









Why Open Data Matters for Lao PDR?

▶ Open data can significantly benefit Lao PDR by promoting transparency, improving public services, boosting the economy, empowering citizens, and fostering collaboration. These benefits can help drive the country's development and ensure a better future for its people.

Building a Better Future

Open data helps create a more informed, engaged, and empowered society, which
is crucial for the development of Lao PDR.

▶ Encouraging Participation

• When people have access to information, they are more likely to participate in civic activities and support positive changes in their communities.

▶ Driving Innovation

With open data, entrepreneurs and businesses can innovate, leading to new economic opportunities and improved quality of life.









2024 UN E-GOVERNMENT SURVEY (continued) Table 15 OGDI Group OGDI 2024 Country High OGDI 0.5897 Kenya Middle OGDI 0.4103 Kiribati Kuwait Middle OGDI 0.3846 High OGDI 0.5385 Lao People's Democratic Republic Middle OGDI 0.3333 very High OGDI Latvia 0.9744 Lebanon High OGDI 0.6923 Lesotho Middle OGDI 0.3333 Low OGDI 0.1795 Liberia Libya Low OGDI 0.0769 Very High OGDI Liechtenstein 0.8718 Lithuania Very High OGDI 0.9487 Luxembourg Very High OGDI 0.7949 Madagascar Middle OGDI 0.359 Malawi High OGDI 0.6667 Malaysia Very High OGDI 0.8205

High OGDI

0.5641



Source: UN e-Government Survey 2024

Maldives





Challenges in implementing Open Government Data

- 1. Foundational Challenges
- Financial Constraints
- Limited Digital Infrastructure
- Limited Access to Technology and Internet Connectivity

- 2.Technical and Operational Challenges
- Limited Technical Expertise
- Data Quality and Standardization
- Privacy and Security Concerns

- 3.Political and Institutional Challenges
- Political Will and Leadership
- Cultural and Institutional resistance

- 4.Regulatory and Legal Challenges
- Lack of Comprehensive Regulation framework
 - 5. Public Engagement Challenges
- Low Public Awareness and Engagement





Despite challenges there are many favorable opportunities







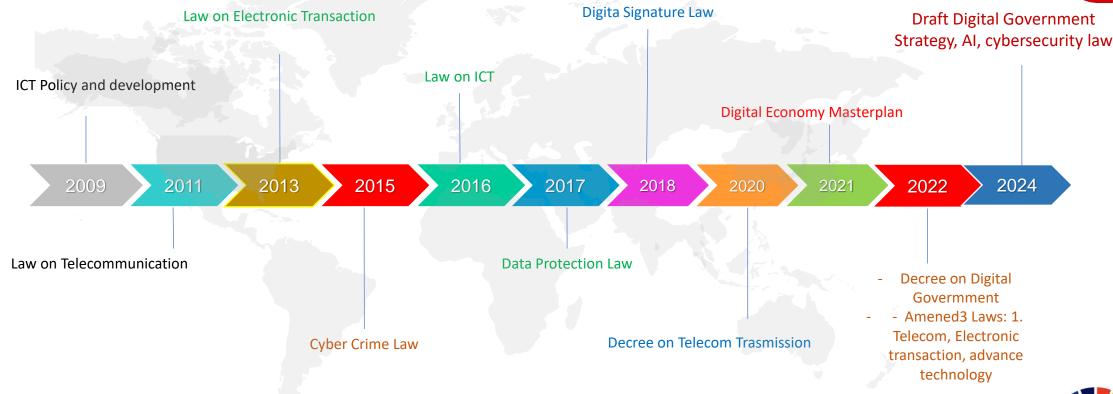
- High-level political support and incoming legal framework
- International and Regional Cooperation
- Support from Foreign Aid
- Smooth Transition from Open Information to Open Data
- Avoiding Detour and Mistakes by Learning from Peers' best practices





Legal and Regulatory on ICT and digital economy





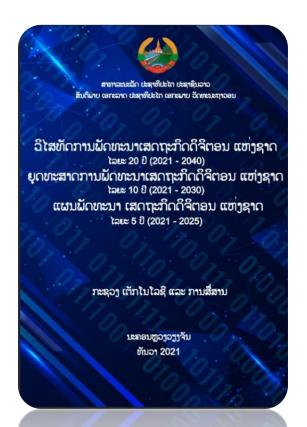
Law support Digital and ICT: the Law on ICT (2017), Law on Prevention and Combating Cyber Crime (2015), Law on Payment System (2017) and the Law on Electronic Signatures (2018), Law on advance Technology (2020), Law on Telecommunications (2020), Law on Electronic Transactions (2022), Decree on Digital Government (2022), and 2024 Draft digital Government Strategies, Al strategies, Cybersecurity Strategy and Law.





Digital Policy Development



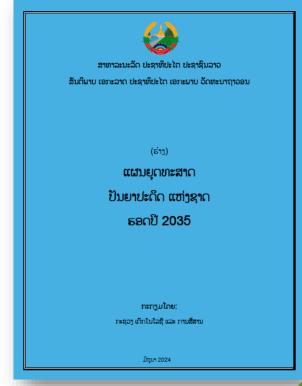


20-Year National Digital Economic

Development Vision (2021-2040)



Draft 10-Year Digital Government Strategy (2025-2035)



Draft 10-Year National Al Strategy (2025-2035)





- High-level political support and incoming legal framework
- International and Regional Cooperation
 - Leveraging ASEAN+3 and International Partnerships
 - ASEAN guides, like ASEAN FRAMEWORK on Digital Data Gov
 - Regional cooperation enables Laos to align with internationa

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ASEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MINISTERS MEETING (TELMIN)

FRAMEWORK ON DIGITAL DATA GOVERNANCE

Background and Overview

ASEAN as a regional group has been experiencing sustained economic growth.
 With the right elements in place such as good and robust infrastructure, sound
 and progressive policies and governance frameworks, ASEAN's potential for
 growth is tremendous. To achieve this growth, it would be critical to boost
 economic integration and technology adoption across all sectors in the ten
 ASEAN Member States¹ (referred to collectively as "ASEAN Member States" or
 individually as "ASEAN Member State").

Data ers' best practices





Source: Shutterstock

Source: ASEAN





Lao PDR National Data **Governance Framework**

Capacity Development and Consultation Workshop Report on National Data Governance - Lao PDR

11 - 12 May, 2023







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Mekong River Monitoring and Forecasting | 22 September 2024

in the next 24 hours, isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall is forecasted in:

Cambodia: Battambang, Kampong Thom, Krong Pailin, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Stung Treng, and Ratana

Laos: Xayaboury, Luangnamtha, Vientiane, Luangprabang, Xaysomboun, Xiengkhuang, Bolikhamxay, Khammuane, Saravane, Savannakhet, Sekong, Champasak, and Attapeu;

Thailand: Chiang Rai, Loei, Nong Khai, Bueng Kan, Nong Bua Lamphu, Udon Thani, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Chaiyaphum, Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Mukdahan, Maha Sarakham, Nakhon Ratchasima, Roi Et, Yasothon, Amnat Charoen, Surin, Buriram, Sisaket and Ubon Ratchathani.

During 23 and 24 September, moderate to heavy rainfall mainly from the upper to central part of the Lower Mekong Basin.

At 7.00am on 22 September, water levels at Khong Chiam and Pakse stations reached alarm levels. Water levels from Khong Chiam station downward have the tendency to rise.

In the next five days, from 23 to 27 September:

Khong Chiam and Pakse stations are forecasted to stay at alarm levels until 27 September. The minimum distance to flood level at Khong Chiam and Pakse are forecasted to be 0.04 m and 0.12 meters, respectively.











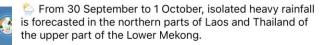






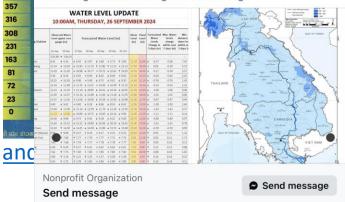
Mekong River Monitoring and Forecasting | 26 September

Today, 26 September, the water level at Pakse station is at alarm level. It is forecasted to return to normal conditions on 27 September.



For further information, please visit https:// www.mrcmekong.org/ to get the latest updates on the flood and drought situations in the Mekong region.

#MRC #MekongRiverCommission #mrcmekong #MekongRiverMonitoringandForecasting



Comment

Mekong River Commission and 63 others







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What next for Open Government Data in Laos

1. Incremental Approach to Implementation

- Start small with key sectors (e.g., economic, education, health) for quick wins and measurable impacts.
- Leverage pilot project results to gradually scale up OGD initiatives across more sectors.

2. Continuous Refinement

 Refine strategies based on feedback and lessons learned from practical implementation experiences.

3. Developing Legal Frameworks

 In parallel, efforts are underway to draft relevant legal frameworks, including the Access to Information Right Act, Open Government Data Law and etc. (currently in discussion).







Transforming Open Government Data Challenges into Opportunities

• Key Points:

- Laos has significant opportunities to implement OGD despite challenges.
- International partnerships, pilot projects, and incremental approaches can drive success.
- OGD can promote transparency, economic growth, and regional leadership.

Call to Action:

- Encourage stakeholders to support OGD initiatives.
- Leverage international aid and partnerships for successful implementation.







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