



*Lao PDR*

**Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic**

**United Nations Development Programme**

**Strengthening Capacity for  
National Human Development Reporting**

The project promotes and develops the understanding of the concept of human development and its challenges for development in the Lao PDR through the process of preparation of the National Human Development Reports (NHDR). The process involves research and analysis that is further incorporated in the report, sets appropriate dissemination strategies and the advocacy tools for the main findings of the NHDR to be used to raise public awareness and to integrate them into policy discourse. The project also looks into the sustainability of the production of the NHDRs and its related development processes, this includes strengthening national capacity building, and transferring of know-how and ownership of the NHDR process.

The project assists the government achieve three outcomes by the end of 2007: (i) Capacity Building for Human Development Reporting Strengthened, (ii) National Human Development Reports Successfully Produced and, (iii) Dissemination Strategies and Advocacy Tools Developed and Implemented.

## Section I

### Part 1: Situation Analysis

Lao PDR is a landlocked Least Developed Country (LDC), currently ranked 135<sup>th</sup> out of 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index<sup>1</sup>. The country has been making steady progress in reducing poverty incidence (from 45 percent in 1992, 39 percent in 1997 to approximately 30 percent of the population in 2002). However, disparities have increased. The Gini index rose from 28.6 in 1992 to 35.7 in 1997<sup>2</sup>, indicating that a significant part of the population did not receive benefits from the relatively high GDP growth in the recent years (approximating 6 percent over the last five years).

The country has a population of 5.2 million people from which eighty percent live in rural areas. Lao PDR is an enormously diverse country from its vast natural resources and biodiversity to traditions and ethnic diversity. Given this variety, it is not surprising to find socio-economic disparities<sup>3</sup>. The country stems large improvements in terms of income per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy rates. The National Human Development Report 2001 (NHDR) identifies three types of disparities. These are regional inequalities, income disparities and gender imbalances. In addition, the country faces unique development challenges related not only to ethnic diversity but also to opium production, and unexploded ordnance from the Indochina War.

The Government's Five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan (2001–2005) sets out specific targets and objectives, accompanied by medium (2001–2010) and long term (2001–2020) sector strategy papers. The Government's overall development goal is to lift the country from the ranks of LDCs by 2020 and to reduce poverty in half by 2015, through a strategy of growth with equity, eradication of basic poverty by 2010, elimination of opium production and a range of measures to create an enabling environment for overall development. The National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES)<sup>4</sup> approved by the National Assembly in October 2003 sets up the strategy and guidelines for poverty reduction in the country.

By 2020, it is estimated the number of population will be 8.3 million people with a population annual growth rate around 2.2 percent. In order to achieve its goals, the Government of Lao PDR (GOL) has set up the following targets in their Vision 2020<sup>5</sup>: i) per capita GDP to be between US\$ 1.200 to 1.500, ii) literacy rate of people aged of 15 years old and over to attain 90% and, iii) life expectancy at birth to be 70 years old. In addition the GOL commits to the development of necessary socio-economic infrastructures throughout the country, to the development of a sound foundation in agriculture and forestry and, to enlarge the part of industry and services as part of GDP. Besides, the material and cultural living conditions of the population will improved and be upgraded in terms of quality and, employment to be secured for the population.

In order to achieve the above targets, the GOL has designed the following development strategies: Develop human resources on the basis of education reform to raise quality and answer the needs of the labour market; develop social and economic infrastructures in order to facilitate development, regionalization and globalization; electrify all areas and regions for boosting development in other sectors of the national economy, rationally allocate production force according to specific features of each area and region aiming at establishing agriculture-forestry cum industry-services economic structure; make all economic sectors strong to attain internally and regionally competitiveness by emphasizing on tourism and business; actively contribute and participate in the globalization and regionalization processes in the areas of AFTA, WTO, ASEAN investment zone and other cooperation

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<sup>1</sup> Human Development Report, 2003 UNDP

<sup>2</sup> Kakwani, Poverty in Lao PDR, 2000

<sup>3</sup> National Human Development Report, 2001

<sup>4</sup> The NGPES corresponds to the local PRSP

<sup>5</sup> Vision 2020 sets the GOL priorities and strategies for the Government.

projects; appropriately invest in the development of science technology in order to lead the country to industrialization and modernization.

**Human Development.** Human Development is an evolving concept. The Human Development Report 2003 (HDR) states “Human Development is about people, about expanding their choices to live full, creative lives with freedom and dignity. Economic growth, increased trade and investment, technological advance –all are very important- but they are means, not ends. Fundamental to expanding human choices is building human capabilities, the range of things people can be. The most basic capabilities for human development are living a long and healthy life, being educated, having a decent standard of living and enjoying political and civil freedoms to participate in the life of one’s community”. UNDP has supported the elaborations of the Human Development Reports (HDRs) and the production of the Regional Human Development Reports (RHDRs) and the National Human Development Reports (NHDRs). These Reports are part of a major pillar of the UNDP Programme’s analytical and policy work.

**Human Development Report.** The first HDR was launched in 1990 with the single goal of putting people back at the center of the development process in terms of economic debate, policy and advocacy. The Reports are published every year and their focus is on a highly topical theme in the current development debate, providing path-breaking analysis and policy recommendations<sup>6</sup>.

**Regional Human Development Reports.** Several reports have been produced based on a regional area. The objectives of these reports are the same of the HDRs and they give an analysis and recommendations relevant to a specific region.

**National Human Development Report.** The first NHDRs were published in Bangladesh and Cameroon in 1992, since then, the concept has spread rapidly across the globe. These National Reports take the HDR approach to the national level and are prepared and owned by national teams. They have introduced the human development concept into national policy dialogue—not only through human development indicators and policy recommendations, but also through the country-led and country-owned process of consultation, research and report writing. Data that is often not published elsewhere—such as statistics disaggregated by geographic location, ethnic group or along rural/urban lines helps pinpoint development gaps, measure progress and flag early warning signs of possible conflict. The Reports are also advocacy tools designed to appeal to a wide audience, the reports also spur lively public debates and mobilize support for action and change. They have helped to articulate people's perceptions and priorities, as well as serve as a resource for alternate policy opinion for development planning.

**Principles of NHDRs.** The NHDRs represent a significant investment of UNDP’s human and financial resources. Their preparation provides an excellent opportunity for capacity building in statistical methods, analytical skills and policy development. Effective and sustainable NHDR initiatives have placed equal emphasis on the quality of the product, the process of developing it, and the follow-up. The UNDP Corporate Policy on NHDRs gives references to six principles that underpinned the success of these NHDRs at the global level. These principles are the following: national ownership, independence of analysis, participatory and inclusive preparation, flexibility and creativity in presentation and sustained follow-up<sup>7</sup>.

**Linkages with MDGs.** The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) present a human development agenda for improving lives, recognizing that development is about people and the opportunities they have, rather than just economies and income. Although the MDGs do not reflect all the key dimensions of human development, they are benchmarks for progress towards a vision of development, peace and

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<sup>6</sup> The Human Development Report is an independent report. It is commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is the product of a selected team of leading scholars, development practitioners and members of the Human Development Report Office of UNDP.

<sup>7</sup> UNDP Corporate Policy on NHDRs: [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org). In addition the NHDR Toolkit for national and regional HDRs sets a comprehensive checklist and minimum standards are laid out for achieving these six principles.

human rights<sup>8</sup>. The MDGs contribute to the human development capabilities of: a) living a long and healthy life, b) being educated and, c) having a decent standard of living<sup>9</sup>. Both reports are complementary and have clear linkages. Several synergies can be created among them. The first MDG Report (MDGR) for Lao PDR is to be published soon. The next NHDRs for Lao PDR may take the MDGs as benchmarks and may incorporate them through out the analysis and recommendations.

## **Part 2**

### **Sub-part a: Strategy**

The United Nations Development Programme in Lao PDR works in partnership with the Government of Lao PDR, assisting it to fulfill the nationally stated goal of moving beyond the status of least developed country by the year 2020, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of halving extreme poverty by the year 2015.

In 1996, the UNDP in Lao PDR initiated its support to the Government on the development of social information and production of the National Human Development Reports through the project: "Strengthening Capacity for Social Development Information" (Lao/96/003). The National Statistic Center (NSC), under the Committee for Planning and Cooperation, executed the project (1996-2003). This project supported NSC in developing a set of social and economic indicators to monitor the status of human development in the Lao PDR. These socio-economic indicators were used to produce two reports, in 1999 and in 2002<sup>10</sup>. In addition, the project focused on upgrading the capacity for collection, management and analysis of social data, both at central and provincial level.

The **first NHDR** for Laos entitled "*National Human Development Report 1998*", explains the concept and importance of human development. Its most significance contribution is that for the first time it presents a picture of the state of human development in the country as of 1996, thus providing a baseline for future developmental measurements. The Report also explains some of the initiatives undertaken by the Government to improve the state of human development and refers to the national plans. It also compares the development situation with that of other ASEAN countries and puts Laos in a general regional perspective.

The Report was launched in March 1999, during a seminar that was attended by a high level delegation of government, international organizations and independent experts. The concept of human development was for many a new one, but it was well received and the potential for the periodical publication of a NHDR was accepted. From the many recommendations that were gathered during the seminar and through subsequent facilitation missions by experts, an approach was devised to continue the sequence with an improved second NHDR.

The **second NHDR** (2002), "*Advancing Rural Development*", takes an in-depth look at the different aspects of rural society. Where 80% of the population lives in rural areas, the report gives an important analysis of agricultural systems from wet rice paddies to uplands forestry and looks at the impact of opium and unexploded ordnance development. It also assesses the strengths and weaknesses of current government policies towards rural development and concludes that decentralization is a key element to ensure their success. The Report also includes some interesting chapters on ecology and the ethnic diversity of Lao PDR.

So far, the production of the NHDR has; established a baseline for a databank development, transferred basic know-how on Human Development Reporting and, initiated to build national ownership of NHDR

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<sup>8</sup> The MDGs are "guided by certain fundamental values ...essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include: freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility" (HDR 2003, pg 28).

<sup>9</sup> see Annex for a relation between MDGs and HD

<sup>10</sup> This NHDR was published in 2001 but launched in 2002.

process. This new project aims to strengthen the transfer of these elements by building national capacity and ensuring the sustainability of the production of the NHDR and its related processes.

The **third NHDR** produced by this project explores trade aspects of Regional Integration and Globalization<sup>11</sup>. The Report looks at trade and human development related issues relevant for Lao PDR. This topic was chosen due to the enormous challenge that Lao PDR faces towards having economic growth with equity. The country has had a real GDP growth of around 6 percent during the last decade, with a per capita income of 310 USD in 2002<sup>12</sup>. Although poverty has decreased during the last decade, still 30 percent of the population is under the poverty line the majority of them living in rural areas.

The Lao PDR is moving slowly towards a market-oriented economy since the New Economic Mechanisms (NEM) was introduced in 1986. Trade components are constantly raising and contributing to economic growth. From one side, growth on exports has been rising at 2.1 percent from 1995-2003, especially tourism and exports of agricultural and forest products, garments, electricity and, mining. From the other side, import patterns are changing. Investment products have been increasing, as well as from intermediate goods of raw materials, while consumption items have slightly decreased. These patterns on trade and the possible impact on growth are essential to be linked to poverty alleviation and human development, topics that the third NHDR addresses. Moreover, regional and globalization efforts have been undertaken to strengthen cooperation with Asia and the World. Lao PDR is a member of ASEAN and in 1997 is expected to join the AFTA and the country is currently negotiating the entering into the WTO. The capital will be the Host City for the next ASEAN summit to be held in November 2004.

This NHDR also benefits from the **South East Asian Regional National Human Development Report** on Regional Cooperation and from the ongoing **Regional Programme in Asia Pacific on Trade and Human Development**. Clear linkages will be established as soon as the outline of the report and project team is established.

The **NHDR process builds-on the lessons learnt** from the previous two NHDRs. In this regard the process benefits from the use of the white book<sup>13</sup> that has been developed for the preparations of the Second NHDR. In addition, the NHDR Toolkit prepared by the HDRO in NY gives clear guidelines and states best practices of the production of NHDRs across the world. The NHDR process in Lao PDR has the following strategy:

- 1) Defining the scope of the report, concept paper and outline of chapters
- 2) Constituting a team of writers/researchers to prepare technical background papers
- 3) Providing training on human development concept and practices, on the objectives of the NHDRs and on preparation of reports
- 4) Drafting, presenting and discussing technical background papers prepared by the group of writers
- 5) Drafting the NHDR in a homogenous style by a lead author based on the background papers
- 6) Sending to an Peer Review
- 7) Editing, doing layout and translation and, printing

The reporting process is guided by the **advisory board**, which provides guidance to the writing team on the concept paper, outline of report, the quality of the chapters and analysis undertaken and, gives recommendations on the relevance of these to the Lao development context. NSC, CPC and UNDP compose the Advisory Board. However, key Ministries, University or relevant stakeholders are requested to provide additional advice to the technical background papers during presentation at national

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<sup>11</sup> A Concept Paper and detail outline of chapters will be developed at a later stage.

<sup>12</sup> Lao PDR Economic Monitor. World Bank Vientiane

<sup>13</sup> The white book is an extremely important reference document produced by UNDP (in June 2002 and updated in October 2003) that gives a very detail description of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> NHDR processes and provides clear recommendations. For more information, see: UNDP, White book NHDR process, 2003.

workshops<sup>14</sup>. The Advisory Board will constantly give comments to the background papers and to the final draft.

The **lead author** oversees the drafting process of the technical background papers, coordinates presentations and discussions of papers, ensures that comments from the Advisory Board are incorporated, and makes the final draft of the Report. The team of writers and lead author also coordinate with a **data specialist** (or statistician) that has the task of updating the database, establishing linkages with MDG indicators and preparing the statistical annexes, which contain the Human Development Indices.

The **team of writers and researchers** will be formed by several sub-groups of 2-3 people. The number of sub-groups will be defined at a later stage, when the outline and scope of the Report is developed. The teams will ideally consist of the Lao writer/researcher(s) to work in cooperation with the international writer/researcher(s). The technical papers prepared in each of these sub-groups will be then presented to the whole team of writers/researchers and to the Advisory Board in a workshop or seminars. The aspects that will be discussed here will be purely technical with reference to the approach, methodology, comments to the data used, development of paper and conclusions. Once the technical background papers are prepared and presented, the lead author will use them for the drafting of the Report.

The draft reports are sent to the advisory board for comments. The lead author incorporates the comments and once finalized the final draft, it is sent for **peer review**. The UNDP liaises with the HDRO and UNDP HQ on this regard<sup>15</sup>.

The report is edited, translated and published in Lao and English languages, the team decides if the technical papers are publishable as separate documents. The NHDR and the background papers are available in soft and hard copies. Soft copies to be available online and around 500 copies are to be incorporated in a CD-ROM that contains the three NHDRs for Laos, technical papers, videos and main concepts on human development. Around 1000 copies of the third NHDR will be available in hard copy.

The project also envisages a high level **launching ceremony**, a National workshop to present the report, and the design and implementation of a **dissemination strategy** of the main messages from the report.

The **capacity building** component is crucial in this project and takes a first step towards building national capacity on the human development reporting process, data analysis and sustainability of the production of NHDRs. The project aims to build capacity of national statisticians, writers and researchers through a network and in particular with twinship mechanisms, workshops and discussions. In particular: i) the statistician works in partnership with national staff at NSC and works with an assigned counterpart for the NHDR, ii) several workshops aim to increase and transfer knowledge in statistics, human development concepts and NHDR reporting to researchers in different National Research Institutes and University and, iii) the formation of sub-groups of writers will aim at least to include a Lao national to work in partnership with an International.

This project facilitates the achievement of the following outcomes:

- (i) Capacity Building for Human Development Reporting Strengthened
- (ii) National Human Development Reports Successfully Produced
- (iii) Dissemination Strategies and Advocacy Tools Developed and Implemented

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<sup>14</sup> For example, if a technical background paper deals with trade related issues, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Finance, the ASEAN Secretariat or the Mekong Commission could be requested to provide advice to the technical paper, as well as the Mass Organizations and/or International NGOs.

<sup>15</sup> The external advisory services come once the lead author finalizes the first draft of the Report. It is also possible to send the report for a Peer Review at the HDRO in HQ instead (see: [www.hdr.undp.org](http://www.hdr.undp.org)).

## **Sub-part 2b: Justification of UNDP support**

The UNDP supports the Government of the Lao PDR in its objectives of reducing poverty by half in 2015 and the goal of graduating from Least Developed Countries in 2020. The project relates to Goal 1 of the Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF 2004) of the CO UNDP Vientiane:

### **Goal 1: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty**

Service line 1.1: MDG Country reporting and poverty monitoring

Core result 1.1.1: Strengthening the development and dissemination of socio-economic information for better understanding of the development situation in the Lao PDR, through research activities and production of the National Human Development Reports.

Core result 1.1.2: Developing human and national capacity for Human Development Reporting and providing recommendations to incorporate the Human Development approaches into policy.

The project also advocates for key issues raised in the Common Country Assessment (CCA): 1) Developing a comprehensive National policy environment, 2) ensuring fully integrated and coordinated poverty reduction strategies and programmes, 3) ensuring adequate resource allocation and sustainable financing for social and human development, 4) strengthening institutional and administrative capacity, 5) strengthening human resource capacity and, 6) improving access to basic social services and households needs.

In addition, the project widely connects to the Millennium Declaration and to the MDGs adopted in September 2000. The NHDRs deliberately take into consideration the Lao PDR progress towards the achievement of the MDGs and represent an advocacy tool for awareness raising on the Goals.

### **Part 3 : Management Arrangements**

The project is executed by the Government of Lao PDR, through the Committee for Planning and Cooperation (CPC) by the National Statistics Center (NSC).

The project provides support to strengthen the NSC. In addition, systematic linkages are made with other Government Offices and Government working groups (such as the MDG), as well as with relevant research institutes and development practitioners (please see next page organigram of roles among different partners).

The “project management team” consists of staff appointed by the CPC to manage the project and will consist of a National Project Director, a Project Manager and support staff. The Director of NSC is the National Project Director. The Project Manager is appointed by the CPC. Project staff is based at NSC and is directly linked different activities within the project.

The lead author, who coordinates with the group of researchers and/or writers, coordinates and liaises with the project team in all aspects of the NHDR process

The project management team ensures that there is regular consultation among key government officials, mass organizations and international stakeholders. It also encourages leadership to build on national ownership and continuing sustainability of the process.

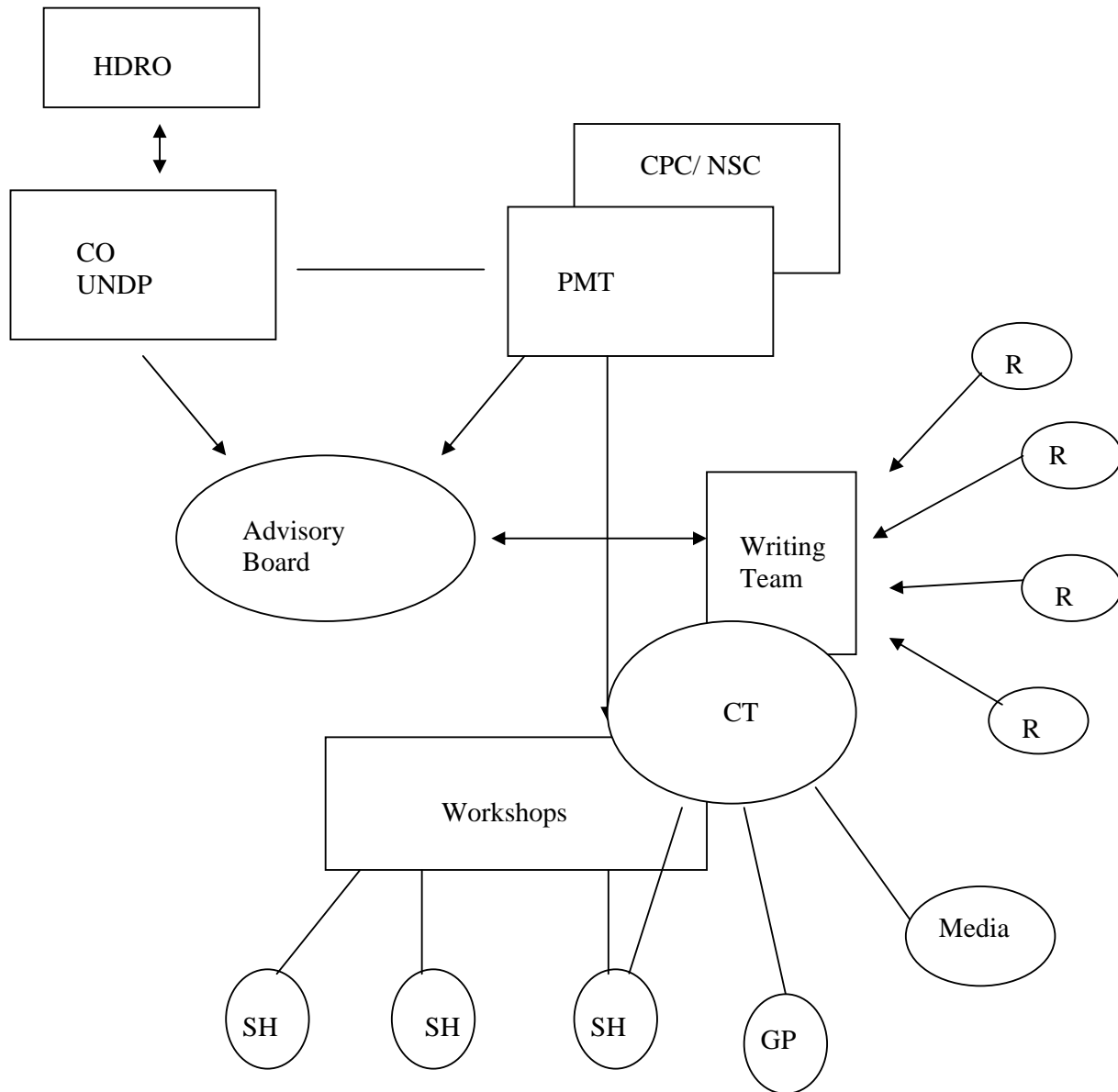
The project team will meet monthly with UNDP to revise activities and planning. The project prepares one-page quarterly reports and an annual work plan. Annual progresses reports will be prepared and an annual tri-partite review meeting convened between the project management and UNDP to discuss the progress made and address direction.

### **Part 4 : Monitoring and Evaluation**

The project is monitored by UNDP. A list of output indicators has been introduced into the Results Framework. Monthly meetings will be held with the project management team, Lead Author and UNDP. The technical aspects of the NHDRs will be guided by the Advisory Board, which will work closely with the leader.

The tri-partite review meeting convened once a year to discuss the progress made is used to feed into the new NHDR Reporting cycle. One mid-term evaluation is to be conducted after the two first years of implementation and a final evaluation will be conducted after the four-year period of the project. It is expected that by the end of 2007, statistical capacity and leadership for the NHDR Reporting be enhanced within NSC and within key national stakeholders.

**Project Stakeholders: relationship and roles**



HDRO: Human Development Report Office  
 CO: Country Office UNDP Vientiane  
 CPC: Committee for Planning and Cooperation  
 NSC: National Statistics Center  
 PMT: Project Management Team  
 Writing Team: Team formed by lead author, researchers and writers  
 Advisory Board: Board formed by UNDP, CPC, relevant Ministries and relevant stakeholders  
 R: Researcher and/or writer and selected National Research Institutes  
 SH: Stakeholder (Donors, UNCT, INGOs, Mass Organizations, and Government Officials)  
 GP: General Public  
 CT: Communication Team will also liaise with Public Information Office at CO

## **Part 5: Legal Context**

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Lao PDR and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 10 October 1988. The host country-implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the agreement and signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- a. Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the project document
- b. Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the project objectives, outputs or activities of a project, but are caused by rearrangement of inputs agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
- c. Mandatory annual revisions, which rephrase the delivery of agreed, project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

## Section II. Results Framework

Goal 1: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty

Service line 1.1: MDG Country reporting and poverty monitoring

<p><b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework:</b> Increased use by decision-makers of sustainable human development concepts in policy formulation and implementation</p>			
<p><b>Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target.</b> Prepare and produce the National Human Development Reports in a two years cycle, have regular research on Human Development issues, develop a knowledge system, maintain the human development databank and, have regular awareness raising campaign activities and substantive policy dialogues.</p>			
<p><b>Applicable Strategic Area of Support (from SRF) and TTF Service Line (if applicable):</b> Public awareness and policy dialogue on Sustainable Human Development</p>			
<p><b>Partnership Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Statistics Centre (CPC)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Project title and number: Strengthening Capacity for National Human Development Reporting</b></p>			
Intended Outputs	Output Targets for 2004-2005 (one year period)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
<p><b>Outcome 1: Capacity Building for Human Development Reporting Enhanced</b></p>			
<p>Training on Human Development and data analysis Strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 5 training/workshops to be organized on HD concept, data needs and HDI calculations</li> <li>-Database updated including data from HH Survey 2003</li> <li>Data analysis for the HD indices developed</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the HD database including the HD indexes</li> <li>Create linkages with the MDG database and NPEP indicators</li> <li>Develop additional statistical information and new indexes related to the theme of the NHDR</li> <li>Coordinate all related activities with NSC and the MDG working groups</li> <li>Provide four training workshops for NSC staff, researchers and relevant stakeholders</li> <li>Attend an international</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistician/Data specialist</li> <li>Computers</li> <li>Software</li> </ul>

		seminar/workshop on statistics and measurement for NHDRs	
Awareness and Capacity Building for Human Development Reporting Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two training workshop on HD reporting</li> <li>- Network of researchers</li> <li>- Five to eight workshops to present background papers</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Conduct two workshops and training on the HD concept, and HD Reporting</li> <li>1.2 Create a network of partners/stakeholders to ensure sustainability</li> <li>1.3 Present draft chapters of the NHDR to stakeholders</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead Author</li> <li>• Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Communication Specialist</li> <li>• Contract (training)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2: National Human Development Reports Successfully Produced</b>			
NHDRs prepared and produced every two years	<p>Year 1: The third NHDR produced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Workshop</li> </ul> <p>Year 2: Start preparations fourth NHDR</p> <p>Year 3: Fourth NHDR produced</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Formulate detail action plan and design outline of Report</li> <li>1.2 Identify writers/authors and coordinate with them for the drafting of technical background papers</li> <li>1.3 Coordinate NHDR process and presentation of drafts to different stakeholders</li> <li>1.4 Liaise with UNDP NHDR Team in Lao PDR and with HDRO in NY and send Draft NHDR for Peer Review/External Advisory Services</li> <li>1.5 Coordinate a National Workshop to present and disseminate results</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead Author</li> <li>• Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Short-term advisor</li> <li>• Authors</li> <li>• Peer Review/External Advisory Services</li> </ul>
Research Support Activities for NHDRs Established	<p>Year 1: Start research assessment</p> <p>Year 2: Research support activities established</p> <p>Year 3: Research support activities continued</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Assess the needs for socio-economic information required for the NHDR</li> <li>1.2 Develop appropriate research methodologies in coordination with NSC and relevant Research Institute</li> <li>1.3 Establish research teams</li> <li>1.4 Undertake research activities</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research</li> </ul> <p>(The research could be done in partnership with a national research institute or independent researchers with a contract agreement)</p>

**Outcome 3: Dissemination Strategies and Advocacy Tools Developed**

<p>Dissemination Strategy and Advocacy Tools for each NHDR Established</p>	<p>Year 1: Strategies Developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3<sup>rd</sup> NHDR Launching ceremony</li> <li>- Articles on news papers</li> <li>- CD-rom</li> </ul> <p>Year 2: Continuation of Dissemination, prepare for next NHDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocacy tools. One series of video clips and presentation on a radio programme.</li> </ul> <p>Year 3: Continuation of Dissemination</p>	<p>1.1 Develop a Communication and Dissemination Strategy for the Reports with clear messages</p> <p>1.2 Prepared Launching of Reports and Organize a National Workshop to present the final NHDR</p> <p>1.1 Produced advocacy tools (e.g. advocacy video) and a CD –Rom including the three NHDRs, technical papers, videos and Human Development Concepts</p> <p>1.3 Coordinate the use of video for TV and radio programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Communication Specialist</li> <li>• Video producer</li> </ul>
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**SIGNATURE PAGE**

Country: Lao PDR

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

Goal 1: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty

Service line 1.1: MDG Country reporting and poverty monitoring Increased used by decision makers of sustainable human development concepts in policy formulation and implementation

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

- 1) Capacity Building for Human Development Reporting Strengthened
- 2) National Human Development Reporting Enhanced
- 3) Dissemination and Advocacy Tools Developed and Implemented

Implementing partner:

National Statistics Center, Committee for Planning and Cooperation

Other Partners:

Programme Period: January 2004- December 2007  
 Programme Component: Capacity Building/Policy Dialogue  
 Project Title: Strengthening Capacity for National Human Development Reporting  
 Project ID:  
 Project Duration: 4 years  
 Management Arrangement: NEX

Budget	778,0500	USD
General Management Support Fee	_____	
Total budget:	_____	
Allocated resources:	_____	
• Government	_____	
• Regular	_____	
• Other:	_____	
○ Donor	_____	_____
○ Donor	_____	_____
○ Donor	_____	_____
• In kind contributions	_____	
Unfunded budget:	_____	

Agreed by Government of Lao PDR: \_\_\_\_\_

Agreed by UNDP: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Linkages between HD and MDGs
- B. HD-MDG relation table
- C. TOR: External Advisory Services
- D. TOR: National Project Director
- E. TOR: Project Manager
- F. TOR: Project Coordinator
- G. TOR Project Assistant
- H. TOR: Lead Author
- I. TOR: Statistician/Data Specialist
- J. TOR: Accountant
- K. TOR: Communication specialist