

imperatives for intergenerational equity- as the Lao 9th NSEDP does- when confronted by urgent needs that push in another direction?

And how do we ensure that today's children and youth both benefit from and improve upon the lessons of their parents and the past, so they have the capacities and access to sustainable and equitable livelihoods, services and natural resources for the foreseeable future?

As the UN, we have tried to structure our efforts to work towards addressing this, aligning our support to initiatives that support the implementation of that longer-term perspective, for example:

- Integrated work by ILO, UNICEF, and UNCDF to support practical implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy, including thinking creatively about how this could be financed in the current fiscal environment,
- With UNDP's work to support provincial investment plans that take into account long-term territorial planning and spatial development, and
- FAO, IFAD, and WFP efforts in nutrition for all, and
- broader UNCT engagement in natural resource management and green investment schemes and trade opportunities within the agri- and forestry sector by UNEP, ITC, UNCTAD, et al. These are all also critical within the framework of the graduation strategy from LDC status anticipated in 2026.

But of course, there are no easy answers to this, but this is exactly the kind of practical question that we need to grapple with in order to find ways forward.

Thank you.