

Overview of Green Growth and SDGs in Lao PDR

Dr. Soukvilay Vilavong

Deputy Director for the Environmental Policy Division

The Department of Environment, MONRE

Cell phone: +856 20 9925 0099 ; E-mail: s.vilavong_ems@yahoo.com

Pakse, April 28, 2025





Outline



1. Global and Regional Visions and Goals
2. Green Growth and Sustainable Development Goals in Lao PDR
3. Lao PDR's National Policy and Strategy associated with the Natural Resource Management and Environmental Protection
4. Lao PDR's Green Growth Strategy towards 2030
5. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)

Global and Regional Visions and Goals



- ❑ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)
- ❑ The Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenarios
- ❑ A World Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050 through the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM GBF)
- ❑ ASCC Blueprint towards achieving the 2025 Vision of inclusive, sustainable, resilient, and dynamic ASEAN



Green Growth and SDGs in Lao PDR



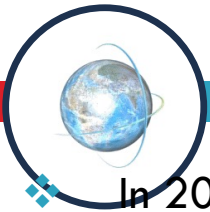
Institution

- The Department of Planning, MPI
- Development Research Institute
- Relevant (e.g. MONRE) and so so.
- Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in Laos

Relevant Legal Framework

- Lao PDR's Vision towards 2030 "Lao PDR graduated from the LDC to the developing country in direction of green growth and sustainable development"
- The 9th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025)
- Lao PDR's National Green Growth Strategy towards 2030 (updated in 2019)
- **MONRE's Vision of "Green, Clean, and Beautiful Laos by 2030"**
- **Environmental Protection Law (The Latest Version in 2024)**
- **The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** to the objectives of the Paris Agreement to UNFCCC (2nd Version)
- **The Updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (The Updated NBSAP)** in the alignment with 23 targets of the KM-GBF under CBD

Lao PDR's Efforts to sustainably manage the natural resources and protect the 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.
- ❖ **3 significant goals** to achieve **Green & Sustainable Development** by 2030 was set in the 10TH General Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, held on 18-22 January 2016 in Vientiane, Lao PDR.
 - 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**”.

Lao PDR's Efforts to sustainably manage the natural resources and protect the environment (Cont'd.)



❖ The **8th Five-Year National Socio-economic Development Plan (2016-2020)** of the Government of Laos, known as “**The 8th NSEDP**”, to achieve the above-mentioned goals & SDGs.

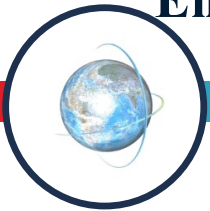
- Outcome 1: Macro economic..
- Outcome 2: Social & Cultural...
- Outcome 3: Environmental Protection and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
 - Output 1 – Environmental Protection & Sustainable Natural Resources Management
 - Output 2 – Preparedness for Natural Disasters & Risk Mitigation

❖ **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.

ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ໄດ້ຖືກລະບຸໄວ້ໃນ ລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ປີ 2025

Environmental Protection has been defined in the Institutional Updated (2025)



ມາດຕາ 19 (ປັບປຸງ)

ລັດ ສົ່ງເສີມ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ, ພື້ນຟູສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ທີ່ຖືກທຳລາຍ, ຊຸດໂຊມ ແລະ ພັດທະນາ ໃຫ້ອຸດົມສົມບູນ ແລະ ຍືນຍົງ.

ທຸກອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ພົນລະເມືອງທຸກຄົນ ຕ້ອງປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ອະນຸລັກ ຊີວະນາໆພັນ, ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຍືນຍົງ

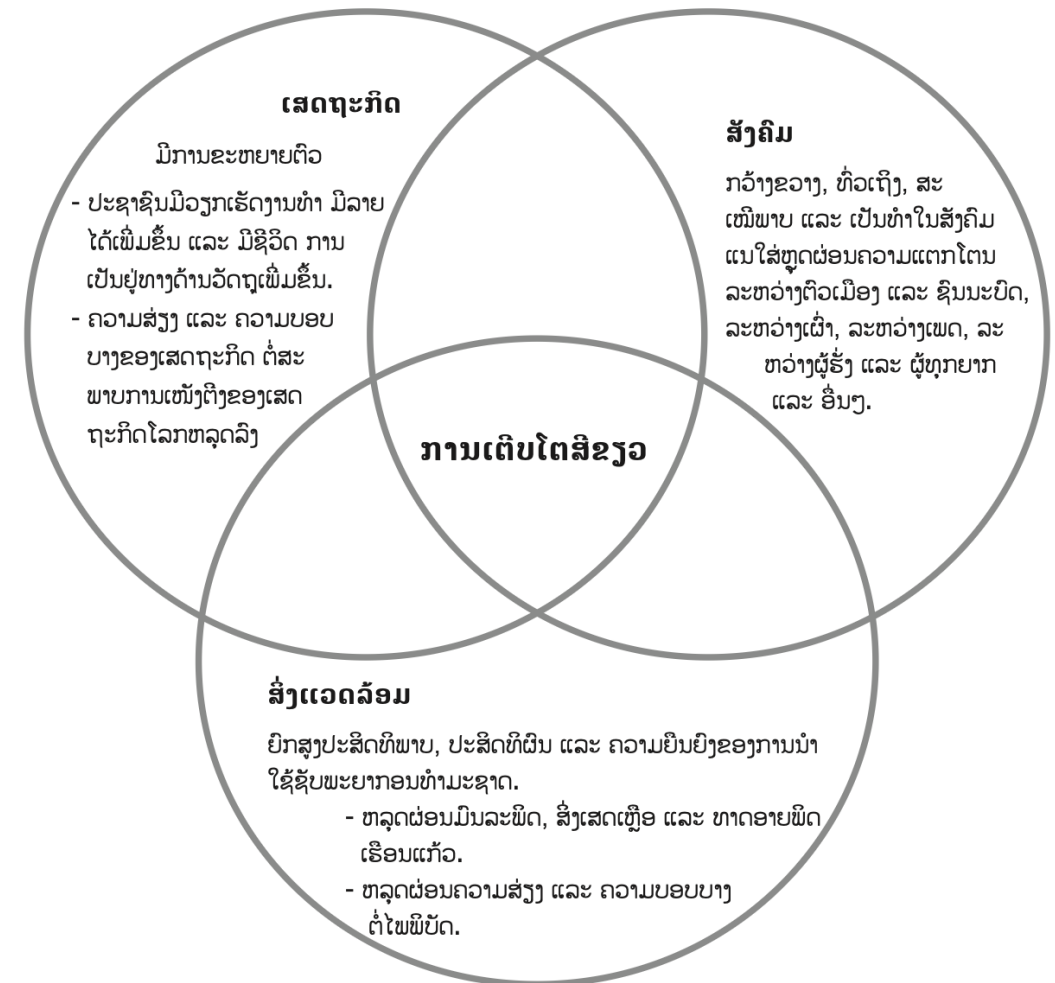
ຍຸດທະສາດການເຕີບໂຕສີຂຽວແຫ່ງຊາດ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ເຖິງປີ 2030

ຄວາມໝາຍ ຂອງການເຕີບໂຕສີຂຽວ

ຄຳຂັ້ວນ ຂອງການເຕີບໂຕສີຂຽວ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ຂອງ

ສປປ ລາວ

“ເພື່ອການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວ ຂອງເສດຖະກິດທີ່ມີປະສິດພາບ, ສະອາດ, ກວ້າງຂວາງ, ທົ່ວເຖິງ, ເປັນທຳ ແລະ ທົນທານຕໍ່ສະພາບການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ ແລະ ການເໝັງຕຶງຂອງເສດຖະກິດໂລກ”



ແຫລ່ງຂໍ້ມູນ: ກອງເລຂາຄຳຮ້ອງຍຸດທະສາດການເຕີບໂຕສີຂຽວແຫ່ງຊາດຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ.

1. ຂົງເຂດຈຸດສຸມທີ່ຕິດພັນກັບຫຼາຍຂະແໜງການ

- 1) ສະພາບແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງການລົງທຶນ
- 2) ພັດທະນາຊຸມນະບົດ ແລະ ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມທຸກຍາກ
- 3) ບົດບາດ ຍິງ-ຊາຍ
- 4) ການປັບຕົວເຂົ້າກັບສະພາບການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໄພພິບັດ

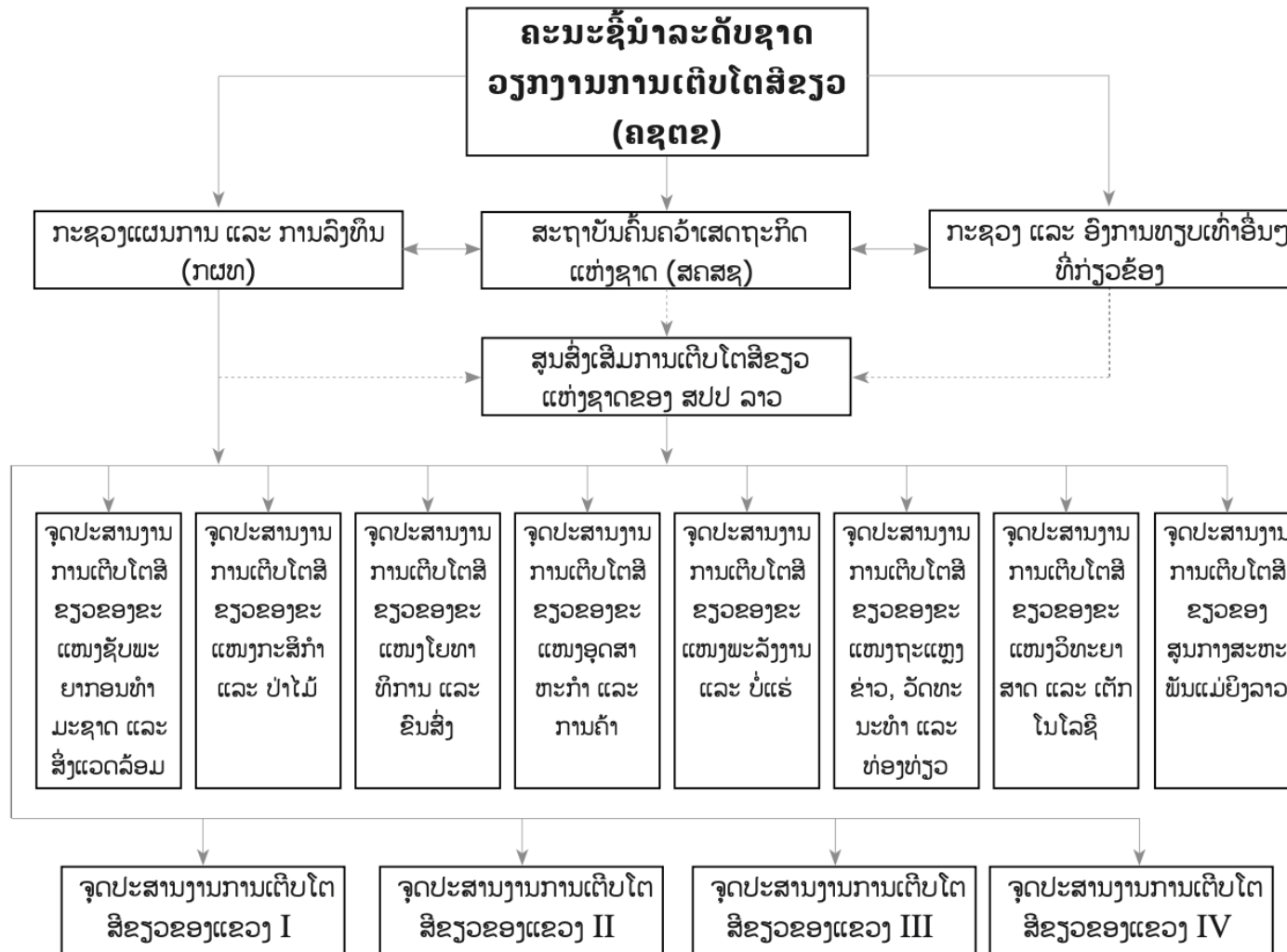
3. ຂະແໜງການສະໜັບສະໜູນ

- 1) ຂະແໜງການເງິນ
- 2) ຂະແໜງທະນາຄານ
- 3) ຂະແໜງສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ
- 4) ຂະແໜງແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ
- 5) ຂະແໜງສາທາລະນະສຸກ

2. ຂະແໜງຈຸດສຸມ ຂອງຍຸດທະສາດ ການເຕີບໂຕສີຂຽວ

- 1) ຂະແໜງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
- 2) ຂະແໜງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້
- 3) ຂະແໜງອຸດສະຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ
- 4) ຂະແໜງຫັດຖະກຳ
- 5) ຂະແໜງການຄ້າ
- 6) ຂະແໜງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ
- 7) ຂະແໜງພະລັງງານ ແລະ ບໍ່ແຮ່
- 8) ຂະແໜງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດຖະນະທຳ ແລະ
ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
- 9) ຂະແໜງວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ

ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ກົນໄກການປະສານງານ ຂອງ ສູນສົ່ງເສີມການເຕີບໂຕສີຂຽວແຫ່ງຊາດ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ



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.