADVOCACY

Example 3 - Analysis of Expenditure Allocation and Spending for Maternal Health – UNFPA 2011

Objective	Assess overall level of spending on MNCH-FP in Nepal
Data Source	Electronic Database of Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistic)
Methods	Identify activities that constitutes maternal health expenditure
	Categorize the activities according to the relevance to maternal health (Explicit/Implicit MH spending)
	Apportion the spending and aggregate the calculated MH
Conclusion	Compare actual spending with allocations
	Share of MH spending increased 0.17 of GDP to 0.20 of GDP/13.1% of GHE to 14.2% (2007/08-2008/09)

Table 8: Government expenditures on maternal and total health, Nepal, Financial Year (FY) 2005/06 – 2008/09

Description	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Maternal health (NRs million)			1,288	1,809
Maternal health (% of GDP)			0.17	0.20
Maternal health (% of GHE)			13.1	14.2
Per capita expenditure on maternal health (NRs)			44.7	61.7
Per capita expenditure on maternal health (USD)			0.6	0.9
Total Health Expenditure (THE) (NRs million)	5,728	7,441	9,844	12,731*
Annual growth (%)		29.9	31.9	52.3*
THE (% of GDP)	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6*
Per capita health expenditure (NRs)	218	277	358	534*
Per capita health expenditure (USD)	3.0	3.9	5.5	6.9*
Total government expenditure (NRs million)	110,889	133,605	161,350	213,578*
Annual growth (%)		20.5	20.8	32.4*
THE (% of government expenditure)	5.2	5.6	6.1	7.0*

* Revised Estimate

Sources: Maternal health related spending estimated for UNFPA tracking exercise, Economic Survey 1998/99, Ministry of Finance and Budget Speech 2001/02, Ministry of Finance.

Table 9: Government total maternal health expenditures disaggregated by type, Nepal, FY 2008/09

Description	NRs millions	%
General inpatient services	218	12.1
General outpatient services	542	30.0
Direct maternal health programme	409	22.6
Other public health programme	639	35.3
Total	1,809	100

Source: UNFPA tracking exercise 2010

3. HOW-TO GUIDE AND KEY QUESTIONS

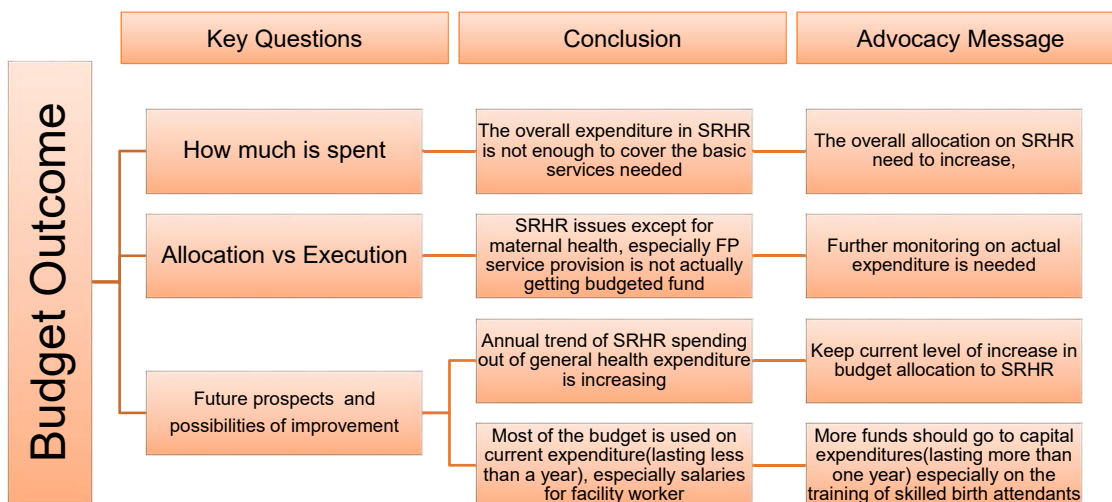
The Process of Budget Analysis & Advocacy (SRHR Example)

Data Gathering	Analysis	Advocacy
Revenue data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main source of budget. Possibility of revenue for SRHR to decrease. (e.g., donor funding) Most vulnerable part of revenue source. (In case of external shock) User fees: Affordability and equity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation to sustain appropriate level of revenue Sufficient buffer zone for each SRHR services in different sectors. Affordable and equitable user-fees
Budget allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual trend of allocation in SRHR. Sufficiency of allocation. Spending on SRHR compared to other themes. Process of budget allocation. <p>Is it able to embrace external change? (e.g. Increase in population, price of commodity etc)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased budget on SRHR. Advancement in budget allocation system to promote SRHR of people
Budget execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main expenditure of budget. (Which line items?) Efficiency and equity in expenditure. Any leakages in implementation of budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient and equitable expenditure that promotes the SRHR of people Reduced leakages

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3. HOW-TO GUIDE AND KEY QUESTIONS

Example of Conclusions and Advocacy Messages



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3. HOW-TO GUIDE AND KEY QUESTIONS

■ Requirements to enable budget analysis & advocacy

Data Availability/Accessibility

- Does the data exist?
- Is the data accessible (Public or from other channel)?

Analysis capability

- Does the country have the capability to analyze the budgetary data, especially in apportioning?

Advocacy efficacy

- Are there effective channels of advocacy?
- How much is the public participation in the political process?
- Is the government budget open to change?

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ກຸ່ມ 4 ຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸ

ສະເນີໂດຍ: ທ່ານ ນ ບົວວັນ ທຳມະວົງ

ສະມາຊິກກຸ່ມ

1. ທ່ານ ສະຫວັນຄອນ ລາດຊະມິນຕີ ຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ນ ບົວວັນ ທຳມະວົງ ຜູ້ສະເໜີ
3. ທ່ານ ບຸນເຕັມ ຊວງໄຊຍະວົງ
4. ທ່ານ ນ. ພອນມະນີ ຊຽນໄຊຍະວົງ
5. ທ່ານ ນ. ໄຮມະນີ ວົງນໍ້ແກ້ວ
6. ທ່ານ ຄຳຫຼ້າ
7. ທ່ານ ນ ແສງຄຳ
8. ທ່ານ ວິຕູເລັງ

ບັນດານິຕິກຳ ແລະ ກົນໄກການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ ກ່ຽວ ຂ້ອງ

- ມີນະໂຍບາຍ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ວ່າດ້ວຍຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸ;
- ມີ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ປະກັນສັງຄົມ;
- ມີ ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ແຮງງານ;
- ຄະນະກຳມະການແຫ່ງຊາດ ກ່ຽວກັບຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນ
ກັບກະຊວງແຮງງານ.
- ສະມາຄົມຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ບາງແຂວງ

ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ

- ນິຕິກຳຍັງບໍ່ທັນພຽງພໍ ແລະ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນສອດຄ່ອງ;
- ຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸທີ່ບໍ່ມີອາຊີບຄົງທີ່ ຍັງບໍ່ຖືກເບິ່ງແຍງເທົ່າທີ່
ຄວນບໍ່ທັນມີປະກັນສັງຄົມ
- ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງສັງຄົມຍັງບໍ່ທັນຫຼາກຫຼາຍ;
- ສິ່ງອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນສະພາບແວດລ້ອມ;
- ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ສ້າງຂຶ້ນຍັງບໍ່ທັນ
ເປັນປົກກະຕິ;
- ການເຜີຍແຜ່ ນິຕິກຳຕ່າງ ໆ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນທົ່ວເຖິງ
ກວ້າງຂວາງ.

ສິ່ງທີ່ຈະເຮັດໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ

- ບັບບຸງນະໂຍບາຍແຕ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸສູງທີ່ມີແລ້ວ ຄືນໃໝ່ຄື ສ້າງດໍາລັດ ຫຼືກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸ ກໍຄື ສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ແລະ ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຄືນໃໝ່;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ໃນການສ້າງລະບົບປະກັນ ສຸຂະພາບທີ່ປົກຄຸມຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ທຸກຍາກ ອານາຖາ ໂດຍ ແມ່ນລັດເປັນຜູ້ປະກອບສ່ວນ;
- ສ້າງລະບົບການຈ້າງງານສໍາລັບຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ມີເງື່ອນໄຂ ທາງດ້ານສຸຂະພາບ;
- ສ້າງລະບົບອຸດໜູນເບັນລ້ຽງໃຫ້ຜູ້ໂດດດ່ຽວປ່ຽວພອຍ
- ສ້າງສິ່ງອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການເຂົ້າເຖິງການ ບໍລິການທາງດ້ານສັງຄົມ;

ຂອບໃຈ

ບົດສະເໜີ

ນະໂຍບາຍ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ

ຂອງທ່ານ ປອ ຄຳແກ້ວ ສານບຸນຄຸນໄຊ ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ

ສະເໜີຕໍ່ ກອງປະຊຸມແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນ ກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາຕໍ່ສະມາຊິກລັດຖະສະພາ ກ່ຽວກັບການອອກນິຕິກຳ ເພື່ອບັນລຸເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຄາດໝາຍ ການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ/ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ

ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 30-31 ພຶດສະພາ 2017, ທີ່ ໂຮງແຮມລາວພຣາຊາ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ

- ຮຽນ: - ທ່ານ ປອ ສິມພູ ດວງສະຫວັນ, ປະທານກຳມະທິການວັດທະນາທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ປະທານ ສສປພ ທີ່ນັບຖື !
- ບັນດາທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ອົງການທຽບເທົ່າ, ກຳມະທິການວັດທະນາທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ຫົວໜ້າ ກອງເລຂາລັດຖະສະພາອາຊີ ແລະ ຕາງໜ້າກອງທຶນປະຊາກອນອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ
 - ບັນດາທ່ານຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ແຂກທີ່ມີກຽດທຸກທ່ານ ທີ່ຮັກແພງ!

ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າຕາງໜ້າຄະນະນຳກະຊວງແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດນຳສະເໜີ ໂດຍສັງເຂບ ກ່ຽວກັບນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຂອງ ລັດຖະບານ ສປປ ລາວ ຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມແຜນປະຕິບັດ ງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນດ້ານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ຕໍ່ສະມາຊິກລັດຖະສະພາ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການອອກນິຕິກຳ ເພື່ອບັນລຸເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຄາດໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ, ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງ ກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາໃນຄັ້ງນີ້.

ເປັນທີ່ຮູ້ກັນດີແລ້ວວ່າ ເມື່ອປະເທດຊາດກ້າວເຂົ້າສູ່ລະບົບອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ຫັນສະໄໝ, ເຮັດ ໃຫ້ລະບົບຄຸ້ມຄອງບໍລິຫານເກື້ອກຸນໄດ້ຄ່ອຍໆລະເລີງໄປ ເຊິ່ງເຮັດໃຫ້ສະຖາບັນຄອບຄົວມີການປ່ຽນແປງ ແບບແຜນດຳລົງຊີວິດ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອສະມາຊິກຄອບຄົວເຊິ່ງກັນ ແລະ ກັນໄດ້ລຸດໜ້ອຍລົງ ອັນເປັນການ ສົ່ງຜົນເຮັດໃຫ້ຄວາມສາມາດໃນການດູແລພໍ່ແມ່ທີ່ເປັນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງລຸດໜ້ອຍລົງ, ບໍ່ພຽງແຕ່ເທົ່າ ນັ້ນ ເມື່ອສະຖາບັນຄອບຄົວເກີດລູກນ້ອຍລົງ ຈະເຮັດໃຫ້ໂຄງສ້າງປະຊາກອນໜຸ່ມນ້ອຍລົງ ແລະ ປະຊາກອນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ, ນັ້ນກຳລັງໝາຍເຖິງໄວໜຸ່ມຜູ້ທີ່ມີສຸຂະພາບແຂງແຮງຈະມີຈຳນວນໜ້ອຍລົງ ແຕ່ກົງກັນຂ້າມ ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງພັດມີຈຳນວນຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນ. ສິ່ງນີ້ໄດ້ກາຍເປັນສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ ໃນການຮັບມືກັບບັນຫາ ຕ່າງໆຂອງຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນ ເພາະຈະຂາດຜູ້ດູແລ.

ມື້ນີ້, ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ຂໍນຳສະເໜີພາບລວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍຂອງລັດຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃນ ໄລຍະຜ່ານມາຕໍ່ທີ່ປະຊຸມ ມີດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ຄວາມເປັນມາຂອງວຽກງານນະໂຍບາຍຂອງລັດ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຂອງ ສປປລາວ

ວຽກງານຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແມ່ນວຽກງານໜຶ່ງທີ່ລັດຖະບານ ສປປ ລາວ ເຮົາ ໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄວາມສໍາຄັນ ຕະຫຼອດ ມາ, ໃນຊ່ວງທີ່ ທ່ານ ພິງສະຫວັດ ບຸບຜາ ເປັນຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງການຕ່າງປະເທດ ຊຶ່ງ ທ່ານໄດ້ເປັນຫົວໜ້າຄະນະຜູ້ແທນສາທາລະນະລັດປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ສະມັດຊາໂລກຄັ້ງທີສອງກ່ຽວກັບຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຂອງອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ໃນວັນທີ 8-12 ເມສາ 2002, ທີ່ ເມືອງ ມາ ດຣິດ, ປະເທດ ສະແປນ ເປັນຕົ້ນມາ, ສປປ ລາວ ເຮົາ ໂດຍແມ່ນກະຊວງແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ ໄດ້ລິເລີ່ມສ້າງຮ່າງນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແລະ ມາຮອດປີ 2004 ຈຶ່ງ ສ້າງນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງສໍາເລັດ ຊຶ່ງແມ່ນດໍາລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 156/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 14 ຕຸລາ 2004 ວ່າດ້ວຍການຮັບຮອງ ແລະ ການປະກາດໃຊ້ນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ. ນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ສະບັບນີ້ ແມ່ນຖືໄດ້ວ່າເປັນນິຕິກຳ ສະບັບທຳອິດຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ທີ່ລະບຸເຈາະຈົງໂດຍກົງຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແລະ ເປັນນະໂຍບາຍທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ມາເຖິງປະຈຸບັນ.

ພາຍຫຼັງປະກາດໃຊ້ນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງດັ່ງກ່າວນັ້ນແລ້ວ, ລັດຖະບານ ໄດ້ສ້າງຕັ້ງ ຄະນະກຳມະການແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ຕາມດໍາລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 057/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 26 ກຸມພາ 2009 ຊຶ່ງເປັນຄະນະກຳມະການທີ່ເປັນອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງໜຶ່ງຂອງລັດຖະບານ ມີພະລາ ບົດບາດພົວພັນປະສານສົມທົບກັບ ບັນດາກະຊວງ, ຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໃນ ການປົກປ້ອງ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ, ຟື້ນຟູ, ບໍາບັດ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຄຸນນະພາບຊີວິດຂອງຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃນ ຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ. ຕໍ່ມາໃນປີ 2013, ລັດຖະບານ ໄດ້ໂຮມເອົາຄະນະກຳມະການແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາ ຍຸສູງ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຄົນພິການເຂົ້າກັນ ສ້າງຕັ້ງເປັນຄະນະກຳມະການແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຄົນພິການ ແລະ ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ຕາມດໍາລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີສະບັບເລກທີ 232/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 6 ກັນຍາ 2013, ໃນນັ້ນ ໄດ້ລະບຸແຈ້ງວ່າເອົາກະຊວງແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ ເປັນກອງເລຂາ ໃຫ້ຄະນະກຳມະການດັ່ງກ່າວ. ປະຈຸບັນ ຄະນະກຳມະການແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຄົນພິການ ແລະ ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງນີ້ ໄດ້ ເປັນເສນາທິການຊ່ວຍວຽກໃຫ້ລັດຖະບານ, ເປັນກົນໄກການພົວພັນປະສານງານກັບບັນດາກະຊວງ, ອົງ ການທຽບເທົ່າຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນຂັ້ນຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອຄົ້ນຄ້ວາຜົນຂະຫຍາຍ ແລະ ຊີ້ນຳ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ, ນະໂຍບາຍ, ລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ ກ່ຽວກັບການປົກປ້ອງ, ສົ່ງເສີມ, ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ.

2. ສະພາບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ

ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່ານະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມສໍາຄັນເປັນຢ່າງຍິ່ງ ຕໍ່ການຮັບປະກັນພື້ນຖານ ການດໍາລົງຊີວິດໃນບັນປາຍຊີວິດຂອງຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຈໍານວນຫຼວງຫຼາຍໃນສັງຄົມ ເຊັ່ນ: ບັນຫາການດູແລສຸຂະ ພາບ, ບັນຫາການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນສັງຄົມ, ບັນຫາສິ່ງອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການເຂົ້າຮອດເຂົ້າເຖິງ ສະພາບແວດລ້ອມ, ບັນຫາການສຶກສາຕະຫຼອດຊີວິດ, ບັນຫາການຮັບປະກັນລາຍໄດ້ໃນໄວອາຍຸສູງ, ບັນຫາການແກ້ໄຂຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ທຸກຍາກ-ອາໄສຖາ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ, ເນື່ອງຈາກບັນຫາປະຊາກອນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ມີ ທ່າອ່ຽງເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນຢ່າງວ່ອງໄວໃນຕໍ່ໜ້ານີ້ ຍິ່ງມີຄວາມສໍາຄັນໃນການປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍຂອງລັດຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ ເພາະອີງຕາມຜົນການສໍາຫຼວດພົນລະເມືອງ ແລະ ທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສທົ່ວປະເທດຄັ້ງທີ IV ປີ 2015 ໄດ້ຊີ້ໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າ ຈໍານວນປະຊາກອນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ມີເກນອາຍຸ 60 ປີຂຶ້ນໄປມີຈໍານວນ 422,276 ຄົນ ຊຶ່ງ ກວມ 6.5% ຂອງຈໍານວນພົນລະເມືອງທັງໝົດ ແລະ ອີງຕາມການຄາດຄະເນຂອງຜູ້ຊ່ຽວຊານຈາກມະຫາ

ວິທະຍາໄລການຄຸ້ມຄອງບໍລິຫານຂອງປະເທດສິງກະໂປ ໄດ້ຊີ້ບອກວ່າຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ໃນເກນ ອາຍຸສູງ 60 ປີຂຶ້ນໄປຈະເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນເປັນ 15% ຂອງຈຳນວນພົນລະເມືອງທັງໝົດ ໃນປີ 2050.

ນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ ໂດຍລວມແລ້ວ ສປປ ລາວ ເຮົາ ໄດ້ມີລະບົບການປະກັນສັງຄົມທີ່ຄຸ້ມຄອງພະນັກງານຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງບໍານານທັງພາກລັດ, ພາກວິສາຫະກິດ ແລະ ຜູ້ສະມັກໃຈ ໂດຍການສະໜອງການອຸດໜູນເງິນບໍານານ, ອຸດໜູນປະກັນສຸຂະພາບໃນເວລາເຈັບປ່ວຍ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ, ຊຶ່ງອີງຕາມຂໍ້ມູນຈາກ ຫ້ອງການກອງທຶນປະກັນສັງຄົມແຫ່ງຊາດ ປະຈຸບັນ ມີຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບສິດໃນການອຸດໜູນບໍານານ ແລະ ປະກັນສຸຂະພາບທັງໝົດ ຈຳນວນ 32,426 ທ່ານ. ນອກຈາກລະບົບການປະກັນສັງຄົມທີ່ຄຸ້ມຄອງສະໜອງການອຸດໜູນໃຫ້ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງເຫຼົ່ານີ້ແລ້ວ ສປປ ລາວເຮົາ ຍັງໄດ້ມີການເຄື່ອນໄຫວບາງກິດຈະກຳ ທີ່ພື້ນເດັ່ນເຊັ່ນ: ການຈັດງານສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງວັນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງສາກົນປະຈຳໃນແຕ່ລະປີໃນຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ບາງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ, ການກວດສຸຂະພາບໂດຍບໍ່ເສຍຄ່າໃຫ້ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງເນື່ອງໃນໂອກາດວັນສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງວັນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງສາກົນອີກດ້ວຍ.

ຈາກນີ້ ລັດຖະບານ ສປປ ລາວ ຍັງມີນະໂຍບາຍສົ່ງເສີມໃຫ້ມີການສ້າງຕັ້ງສະມາຄົມຂອງຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງເຊັ່ນ: ສະມາຄົມຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ ຊຶ່ງເປັນສະມາຄົມໜຶ່ງທີ່ເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານເຕົ້າໂຮມຄວາມສາມາດ, ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອສະມາຊິກຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງດ້ວຍກັນ, ເຄື່ອນໄຫວເປັນຮົ່ມໂພຮົ່ມໄຊໃຫ້ລູກຫຼານໃນສັງຄົມ, ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການເຄື່ອນໄຫວສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງວັນສຳຄັນຂອງຊາດ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

ປະຈຸບັນ ສຳລັບສາຖາບັນຄອບຄົວກໍ່ແມ່ນອົງປະກອບໜຶ່ງທີ່ສຳຄັນໃນການເບິ່ງແຍງດູແລຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຍ້ອນແນວນັ້ນ ລັດຖະບານເຮົາຍາມໃດກໍ່ສົ່ງເສີມໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນລູກຫຼານ, ຍາດຕິພົ້ນ້ອງຈົ່ງສືບຕໍ່ຮັກສາມູນເຊື້ອ, ຮິດຄອງປະເພນີອັນດີງາມໃນການດູແລພໍ່ແມ່, ລຽງປ່າ, ອາວອາ ທີ່ເປັນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງແກ່ສະລາ ໃນຄອບຄົວຂອງຕົນເປັນສ່ວນໃຫຍ່.

3. ຂໍ້ຄົງຄ້າງ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ

ຄຽງຄູ່ກັບບາງຜົນງານທີ່ໄດ້ສະເໜີມາຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ການພັດທະນາວຽກງານຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວເຮົາ ຍັງມີຂໍ້ຄົງຄ້າງ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຫຼາຍຢ່າງ ດັ່ງນີ້:

(1) ດ້ານນິຕິກຳ

ເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າ ສປປ ລາວເຮົາ ໄດ້ມີການປະກາດໃຊ້ນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແຕ່ປີ 2004 ເປັນຕົ້ນມາແລ້ວກໍ່ຕາມ, ແຕ່ເນື່ອງຈາກນະໂຍບາຍດັ່ງກ່າວຍັງມີລັກສະນະກະທັດຮັດ ແລະ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນກວມເອົາບັນດາເນື້ອໃນທັງໝົດຂອງແຜນປະຕິບັດງານສາກົນ ກ່ຽວກັບຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ທີ່ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາໃນປີ 2002 ທີ່ເມືອງ ມາ ດຣິດ ປະເທດ ສະເປນ.

ປະຈຸບັນ ສປປ ລາວ ເຮົາຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີ ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແລະ ບໍ່ທັນມີແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ, ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ເໝືອນກັບບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນອື່ນໆ.

(2) ດ້ານສຸຂະພາບ

ການດູແລສຸຂະພາບຂອງຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມສຳຄັນເປັນຢ່າງຍິ່ງໃນການດຳລົງຊີວິດປະຈຳວັນຂອງຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແຕ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານດູແລສຸຂະພາບຂອງຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງນີ້ ໂດຍລວມແລ້ວ ສປປ ລາວເຮົາ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີລະບົບອຸດໜູນປິ່ນປົວສຸຂະພາບທີ່ປົກຄຸມຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຈຳນວນຫຼວງຫຼາຍທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນສະມາຊິກປະກັນສັງຄົມ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທຸກຍາກ, ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃນເຂດຫ່າງໄກສອກຫຼີກ; ບໍ່ທັນໄດ້

ສ້າງລະບົບການດູແລສຸຂະພາບຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໄລຍະຍາວ, ບໍ່ມີລະບົບການສະໜອງການດູແລສຸຂະພາບຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຢູ່ກັບເຮືອນ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

(3) ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ກັບ ການພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ

- ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນສັງຄົມຂອງຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຍັງບໍ່ຫຼາກຫຼາຍ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ສະມາຄົມຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຍັງບໍ່ຫຼາຍ, ຍັງບໍ່ມີສະໂມສອນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ, ບໍ່ມີສູນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ;
- ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີລະບົບການຈ້າງງານຄົນເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ແມ່ນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ບໍານານແລ້ວ ແຕ່ຍັງມີສຸຂະພາບແຂງແຮງ ແລະ ຕ້ອງການມີວຽກເຮັດງານທຳຕື່ມໃນບັນປາຍຊີວິດ;
- ບໍ່ທັນມີລະບົບການອຸດໜູນເງິນເບ້ຍລ້ຽງ ຫຼື ກອງທຶນອຸດໜູນຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ທຸກຍາກ, ໂດດດ່ຽວ ປ່ຽວພອຍ, ບໍ່ມີແຫຼ່ງລາຍຮັບ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ;
- ຍັງຂາດອາສາສະມັກ ເພື່ອຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ;
- ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທາງສັງຄົມ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ ຕ່ວຽກງານຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຍັງບໍ່ຫຼາຍ;

(4) ດ້ານການເຂົ້າຮອດເຂົ້າເຖິງສະພາບແວດລ້ອມ

ສິ່ງອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນສະພາບແວດລ້ອມ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນເອື້ອອຳນວຍໃຫ້ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃນການເຂົ້າຮອດເຂົ້າເຖິງ ແລະ ຊົມໃຊ້ການບໍລິການຕ່າງໆໃນສັງຄົມ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ການອອກແບບສິ່ງກໍ່ສ້າງທີ່ເອື້ອອຳນວຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງຍັງມີຈຳກັດ, ການຂົນສົ່ງສາທາລະນະຍັງບໍ່ມີການກຳນົດສະເພາະເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ, ການບໍລິການຕ່າງໆຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີເຄື່ອງມືອຸປະກອນ ຫຼື ຄຳແນະນຳທີ່ເໝາະສົມຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

5. ແນວທາງການປັບປຸງວຽກງານນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ

ການປັບປຸງວຽກງານຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃນຕໍ່ໜ້ານັ້ນ ແມ່ນຈະສຸມໃສ່ບາງວຽກງານຕົ້ນຕໍດັ່ງນີ້:

- (1) ປັບປຸງນະໂຍບາຍແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ມີແລ້ວຄົນໃໝ່ ຄືຈະ ສ້າງດຳລັດ ຫຼື ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ, ກໍ່ຄື ສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ແລະ ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃຫ້ສຳເລັດ;
- (2) ຄົ້ນຄ້ວາຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ໃນການສ້າງລະບົບປະກັນສຸຂະພາບທີ່ປົກຄຸມຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ທຸກຍາກ-ອານະຖາ ໂດຍແມ່ນລັດ ແລະ ສັງຄົມເປັນຜູ້ແບກຫາບພາລະດັ່ງກ່າວ; ນອກນັ້ນ ແມ່ນພິຈາລະນາສ້າງສູນຮັກສາສຸຂະພາບຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໄລຍະຍາວ, ລະບົບການສະໜອງການບໍລິການດູແລສຸຂະພາບຢູ່ກັບເຮືອນ;
- (3) ພິຈາລະນາຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ໃນການສ້າງລະບົບການຈ້າງງານຄົນ ເພື່ອຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ບໍານານແລ້ວ ແຕ່ຍັງມີສຸຂະພາບແຂງແຮງ ແລະ ຕ້ອງການມີວຽກເຮັດງານທຳ;
- (4) ພິຈາລະນາຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ໃນການສ້າງລະບົບການອຸດໜູນເງິນເບ້ຍລ້ຽງແກ່ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງທີ່ທຸກຍາກ-ອານະຖາ, ໂດດດ່ຽວປ່ຽວພອຍ ແລະ ບໍ່ມີແຫຼ່ງລາຍຮັບ;
- (5) ຍຸ້ມຍຸ້ນໃຫ້ບັນຈຸລະບົບການອອກແບບທີ່ມີລັກສະນະທົ່ວໄປ(Universal Design) ເຂົ້າໃນນິຕິກຳການອອກແບບກໍ່ສ້າງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ການອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການຕ່າງໆ ໃຫ້ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໄດ້ເຂົ້າຮອດເຂົ້າເຖິງ ແລະ ສາມາດນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ໂດຍທົ່ວໄປ.

ທັງໝົດທີ່ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີມາຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ແມ່ນພາບລວມ ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ, ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ ແລະ ບາງທິດທາງການປັບປຸງວຽກງານຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງໃນອານາຄົດ.

ທ້າຍນີ້, ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ຂໍອວຍພອນ ທ່ານ ປອ ສິມພູ ດວງສະຫວັນ, ປະທານກຳມະທິການວັດທະນາ
ທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ປະທານ ສສປພ; ບັນດາທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ອົງການທຽບເທົ່າ, ກຳມະທິການວັດທະນາ
ທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາລັດຖະສະພາອາຊີ ແລະ ຕາງໜ້າກອງທຶນປະຊາກອນອົງການສະຫະປະຊາ
ຊາດ, ບັນດາທ່ານຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ແຂກທີ່ມີກຽດທຸກທ່ານ ຈຶ່ງມີສຸຂະພາບ
ເຂັ້ມແຂງ, ມີຜົນສຳເລັດໃນໜ້າທີ່ວຽກງານທີ່ມີກຽດສະຫງ່າ, ມີຄວາມຜາສຸກໃນຊີວິດ ແລະ ຄອບຄົວ.
ຂໍອວຍພອນໃຫ້ກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ ຈຶ່ງປະສົບຜົນສຳເລັດຕາມລະດັບຄາດໝາຍທົ່ວໄປ.

ຂໍຂອບໃຈ !



Report from the Family Planning Conference 2017 & Follow-up Actions

AFPPD-LAPPD Parliamentarians Workshop
Legislating for the Full Achievement of the SDGs/ICPD
Goals and Targets
30-31 May 2017

By Frederika Meijer, UNFPA Representative



ICPD 1994

Global consensus that family planning is a human right was secured at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development

Principle 8 of the Programme of Action: “All couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so.”

ICPD Principles



- In 1994, 179 countries including Lao PDR met in Cairo for the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) to address all aspects of human life.
- Outcome: a 20 year Programme of Action recognizing that every person counts, and that population is not about numbers but about people and their quality of life.
- Governments agreed that all human beings are entitled to a healthy and productive life without discrimination, and that promoting individual rights and dignity are paramount to economic growth and sustainable development.



Current reproductive health situation



- MMR 206/100,000 (Census, 2015), reduced from 405/100,000 in 2005, Census
- TFR 3.2 (Census, 2015) reduced from 4.1 in 2005, Census
- CPR 50% for married women (2016 estimate) increased from 35% in 2005 (LRHS)
- Unmet need for Family Planning 20% married women reduced from 27% in 2005 (LRHS)



Situation of adolescents and young people in Lao PDR

1 in 3 persons (about 31.9%) in Lao PDR are between 10-24 years old (Census, 2015)

The largest proportion of migrants are among those aged 20-24 (24% male and 26% female)

7.1% of population aged 6-25 years never attend school; 54.5% currently attend school and 35.8% attended before



ASRH situation



- 1 in 10 women became mothers before age 17
- Adolescent birth rate (15-19 years) is 76 per 1000 births
- Adolescent contraceptive use is low at 22.3 percent and unmet need for contraception is at 22.6 percent.

FP2020 and the Lao government commitment



Key indicators

- Increase CPR using modern methods from 42 percent to 65 percent by 2020;
- Reduce unmet need for contraception from 20 percent to 13 percent by 2020;
- Expand coverage and method mix for FP services

Policy

- Adopt supporting policies for the full delivery of family planning services.
- Develop National Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Strategy on Family Planning
- Increase budget allocation to procure contraceptives will be gradually increased

Interventions

Scale up of family planning services; increase access to reproductive health and adolescent information; Training of existing community midwife students to become proficient in family planning counseling and procedures; Youth friendly service counseling rooms will be established; Development and field-testing of IEC materials in local ethnic languages.



First national conference on
FAMILY PLANNING
3-4 May 2017, Vientiane, Lao PDR.



Aim of the conference



The first national conference on family planning aimed to accelerate political commitment to ensure universal access to, and coverage of, family planning information and services.

Universal access means individuals can make informed choices and access services to avoid unwanted pregnancy, to space births and to determine the size of their families.

Family planning programmes are **highly cost-effective investments** providing health and economic development benefits to both individuals and the nation as a whole



Key messages from the conference

- FP contributes significantly to the prevention of **maternal and child morbidity and mortality**
- Access to FP will **reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies**, allowing girls to fully develop physically, stay in school and achieve optimal levels of nutrition before embarking on childbearing
- **Increasing the investment in FP commodities in Lao PDR can** have a very attractive rate of return-on-investment: spending \$1 dollar on contraceptives can reduce the cost of pregnancy-related care by \$7, and **save millions of dollars in direct healthcare costs averted**

Family planning links to the national agenda



- **RMNCH strategy (2016-2025)** has specific objectives related to family planning
- **8th NSEDP (2016 – 2020)** - unless families are properly planned, the country will not be able to fulfil the aim to enhance the well-being of the people and the prosperity of the country



Family planning links to the national agenda

- **LDC graduation** requires addressing indicators in education, income and nutrition, which are highly influenced by family planning
- **Universal Health Coverage by 2025** can be achieved if the needs of the most vulnerable are met
- **Lao PDR FP2020 Commitments (2016 – 2020)** made in 2016 are specifically related to FP



Outcomes of the Conference

- **Best practices** and recent evidence on FP information and services from national and international perspectives **shared**
- **Costed Implementation Plan (CIP)** for scaling up family planning in Lao PDR disseminated and discussed
- **Increased partnership** for financial sustainability of contraceptive commodities by bringing together technical experts, private partners, key Ministers and CSOs

Way forward



- Develop a medium and long term **financial sustainability plan for FP**, including the procurement of contraceptives, funded domestically
- Exploration on **the establishment of a special budget line for FP commodities**, with gradually rising fund allocation from national resources (as seen in many other countries)

Way forward



- Expansion of the **health insurance scheme** to include a broader method mix of contraceptives,
- **Enhance efforts to reach the underserved** and marginalized, including adolescents, with dedicated service delivery



ESTIMATING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR A MINIMUM PACKAGE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR WOMEN EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE IN LAO PDR

30 MAY 2017

Melissa Alvarado, Ending Violence against Women Program
Manager, UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Background

- Over the past decade, growing understanding of prevalence and consequences of VAWG for
 - individuals,
 - families,
 - communities,
 - national economies and societies.
- Key area of progress: adoption of laws and policies criminalizing VAW.
 - 80% of countries in ASEAN and the AP region have national legislation on VAW in place.
 - Dedicated target and indicators on VAW within the SDGs

Rationale: Closing remaining gaps

- ❖ Inadequate legal and policy implementation
- ❖ Widespread impunity and lack of access to justice
 - Limited accountability and coordination across sectors
 - Insufficient availability of and funding for survivor services
- Regional Programme, funded by the Government of Australia:
“Leveraging Technical Tools, Evidence and Community Engagement to Advance the Implementation of Laws and Provision of Services to Women Experiencing Violence in South East Asia”
- 4 key components: **M&E; costing provision of survivor services;** community leadership and mobilization; and enhancing access to evidence and knowledge

Why we need quality essential services

TOO MANY WOMEN & GIRLS EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE



MORE THAN 1 IN 3 WOMEN WORLDWIDE have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner¹



MORE THAN 1 IN 5 GIRLS WORLDWIDE have been sexually abused in childhood¹

THE IMPACT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS IS SEVERE



ECONOMIC

Unwanted pregnancy, HIV/AIDS & other STIs
Disruption of family, social & work life



SOCIETAL

WOMEN DO NOT USE SERVICES FOR MANY REASONS



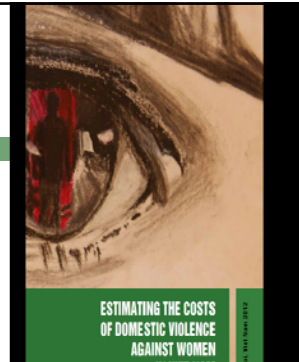
- Poor quality services
- Doubt that services will keep them safe
- Lack of knowledge about services
- Lack of availability of services
- Do not expect any help from services
- Shame & stigma of reporting



LACK OF QUALITY SERVICES FURTHER HARMS WOMEN & PREVENTS RECOVERY

Costing Violence against Women and Girls in Asia and the Pacific

- Impact costing or *Cost of Inaction*
 - Viet Nam 2012 study – focused on impacts of domestic violence for individual women – equivalent to 3.17% of GDP
 - Cost to Businesses – Pilot Study in Papua New Guinea – 2-9% of total salary bill of employers
- Costs of Service Provision or *Cost of Solution*
 - *Need estimates of resources needed for services for survivors of violence against women*



MANUAL FOR COSTING A
MULTIDISCIPLINARY PACKAGE OF
RESPONSE SERVICES FOR WOMEN
AND GIRLS SUBJECTED TO VIOLENCE



Australian
AID

WUN
WOMEN

UNITE

Motivation

- Study aim- to give evidence to the governments of Indonesia, Lao PDR and Timor-Leste on the resources required to ensure a comprehensive multi-sector response to meet the needs of survivors of VAWG, in line with national laws / action plans.
- Contribute to strengthening evidence-based planning, budgeting and implementation of national policy commitments.
- VAWG is pervasive in all three countries
 - Lao PDR – one in three women have experience physical, sexual, or emotional abuse by a partner (based on a recent national study of 3,000 women published in 2015)

Study Objectives

- To estimate the resource needs of a minimum package of essential multi-sectoral support services for those affected by VAWG.

Objective	Requirement
1. Develop and outline key elements of a Minimum Package of Essential Services (MPES)	Mapping obligations by the national legal framework against a) what is currently available b) international good practice
2. Understand the resource requirements for existing services	Conducting a survey of service providers in different sectors
3. Estimate the resource requirements for the MPES in each country	Identify an appropriate methodology to estimate the aggregate costs of the package

Methodology

- Estimation of resource requirements for a multi-sectoral package drew on two methodologies:
 - **Gender-Responsive Budgeting** is a method used to analyse government budgets and budget cycles to establish the gendered impacts of budgetary decisions
 - The **Resource Needs Model** is a method used to measure and predict resource requirements for an intervention(s) in both present and future time periods

Methodology

Gender-Responsive Budgeting

- For this study, we focused on an environmental scan of national laws, policies and national action plans, and a review of VAW research in the country.

Resource Needs Model

- Resource requirements for different services is dependent on the **unit costs** of providing that service and the **demand** for the service
- **Projections of future resource requirements** are based on assumptions of macroeconomic indicators (e.g. inflation rate) and rates of expansion of services based on increased coverage as well as increased demand.

Methodology

Data for unit costs was gathered through a survey of service providers across different sectors

Countries	Service Providers	Information
Timor-Leste and Lao PDR	Health, Police, Justice and Women's Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General facility information• Cases of VAW handled• Detailed information on specific services handling cases of VAW and their associated unit costs

Why is Resource Estimation needed in Lao PDR?

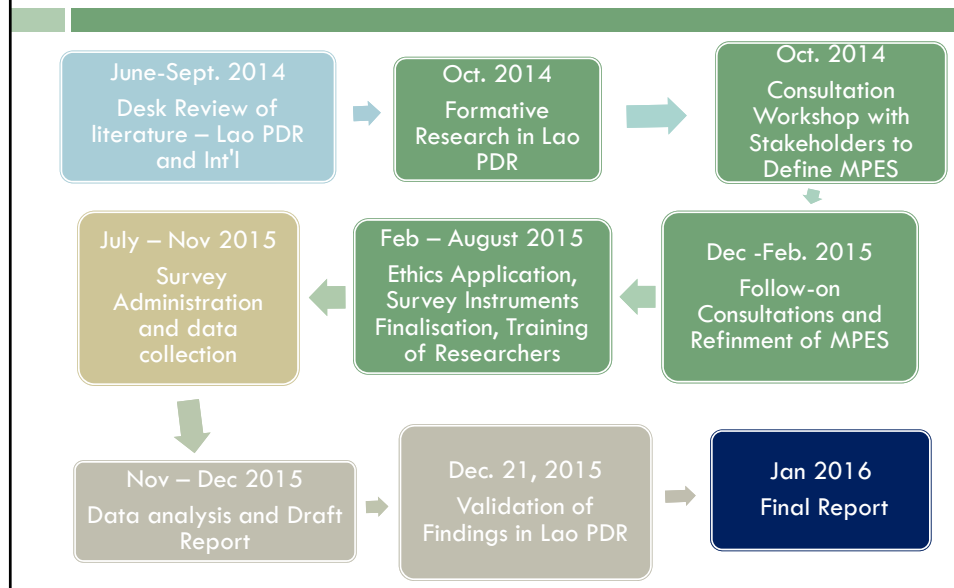
- Enough resources must be available to **implement** the Domestic Violence law and the NAP on VAWC.
 - Requires resource estimation that accounts for the costs of providing services with adequate geographical and population coverage that are:
 - Accessible, and fulfil their purpose.
- This study aims to address this need by establishing estimated costs of support services across multiple sectors for survivors of VAWG.

What services to cost in Lao PDR?

Through a consultation workshop in October 2014, the following elements for a Minimum Packages of Essential Services (MPES) were identified:

- Care, support and empowerment of victims/survivors
 - 24-hour hotline, one-stop crisis center, provincial shelters, counselling in health clinics, schools and workplaces
- Law enforcement and justice
 - National 24-hour hotline, special desk in police stations, specialised court, mobile VMU, capacity building of VMU members
- System coordination and integration
 - Referral network
 - Capacity-building of key stakeholders

The Process of Costing the MPES



Unit costs: Methods of calculation

Data source	Requirement	Use of data
1. Survey data	Overall expenditure costs within each sector	To estimate communication costs, utility costs, operational costs, subsistence expenditure, training costs, etc. associated with each element of the MPES
	Demand for each service	To establish the average number of visits made by each victim to the service, the cost associated with providing that service, and the staff time required to provide the service
2. Secondary data	Salary costs	The research team Lao provided information daily rates for experts (national and international), Lao government rules on daily allowances, etc.
	Promotional costs	To establish the costs of promoting the service, the research team in Lao provided information on printing brochures, radio and TV adverts, and newspaper adverts.

Sites of Data Collection

Province/District	LWU (Social Service)	Hospital	Court	Police station	VMU
Vientiane	0	2	1	0	0
Bokeo Province	1	1	1	1	0
Houysai District	1	1	1	1	1
Tonpheung District	1	1	0	1	1
Oudomxay Province	1	1	1	1	0
MaungXay District	1	1	1	1	1
Namor District	1	1	0	1	1
Khammuane Province	1	1	1	1	0
Thakek District	1	0	1	1	1
Mahaxay District	1	1	1	1	1
Champasack Province	1	1	1	1	0
Pakse District	1	1	1	1	1
Khong District	1	1	1	1	1
Savannakhet Province	1	1	1	1	0
Kaysone District	1	1	1	1	1
Sepone District	1	1	1	1	1
Saravane Province	1	1	1	1	0
Salavan District	1	0	1	1	1
Laongam District	1	1	0	1	1

Data were collected from the following five types of facilities: social services; health; legal; law enforcement; and VMU

Minimum Package of Essential Services: Overall Estimates of Costs

		Establishment (Kip)	Operational (Kip)	Total (Kip)
24 Hour National Hotline		38,786,098	403,823,685	442,609,783
One-Stop Crisis Centre	150 Hospital	38,318,662	290,012,077	328,330,739
	Mother & Child Hospital	38,318,662	290,012,077	328,330,739
Shelter	Shelter 1	1,062,948,061	1,484,927,713	2,547,875,774
	Shelter 2	1,062,948,061	1,484,927,713	2,547,875,774
	Shelter 3	1,062,948,061	1,484,927,713	2,547,875,774
	Shelter 4	1,062,948,061	1,484,927,713	2,547,875,774
	Shelter 5	1,062,948,061	1,484,927,713	2,547,875,774
	Shelter 6	1,062,948,061	1,484,927,713	2,547,875,774
	Shelter 7	1,062,948,061	1,484,927,713	2,547,875,774
	Shelter 8	1,062,948,061	1,484,927,713	2,547,875,774
Counselling Services	Pilot in Rural Health Clinics	15,345,878	28,981,851	44,327,729
	Pilot in Schools	-	-	15,345,878
	Pilot in Workplaces	-	-	22,322,420
Law Enforcement & Justice	Special desk on VAW in provincial police stations	43,176,031	40,711,468	83,887,499
	Special court for VAW			
	Pilot Mobile Mediation			

Minimum Package of Essential Services: Overall Estimates of Costs by									
	2015		2016		2017		TOTAL		(including facilities)
	Total (Kip)	Total (USD)	Total (Kip)	Total (USD)	Total (Kip)	Total (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (US	
24 Hour National Hotline	442,609,783	54,431	403,823,685	49,579	403,823,685	49,579	153,589		1531
One-Stop Crisis Centre	328,330,739	40,311	290,012,077	35,606	290,012,077	35,606	111,523		1111
Mother & Child Hospital			328,330,739	40,311	290,012,077	35,606	75,917		751
Shelter 1	2,547,875,774	312,815	1,484,927,713	182,312	1,484,927,713	182,312	677,439		6771
Shelter 2	2,547,875,774	312,815	1,484,927,713	182,312	1,484,927,713	182,312	677,439		6771
Shelter 3			2,547,875,774	312,815	1,484,927,713	182,312	495,127		4951
Shelter 4			2,547,875,774	312,815	1,484,927,713	182,312	495,127		4951
Shelter 5					1,484,927,713	182,312	495,127		4951
Shelter 6					2,547,875,774	312,815	312,815		3121
Shelter 7					2,547,875,774	312,815	312,815		3121
Shelter 8					2,547,875,774	312,815	312,815		3121
Counselling Services									
Pilot in Rural Health Clinics (447 clinics)	44,327,729	5,442	28,981,851	3,558	28,981,851	3,558	12,558		56134
Pilot in Schools (310 schools)			15,345,878	1,884	15,345,878	1,884	3,768		11681
Pilot in Workplaces (150 workplaces)	22,322,420	2,741	22,322,420	2,741	22,322,420	2,741	8,223		12334
Special desk with trained officers on VAW in provincial police stations (17)	83,887,499	10,299	40,711,468	10,299	40,711,468	10,299	30,897		5251
Law Enforcement & Justice									
Special court for VAW issues									
Pilot Mobile Mediation Unit									
Train all VMUs by end of year three (182 districts)	29,983,254	3,681	-	3,681	-	3,681	3,681		6691
Referral Network									
Capacity Building of Stakeholders									
							TOTAL	133291	
							% of GDP (2011)	0.001141	

Learning from the research:

Main finding

- The resource requirements for delivering the MPES - including establishment costs and operational costs for three years - is about USD 13.5 million
- Equivalent of 0.25 % of GDP of Lao PDR (2014)
- Not prohibitive considering the cost of the problem!
- (e.g. Domestic Violence equivalent to more than 3% of GDP in Viet Nam)

Delivering a comprehensive package of support services for women who experience violence is not costly.

Learning from the research: Data collection and validation

- **Importance of good quality data management**
 - Data that is **accessible** to support planning within sectors
 - Data that is **accurately and consistently** recorded within sectors to support accurate budgeting
 - Data that is **comparable across sectors** (e.g. numbers and types of clients within justice sector/social services sector) to understand service usage
 - Data that is **linked** where appropriate to track progress of cases.
- **To be meaningful, data must ultimately be used to support victims and survivors.**
 - To ensure that services are **responsive** to the needs of victims and **capable** of meeting these needs through adequate funding.

Learning from the research: Data analysis and findings

- In Lao PDR, culture of accounting is not yet fully developed – less than 1% of units have advanced accounting
- Most services manage cash flow rather than engaging in full costing accounting, which makes costing of infrastructure (land/building), capital equipment, etc. extremely difficult
- Without proper accounting systems, we are not able to get data to establish clear unit costs for all elements of the MPES
- The costing exercise was done with no assumption of opportunity costs, so does not capture the 'true cost' for the economy.

Conclusions and recommendations

- Having reliable data from relevant services is a critical first step for producing cost estimates for providing adequate services to those affected by VAWC.
 - *Capacity development in and use of accounting mechanisms and data management systems*
 - *Strengthening coordination and collaboration across sectors, including through shared information systems*
- Having cost estimates can assist services/ sectors/ Ministries to advocate for the allocation of resources required to implement services, in line with commitments to the NAP and the LDPW.
 - *Cost knowledge and data can also bring greater accountability for implementation across sectors and support evidence-based policy-making, planning and budgeting*

UN Joint Programme: Quality Essential Services for women and girls subject to violence



What are “essential” services?

- **Essential services**
 - Absolutely necessary or extremely important – critical services
 - Responds to women who have experienced violence or who seek help due to fear of violence.
 - Viewed from a victim/survivor perspective
 - Apply in all legal traditions and contexts
 - Apply universally - in all countries, including low to middle income countries

- **Quality standards**
 - Describe how services should be implemented to ensure that the essential services will be of sufficient quality to effectively address a woman’s needs (in relation to health, justice, etc.)

5 Modules of the Essential Services Package

Module 1. Overview and introduction	Module 2. Health	Module 3. Justice and policing	Module 4. Social services	Module 5. Coordination and governance of coordination
Chapter 1: Introduction to essential services package	Chapter 1: Introduction to essential health services	Chapter 1: Introduction to essential justice and policing services	Chapter 1: Introduction to essential social services	Chapter 1: Introduction to essential coordination and governance action
Chapter 2: Common principles, characteristics and foundational elements	Chapter 2: Framework for essential services package	Chapter 2: Framework for essential services package	Chapter 2: Framework for essential services package	Chapter 2 : Framework for essential services package
Chapter 3: How to use this tool	Chapter 3: Guidelines for essential health services	Chapter 3: Guidelines for essential justice and policing services	Chapter 3: Guidelines for essential social services	Chapter 3: Guidelines for essential coordination and governance actions
Chapter 4: Tools and resources	Chapter 4: Tools and resources	Chapter 4: Tools and resources	Chapter 4: Tools and resources	Chapter 4: Tools and resources

Essential Services in Lao PDR

- **November 2016**
 - **8 participants** from MOH, MOJ, MOLSW, NCAW, LWU, CARE joined the meeting and identified actions to implement in Lao PDR:
 - Improve coordination system & committee for VAW response
 - Develop terms of reference for all sectors for service provision to women victims of violence
 - Develop recording and reporting formats for all sectors that address VAW; NCAW to consolidate all data
 - Develop referral guideline for sectors

Bringing it together

Lao PDR now has:

1. Law and National Action Plan (NAP) on VAW
2. VAW prevalence study- shows how much of the population is affected
3. Costing study- identifies minimum services for survivors and estimates what services would cost based on VAW law and NAP
4. Essential Services Package- high quality guidance and tools for all response and coordination sectors

Discussion

Thank you for this opportunity to exchange

Melissa.alvarado@unwomen.org



The scale of the problem

Globally

- 700m women were married as children
- East Asia and Pacific – 15% of girls are married before 18

**1 in 3 girls
married
before 18**

Lao PDR

- 9% of girls married by 15
 - 35% of girls married by 18
 - Lao PDR ranks #27 globally
- (UNICEF 2016)

Barriers to entering and completing primary and secondary school

- Early marriage
- Families' reliance on children to assist with farming, household and childcare tasks
- Parent's perceptions of the value of education for girls is low and they therefore tend not to encourage their children in relation to education
- Teaching in Lao language makes school daunting and difficult for students from ethnic groups

3

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Family responsibilities



Girls pound rice in Houay How, Pak Tha

4

"Children have to help their parents. There is a lot of work to do and children have a duty to help. We are all working towards having enough food. When we are away in the rice fields each day I have to rely on my daughter to look after her brothers and sisters. When my second daughter is old enough to look after her brother then my first daughter can go to school.": **Mother, Houa Nam Kha village, Meung District, Bokeo.**

"My son can focus more on school than his sister because I need her to help me after school with the younger children and the cooking. It is different for boys and girls.": **Mother, Khorthong Village, Nonghet District, Xieng Khoang.**

Child marriage

"I wanted to go to high school to become a teacher but my parents did not support me. I got married after primary school - so did most of my friends."

Girl, 16, Houay Set Village, Pak Tha District, Bokeo.

"I want my daughter to stay at school and learn Lao language because I don't want her to work as hard as I have. I want her to be able to study further and maybe have a job, like a teacher. The life we have here is very hard." **Mother of girl at school, Houa Nam Kha Village, Meung District, Bokeo.**

5

"I finished primary school and then stayed at home and joined the family with farming. No one at home encouraged me to continue studying. I wanted to but no one would help me so I got married." **Girl, 15, Houay Set Village, Pak Tha District, Bokeo.**

"I wanted to go to high school but my parents would not help me fill in the forms, apply or organize accommodation. Boys can go by themselves if their parents are not interested but girls need the support of their parents." **Girl, 16, Houay How Village, Pak Tha District, Bokeo.**

6

“We start to see our friends getting married when they are about 14 and we want to do the same. I worry if I don’t get married soon I may never marry.” **Girl, 15 years old, Pong Pha Village, Meung District, Bokeo.**



“When I was about 14 all my friends left school and many of them found husbands and got married. I felt very shy to be the only one at school who was that old so I also left. I have not met my husband yet.” **Girl, 15, Pong Pha Village, Meung District, Bokeo.**

7

Parents and communities expectations

“The girls leave school because they want to get married. They usually start to feel that way when they are about 14 or 15 (years of age),”:

Mother, Houay Set Village, Pak Tha District, Bokeo.

“My parents chose who I would marry. I had finished primary school by then and got married.”: **Girl, married, 16 years of age, Houay Set Village, Pak Tha District, Bokeo.**

“We want to marry a pure girl so we look for a wife among the girls who are around 14.”: **Father, Nonghet District, Xieng Khoang.**

8

Global commitments and international law

Child marriage is not in line with international and regional agreements, including:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

CEDAW

Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriage

CRC

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation



9

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Lao PDR law regarding child marriage

Family Law (No.07/90/SPA)

Family Registration Law (No.03/PSA)

Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children (No.05/NA)

Family Law (No.07/90/SPA) (1990)

- Based on mutual consent and equality between men and women – protect the interests of mothers and children in family life (and upon divorce)
- Article 3 notes it is forbidden to force marriage
- Article 9 notes the right to marry at age 18 years for men and women, “In special and necessary cases, this limit may be lowered to less than eighteen years of age but not less than fifteen years of age.”

10

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TACKLING CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE SUSTAINABLY

Focus on:

- Multipronged strategy
- Girls and boys
- Customary laws and social norms
- Poverty-driven economic needs

CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE'S KEY DRIVERS IN ASIA



POVERTY



INEQUITABLE GENDER NORMS



STIGMATISATION



EXISTENCE OF FEW ALTERNATIVES TO MARRIAGE



11
18+: Ending Child, Early and Forced Marriage
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Case Study: Regional Model Law to End CEFM in Southern Africa



Plan International's has supported adoption of a **model law** on stopping child marriage and protecting children already in marriage.

Plan supported the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum to develop the model law, which will require member states to harmonise their national laws to prevent child marriages in support of the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage in a Generation.

The law provides guidance to parliamentarians, ministries of justice, policymakers, and other stakeholders in SADC countries as they develop national laws. The Plenary Assembly is the highest decision-making body of the SADC-PF, the deliberative forum that brings together national parliaments from 14 SADC member states and approximately 3,500 parliamentarians.

Case Study: Raising the Marriageable Age of Girls and Boys in Guatemala

In 2016 the National Congress of Guatemala approved a law establishing **18 as the minimum age of marriage** – both for girls and boys.

This new law protects girls against sexual abuse, teen pregnancies, trafficking and physical and emotional violence. The previous law had allowed girls to get married at 14 years old, and boys at 16. Between 2009 and 2013 more than 80,000 girls under 18 got married; the majority with men triple their age.

Plan International Guatemala, alongside local and national partners, collaborated on an advocacy strategy and influencing of congressmen with a group of civil society organisations called 'Mesa en favor de las Niñas y Adolescentes' working in favour of girls' rights. Congress unanimously approved the 'Decreto 8-2015' bolstered by the support of the Legislation and Women's Commission.



Recommendations

1. Amend the **Family Law** to remove the special cases (to be verified by LAPPD).
2. Accession to the **Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages**
3. Financing commitments to implement and monitor.
4. Continue to invest in education.

Find our research & other reports at
plan-international.org/laos/research-and-publications





ຍຸດ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງ
ເດັກ, ການແຕ່ງງານໄວ
ແລະ
ການບັງຄັບໃຫ້ແຕ່ງງານ

ຂະໜາດຂອງບັນຫາ

ທົ່ວໂລກ

- ແມ່ຍິງ **700** ລ້ານຄົນ ແຕ່ງງານໃນເວລາອັງເກດເປັນເດັກ
- ໃນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກ ແລະ ປາຊີຟິກ - ເດັກຍິງ **15%** ແຕ່ງງານກ່ອນອາຍຸ **18** ປີ

ສປປ ລາວ

- ເດັກຍິງ **9%** ແຕ່ງງານຕອນອາຍຸ **15** ປີ
- ເດັກຍິງ **35%** ແຕ່ງງານຕອນອາຍຸ **18** ປີ
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ອຸປະສັກ ຂັດຂວາງການເຂົ້າ ແລະ ການຈົບ ໂຮງຮຽນປະຖົມ ແລະ ມັດທະຍົມ

- ການແຕ່ງງານໄວ
- ຄອບຄົວ ອາໄສເດັກ ເພື່ອຊ່ວຍວຽກເຮືອນ, ປູກຝັງ ລ້ຽງສັດ, ແລະ ວຽກເບິ່ງແຍງເດັກ
- ທັດສະນະຂອງຜູ້ປົກຄອງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ຄຸນຄ່າຂອງການສຶກສາ ສໍາລັບເດັກຍິງ ແມ່ນຍັງຕໍ່າ ແລະ ສະນັ້ນ ພວກເຂົາຈຶ່ງມີທ່າອ່ຽງ ທີ່ຈະບໍ່ສົ່ງເສີມ ລູກຫຼານຂອງພວກເຂົາ ໃຫ້ໄປຮຳຮຽນ.
- ການສິດສອນເປັນພາສາລາວ ໄດ້ເຮັດໃຫ້ ໂຮງຮຽນ ເປັນບ່ອນ ໜ້າຢ້ານກົວ ແລະ ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ ສໍາລັບ ນັກຮຽນຊົນເຜົ່າ.

ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຄອບຄົວ



ເດັກຍິງຕໍ່າເຂົ້າ ໃນບ້ານຫົວຍໂຫ, ເມືອງປາກທ່າ

“ເດັກ ຕ້ອງຊ່ວຍພໍ່ແມ່ຂອງພວກເຂົາ. ມີວຽກຫຼາຍຢ່າງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເຮັດ ແລະ ເດັກ ມີໜ້າທີ່ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ. ພວກເຮົາ ທຸກຄົນ ຕ້ອງເຮັດວຽກ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ມີອາຫານພຽງພໍ. ໃນ ເວລາທີ່ພວກເຮົາໄປໄຮ່ໄປນາ ແຕ່ວ່າວັນ ຂ້ອຍຕ້ອງອາ ໃສລູກສາວຂອງຂ້ອຍ ເປັນຄົນເບິ່ງແຍງນ້ອງຊາຍ ແລະ ນ້ອງສາວຂອງລາວ. ໃນເວລາທີ່ ລູກສາວຄົນທີສອງຂອງ ຂ້ອຍ ອາຍຸຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນ ພໍ່ທີ່ຈະເບິ່ງແຍງ ນ້ອງຊາຍຂອງ ລາວໄດ້, ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນ ລູກສາວຄົນທໍາອິດຂອງຂ້ອຍ ຈຶ່ງ ຈະສາມາດໄປໂຮງຮຽນໄດ້.” ກ່າວໂດຍ ແມ່ຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ບ້ານຫົວນໍ້າຂ້າ, ເມືອງເມັງ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.

“ລູກຊາຍຂອງຂ້ອຍ ສາມາດເອົາໃຈໃສ່ການຮຽນ ໄດ້ ຫຼາຍກວ່າ ລູກສາວຂອງຂ້ອຍ ຍ້ອນວ່າ ຂ້ອຍຕ້ອງການ ໃຫ້ລາວ ຊ່ວຍຂ້ອຍເບິ່ງແຍງເດັກນ້ອຍ ແລະ ແຕ່ງກິນ ຫຼັງຈາກກັບມາແຕ່ໂຮງຮຽນແລ້ວ.” ກ່າວໂດຍ ແມ່ ຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ບ້ານຄໍທອງ, ເມືອງໜອງແຮດ, ແຂວງ ຊຽງຂວາງ.

ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ

“ຂ້ອຍຕ້ອງການໄປໂຮງຮຽນມັດທະຍົມ ເພື່ອກາຍມາເປັນຄູ, ແຕ່ ວ່າ ພໍ່ແມ່ຂອງຂ້ອຍ ບໍ່ສະໜັບສະໜູນຂ້ອຍ. ຂ້ອຍແຕ່ງງານ ຫຼັງ ຈາກຈົບປະຖົມ ກໍ່ເຊິ່ນດຽວກັບໝູ່ເພື່ອນສ່ວນຫຼາຍຂອງຂ້ອຍ.”
ກ່າວໂດຍ ເດັກຍິງຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ອາຍຸ 16 ປີ, ບ້ານຫ້ວຍເສັດ, ເມືອງບາກທາ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.

“ຂ້ອຍຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ລູກສາວຂອງຂ້ອຍ ສືບຕໍ່ຮຳຮຽນ ແລະ ຮຽນ ພາສາລາວ ຍ້ອນວ່າ ຂ້ອຍບໍ່ຢາກໃຫ້ລາວ ເຮັດວຽກໜັກຄືກັນກັບ ຂ້ອຍ. ຂ້ອຍຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ລາວ ຮຽນໃຫ້ສູງຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ເຮັດວຽກເປັນ ຄູ. ຊີວິດຂອງພວກເຮົາຢູ່ທີ່ນີ້ ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກຫຼາຍ.”
ກ່າວໂດຍ ແມ່ ຂອງເດັກຍິງຄົນໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ເຂົ້າໂຮງຮຽນ ຢູ່ບ້ານ ຫ້ວນ້າຂ່າ, ເມືອງເມິງ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.

5

“ຂ້ອຍຮຽນຈົບປະຖົມ ແລະ ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນ ກໍ່ຢູ່ບ້ານ ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ຄອບຄົວບູກຜັງລ້ຽງສັດ. ບໍ່ ມີຜູ້ໃດໃນເຮືອນ ສົ່ງເສີມໃຫ້ຂອງສືບຕໍ່ຮຳຮຽນ. ຂ້ອຍຕ້ອງການຮຽນ ແຕ່ວ່າ ບໍ່ມີໃຜຊ່ວຍ ຂ້ອຍ ສະນັ້ນ ຂ້ອຍຈຶ່ງໄດ້ແຕ່ງງານ.”
ກ່າວໂດຍ ເດັກຍິງຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ອາຍຸ 15 ປີ, ບ້ານ ຫ້ວຍເສັດ, ເມືອງບາກທາ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.

“ຂ້ອຍຢາກຮຽນຕໍ່ໂຮງຮຽນມັດທະຍົມ ແຕ່ວ່າ ພໍ່ແມ່ຂອງຂ້ອຍ ບໍ່ໄດ້ຊ່ວຍຂ້ອຍ ຂຽນ ແບບຟອມ, ສະໝັກຮຽນ ແລະ ຈັດຫາບ່ອນພັກເຊົາ. ເດັກຊາຍ ສາມາດໄປດ້ວຍຕົນເອງ ຖ້າວ່າພໍ່ແມ່ຂອງພວກເຂົາ ບໍ່ສົນໃຈ ແຕ່ວ່າ ເດັກຍິງ ຕ້ອງການ ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ຈາກ ພໍ່ແມ່ຂອງພວກເຂົາ.”
ກ່າວໂດຍ ເດັກຍິງຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ອາຍຸ 16 ປີ, ບ້ານ ຫ້ວຍ ໄຫ, ເມືອງບາກທາ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.

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18+ ຄູ່: ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ, ການແຕ່ງງານໄລ ແລະ ການຍິງຄົນແຕ່ງງານ

“ພວກເຮົາເລີ່ມເຫັນ ໜູ່ເພື່ອນຂອງພວກເຮົາ ແຕ່ງງານ ໃນເວລາທີ່ພວກເຂົາອາຍຸປະມານ **14** ປີ ແລະ ພວກເຮົາກໍຕ້ອງການແຕ່ງງານເຊັ່ນກັນ. ຂ້ອຍຢ້ານວ່າ ຖ້າຂ້ອຍບໍ່ແຕ່ງງານໄວ ຂ້ອຍອາດຈະບໍ່ໄດ້ແຕ່ງງານເລີຍ.” **ກ່າວໂດຍເດັກຍິງຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ອາຍຸ 15 ປີ, ບ້ານບຸ້ງຜາ, ເມືອງເມິງ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.**



“ຕອນຂ້ອຍອາຍຸປະມານ **14** ປີ, ໜູ່ຂອງຂ້ອຍທຸກຄົນ ອອກໂຮງຮຽນ ແລະ ຫຼາຍຄົນ ໄດ້ພົບຄູ່ຄອງ ຂອງພວກເຂົາ ແລະໄດ້ແຕ່ງງານ. ຂ້ອຍຮູ້ສຶກນະອາຍຫຼາຍ ທີ່ເປັນພຽງຄົນດຽວ ທີ່ມີອາຍຸຫຼາຍ ຢູ່ໃນໂຮງຮຽນ, ສະນັ້ນ ຂ້ອຍກໍ່ເລີຍອອກໂຮງຮຽນເຊັ່ນກັນ. ຂ້ອຍຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ພົບຄູ່ຄອງຂອງຂ້ອຍເທື່ອ.” **ກ່າວໂດຍເດັກຍິງຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ອາຍຸ 15 ປີ, ບ້ານບຸ້ງຜາ, ເມືອງເມິງ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.**

ຄວາມຄາດຫວັງຂອງ ຜູ້ປົກຄອງ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນ

“ເດັກຍິງ ອອກໂຮງຮຽນ ຍ້ອນວ່າ ພວກເຂົາຕ້ອງການແຕ່ງງານ. ປົກກະຕິແລ້ວ ພວກເຂົາຈະເລີ່ມຮູ້ສຶກເຊັ່ນນັ້ນ ໃນເວລາທີ່ພວກເຂົາ ມີອາຍຸປະມານ **14** ຫຼື **15** ປີ.” **ກ່າວໂດຍ ແມ່ຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ບ້ານຫ້ວຍເສັດ, ເມືອງປາກທ່າ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.**

“ພໍ່ແມ່ຂອງຂ້ອຍ ເລືອກຜູ້ຊາຍໃຫ້ຂ້ອຍແຕ່ງງານນ່າ. ຂ້ອຍຮຽນຈົບປະຖົມ ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນ ກໍ່ແຕ່ງງານ.” **ກ່າວໂດຍ ເດັກຍິງຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ແຕ່ງງານແລ້ວ, ອາຍຸ 16 ປີ, ບ້ານຫ້ວຍເສັດ, ເມືອງປາກທ່າ, ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.**

“ພວກເຮົາຕ້ອງການແຕ່ງງານກັບ ເດັກຍິງບໍລິສຸດ ສະນັ້ນ ພວກເຮົາຈຶ່ງຊອກຫາເມຍ ຈາກເດັກຍິງທີ່ມີອາຍຸປະມານ **14** ປີ” **ກ່າວໂດຍ ພໍ່ຄົນໜຶ່ງ, ເມືອງໜອງເຮດ, ແຂວງຊຽງຂວາງ.**

ພັນທະຂອງສາກົນ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍສາກົນ

ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ ບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບ ບັນດາຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສາກົນ ແລະ ພາກພື້ນ ເຊິ່ງຮວມທັງ:

ຖະແຫຼງການສາກົນ ກ່ຽວກັບ ສິດທິມະນຸດ

ສົນທິສັນຍາວ່າດ້ວຍ ການກຳຈັດທຸກຮູບແບບຂອງການຈຳແນກ ຕໍ່ ກັບແມ່ຍິງ **(CEDAW)**

ສົນທິສັນຍາວ່າດ້ວຍ ການອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ແຕ່ງງານ, ອາຍຸຕໍ່າສຸດ ສຳລັບ ການແຕ່ງງານ ແລະ ການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນການແຕ່ງງານ

ສົນທິສັນຍາວ່າດ້ວຍ ສິດທິເດັກ **(CRC)**

ເປົ້າໝາຍຂໍ້ທີ **5**. ບັນລຸຄວາມສະເໝີພາບ ຍິງ-ຊາຍ ແລະ ສິ່ງເສີມແມ່ຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກຍິງທຸກຄົນ.

5.3 ກຳຈັດ ການປະຕິບັດທີ່ເປັນອັນຕະລາຍ ທັງໝົດ ເຊັ່ນວ່າ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ, ການແຕ່ງງານໄວ ແລະ ການບັງຄັບ ໃຫ້ແຕ່ງງານ ແລະ ການຕັດອະໄວຍະວະເພດຍິງ



9

18+ ຄຳ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ, ການແຕ່ງງານໄວ ແລະ ການບັງຄັບແຕ່ງງານ

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ກົດໝາຍຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງ ເດັກ

ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍຄອບຄົວ (ເລກທີ **07/90/ສປສ**)

ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍທະບຽນຄອບຄົວ (ເລກທີ **03/ສປສ**)

ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ການປົກປ້ອງສິດ ແລະ ຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງເດັກ (ເລກທີ **05/ສພຊ**)

ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍຄອບຄົວ (ເລກທີ **07/90/ສປສ**) (ປີ **1990**)

- ອີງຕາມ ການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເຊິ່ງກັນແລະກັນ ແລະ ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບ ລະຫວ່າງ ຊາຍ ແລະ ຍິງ - ປົກປ້ອງຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ ໃນຊີວິດຄອບຄົວ (ແລະ ຫຼັງຈາກ ຢ່າຮ້າງ)
- ມາດຕາ **3** ຫ້າມ ການບັງຄັບໃຫ້ແຕ່ງງານ.
- ມາດຕາ **9** ລະບຸເຖິງ ສິດໃນການແຕ່ງງານ ເມື່ອອາຍຸຮອດ **18** ປີ ສຳລັບ ຊາຍ ແລະ ຍິງ. **“ໃນກໍລະນີຈຳເປັນ, ອາຍຸດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ ອາດຈະຕໍ່າກວ່າ **18** ປີກໍ່ໄດ້ ແຕ່ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຫຼຸດ **15** ປີ.”**

10

18+ ຄຳ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ, ການແຕ່ງງານໄວ ແລະ ການບັງຄັບແຕ່ງງານ

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TACKLING CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE SUSTAINABLY

Focus on:

- Multipronged strategy
- Girls and boys
- Customary laws and social norms
- Poverty-driven economic needs

CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE'S KEY DRIVERS IN ASIA



POVERTY



INEQUITABLE GENDER NORMS



STIGMATISATION



EXISTENCE OF FEW ALTERNATIVES TO MARRIAGE



11
18+ ຄົວ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ, ການແຕ່ງງານໄວ ແລະ ການບັງຄັບແຕ່ງງານ
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ກໍລະນີສຶກສາ: ກົດໝາຍແມ່ແບບຂັ້ນພາກພື້ນ ເພື່ອຢຸດ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ, ການແຕ່ງງານໄວ ແລະ ການບັງຄັບໃຫ້ແຕ່ງງານ ໃນທະວີບອາຟຣິກາໃຕ້



ອົງການແຜນນະການ ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ການຮັບຮອງ ເອົາ **ກົດ ໝາຍແມ່ແບບ** ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຢຸດ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ ແລະ ການປົກປ້ອງເດັກ ທີ່ແຕ່ງງານ ແລ້ວ.

ອົງການແຜນນະການ ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ເວທີສະພາ ຂອງປະຊາຄົມ ເພື່ອການພັດທະນາທະວີບອາຟຣິກາໃຕ້ (**SADC**) ເພື່ອສ້າງ ກົດໝາຍແມ່ແບບ ເຊິ່ງຈະກຳນົດໃຫ້ ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ຕ້ອງປັບປຸງ ກົດໝາຍພາຍໃນປະເທດຂອງພວກເຂົາ ເພື່ອ ປ້ອງກັນ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ ແລະ ເພື່ອສະໜັບສະໜູນ ການລົນນະວົງຂອງ ສະຫະພັນອາຟຣິກາ ເພື່ອຢຸດການ ແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ ໃນຮຸ້ນຄົນໃດໜຶ່ງ.

ກົດໝາຍດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ ກຳນົດ ຄ່າແນະນຳ ໃຫ້ບັນດາສະມາຊິກ ສະພາ, ກະຊວງຍຸຕິທຳ, ຜູ້ສ້າງນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນບັນດາປະເທດ **SADC** ໃນ ເວລາທີ່ພວກເຂົາ ສ້າງກົດໝາຍພາຍໃນປະເທດຂອງພວກເຂົາ. ສະພາເຕັມຄະນະ ແມ່ນເປັນ ອົງກອນຕັດສິນສູງສຸດ ຂອງ **SADC-PF**, ເປັນເວທີປຶກສາຫາລື ທີ່ເຕົ້າໂຮມເອົາ ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ຈາກ **14** ປະເທດສະມາຊິກ **SADC** ແລະ ສະມາຊິກສະພາ ປະມານ **3.500** ຄົນ.

12
18+ ຄົວ ການແຕ່ງງານຂອງເດັກ, ການແຕ່ງງານໄວ ແລະ ການບັງຄັບແຕ່ງງານ
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ກໍລະນີສຶກສາ: ການຍົກລະດັບອາຍຸແຕ່ງງານ ຂອງເດັກຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກຊາຍ ໃນປະເທດ ກົວເຕມາລາ

ໃນປີ 2016, ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດຂອງປະເທດກົວເຕມາລາ ໄດ້ອະນຸມັດ ກົດໝາຍສະບັບໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ກຳນົດ **ອາຍຸຕໍ່າສຸດ ສໍາລັບ ການແຕ່ງງານ ເປັນ 18 ປີ** – ສໍາລັບ ເດັກຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກຊາຍ.

ກົດໝາຍໃໝ່ສະບັບນີ້ ປົກປ້ອງເດັກຈາກ ການທາລຸນທາງເພດ, ການຖືພາໃນໄວໜຸ່ມສາວ, ການຄໍ້ມະນຸດ ແລະ ການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງທາງຮ່າງ ກາຍ ແລະ ທາງຈິດໃຈ. ກົດໝາຍສະບັບຜ່ານມາ ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເດັກຍິງ ແຕ່ງງານໄດ້ ໃນອາຍຸ 14 ປີ, ແລະ ເດັກຊາຍແມ່ນ 16 ປີ. ໃນລະຫວ່າງ ປີ 2009 ເຖິງປີ 2013, ເດັກຍິງຫຼາຍກວ່າ 80.000 ຄົນ ອາຍຸຕໍ່າກວ່າ 18 ປີ ໄດ້ແຕ່ງງານກັບ ຜູ້ຊາຍ ເຊິ່ງສ່ວນຫຼາຍ ມີອາຍຸ 3 ເທົ່າ ຫຼາຍກວ່າເວກເຂົາ.

ອົງການແຜນລາຍການ ປະຈໍາປະເທດກົວເຕມາລາ ພ້ອມທັງ ບັນດາອຸຮົມງານ ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ຂັ້ນປະເທດ ໄດ້ຮ່ວມມືກັນ ເພື່ອສ້າງຄວາມສາດສ້າງເສີມ ວຽກງານນີ້ ແລະ ໄດ້ເຊີນຊວນ ບັນດາສະມາຊິກສະພາ ຮ່ວມກັບ ກຸ່ມອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສັງຄົມ ທີ່ມີຊື່ວ່າ **'Mesa en favor de las Niñas y Adolescentes'** ເພື່ອເຮັດວຽກສ້າງເສີມ ສືດທີ່ຂອງເດັກຍິງ. ສະພາ ໄດ້ອະນຸມັດ **'Decreto 8-2015'** ຢ່າງເປັນເອກະສັນ ໂດຍການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກ ຄະນະກຳມາທິການ ນິຕິກຳ ແລະ ແມ່ຍິງ.



ຄໍາແນະນໍາ

1. ບັບບຸງ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍຄອບຄົວ ເພື່ອຕັດ ກໍລະນີພິເສດ ອອກ (ມອບໃຫ້ **LAPPD** ເປັນຜູ້ຍັງຍືນ).
2. ເຂົ້າເປັນພາຄີໃນ ສັນທິສັນຍາວ່າດ້ວຍ ການອະນຸຍາດ ແຕ່ງງານ, ອາຍຸຕໍ່າສຸດ ສໍາລັບ ການແຕ່ງງານ ແລະ ການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນການແຕ່ງງານ
3. ພັນທະໃນການສະໜອງການເງິນ ເພື່ອຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມ.
4. ສືບຕໍ່ລົງທຶນໃສ່ການສຶກສາ.

ຂໍ້ມູນເພີ່ມຕື່ມ ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດລາຍງານ ແລະ ຜົນການ
ຄົ້ນ ຄວ້າ ສາມາດເບິ່ງໄດ້ໃນເວບໄຊ້

plan-international.org/laos/research-and-publications





Lao PDR Population Dynamics and Policy Implications: Healthy and Active Ageing

AFPPD-LAPPD National Workshop 2017

30-31 MAY 2017

VIENTIANE, LAOS

MIKA MARUMOTO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ASIAN FORUM OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1

Why should Lao PDR address ageing?

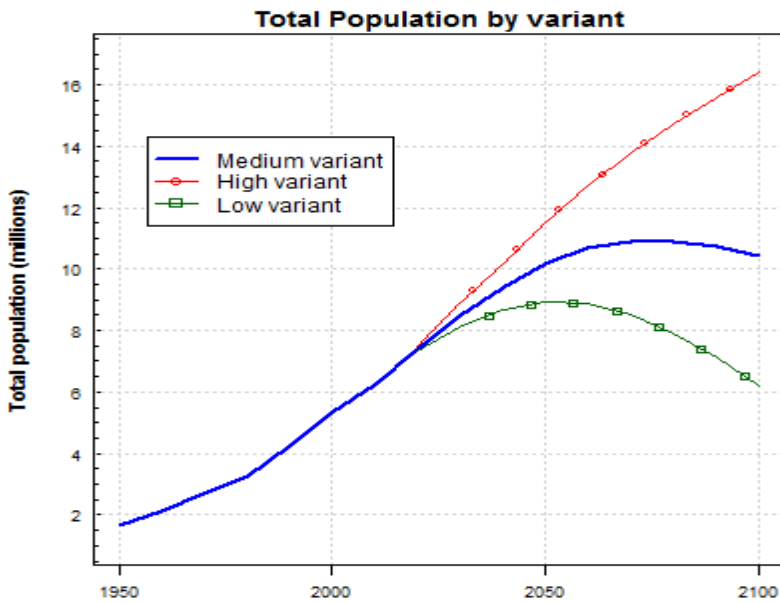
- What policy implications can we derive from Lao PDR's population dynamics, especially for ageing?
- What is healthy and active ageing, and what are Lao PDR's commitments in this area? (*AFPPD Legislation Analysis*)
- What lessons can Lao PDR learn from already aged societies?
- Why is the role of parliamentarians imperative in addressing ageing issues?

2

Lao PDR Population Ageing;

- *Ageing (7%) by 2040
- *Aged (14%) by 2060
- * Super-aged (24%)-2085

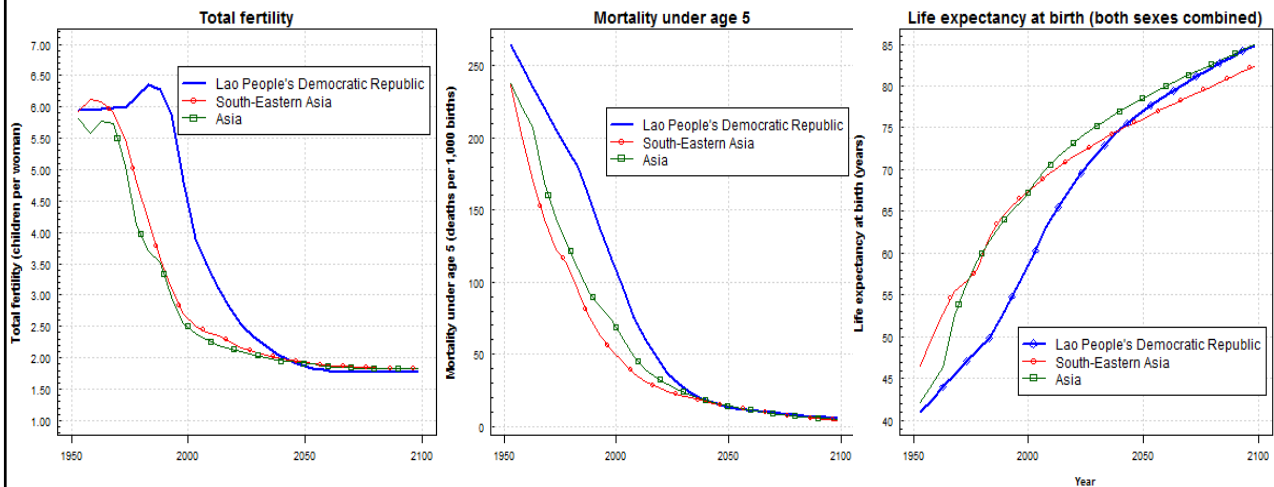
	+65 older	+60 older
2015	3.8%	6.0%
2020	4.1%	6.5%
2025	4.6%	5.3%
2030	5.3%	8.1%
2040	7.0%	10.4%
2050	9.6%	14.6%
2060	14.5%	20.3%
2085	23.9%	30.5%
2100	28%	34.4%



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, custom data acquired via website.

3

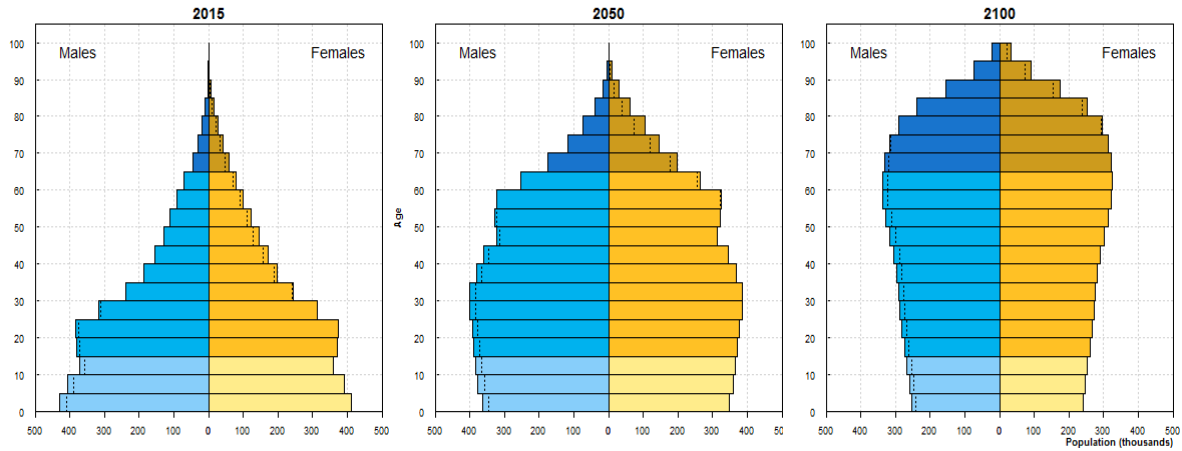
Lao PDR's total fertility continues to decline, Mortality under age 5 continues to improve Life expectancy continues to rise



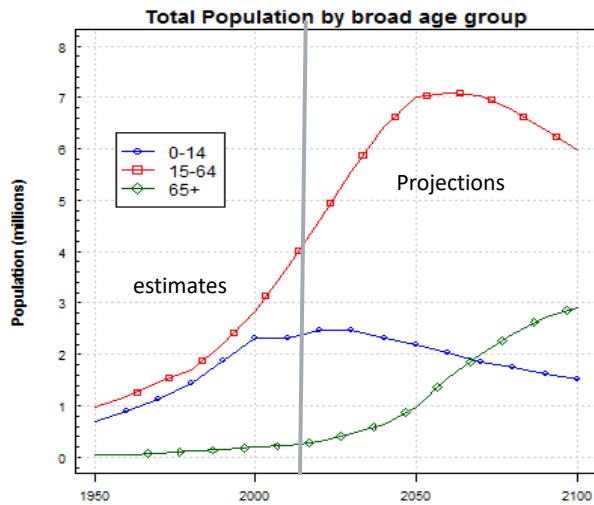
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, custom data acquired via website.

4

Lao PDR will continue to be a young country.
Does this mean the country has no worries about ageing population?



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, custom data acquired via website.



Lao PDR continues to be a young country with some notable population transitions:

- * The working age population (15-64) continues to increase rapidly, and peaks between 2050-2060.
- * The population group of children aged 0-14 will peak around 2020.
- * The speed of ageing will start accelerate around 2020. Lao PDR becomes ageing society (7%) by 2040, aged society (14%) by 2060, and super-aged society (24%) around 2085.

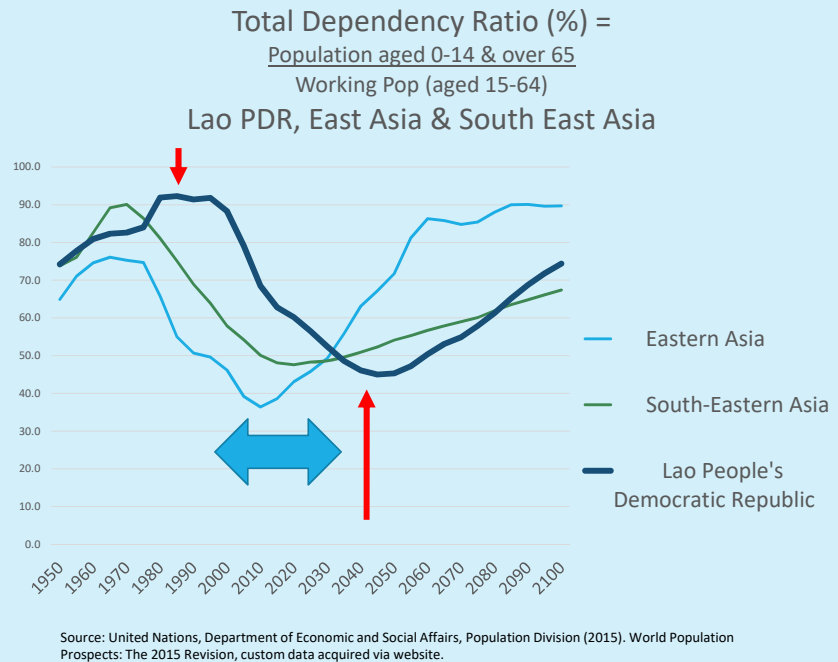
Lao PDR's opportunity to reap a **demographic dividend**

to address both **Youth Strategy & Older Persons Strategy**

Total dependency ratio showed an increasing trend due to an increasing fertility in **1950-1980s**

Peak: 1980s~1990s
Total dependency ratio over 90%
A stagnant high fertility period

Bottom: Around 2050 - Total dependency ratio starts to increase again with an increasing ageing population



Active Ageing and Healthy Ageing

Active Ageing is...

“the process of optimizing opportunities for **health, participation** and **security** in order to enhance quality of life as people age. It applies to both individuals and population groups.”

Healthy Ageing is... “

“the process of developing and maintaining the **function ability** that enables well-being in older age.” (WHO 2015)

“the development and **maintenance** of optimal **mental, social** and **physical well-being** and **function** in older adults. This is most likely to be achieved when **communities** are safe, promote health and well-being, and use health services and community programs to prevent or minimize disease.”

Lao PDR's international commitments in the area of ageing

- ❑ **UN Principles for Older Persons** (GA resolution 46/91, 16 Dec 1991)
 - ✓ Independence; Participation; Care; Self-fulfilment; Dignity
- ❑ **Political Declaration & Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)**
 - ✓ Priority Direction 1: Older persons and development;
 - ✓ Priority Direction 2: Advancing health and well-being into older age;
 - ✓ Priority Direction 3: Ensuring enabling and supportive environment
- ❑ **WHO Active Ageing Policy Framework (2001) &**
- ❑ **WHO Global Report on Ageing and Health (2015)**
 - ✓ The new concept of "Functional Ability"
- ❑ **Global Conference of **Parliamentarians** on Population and Development toward the G7 2016 Ise-Shima Summit (2016)**
 - ✓ Declaration and Recommendations; Definition of "Healthy and Active Ageing"

Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit

26-27 April 2016, Tokyo, Japan



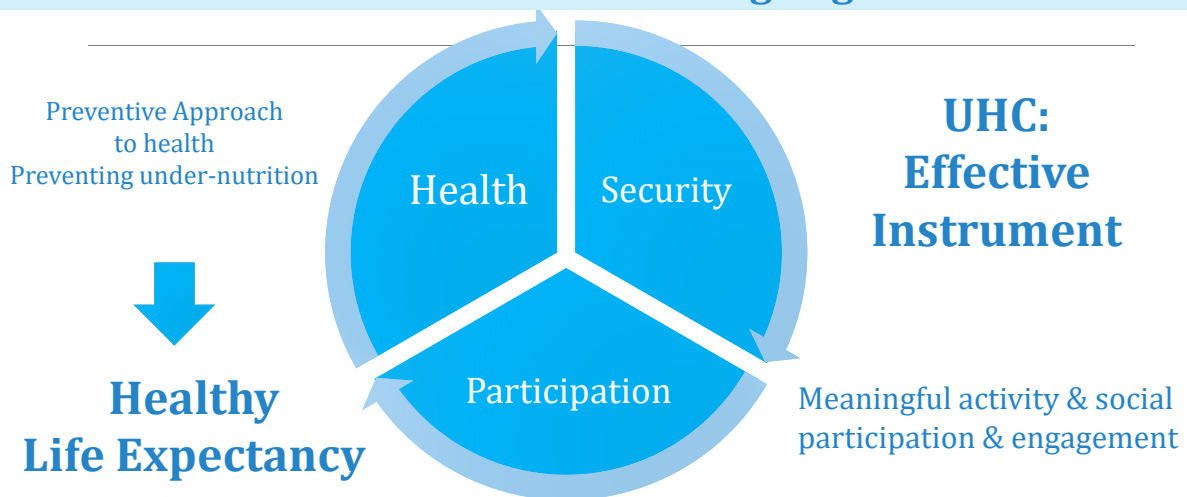
Global Parliamentarians unanimously adopted GCPPD Declaration & Recommendations to the G7 Ise-Shima Summit

✓ Building Active and Economically Vibrant Ageing Societies

*The world is ageing rapidly. By 2050, people aged 60 and older will make up 22 per cent of the total population. Ageing is a natural part of the human life cycle and should be celebrated. Increased life expectancies remain and will be a challenge for both developed and developing countries, so **effective measures** should be created as a **social foundation for good health, ageing with dignity, maintenance of functional capacity, and longevity**. Elderly women, who tend to be the poorest and most vulnerable to mental and physical illnesses require special investment and support.*

Sources: GCPPD Declaration & Recommendations to the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.
<http://www.afppd.org/events/event-docs/1-d8r-global-conference-of-parliamentarians-on-population-and-development-2016-dec.pdf>
 AFPPD. GCPPD Conference Report (2016). <http://www.afppd.org/events/event-docs/1-g7-gcppd-final-report-2nd-ed-6-june-2016-map-report.pdf>

GCPPD Declaration & Recommendations to G7 Ise-Shima Summit, 3; 3.1-3 Revisiting and Confirming the Definition of Active Ageing



Source: AFPPD (2016). GCPPD Conference Report.

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Global Parliamentarians: Successful in *Mainstreaming Ageing* in the G7 2016 Ise-Shima Summit Agenda

G7 ISE-SHIMA LEADERS' DECLARATION – HEALTH SECTION

*“We commit to promoting **active ageing**, with due consideration to gender specific aspects, through multi-sectoral approaches including the promotion of age-friendly communities and support for communities to become dementia-friendly.*

*“We also acknowledge the importance of R&D and innovation....to discover new remedies for...conditions **related to ageing***

*“The promotion of UHC also requires provision of services to protect and improve the health of all individuals **throughout their life course***

*“We note the efforts and achievements toward **UHC and health system strengthening**.....*

Source: The G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000160266.pdf>

Health Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE)

Source: WHO Global Observatory (GHO) data

Group A	(Gap)=Life Expy-HALE HALE over 70	Group B	(Gap)=Life Ext'y-HALE HALE over 60	Group C	(Gap)=Life Expt'y- HALE
Japan	(8.8) 83.8 74.9	Tonga	(7.5) 73.5 66.0	India	(8.7) 68.3 59.6
Singapore	(9.2) 83.1 73.9	Kyrgyzstan	(7.2) 71.1 63.9	Myanmar	(7.5) 66.6 59.1
South Korea	(9.1) 82.3 73.2	Kazakhstan	(6.9) 70.2 63.3	Kiribati	(7.6) 66.3 58.7
Australia	(10.9) 82.8 71.9	Bangladesh	(9.4) 71.8 62.4	Cambodia	(10.6) 68.7 58.1
New Zealand	(9.9) 81.6 71.7	Mongolia	(6.7) 68.8 62.1	Laos	(7.8) 65.7 57.9
		Indonesia	(7.0) 69.1 62.1	Pakistan	(8.6) 66.4 57.8
Group B	HALE over 60	Tajikistan	(7.6) 69.7 62.1	PNG	(6.5) 62.9 56.4
China	(7.6) 76.1 68.5	Nepal	(8.0) 69.2 61.2	Afghanistan	(8.2) 60.5 52.3
Sri Lanka	(7.9) 74.9 67.0	Bhutan	(8.6) 69.8 61.2		
Thailand	(8.1) 74.9 66.8	Timor Leste	(7.2) 68.3 61.1		
Vietnam	(9.4) 76.0 66.6	Philippines	(7.4) 68.5 61.1		
Malaysia	(8.5) 75.0 66.5				
Iran	(9.0) 75.5 66.5				

	Income	Society's Ageing Stage (% of population over 65) Pension Coverage Ratio %		
		Aged (15 <)	Ageing (8-14)	Pre-ageing (< 7)
AFPPD Member Countries' Pension Coverage Ratios (%) 1/ By GNI 2/ By Ageing Stage 3/ * Pre-aging * Ageing * Aged	High income (\$12,476 or more)	Japan (26.3) 98.4 New-Zealand (15) 98 Australia (15) 83		
	Upper middle income (\$4,036 to \$12,475)		Korea ROK (13.1) 77.6 Thailand (10.5) 81.7 China (9.6) 74.4	Kazakhstan (6.7) Malaysia (5.9) Tonga (5.9) Iran (5.1) Maldives (4.7)
	Low middle income (\$1,026 to \$4,035)		Sri Lanka (9.3) 17.1	Viet Nam (6.7) 43.8 India (5.6) 28.9 Timor Leste (5.6) Myanmar (5.4) Indonesia (5.2) 8 Bhutan (5.1) Bangladesh (5) 39.5 Philippines (4.6) 28.3 Pakistan (4.5) 2.3 Kyrgyzstan (4.2) 100 Cambodia (4.1) 5 Mongolia (4) 100 PNG (3) Lao PDR (3.8) 5.6
	Low income (\$1,025 or less)			Tajikistan (3) 80.2 Nepal (5.5) 56.2 Afghanistan (2.5) 10

Sources:

1: Data from HelpAge Watch Reports 2015

2: World Bank Data 2015

3: UNESCAP Data 2015

Lessons from aged societies are abundant Example - Japanese Social Security Legal Framework (%) ratio of older persons aged 65 and over / total population				
Stages of Ageing	Pension	Medical Care	Elderly Care	Child Care
1960~ (6%) National Pension National Medical Insurance	1961: (6%) National Pension Scheme	1961: (6%) National Health Insurance; Elderly Health Cost Payment System (UHC)		1971: (7%) Child Care Allowance
1980~ Entering the stage of ageing society	1986: Basic Pension Scheme	1983: Elderly Health Insurance System		
1990~ (12%) Declining birth rates; Increased Individual burden	1994: (14%) Corporate Pension Fund *Raising the starting age for pension provisions	Gradual increase of Out-of-Pocket Payments	1989: (11%) Gold Plan – Elderly Health Welfare Promotion 10-Year Plan	1990: (12%) 1.57 Shock 1992: (13%) Child Care Leave Act
2000~ (17.2%) Population Decrease, Structural Reform	2000: Corp Pension Fund; Raising the starting age for pension provisions 2004: (19.3%) Automatic adjustment of benefits based on macroeconomic indexation.	2008: (21.6%) Older-old persons (over 75) healthcare system; A system to address the imbalance in the payment of medical expenses for the elderly under 75.	2000: (17.2%) Long-term Care Insurance System	2003: (18.8%) Basic Act for Measures to Cope with Society with Declining Birthrate

Source: Makiko IZUMI, ISSUE BRIEF NUMBER 769(2013. 2.12.) The Library of Japanese Diet.

Why LAPPD parliamentarians need to take the initiative in addressing ageing issues?

Both top-down and bottom-up approaches are necessary to involve all stakeholders to set a holistic ageing strategy.

MIPAA Article 13

"We stress the primary responsibility of Governments in promoting, providing and ensuring access to basic social services, bearing in mind specific needs of older persons.

"To this end we need to work together with local authorities, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, volunteers and voluntary organizations, older persons themselves and associations for and of older persons, as well as families and communities."

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Why LAPPD parliamentarians need to take the initiative in addressing ageing issues?

Madrid International Action of Ageing (para. 15) states.....

✓ "Mainstreaming ageing into global agenda is essential..."

"A concerted effort is required to move towards a wide and equitable approach to policy integration. The task is to link ageing to other frameworks for social and economic development and human rights.

"Whereas specific policies will vary according to country and region, population ageing is a universal force that has the power to shape the future as much as globalization.

"It is essential to recognize the ability of older persons to contribute to society by taking the lead not only in their own betterment but also in that of society as a whole. Forward thinking calls us to embrace the potential of the ageing population as a basis for future development.

✓ MPs are in a position to mainstream ageing both nationally and globally...

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Conclusions

- Lao PDR is at a critical juncture with tremendous opportunities to set both a **National Youth Strategy** and a **National Ageing Strategy** based on good practices and lessons learned from other Asia-Pacific countries.

=> Youth Policy:

Demographic dividend requires good planning and implementation.

=> Ageing Strategy:

Healthy and active ageing policy requires multistakeholders to get involved.

Many lessons can be learned from ageing & aged countries to address ageing issues.
(e.g. prevention-focused medical care system; UHC x community-based LT Care)

www.afppd.org

ຂອບໃຈຫຼາຍໆເດີ້!

Thank you!

Selected resources on ageing:

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1. HelpAge International

- Website: <http://www.helpage.org/>

- 2015 Annual Review: <http://www.helpage.org/who-we-are/annual-review-2015/#looking-forward>

- *Climate change in an ageing world*, HelpAge International, 2015: <http://ageingasia.org/idlon0147/>

2. HelpAge East Asia & the Pacific

- *Data Mapping on Ageing in Asia and the Pacific*, 2015: <http://ageingasia.org/data-mapping-on-ageing-report/>

- *Good Practices and Barriers in the Use of Data for Policy and Advocacy On Ageing in Asia-Pacific*, 2015: <http://ageingasia.org/eaprd0033/>

- *Review of good practice in national policies and laws on ageing*, 2015: <http://ageingasia.org/eaprd0024/>

- *Policy Mapping on Ageing in Asia and the Pacific: Analytical Report*, 2015: <http://ageingasia.org/eaprd0022/>

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- *World report on ageing and health*, WHO, 2015:

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- *WHO Global Strategy and Action Plan on Ageing and Health: Briefing note on consultation process and web based survey, August – November 2015*:

<http://www.who.int/ageing/ageing-global-strategy-survey-report-en.pdf?ua=1>

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- *Ageing and health in the Western Pacific Region*, 2014: http://www.wpro.who.int/topics/ageing/ageing_fs.pdf?ua=1

- *Regional framework for action on ageing and health in the Western Pacific (2014–2019)*: http://www.wpro.who.int/topics/ageing/regional_framework_final.pdf?ua=1

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5. World Bank *Live Long and Prosper: Ageing in East Asia and Pacific*, World Bank, 2015: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23133/9781464804694.pdf>

6. ILO *The state of social protection in ASEAN at the dawn of integration*, International Labour Organization (ILO), 2015:

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/publication/wcms_428982.pdf

7. UNPFA: *Population Ageing in the Pacific Islands: A Situation Analysis*, UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office Suva, Fiji, July 2014:

<http://countryoffice.unfpa.org/pacific/drive/PopulationAgeinginthePacificIslandsASituationAnalysisReport.pdf>

8. UNESCAP

- *Regional Expert Forum on Population Ageing*: <http://www.unescap.org/events/regional-expert-forum-population-ageing>

- *Preparing for ageing societies in Asia and the Pacific*, UNESCAP, 2013: <http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SPPS-Factsheet-ageing-v3.pdf>

9. *World Population Ageing*, UN Report, 2015: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/ageing/WPA2015_Report.pdf

10. SDGs General Report 2016: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/The%20Sustainable%20Development%20Goals%20Report%202016.pdf>

11. *Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)*, UN, 2002:

http://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/pdfs/Madrid_plan.pdf

12. *Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD) Declaration and Recommendations to the G7*, 2016:

<http://www.afppd.org/events/event-docs/1-d&r-global-conference-of-parliamentarians-on-population-and-development-2016-dec.pdf>

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ບົດກ່າວປິດ

ຂອງທ່ານປອ. ສິມພູ ດວງສະຫວັນ, ປະທານກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ປະທານ
ສສປພ

ຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາໃຫ້ແກ່ສະມາຊິກລັດຖະສະພາກ່ຽວກັບການອອກນິຕິກຳເພື່ອບັນລຸເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຄາດໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ/ແຜນປະຕິບັດງານຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາທີ່ໂຮງແຮມລາວພຣາຊາ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ ສປປ ລາວ ລະຫວ່າງວັນທີ30-31 ພຶດສະພາ 2017.

- ຮຽນ: - ທ່ານ ປອ.ນາງ ມິກາ ມາຣູໂມໂຕະຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາອົງການລັດຖະສະພາອາຊີເພື່ອສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ;
- ທ່ານ ນາງ ເຟຣດຣິກາ ແມັດເຈີ ຕາງໜ້າ ອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ກອງທຶນປະຊາກອນປະຈຳສປປລາວ;
 - ບັນດາທ່ານຮອງປະທານກຳມາທິການ, ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ຮອງປະທານຄະນະສສຊເພດຍິງຮອງຫົວໜ້າສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວານິຕິກຳສພຊ;
 - ບັນດາທ່ານ ສສຊ ທີ່ເປັນກຳມະການຂອງກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ, ແຂກຜູ້ມີກຽດທັງພາຍໃນແລະຕ່າງປະເທດທີ່ນັບຖືແລະຮັກແພງ.

ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ໄດ້ດຳເນີນມາເປັນເວລາ 1 ວັນເຄິ່ງ ແລະ ສິ້ນສຸດລົງດ້ວຍຜົນສຳເລັດອັນຈົບງາມຕາມຈຸດປະສົງ, ລະດັບຄາດໝາຍທີ່ວາງໄວ້ ຊຶ່ງກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຮັບຟັງການລາຍງານ, ການສະເໜີບົດຈາກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຈາກບັນດາກະຊວງ-ກົມກອງ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ແລະ ຍັງໄດ້ພ້ອມກັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາລວມ ແລະ ເຮັດວຽກສົນທະນາເປັນກຸ່ມ ໂດຍມີການປະກອບຄຳຄິດຄຳເຫັນ, ການຊັກຖາມ-ຕອບ ຊຶ່ງເຮັດໃຫ້ການດຳເນີນກອງປະຊຸມມີບັນຍາກາດຟືດຟື້ນ, ສະນິດສະໝົມ ແລະ ການເປັນເຈົ້າການຂອງບັນດາທ່ານສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ແຂກທີ່ມີກຽດທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້.

ຜ່ານການສັງເກດຕີລາຄາ ເຫັນວ່າ ບັນດາທ່ານຜູ້ແທນກອງປະຊຸມ ໃນຖານະທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນແຫ່ງສິດອຳນາດຂອງປະຊາຊົນບັນດາເຜົ່າ ລ້ວນແຕ່ເຫັນໄດ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນຈຳເປັນ ຕໍ່ບັນດາບັນຫາທີ່ໄດ້ຍົກຂຶ້ນແລກປ່ຽນໃນຄັ້ງນີ້, ໄດ້ປະກອບຄຳຄິດຄຳເຫັນທີ່ມີລັກສະນະສ້າງສັນ ແລະ ກົງໄປກົງມາຕໍ່ບັນຫາຕ່າງໆດ້ວຍການເກັບກຳ, ສັງເກດຕີລາເຖິງດ້ານຕັ້ງໜ້າ, ດ້ານຫຍໍ້ທໍ້ ແລະ ລວມທັງບົດຮຽນອັນອຸດົມສົມບູນ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ, ບົດຮຽນ ແລະ ປະສົບການຕົວຈິງຂອງວຽກງານ, ສະພາບການທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຢູ່ ເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງຂອງຕົນ ກໍຄືສະພາບລວມຂອງສັງຄົມໃນປະຈຸບັນ, ຊຶ່ງເຫັນໄດ້ບັນຫາຂອງສັງຄົມຕົວຈິງ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າຊອກຫາວິທີແກ້ໄຂຊ່ວຍກັນຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ ທັງໝົດນັ້ນລ້ວນແລ້ວແຕ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດ ແລະ ເປັນການສ້າງເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ເອື້ອອຳນວຍ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນ-ຂ່າວສານ, ບົດຮຽນອັນດີໃຫ້ແກ່ພວກເຮົາ ໂດຍສະເພາະບົດຮຽນໃນການສ້າງ ແລະ ປັບປຸງນິຕິກຳ ເພື່ອນຳໄປຈັດຕັ້ງຜັນຂະຫຍາຍເລືອກເຟັ້ນເອົາສິ່ງທີ່ແທດເໝາະກັບສະພາບຄວາມເປັນຈິງຕໍ່ສະພາວະທາງດ້ານການເມືອງ, ເສດຖະກິດ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ ຢູ່ແຕ່ລະທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເພື່ອຊຸກຍູ້ເຮັດໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາຄາດໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ ບັນລຸຜົນສຳເລັດຕາມຄາດໝາຍ.

ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາຄັ້ງນີ້ ນັກສຳມະນາກອນທີ່ເປັນສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດມາຈາກເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ, ນັກວິທະຍາກອນທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ຕ່າງກໍໄດ້ເຮັດໜ້າທີ່ຂອງຕົນໃນການ

ປະກອບສ່ວນ ເພື່ອບັນລຸຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້ຢ່າງເຕັມທີ່ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າໃນນາມຕ່າງໜ້າຄະນະປະ
ທານຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ຂໍສະແດງຄວາມຊົມເຊີຍຕໍ່ຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ຢ່າງສຸດອີກສຸດໃຈ
(ຂໍຊົມເຊີຍ).

ກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນທີ່ສຳຄັນການຍົກສູງຄວາມຮັບຮູ້, ຄວາມອາດສາມາດຂອງສະມາຊິກ
ລັດຖະສະພາໃນການປະຕິບັດ 3 ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ; ການສ້າງ ແລະ ປັບປຸງນິຕິກຳ, ການຕົກລົງ
ບັນຫາສຳຄັນ, ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ເພື່ອຊຸກຍູ້ສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ຮັບປະກັນໃຫ້
ບັນລຸບັນດາເປົ້າໝາຍໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ ໃນນີ້ລວມທັງຄວາມສະເໝີພາບຍິງ-ຊາຍ ແລະ ການສ້າງ
ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາກອນຍິງ, ການວາງແຜນຄອບຄົວ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການດ້ານສຸຂະພາບຈະເລີນ
ພັນ ແລະ ສຸຂະພາບທາງເພດຢ່າງທົ່ວເຖິງ, ເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ, ການສຶກສາ ແລະ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການສະເພາະສຳ
ລັບ ປະຊາກອນໜຸ່ມ ແລະ ຜູ້ອາຍຸສູງ. ພ້ອມນີ້, ຜູ້ແທນກອງປະຊຸມຍັງໄດ້ປະກອບຄຳຄິດຄຳເຫັນໃສ່ເອກະສານ
ກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມເປັນຈິງຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ທີ່ທາງອົງການ AFPPD ໄດ້ເຮັດການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ. ພິເສດ, ອົງການ
AFPPD ຍັງໄດ້ແຈກຢາຍປຶ້ມຄູ່ມືສັງລວມຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການ
ພັດທະນາໃຫ້ສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃນການກຳນົດນະໂຍບາຍ, ການສ້າງ
ແລະ ປັບປຸງກົດໝາຍໂດຍສະເພາະກົດໝາຍຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ບັນດາຂໍ້ສະເໜີແນະນຳກ່ຽວກັບການແຕ່ງງານກ່ອນໄວ
ອັນຄວນ.

ບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ນັບຖື ແລະ ຮັກແພງ!

ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ການເມືອງຂອງພວກເຮົາໃນຕໍ່ໜ້ານີ້ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າຂໍຮຽກຮ້ອງໃຫ້ບັນດາທ່ານ ສສຊ,
ບັນດາຂະແໜງ ແລະ ອົງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ຕ້ອງພ້ອມກັນ
ເສີມຂະຫຍາຍສາຍພົວພັນ, ປະສານສົມທົບ ແລະ ເຮັດວຽກຮ່ວມກັນຢ່າງໄກ້ສິດ ເພື່ອສ້າງຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບ,
ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ຊຶ່ງກັນ ແລະ ກັນໃນການແກ້ໄຂສິ່ງທີ່ກົດໜ່ວງທ່ວງດຶງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາ
ແບບຍືນຍົງກໍຄືການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ; ຮັບປະກັນປະຊາກອນຍິງໜຸ່ມໃຫ້ໄດ້
ເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ ແລະ ການບໍລິການສຸກຂະພາບຈະເລີນພັນ; ສຸມທຸກຄວາມພະຍາຍາມລົບລ້າງການໃຊ້
ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍ ຍິງ-ຊາຍ, ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຢ່າງຕັ້ງໜ້າໃນການກຳນົດນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸໃຫ້
ມີຄຸນະພາບ ແລະ ຊີວິດດີຂຶ້ນ, ນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ດ້ອຍໂອກາດໂດຍສະເພາະຊົນເຜົ່າ ແລະ ຜູ້ມີລາຍຮັບໜ້ອຍໄດ້ເຂົ້າ
ເຖິງການສຶກສາ ແລະ ການບໍລິການດ້ານສາທາລະນະສຸກທີ່ເປັນທຳ ແລະ ມີຄຸນະພາບ; ສ້າງເງື່ອນໄຂໃຫ້
ປະຊາກອນໜຸ່ມໃຫ້ມີອາຊີ ແລະ ມີລາຍໄດ້ທີ່ໜັ້ນຄົງເພື່ອມີຊີວິດທີ່ດີໃນບັນປາຍຂອງຊີວິດ; ສ້າງ ແລະ ປັບປຸງກົດ
ໝາຍ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳກ່ຽວກັບສຳນຸ່ມອາຍຸປະຊາກອນໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມ ແລະ ພຽງພໍສົມຄູ່ກັບການພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-
ສັງຄົມ; ຊຸກຍູ້ລັດຖະບານເພີ່ມການລົງທຶນໃສ່ຂະແໜງການສຶກສາ ແລະ ສາທາ; ນຳໃຊ້ສື່ສານມວນຊົນເພື່ອ
ໂຄສະນາຂຶ້ນຂວາຍໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ປ່ຽນພຶດຕິກຳ, ຮີດເກົ່າຂອງເດີມທີ່ບໍ່ເໝາະສົມ; ສືບຕໍ່ລົງທຶນໃສ່ວຽກງານການ
ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ແກ່ແມ່ຍິງ.

ອີກເທື່ອໜຶ່ງ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າຂໍຕາງໜ້າຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຄະນະກຳມາທິການວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ,
ສະມາຄົມສະມາຊິກສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ສະແດງຄວາມ
ຂອບໃຈ ແລະ ຮູ້ບຸນຄຸນ ເປັນຢ່າງສູງ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອດ້ານຕ່າງໆ ຈາກອົງການລັດຖະສະພາ ອາຊີ ເພື່ອ
ສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ (AFPPD) ແລະ ອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ກອງທຶນ
ປະຊາກອນ (UNFPA) ແລະ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າຫວັງວ່າຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນອີກໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ
ເພື່ອ ຊຸກຍູ້ສິ່ງເສີມວຽກງານປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ.

ຂໍສະແດງຄວາມຂອບໃຈຕໍ່ນັກຊຽວຊານ, ນັກວິທະຍາກອນ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະຕ່າງປະເທດ ທີ່ໄດ້ສະລະ
ເວລາອັນມີຄ່າຂອງທ່ານມາສະເໜີຂໍ້ມູນ-ຂ່າວສານອັນລ້ຳຄ່າ ເພື່ອຖ່າຍທອດບົດຮຽນ ແລະປະສົບການ ໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້
ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້. ຂໍສະແດງຄວາມຂອບໃຈມາຍັງບັນດາທ່ານນັກສຳມະນາກອນ, ສະມາຊິກສະພາ
ແຫ່ງຊາດຜູ້ຊົງກຽດທຸກທ່ານ ທີ່ໄດ້ໃຫ້ການຮ່ວມມືເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມຕາມການແຈ້ງເຊີນ ແລະທັງສຸມສະຕິ
ປັນຍາ ທີ່ອຸດົມສົມບູນຂອງບັນດາທ່ານປະກອບສ່ວນໃນກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ແລະ ຫວັງວ່າຈະນຳເອົາໝາກຜົນ
ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາໄປຈັດຕັ້ງຜັນຂະຫຍາຍໃນເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງຂອງທ່ານ ໂດຍການດັດປັບ ນຳເຂົ້າໃນແຜນ
ການ, ແຜນງານ ແລະ ໂຄງການ ໃນເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງທ່ານ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນວຽກງານການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ
ແລະ ຊຸກຍູ້ການ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງຢູ່ເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງຂອງບັນດາທ່ານ.

ສຸດທ້າຍນີ້, ຂໍອວຍໄຊໃຫ້ພອນແກ່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ຈົ່ງມີສຸກຂະພາບ
ເຂັ້ມແຂງ, ປະສົບຜົນສຳເລັດ ໃນໜ້າທີ່ວຽກງານ ອັນຊົງກຽດຂອງບັນດາທ່ານ ແລະ ຂໍໃຫ້ບັນດາທ່ານເດີນທາງກັບ
ພູມລຳເນົາດ້ວຍຄວາມສະຫວັດດີພາບ. ອາດມີບາງສິ່ງບາງຢ່າງ ຕະຫຼອດເຖິງການອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກ ແລະ
ຄວາມບໍ່ເໝາະສົມປະການໃດ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າໃນນາມຕາງໜ້າຄະນະປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ຕ້ອງຂໍອະໄພມານະໂອກາດນີ້
ດ້ວຍ ແລະ ຫວັງເປັນຢ່າງຍິ່ງວ່າພວກເຮົາຈະມີໂອກາດໄດ້ປະຊຸມຮ່ວມກັນໃນໂອກາດຕໍ່ໄປ.

ມາຮອດນີ້ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າໃນນາມປະທານກອງປະຊຸມຂໍກ່າວບົດກອງປະຊຸມຢ່າງເປັນທາງການນັບແຕ່ວິນາທີນີ້
ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

(ຂໍຂອບໃຈ)