

LAO PDR 2026-2029



Vientiane Urban View (UN-Habitat Lao PDR, 2025)

COUNTRY PROGRAMME

"A better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world."



UN-HABITAT

UN-Habitat ROAP Country Programme Overview

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)
ACROS Fukuoka Building,
8th Floor 1-1-1 Tenjin, Chuo-ku
Fukuoka, Japan
habitat.fukuoka@un.org
Tel: +81-92-724-7121/23

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Coordination:

Principal author: Avi Sarkar

Contributing authors: Thatsanee Sanouban, Veena Ramachandran, Kumiko Hino, Prerana Lama

Layout and graphic design: Matheus Cordeiro

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01

OPENING

Guide to Readers

This Country Programme Overview presents UN-Habitat's strategic engagement in Lao PDR for 2026-2029. It outlines the country's urban context, key challenges, and priority interventions, alongside recent achievements and ongoing initiatives.

The document highlights UN-Habitat's support for sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient urban development, aligned with national priorities such as the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan and global frameworks including the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

Message from the Country Manager

Lao PDR is undergoing rapid urbanization and economic transformation, creating both opportunities and challenges for cities and communities. At the same time, increasing climate risks continue to affect infrastructure, services, and vulnerable populations.

UN-Habitat supports the Government of Lao PDR in addressing these challenges through integrated, people-centered approaches. Our work focuses on strengthening urban governance, improving access to climate-resilient services, and promoting inclusive and sustainable urban development.

Through strong partnerships, we aim to deliver practical solutions that enhance resilience and improve quality of life - ensuring that no one is left behind in Lao PDR's urban transition.

Patuxay Monument in Vientiane (UN-Habitat Lao PDR, 2025)



02

COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Lao PDR is classified by the United Nations as a Least Developed Country (LDC) with a medium human development status (ranked 140 out of 191 countries based on the 2021 Human Development Index). Rapid economic growth, driven by foreign and domestic investments in mining, hydropower, land concessions, and timber extraction, has led to a significant reduction in the poverty rate and improvements in income, access to education, infrastructure, and basic services during this period.

As a result, Lao PDR has been recommended by the United Nations Committee for Development Policy (UNCDP) to graduate from LDC status by 2026, following an exceptionally extended preparatory period of five years granted in November 2021 due to the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, many development challenges remain, as the country is experiencing unprecedented levels of rapid urbanization and population growth, which will place increasing pressure on housing, infrastructure, basic services, the environment, and the social fabric of cities.



03

FACTSHEET



7.9 M
(2025)



38.9%
Urban Population
(2025)



3.1%
Urban Population Growth
(2022)



2026
Expected Year to Graduate
from LDC Status



\$2,403
GDP Per Capita
(2026)



4.1%
Annual GDP
Growth (2024)



0.617
Human Development
Index (2025)



69.5 Years
Life Expectancy
(2025)



65.15%
Percent of 15-64 Years
Old in Population (2025)

04

URBAN CONTEXT AND CHALLENGES

Lao PDR is experiencing the fastest rate of urbanization in Southeast Asia. The 2015 Population and Housing Census indicates that 33% of its 6.5 million people lived in five cities, with the bulk of them concentrated in Vientiane Capital. It is estimated that the urbanization level in Lao PDR will reach 47.7% by 2025.

The key drivers of urbanization

that led to the transformation of large villages into small towns include:

- Rural-to-urban migration for jobs and better incomes
- Structural transformation from agriculture to services and non-farm activities
- Population growth and a young labor force
- Improved transport connectivity and corridor-based development

Thatluang Special Economic Zone (UN-Habitat Lao PDR, 2025)



- Concentration of services, education, administration, and investment in major urban centres
- Climate and livelihood pressures in rural areas.

Infrastructure Gaps

In Lao PDR, this is most evident in the lack of integrated drainage and wastewater treatment systems, which exacerbates seasonal flooding and sanitation risks. Without a synchronized investment in roads, power grids, and waste management, the rapid densification of urban areas leads to reduced livability and higher long-term maintenance costs for the government.



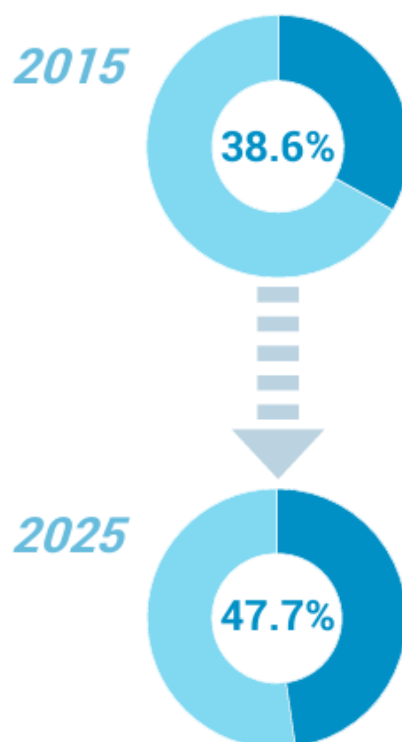
Water Infrastructure (UN-Habitat Lao PDR, 2024)

Socio-Economic Gaps

While urbanization drives national GDP, the benefits are often concentrated in Vientiane Capital, leaving secondary cities and peri-urban areas with fewer resources. This divide can lead to "urban poverty" where low-income residents struggle with the rising cost of land, housing and basic services, ultimately hindering inclusive and equitable growth.



URBANIZATION RATE



05

HOUSING AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Rapid and unplanned urbanization, population growth, and intensified climatic events have led to the expansion of unregulated and vulnerable settlements, as well as an increased demand for adequate, safe, serviced, and affordable housing for all—particularly for the most vulnerable groups, such as women and girls, migrants, internally displaced persons, and persons with disabilities.

According to the national census, the estimated requirement for housing units in urban areas was 219,000 between 2003 and 2020, including 133,000 new and upgraded units to accommodate the urban poor, and this demand is expected to increase alongside the current pace of urbanization.

A national housing policy based on a comprehensive assessment of the housing sector, including analysis of rapid urbanization, population growth, and the number of poor urban households, is urgently needed, as the demand for affordable housing is expected to rise—particularly among vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including female-headed households.

Similarly, the provision of basic infrastructure and services, such as Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), in larger urban areas is already strained and struggles to keep pace with rapid urbanization. Meanwhile, access to basic WASH facilities and practices remains a major challenge in rural areas. UNICEF data for 2023 indicate that only 17% of the rural population in Lao PDR had access to safely managed drinking water services, compared to 40% of the urban population.



17% of the rural
population had access to safely
managed drinking water in 2023



40% of the urban
population had access to safely
managed drinking water in 2023



219,000
housing units are required
to meet the current pace of
urbanization between 2003
and 2020



Small Scale Water Supply System (UN-Habitat Lao PDR, 2024)

06

CLIMATE CHANGE

Lao PDR is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly floods, landslides, and droughts. A study conducted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) and UN-Habitat indicates that 46% of settlements in Lao PDR, representing around three million people, have been affected by at least one climate change-related hazard. In 2018, the country experienced its most costly floods in a decade following heavy rainfall from two tropical cyclones, affecting more than 600,000 people across all 18 provinces. In addition, climate change and shifting rainfall patterns are expected to increase the incidence of landslides and droughts. However, there is limited evidence that disaster risk and climate change considerations are routinely integrated into urban or spatial planning in Lao PDR.



46% of settlements
or around **3M** people
impacted by one or more
climate change related
hazard



600K people
affected by two tropical
cyclones in 2018, causing
the country its most costly
floods in a decade



Urban Flood in Pakse City (Smart Class, 2019)

07

RECENT AND ONGOING INTERVENTIONS

1

2017 - 2024



4.5 M USD



Adaptation Fund

Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.

Enhancing the Climate and Disaster Resilience of the Most Vulnerable Rural and Emerging Urban Human Settlements in Lao PDR

To enhance the resilience of vulnerable rural and emerging urban communities in Lao PDR to climate change and disaster risks by improving access to climate-resilient water supply systems, strengthening local planning and institutional capacity, and promoting community-based adaptation measures to reduce exposure to floods, droughts, and other climate-related hazards.



2

2022- 2024



0.2 M USD



UNEP / Green Climate Fund (GCF)



Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Vientiane, Paksun, Kaysone and Pakse cities

Technical and Institutional Capacity Building Interventions for the Reduction of Climate Change Induced Flooding in Lao PDR

To strengthen technical and institutional capacities in Lao PDR to reduce climate change-induced flooding risks through improved data, planning tools, and coordination mechanisms, supporting more effective flood risk management and climate-informed decision-making at national and local levels.



3

2019 - 2026



5.5 M



Adaptation Fund



Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.

Building climate and disaster resilience capacities of vulnerable small towns in Lao PDR

The project's main objective is to strengthen the climate and disaster resilience of vulnerable small towns in Lao PDR by integrating climate risk considerations into urban planning, improving access to climate-resilient infrastructure and basic services, and enhancing institutional capacity for sustainable and inclusive urban development.

RECENT AND ONGOING INTERVENTIONS

4

2024 - 2028

Enhancing Adaptive Capacity in Lao PDR Provinces, and Building Resilient Housing in Vulnerable Communities

To enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Lao PDR by strengthening institutional and local capacities, promoting climate-resilient housing solutions, and supporting risk-informed planning to reduce the impacts of climate change and disasters.



7.5 M USD



Adaptation fund



Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment



5

2025 - 2028

Advancing Lao PDR's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments for Disaster Risk Management in Human Settlements

To advance Lao PDR's National Adaptation Plan by strengthening climate risk information and decision-making through climate change vulnerability assessments, supporting risk-informed disaster risk management, and enhancing resilience in human settlements



1.9 M USD



Green Climate Fund



Ministry of Agriculture and Environment



6

2025 - 2027

United Nations Coordinated Technical Assistance to the Government of Lao PDR on Green and Climate Finance

To strengthen Lao PDR's capacity to access, manage, and mobilize green and climate finance by providing coordinated technical assistance, supporting the implementation of the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan Financing Strategy on green and climate finance, and incentivizing investment in urban green growth through improved institutional frameworks and climate-informed planning.



0.4 M USD



The Government of Luxembourg



Ministry of Finance

Pakse and Kaysone Phomvihane Cities



07

RECENT AND ONGOING INTERVENTIONS

7

Enhancing interregional knowledge exchange and capacities of national governments in Lao PDR, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and South Africa on financing

2024 - 2027

To strengthen interregional knowledge exchange and build the capacities of national and local governments in Lao PDR, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and South Africa to access and mobilize climate finance for urban sustainable, net-zero, climate-resilient and nature-positive development, supporting the identification of multi-layered urban risks and the development of bankable climate action projects for vulnerable urban communities.



0.18 M USD



SubFund



Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
Pakse and Kaysone Phomvihane Cities



8

Accelerating the Implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy – Phase II

2024 - 2026

To support ASEAN Member States, including Lao PDR, in accelerating the implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy (ASUS) by strengthening urban governance, enhancing capacity for integrated and climate-resilient planning, and promoting sustainable, inclusive, and low-carbon urban development through regional cooperation and knowledge exchange.



3.3 M USD (Regional)



ASEAN Secretariat



Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Kaysone Phomvihane, Xay, and Luangprabang Cities



08

IMPACT STORY

A Lifetime in the Making: Empowering Vulnerable Households through Climate-Resilient Water Access



Households Water Connection (UN-Habitat Lao PDR, 2025)

“I thought I would never have a water supply in my lifetime.” -

Grandmother Kai, 77,
Ban Thadane,
Sayphouthong District,
Savannakhet

“For 77 years, I carried water. Now, the water has come to me. I never believed this would happen in my lifetime.”

For decades, Grandmother Kai Phomsopha walked long distances every day to collect water from ponds and shallow wells. As climate change brought longer droughts and unpredictable seasons, the burden became heavier, especially for elderly women like her.

Everything changed when climate-resilient water supply infrastructure reached her home for the first time. With the new system installed under the UN-Habitat-supported project, clean and reliable water now flows directly to her house.

Today, Grandmother Kai has more time to rest, better health, and renewed hope. Her story represents thousands of vulnerable households who are gaining dignity and resilience through improved water access.

COUNTRY FOCUS



CLIMATE-RESILIENT HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES

Promoting resilient, risk-informed housing and settlement upgrading through community-led approaches, secure tenure, inclusive public spaces, and Safer Cities principles.



RESILIENT URBAN BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Highlighting improved access to climate-resilient basic services (WASH, drainage, solid waste, mobility), strengthened service continuity, and SDG 6 and SDG 11 localization.



URBAN GOVERNANCE, DATA, AND TRANSFORMATION

Showcasing integrated urban planning, urban finance, digital tools, capacity-building, and the Lao National Urban Forum as a platform for SDG localization and policy dialogue.

COUNTRY IN NUMBERS

15.9 M



FUNDS SECURED FOR PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY

0.5 M



BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED BY THE PROJECTS

190,000



PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO WATER

600



HOUSES WILL BE RECONSTRUCTED

7



MASTER PLANS FOR 7 TOWNS

15



METEOROLOGY STATIONS WILL BE BUILT AND UPGRADED

6



EVACUATION CENTERS WILL BE BUILT AND IMPROVED

4.9 K



HOUSES WILL BE REHABILITATED

Achievement

Target

PLANNED INTERVENTIONS



Building climate and disaster resilience capacities of vulnerable small towns in Lao PDR

Project's Aim: To strengthen climate and disaster resilience in vulnerable small towns along the East–West Economic Corridor in Lao PDR by integrating climate change adaptation into urban planning, improving access to climate-resilient water infrastructure and basic services, and enhancing institutional and community capacity to manage climate risks and ensure sustainable urban development.

Relevance to regional implementation plan: Supports national and regional priorities on climate-resilient urban development by aligning infrastructure investments, spatial planning, and governance systems with climate adaptation strategies, while promoting inclusive and sustainable growth in secondary and small towns.

Additional Priorities: Strengthening institutional coordination across national, provincial, and district levels; mainstreaming climate risk into land use planning; and ensuring continuous access to basic services under current and future climate conditions.



TOTAL
BUDGET: 5.5
M USD



TIME FRAME:
2019 - 2026



LOCATION:
SAVANNAKHET



ADAPTATION
FUND

OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND IMPACT:

1. **Climate-resilient town master plans developed, integrating adaptation into land use, infrastructure, and urban development planning at multiple governance levels.**
2. **Climate-resilient infrastructure systems (e.g., water supply and basic services) constructed, ensuring continuous service delivery under climate stress.**
3. **Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of national and local authorities to plan, implement, and maintain resilient infrastructure.**
4. **Improved knowledge, awareness, and policy integration of climate resilience from national to local levels, supporting long-term sustainability and scaling.**

PLANNED INTERVENTIONS



Enhancing Adaptive Capacity in Lao PDR Provinces, and Building Resilient Housing in Vulnerable Communities

Project's Aim: To enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Lao PDR by strengthening institutional and local capacities, promoting climate-resilient housing solutions, and supporting risk-informed planning to reduce the impacts of climate change and disasters.

Relevance to regional implementation plan: Contributes to national climate adaptation priorities by integrating resilient housing and community-based adaptation into development planning, while strengthening coordination between national and sub-national institutions.

Additional Priorities: Promoting inclusive, safe, and resilient housing for vulnerable groups; enhancing local technical capacity; and supporting long-term climate-resilient settlement development.



TOTAL BUDGET:
7.5 M USD



TIME FRAME:
2024 - 2028



LOCATION:
Lao PDR
6 Provinces



ADAPTATION FUND

OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND IMPACT:

1. **Climate-resilient housing solutions developed and implemented in vulnerable communities.**
2. **Strengthened institutional and local capacity for climate adaptation planning and implementation.**
3. **Improved integration of climate risk considerations into housing and settlement planning.**
4. **Enhanced resilience of vulnerable populations to climate and disaster risks.**

PLANNED INTERVENTIONS



Advancing Lao PDR's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments for Disaster Risk Management in Human Settlements

Project's Aim: To advance Lao PDR's National Adaptation Plan by strengthening climate risk information and decision-making through climate change vulnerability assessments, supporting risk-informed disaster risk management and enhancing resilience in human settlements.

Relevance to regional implementation plan: Supports national adaptation planning processes and aligns with global climate frameworks by strengthening evidence-based planning and integrating vulnerability assessments into policy and decision-making.

Additional Priorities: Enhancing data systems and analytical capacity; improving coordination across sectors; and strengthening the use of climate information for planning and investment.



TOTAL BUDGET:
1.9 M USD



TIME FRAME:
2025 - 2028



LOCATION:
LAO PDR



GREEN CLIMATE FUND

OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND IMPACT:

1. **Climate change vulnerability assessments conducted to inform national and local planning.**
2. **Strengthened institutional capacity for climate risk analysis and decision-making.**
3. **Improved integration of climate risk data into disaster risk management and urban planning.**
4. **Enhanced resilience of human settlements through evidence-based adaptation strategies.**

PLANNED INTERVENTIONS



United Nations Coordinated Technical Assistance to the Government of Lao PDR on Green and Climate Finance

Project's Aim: To strengthen Lao PDR's capacity to access, manage, and mobilize green and climate finance through coordinated technical assistance, supporting the implementation of the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) Financing Strategy and promoting investment in urban green growth.

Relevance to regional implementation plan: Supports national and regional priorities on climate finance by strengthening institutional frameworks, improving coordination, and enabling access to international climate finance mechanisms.

Additional Priorities: Promoting green investment in urban development; strengthening financial governance systems; and enhancing capacity for climate finance planning and tracking.



TOTAL BUDGET:
0.4 M USD



TIME FRAME:
2025 - 2027



LOCATION:
Pakse and
Kaysone
Phomvihane



LUXEMBOURG

OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND IMPACT:

1. **Diagnostic assessments on green and climate finance at city level**
2. **Baseline assessments of local government revenue potential**
3. **Identification of climate-friendly investment opportunities**
4. **Development of city-level climate investment guidelines**
5. **Capacity building and training on green and climate finance**
6. **Institutionalized capacity-building mechanisms**

PLANNED INTERVENTIONS



Enhancing interregional knowledge exchange and capacities of national governments in Lao PDR, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and South Africa on financing for urban sustainable, net-zero, climate resilient and nature-positive development for the most vulnerable urban communities - RISE UP project

Project's Aim: To strengthen interregional knowledge exchange and build the capacities of national and local governments in Lao PDR, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and South Africa to access and mobilize climate finance for urban sustainable, net-zero, climate-resilient, and nature-positive development, supporting the identification of multi-layered urban risks and the development of bankable climate action projects for vulnerable urban communities.

Relevance to regional implementation plan: Supports global and regional climate and urban development agendas by integrating climate, biodiversity, and urban risk assessments into planning systems, while strengthening cooperation across countries facing similar vulnerability challenges.

Additional Priorities: Strengthening capacity to develop investment-ready climate projects; promoting nature-based solutions; enhancing multi-level governance; and improving access to climate finance for vulnerable cities and communities.



TOTAL BUDGET:
0.18 M USD



TIME FRAME:
2024 - 2027



LOCATION:
Pakse and
Kaysone
Phomvihane



SUB-FUND

OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND IMPACT:

1. **Multilayered vulnerability assessments developed, identifying climate, biodiversity, and urban risks to support evidence-based planning and decision-making.**
2. **Strengthened interregional knowledge exchange and cooperation, enabling governments to share best practices and innovative approaches for climate-resilient urban development.**
3. **Enhanced capacity of national and local governments, improving their ability to design, plan, and implement climate-resilient and nature-positive urban strategies.**
4. **Pipeline of bankable climate action projects developed, supporting access to climate finance and investment for vulnerable urban communities.**
5. **Improved integration of climate, biodiversity, and urban planning, leading to more coordinated and risk-informed urban development.**
6. **Reduced vulnerability of urban populations, particularly in high-risk cities, through strengthened planning, investment, and adaptation actions.**

PLANNED INTERVENTIONS



Accelerating the Implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy – Phase II

Project's Aim: To support ASEAN Member States, including Lao PDR, in accelerating the implementation of the ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy (ASUS) by strengthening urban governance, enhancing capacity for integrated and climate-resilient planning, and promoting sustainable, inclusive, and low-carbon urban development through regional cooperation and knowledge exchange.

Relevance to regional implementation plan: Directly contributes to the ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy by supporting cities to operationalize regional commitments on sustainable, resilient, and inclusive urban development.

Additional Priorities: Strengthening urban governance systems; promoting low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure; enhancing coordination between national and local governments; and fostering regional collaboration across ASEAN cities.



TOTAL BUDGET:
3.3 M USD
(Regional)



TIME FRAME:
2024 - 2026



LOCATION:
Pakse, Kaysone
Phomvihane,
Luangprabang and Xay



ASEAN Secretariat

OUTPUT, OUTCOME AND IMPACT:

1. **Technical and strategic assistance provided for the development of viable urban project proposals, supporting cities to identify priorities, design sustainable urban interventions, and prepare investment-ready projects aligned with the ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy.**
2. **Training and capacity building on urbanisation strengthened at local and national levels, enhancing the ability of governments to implement integrated, climate-resilient, and inclusive urban planning and development practices.**
3. **National and regional advocacy and knowledge management enhanced for sustainable urbanization, promoting knowledge sharing, policy dialogue, and dissemination of best practices across ASEAN Member States.**
4. **Improved urban governance and planning systems, enabling cities to better integrate sustainability, resilience, and low-carbon development into urban strategies and implementation.**
5. **Increased implementation of sustainable and climate-resilient urban projects, contributing to more inclusive, livable, and environmentally sustainable cities across the ASEAN region.**
6. **Strengthened regional cooperation on sustainable urban development, supporting long-term transformation toward resilient, inclusive, and low-carbon urbanization in ASEAN.**

PUBLICITY AND OUTREACH



Lao National Urban Forum Proceedings (2025)

HIGHLIGHTS:

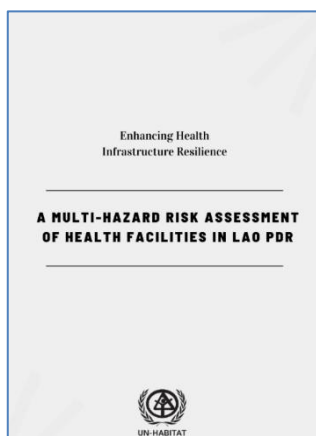
- A. National dialogue on sustainable and resilient urban development
- B. Key policy priorities aligned with the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan and climate strategies
- C. Insights on urban challenges (flooding, infrastructure, services)
- D. Strengthened partnerships for inclusive and climate-resilient cities



(2025) Annual Report – UN-Habitat in Lao PDR

HIGHLIGHTS:

- A. Key success in 2025
- B. Impact Stories
- C. Publicity & Outreach

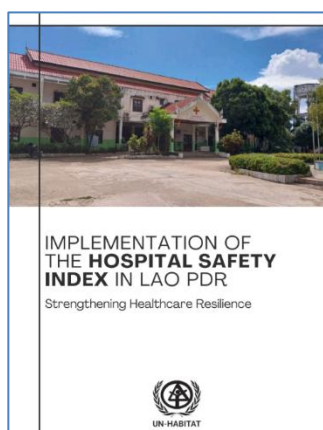


Enhancing Health Infrastructure Resilience: A Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment of Health Facilities in Lao PDR (2024)

HIGHLIGHTS:

- A. Assessment of health facility exposure to multiple hazards (floods, storms, climate risks)
- B. Identification of vulnerability hotspots and critical infrastructure gaps
- C. Evidence-based recommendations to strengthen resilience of health systems

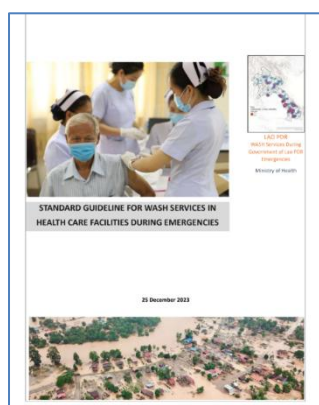
PUBLICITY AND OUTREACH



Implementation of the Hospital Safety Index in Lao PDR: Strengthening Healthcare Resilience (2024)

HIGHLIGHTS:

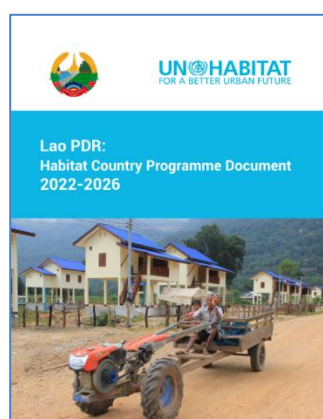
- **A. Assessment of hospital safety and functionality under disaster and climate risks**
- **B. Identification of structural, non-structural, and operational vulnerabilities**
- **C. Strengthened capacity of health facilities to prepare for and respond to emergencies**



Standard Guideline for Wash Services in Health Care Facilities During Emergencies (2023)

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **A. Standardized guidance for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in health facilities during emergencies**
- **B. Improved infection prevention and control in crisis and disaster situations**
- **C. Strengthened preparedness and response capacity of healthcare facilities**

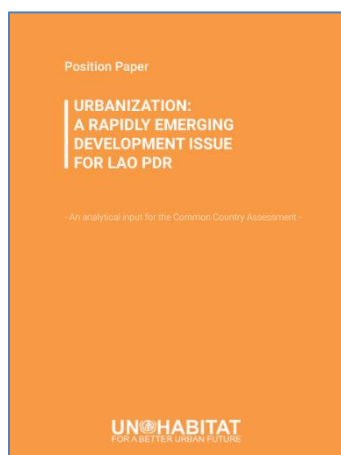


Lao PDR: Habitat Country Programme Document 2022–2026

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **A. Strategic framework guiding UN-Habitat's interventions in Lao PDR (2022–2026)**
- **B. Focus on climate resilience, inclusive urbanization, and sustainable human settlements**
- **C. Strengthened urban governance, planning, and access to basic services**
- **D. Alignment with national priorities and global agendas (SDGs, New Urban Agenda)**

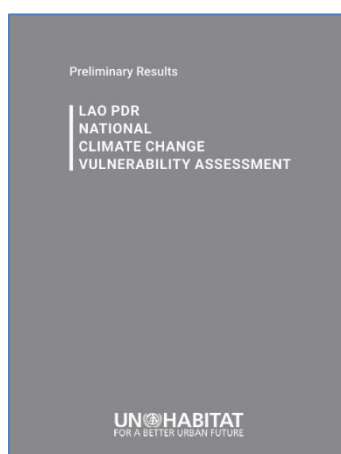
PUBLICITY AND OUTREACH



Urbanization: A Rapidly Emerging Development Issue for Lao PDR (2020)

HIGHLIGHTS:

- A. Analysis of rapid urbanization trends and emerging challenges in Lao PDR
- B. Identification of key issues including infrastructure gaps, informality, and service access
- C. Evidence-based input to the Common Country Assessment (CCA)
- D. Recommendations to guide sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban development



Lao PDR National Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment- Preliminary Results (2020)

HIGHLIGHTS:

- A. National-level assessment of climate vulnerability across sectors and regions
- B. Identification of high-risk areas and vulnerable populations
- C. Analysis of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity to climate hazards
- D. Evidence base to support climate adaptation planning and policy development

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Contact us

UN-Habitat Lao PDR

3rd Floor, UN House, Lang Xang Avenue
P.O. Box 345, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel: +856 (0) 21 267 777

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

ACROS Fukuoka Building,
8th Floor 1-1-1 Tenjin, Chuo-ku
Fukuoka, Japan
habitat.fukuoka@un.org
Tel: +81-92-724-7121/23