

**“Sharing Capacity Building Experiences on Climate
Actions in ASEAN”**

Climate Change at National and Provincial Level

**By: Department of Climate Change (DCC),
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Lao PDR**

OUTLINE

- 1. Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Policies**
- 2. Translating from Policies into Implementation**
- 3. Future Plans and Next Steps**
- 4. Gaps and Challenges**

Roles of DCC to the UNFCCC, PA and GCF

- Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, in particular Department of Climate Change (DCC), act as the National Focal Point of the UNFCCC;
- DCC also plays a role as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), act as an interface between line ministries and GCF;
- Lao PDR has obligation to take action on the climate global goal and effort under the Paris Agreement;
- Lao PDR used INDC (Intended National Determined Contribution) as a basis to ratify the Paris Agreement; (After the ratification is called NDC);
- The NDC of Lao PDR has developed the implementation and support mechanism with relevant sectors such as: MAF, MEM, MH etc.

Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Policies

Climate Change Policies, Strategies and Plans:

1. Drafting Law on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change (to be considered an approval at the end of 2017).
2. Integrating Climate Change into Environment Protection Law (2012 revised version) and the 8th National Social-Economic Development Plan.
3. National Strategy on Climate Change (approved in 2010).
4. National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2020 (approved 2013).
5. National Adaptation Programme of Action (approved in 2009).
6. First and Second National Communication on Climate Change (approved in 2000 and 2013 respectively).

Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness Policies (Cont.,)

7. Guidelines on Development and Consideration of Proposed Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project in Lao PDR (approved in 2012).
8. Signed the Bilateral Document with Japan to launch the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), approved in 2013.
9. Guideline on Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA, approved 2014).
10. Submitting the National Intended Determined Contribution (INDC) of Lao PDR to the UNFCCC on 01st October 2015.
11. Ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change to the UNFCCC on 07th September 2016.
12. National Focal Points to the UNFCCC, IPCC, GCF, CTCN.

Translating Policies into implementation

Climate Change at National Level:

1. Mainstreaming climate change into the key sectors' policies, strategies, action plans, NSEDP 8 (2016-2020) and Five-year plan of MoNRE (2016-2020): Agriculture and Forestry, Water Resource and Public Health, Education, Energy and Mine and Industry, Transport, and Technology and Science etc.;
2. Contributing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
3. Implementing climate change adaptation in relevant sectors particularly agriculture, forestry and public health sector;
4. Promoting and encouraging line ministries, private sectors and relevant stakeholders to contribute in the carbon trading through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM);
5. Ongoing the awareness raising and education on climate change.

Translating Policies into implementation (Cont.,)

Climate Change at Local Level:

1. Implementing pilot projects/programmes to build capacity to the local government and communities in planning, budgeting and implementing climate change adaptation activities.
2. Implementing pilot for small-scale climate resilience infrastructure in Saravan and Sekong province (2014-2017).
3. Contributing to the Three-builds directives as the roles of DDMCC: conducting the training of trainers (ToTs) and sharing the experiences and lesson learnt with the local officials.

All activities contribute to:

- 8th NSEDP in particular outcome 3:
 - Output 1- Environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management;
 - Output 2- Improving the immediate response and management of disaster risks and impacts from climate change;
 - Output 3- Reducing the instability of agricultural production after disasters.
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - focus on goals **5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15 & 17**
- 5 year-Plan (2016-2020) of MONRE
 - Action No. 5: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster

Future Plans and Next Steps

1. Continuing the development of the Climate Change Law with UNDP, IFRC and ADB (proposal to National Assembly in 2018)
2. Preparing the Third National Communication on Climate Change (TNC) and First Biennial Updated Report with UNEP (to be completed in 2018)
3. Continuing implementation of the Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) toward National Determined Contribution (NDC) with UNDP.
4. Building the capacity and readiness of Lao PDR to increase access to the Green Climate Fund with UNDP, GIZ and GGGI (2018-2019)
5. Surveying and identifying the risk and vulnerable areas to climate change and disasters via mapping and modeling.

The NDC - Mitigation

Sector	Target	Reductions
Forestry Strategy	- To increase forest cover to 70% of land area (i.e. to 16.58 million hectares) by 2020.	60,000/69,000 ktCO ₂ e (by 2020)
Renewable Energy Development Strategy	- To increase the share of renewable energy to 30% of energy consumption by 2025. - To increase the share of biofuels to meet 10% of the demand for transport fuels by 2025.	1,468,000 ktCO ₂ e (by 2025)
Rural Electrification Programme	- To make electricity available to 90% of households in rural areas by the year 2020.	63 ktCO ₂ / pa (once the target has been met in 2020)
Transport focused NAMAs	- To develop the road network and reduce the number of kilometres travelled by all vehicles - To increase the use of public transport compared to the business as usual (BAU).	Road network development is approximately 33 kt CO ₂ e /pa, 158 ktCO ₂ /pa for public transport development (by 2025)
Expansion of the use of large-scale hydroelectricity	- To build large-scale (>15 MW) hydropower plants to provide clean electricity to neighbouring countries with total installed capacity of 5,500 MW by 2020. In addition, 20,000 MW of additional hydroelectric capacity is planned for construction after 2020.	Approximately 16,284 ktCO ₂ /pa (from 2020)
Climate change action plans	- To develop effective, efficient and economically viable climate change mitigation and adaptation measures as a part of the overall plan.	

The NDC – Adaptation

Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farming Systems and Agriculture Infrastructure• Appropriate Technologies
Forestry and Land Use Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forestry production and forest ecosystems
WATER RESOURCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Water Resource Information Systems2. Managing Watersheds and Wetlands for Climate Change Resilience3. Water Resource Infrastructure Resilience to Climate Change4. Climate Change Capacity in the Water Resource Sector
Transport & Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urban Development and Infrastructure
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Health Infrastructure and Water Supply Systems

Gaps and challenges

- Capacity Needs Assessment
- Capacity Building
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Review, Validation and Reporting
- Funding (GCF, AF, LDCAF, CBIT)

Thank you for
your attention