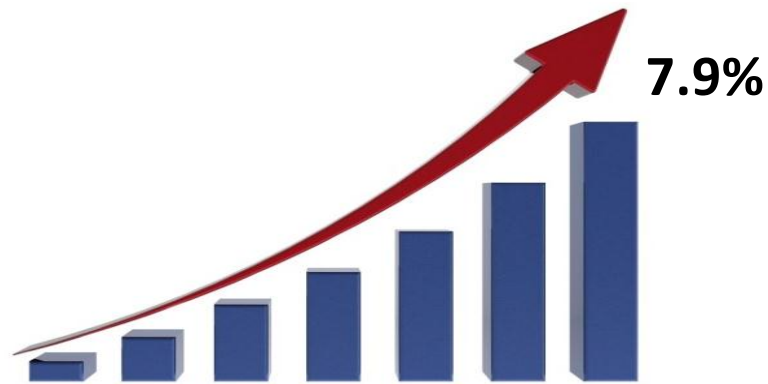


***Poverty Environment Initiative Asia Pacific Regional
Meeting 1st-3rd June, 2016, Bangladesh***

**Integrating Poverty-Environment-Climate Nexus in
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Lao PDR**

**Department of Planning, Ministry of Planning and Investment
in Lao PDR**

Poverty-Environment-Climate Nexus in Lao PDR



- Rapid growth from natural resource-based sector increased economic vulnerabilities
- Logical monitoring and evaluation framework developed but not yet come into effective
- Reduce poverty rat from 23% to 10% by 2020
- Increase forest cover from 45% to 70% of total land area by 2020



PEI Approach in the National Planning Process

Mainstreaming poverty and environment concerns into the:

- National Social Economic Development Plan (NSEDP)
- Public Investment Programme (PIP) and;
- NSEDP M&E Framework (MEF)

Created awareness for government official

Promote inclusive and participatory planning at the local level

Integration of SDGs into the 8th NSEDP and its MEF

PEI Approach in the National Planning Process

Improve the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF) for the national plans:

Five P-E indicators developed and included in the 7th NSEDP MEF (the first logical framework) to monitor its progress toward poverty and environment

1. Number of districts with land use plans developed
2. % households using fuel wood or charcoal as main energy source
3. % population who are food insecure
4. % of industries using clean technologies
5. % poor population who are exposed to, or living in areas of high environmental risk

Impact of PEI Approach and Participatory Planning Development Tools

Inclusive, sustainable and green growth included in the five year Development Plan objective, ten year Development Strategy, Vision 2030 Development Agenda

Strengthened inclusive planning process

Challenges

MEF of 7th NSEDP were not officially approved at the beginning of the plan implementation which caused ineffective in use

Lack of detailed guideline on MEF implementation and coordination

Some PE indicators developed were not consistent with the local data collection capacity, i.e:

- % population who are food insecure
- % of industries using clean technologies
- % poor population who are exposed to, or living in areas of high environmental risk

Lesson Learnt

MEF of the NSEDP: better to have MEF at the beginning of the implementation of the Plan

Moving from outputs based to outcome based development plan: could strengthen result based management system for the NSEDP and inter-sectoral coordination mechanism

Promote quality investment in the PIP: willing of government to improve the PIP development with developed green growth criteria

Capacity building: training of trainer approach is essential

Design of PE indicators: considering data availability, capacities (human resource, financial, equipment)

Steps taken to overcome the challenges

Improve the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF) and approved by the government along side with NSEDP:

8th NSEDP. Green growth indicators identified in the MEF to monitor progress towards the development of a green economy

- Production forest area certified by FSC or with FLEGT license
- Number of projects that completed IEE and/or EIA
- Number of Provinces/Districts complete land use classification in all parts of the country
- Number of districts that have completed preliminary assessments for Green and Clean Towns (including climate-smart planning) along Road No.13
- Proportion of land area covered by forest

Steps taken to overcome the challenges

Greening the Public Investment Programme (PIP):

- Development of Green Growth Criteria for inclusion into PIP prioritization process:
 1. Quality project
 2. Promotes and optimizes natural resource and protect/restores the environment
 3. Promotes and optimizes environmentally-friendly; climate change and disaster mitigation and resilient technologies; goods and services
 4. Improves quality of life
 5. Compliant with environmental safeguards, requirements and impact minimization

SDGs integration into the 8th NSEDP

Outcome	SDG
Outcome 1: Economic: strong economic foundation and reducing economic vulnerability	7, 8, 9, 10 and 17
Outcome2: Social: Human resource development, poverty reduction	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 16
Outcome 3: Environment: effectively protected and utilized; Readiness for coping with natural disasters effectively	6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 15

SDGs integration into the 8th NSEDP and MEF

Number of indicators linked to SDGs in Outcome 1: 20

Number of indicators linked to SDGs in Outcome 2: 40

Number of indicators linked to SDGs in Outcome 3: 4

Number of indicators linked to SDGs in cross cutting section: 6

Way forward

Needs to mainstreaming outcome based planning which integrated SDGs in whole planning system (from central sectors to provinces)

Take further steps to promote quality investment (application of green growth criterion in the planning processes) through implementation of MEF

Capacity building, training of trainers