

Natural Resource and Environment Sector

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Outline



- 1. National Policy and Strategy on Environment
- 2. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
- 3. Environmental Protection Law

Environment-associated Goals and Visions



- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)
 - > SDG 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, & 15
- The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario under the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC
- The Vision of "a World Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050" under the UN CBD through the implementation of the KM-GBF
- ASCC Blueprint towards achieving the 2025 Vision of inclusive, sustainable, resilient, and dynamic ASEAN
- * The Government of Lao PDR is currently implementing the 9th Five-Year National Socio-economic Development (2021-2025) in the direction of Green Growth and Sustainable Development.
 - > MONRE's vision of "Green, Clean, and Beautiful Laos by 2030"
 - > The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the objectives of the Paris Agreement to UNFCCC
 - > National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in the alignment with 23 targets of the KM-GBF under CBD

1. National Policy and Strategy on Environment

In 2011, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) of the Lao PDR was officially established (switched from WREA to MONRE), focusing on 2 main sectors:

- 1) Natural Resources Sector: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources;
- (2) Environmental Sector: Environmental Quality Protection.

1. National Policy and Strategy on Environment (Cont.)

- In the 10TH General Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, held on 18-22 January 2016 in Vientiane, Lao PDR, **3 significant goals** have been set to **guarantee Green & Sustainable Development** by 2030.
 - ➤ One of those goals is: "Securing the most effective & efficient use of natural resources & environmental protection in the direction of green & sustainable development; effective preparedness for natural disasters & adaptation to climate change".

1. National Policy and Strategy on Environment (Cont.)

- Five-Year National Socio-economic Development Plan (2016-2020) of the Government of Laos, known as "The 8th NSEDP", to archieve the above-mentioned goals & SDGs.
 - Outcome 1: Macro economic...
 - Outcome 2: Social & Cultural...
 - Outcome 3: Environmental Protection and Sustainable Natural Resource Managment
 - Output 1 Environmental Protection & Sustainable Natural Resources Management
 - Output 2 Preparedness for Natural Disasters & Risk Mitigation
- The 9th NSEDP (2021-2025), focusing on socio-economic development based on the existing potentials in order to help the country effectively achieve the LDC's criteria through quality, inclusive and green growth and achieve the SDGs by 2030.
 - The 9th NSEDP consists of 6 outcomes. Of these, Outcome 4 aims at promoting Green and Environmentally Friendly Development.





MONRE established in 2011



Environmental Protection Law (EPL) issued out in 1999, revised in 2012 & 2024

Latest update (2015)

The National Environmental Standards and relevant legal framework

National Strategy on Environment (2006-2020)

1st Five-Year Action Plan (2006-2010)

2nd Five-Year Action Plan (2011-2015)

Vision toward 2030

National Strategy on Natural Resources & Environment (2016-2025)

3rd Five-Year Action Plan (2016-2020)

4th Five-Year Action Plan (2021-2025)

MONRE's Vision towards 2030

"Green, Clean, and Beautiful Laos with the richness of natural resources on a basis of Green Economic Development to reach the Sustainable Development and Industrialization in parallel to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Resilience."





AIM

The 4th Five-Year Action Plan (2021-2025)

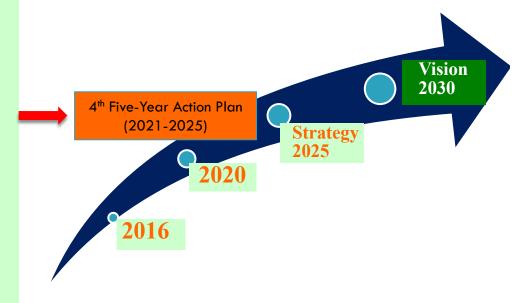
National Strategy on Natural Resources & Environment (2016-2025)

The overall goal is to: 'Enhance MONRE's role in natural resource management and environmental protection and the effective and efficient implementation of existing mechanisms and legal frameworks to ensure the sustainable socioeconomic development in the direction of Green Growth and Sustainable Development Goals'

☐ Priority Programs:

MONRE

- 1 Sustainable Natural Resource Management Program
- 2 Environmental Quality Promotion Program
- 3 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, as well as Natural Disaster Mitigation Program
- 4 Regional & International Coordination & Cooperation Program
- (5) Institutional Capacity Development Program



The 4th Five-Year Action Plan (2021-2025)

National Strategy on Natural Resources & Environment (2016-2025)

Priority Programs:

MONRE

- 1 Sustainable Natural Resource

 Management Program
- Environmental Quality PromotionProgram
- 3 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, as well as Natural Disaster Mitigation Program
- 4 Regional & International Coordination& Cooperation Program
- 5 Institutional Capacity Development Program

- 1) Capacity building for environmental policy and planning (e.g., devise new legal frameworks when appropriate, enforce the EPL and existing legal frameworks, carry out SEA in energy, mining, agricultural and forestry, public work and transport sector, as well as in pilot provinces; integration of LUP & ISP in every province; continue establishing the ESC model cities; develop SoER at the central and provincial levels).
- 2) Pollution Control and Prevention
- 3) Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of ESIA in development projects

Legislation associated with Natural Resource Management and Environmental Protection

Laws	Decrees	Strategies & action Plans
 Environmental Protection Law, (1st edition published in 1999, revised version in 2014, and updated version in 2024). Law on Water and Water Resource (2022) Law on Land (2020) Law on Meteorology and Hydrology (2018) 	 Updated Decree on EIA, no. 389/GoL, dated Oct 20, 2022. It is now under update process. The draft Decree of Wetlands has been finalized. The Decree on Carbon Credits and Carbon Trading in the Lao PDR is being drafted under the support of GGGI. 	 Updated National Strategy on Climate Change towards 2030 NBSAP (2016-2025) is currently under update process National Plastic Action Plan (NPAP) 2024-2030

ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ສະບັບປຸງ ໃນປີ 2024

- 🛘 ປະກອບມີທັງໝົດ 10 ພາກ ແລະ 102 ມາດຕາ
 - ພາກທີ I ບົດບັນຍັດທົ່ວໄປ
 - ພາກທີ II ກິດຈະການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
 - ພາກທີ III ການບູລະນະຟື້ນຟູສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
 - ພາກທີ IV ເຫດການສຸກເສີນທາງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
 - ພາກທີ V ທຸລະກິດ ກຸ່ງວກັບ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
 - ພາກທີ VI ກອງທຶນປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
 - ພາກທີ VII ຂໍ້ຫ້າມ
 - ພາກທີ VIII ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ການກວດກາວງກງານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
 - ພາກທີ IX ນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ມີຜົນງານ ແລະ ມາດຕະການຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີນ
 - ພາກທີ X ບົດບັນຍັດສຸດທ້າຍ

ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ສະບັບປຸງ ໃນປີ 2024 (ຕໍ່)

- 🗆 ພາກທີ II ໝວດທີ 1 ການປ້ອງກັນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
 - ≽ ມາດຕາ 12 ວຸງກງານປ້ອງກັນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
 - 1. ການສ້າງແຕ່້ນຈັດສັນທີ່ດິນ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແບບຮອບດ້ານ (LUP-ISP);
 - 2. ການປະເມີນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແບບຍຸດທະສາດ (Strategic Environmental Assessment SEA);
 - 3. ການວາງມາດຕະການປ້ອງກັນໄພພິບັດທຳມະຊາດ (Protection measures against Natural Disasters);
 - 4. ການຄຸ້ມຄອງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໃນທຸລະກິດຄອບຄົວ (Environmental Management of Household Business);
 - 5 ການສຶກສາເບື້ອງຕົ້ນກ່ຽວກັບຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ (Initial Environmental Examination IEE);
 - 6. ການປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ (Environmental Impact Assessment EIA);
 - 7. ການນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີທີ່ເປັນມິດກັບສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ (Use of Environmentally Sound Technologies);
 - 8. ການຈຳກັດຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ກິດຈະການອື່ນ (Limitation of Impacts Derived from Construction Activities and Others);
 - 9. ການປ້ອງກັນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມຈາກເຄມີຍ້ອນການເກີດອຸບປະຕິເຫດ (Environmental Prevention Against Chemicals due to accidents);
 - 10. ການກຳນົດມາດຕະຖານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຫ່ງຊາດ (Identification of National Environmental Quality Standards);
 - 11. ການສ້າງບົດລາຍງານສະພາບສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ (State of the Environment Report SoER).

Conclusion and Recommendations

- □ To sum up, a series of laws and legal frameworks associated with sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection has been devised and updated to fit with the recent course of the development process.
- □ We would like to continue working closely in partnership with all relevant public and private sectors, and our development partners to implement and enforce our existing legal frameworks to move towards environmental sustainability at both regional and global levels.



