



Country card Lao PDR

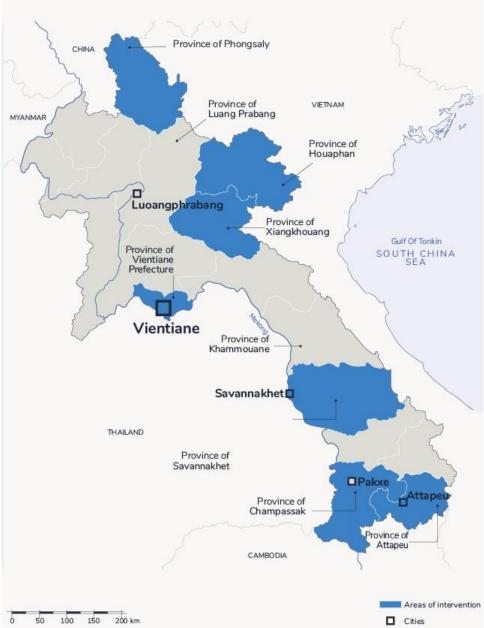




HI Team and Areas of intervention

HI Lao PDR program has 112 staff members.







General data of the country

a.General Data

| Country ¹ | Laos | Neighboring country (Cambodia) | France |
|--|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Population | 7529475 | 16.946.446 | 67.499.343 |
| IHDI | 0.459 | 0.475 | 0.90 |
| Maternal mortality | 126 | 184 | 4 |
| Gender Development Index | 0.949 | 0.922 | 0.987 |
| Population under HCR mandate | | 75.036 | 580.898 |
| INFORM index | | 4.6 | 2.3 |
| Fragile State Index | 74.7 | 80.5 | 30.9 |
| GINI Index | 38.8 | | 32.4 |
| Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (%) | 12.1 | 6.2 | 100 |

b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

| Humanitarian law instruments | Status |
|--|------------|
| Mine Ban Treaty | Not joined |
| Convention on Cluster Munitions | 18/03/2009 |
| UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | 25/09/2009 |
| UN Declaration of Human Rights ? | |

¹ <u>https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/fr/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data-/-donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour</u>



c. Geopolitical analysis

Lao PDR, like most of Southeast Asia, is an area of conflict of interests between Western powers and larger continental powers, like China. Traditional Western influence and Chinese influence are in a regular tug of war for the socio-political and economic direction of the country. Unlike its neighbours: Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, and China; Lao PDR is a landlocked country.

Lao PDR practices a socialist model of one-party political system. This single political party is called the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). The current head of state is President Khamthai Siphandone who also is LPRP general secretary; making him the de facto leader of Lao PDR. The head of government is Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith Government policies are determined by the party through the allpowerful nine-member Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the 49-member Central Committee. Important government decisions are then vetted by the Council of Ministers. The further evolution and embodiment of socialism remains a major political priority for the country's development.

The economy of Lao PDR is predominantly agrarian with 72 percent of the total cultivated area being dedicated to rice and 80 percent of the population involved in subsistence farming. Most of the provinces that are deficient in rice are surplus maize producers. Other important economic crops include coffee, sugarcane, cassava, sweet potato, and industrial tree crops (such as rubber, eucalyptus, and acacia). Copper, gold, and tin mining are also significant industries. According to the International Council on Mining and Metals, as of 2011, the mining sector has accounted for 12% of government revenues and 10% of national income with 80% of foreign direct investment. Mining exports contributed 45% of the total exports of the country. The country's power production network enables the export of electricity to neighboring countries. The northwestern part of the country is part of the "Golden Triangle", which includes mountainous areas of Lao PDR, Thailand and Myanmar. It is second after the region around Afghanistan for the mass production of opiates. The export of drugs, especially opiates, is a big part of the shadow economy. Indeed, Lao PDR is the third largest producer of raw opium in the world.

Summary of HI presence in the country

In Lao PDR, Handicap International performed an exploratory mission in 1983, and then officially launched in 1985 an orthopedic project with 7 disabled workers trained to build prostheses in the village of NongKhiao. This was the start of a long collaboration with the Government and some local partners.



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HI started operating in Lao PDR in 1996 to carry out a national Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) impact survey that is still a reference for clearance operators in the country. Following the survey, technical assistance was provided to the national clearance operator UXO Lao in Savannakhet and Khamouane (from 2004) Provinces until 2006. A study on the psychosocial impact of UXO for child survivors and families was conducted in 2002-2003. In 2006 HI became a recognized independent clearance operator.



Overview of ongoing projects

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

| Main sector of intervention and project title | Main activities | Beneficiaries | Partners | Location | Dates of beginnin g and end of projects | Donors |
|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Health (HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria) | -Research -Publications -implementation of intervention model -Training Village health workers -Testing and adequate treatment | 1,120 community members 15,157 females receiving integrated Mobile Health Education Package (MHEP) 12,173 households receiving MHEP | MOH, Communicable Disease Department, Institute Recherche Developpemen t (IRD) , Chias | Savannakhe t Province | 07/01/ 2020 to 30/06/ 2024 | Expertise France |



| | | | | | 01/11/ | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------|---------------|
| | Inclusive | -The ultimate | -Disability | Xieng | 01/11/ | USAID through |
| | governance: | target group is | Mainstreamin | Khouang | 2017 to | World |
| | | women, men, | g Advisory | and | 30/04/ | Education |
| | Strengthen | girls and boys | Service | Savannakhe | 2024 | (lead) |
| | Organization of | | Center (DMAS) | | | |
| | People with | | Association | provinces | | |
| | Disabilities | and their | for Rural | | | |
| | (OPD) and Civil | | Mobilisation | | | |
| | Society | with a focus on | and | | | |
| | Organizations | UXO victims, | Improvement | | | |
| | (CSO) and their | victims of war | (ARMI) | | | |
| | engagement with | and conflict | Association | | | |
| | the government. | and persons | for Autism | | | |
| | Mobilize CSO to | with | (AfA) | | | |
| Inclusive | better support | disabilities | | | | |
| governance | persons with | with mobility | | | | |
| Economic | disabilities and | limitations. | | | | |
| Inclusion | their households, | | | | | |
| Rehabilitati | increase | -The program | | | | |
| on (OKARD | participation in | will also focus | | | | |
| Project) | advocacy, and | on communities | | | | |
| | empower | and the public | | | | |
| | individuals to | to engage their | | | | |
| | engage in | support in | | | | |
| | community. | helping persons | | | | |
| | - | with | | | | |
| | Economic | disabilities | | | | |
| | Empowerment: - | achieve their | | | | |
| | Provide | full potential | | | | |
| | assistance to | - | | | | |
| | persons with | | | | | |
| | disabilities and | | | | | |
| | their households | | | | | |
| | to access market- | | | | | |
| | based income | | | | | |



| | generation opportunities. | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | - Engage private sector and Lao vocational | | | | | |
| | support entities to integrate | | | | | |
| | persons as well as universities and vocational | | | | | |
| | schools. | | | | | |
| | Health/Rehab: | | | | | |
| | -Training for | | | | | |
| | relevant health | | | | | |
| | service providers | | | | | |
| | -Support health | | | | | |
| | and rehab centers to provide | | | | | |
| | to provide appropriate AT | | | | | |
| | and establish | | | | | |
| | best practices | | | | | |
| | - Promote rehab | | | | | |
| | as continuum of | | | | | |
| | care | | | | | |
| Inclusive | Improved Lao | • 1,040 | Ministry of | - | From | USAID through |
| education | reading ability | schools, | Education | Champasak, | 2018- | Save the |
| (Learn to | of pre-primary and first- and | reaching | and Sports, Save the | - | 08-15 <i>to</i> | Children (lead) |
| Read) | second-grade | at least 63,000 | Children and | | 2025- | (reau) |
| | students with a | children | Room to Read | | 05-14 | |
| | special focus on | in 16 of | | 1 | (2 | |
| | non-Lao speakers | the most | | | years | |
| | and vulnerable | disadvanta | | | cost | |
| | students. | ge | | | | |



| | Improved classroom instruction through enhanced teacher competencies and resources to meet needs of target children. | districts in 4 target provinces | | | extens ion). | |
|------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------|--|----------------|
| Inclusive Education | Improve access to quality inclusive education for the most marginalized children in Champassak and | 200 children (screened) 10 AfA and IDA staff | Ministry Of Education, Association for Autism (AfA) | and Houaphan | From 2020- 04-01 to 2024- 03-31 | EU MAEE Lux |



| | Huaphan provinces by reinforcing the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOS), educators, Provincial Education and Sports Service (PESS) and District of Education and Sports Bureau (DESB) through the support of communities and parents. | 20 <pre>principals from target schools</pre> 20 students from the -Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) 75 parents (including -50% women) 30 local medical staff | Association of Intellectual Disability (IDA) | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) | Survey & Clearance of Dangerous Areas Risk Education and implementation of Community Risk Management Strategy; Data collection on People with disabilities and relevant follow- up services | 18,365 people from 44 villages in Hiem and Houamouang districts in Houaphan Province, Mai and Khoua districts | GRET, Oxfam, LDPA, National Regulatory Authorities (NRA), UXO Lao, Provincial and District Departments of Labor and Social Welfare, NCDE, | Houaphan Province; Houamouang and Hiem Districts Northeast Lao PDR Phongsaly province, Mai and khoa District | 01/01/ 2018 to 31/08/ 2023 | BUZA Norway 9 CLFI (Canada Fund for Local Initiatives) |



| | (first-aid, PSS, medical | in Phonsaly | Education and Sports | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) | referral) Survey & Clearance of mined areas; capacity building of national operator; technical knowledge building for UXO sector in Lao PDR | Province. UXO Lao staff members who will benefit from technical capacity building in demining operations and in UXO operations. The target population will be men and women living in poverty in remote rural communities who access a limited range of local services and opportunities and who are affected by mine contamination. | and BNDA, UXO Lao NRA | Houaphan Province; Houamouang Northeast Lao PDR | 01/05/ 2023 to 31/10/ 2025 | GFFO |
| Rehabilitati on | Referral of children with disabilities to access rehabilitation services. Training of Health Center Staff on WHO Basic Rehabilitation Package | 3 Rehab structures strengthen ed 50 rehab profession als trained (25 men & 25 women) 170 new service | | Sam Neua, Viengxay and Houamoung districts (Houaphan Provinces) and Pakse and Bachieng districts (Champasak Province) | 01/01/ 2023 to 31/12/ 2027 | MAEE Luxembourg |



| Pilot the HI | users (50 | |
|-------------------|-----------|--|
| Open-tele rehab | women, 50 | |
| in the Center for | men, 35 | |
| Medical | boys, 35 | |
| Rehabilitation | girls) | |
| (CMR) Lao PDR. | | |
| | | |
| Develop an action | | |
| plan for | | |
| integration of | | |
| disability data | | |
| in EMIS based on | | |
| the key | | |
| recommendations | | |
| of the study. | | |
| Conduct Assistive | | |
| Technology | | |
| Country Capacity | | |
| Assessment (ATA- | | |
| C) in Lao PDR | | |



Donors

| *** | | GFFO | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| **** | FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE | german humanitarian assistance deutsche Humanitäre Hilf | Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands |
| NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS | | EXPERTISE FRANCE | |