Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
Lao People’s Democratic Republic

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National Context

• Lao PDR has a long term goal for national development which is set out in the 8th Five Year National Socio-economic Plan (2016-2020), with a Vision to 2030. Lao PDR recognises the strong link between economic development, sustainability and the need to mainstream Environmental considerations, including action on climate change into its development plans.

• The Climate Change and Disaster Law is being developed and the overarching legal framework for climate change and disaster management is provided in the law. The law is expected to be approved in 2017.

• The National Strategy on Climate Change (NSCC) of Lao PDR was approved in early 2010, and states a vision on how to address climate change:

“To secure a future where Lao PDR is capable of mitigating and adapting to changing climatic conditions in a way that promotes sustainable economic development, reduces poverty, protects public health and safety, enhances the quality of Lao PDR’s natural environment, and advances the quality of life for all Lao People”
Lao PDR Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

Laos INDC included:

1. Mitigation
2. Adaptation
Mitigation

Mitigation contribution:

• Lao PDR has identified a number of actions which it intends to undertake in order to reduce its future GHG emissions, subject to the provision of international support.

• The outlines of activities in Table 1 together with preliminary estimates of the projected emissions reductions which will occur as a result.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of activity</th>
<th>Objectives of the activity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Implementation of “Forestry Strategy to the year 2020” of the Lao PDR</td>
<td>To increase forest cover to 70% of land area (i.e. to 16.58 million hectares) by 2020. Once the target is achieved, emission reductions will carry on beyond 2020.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Implementation of Renewable Energy Development Strategy</td>
<td>To increase the share of renewable energy to 30% of energy consumption by 2025. (Note that large scale technologies with installed capacity equal to or greater than 15MW are not included in this policy’s target.) For transport fuels the objective is to increase the share of biofuels to meet 10% of the demand for transport fuels by 2025.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Implementation of Rural Electrification Programme</td>
<td>To make electricity available to 90% of households in rural area by the year 2020. This will offset the combustion of fossil fuels to produce power where there is no access to the electricity grid.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Implementation of transport focused NAMAs</td>
<td>In one NAMA feasibility study, road network development is identified as a first objective which will reduce the number of kilometres travelled by all vehicles. The second objective is to increase the use of public transport compared to the business as usual (BAU). In addition to a reduction in GHG emissions the activity will lead to a reduction in NOx and SOx emissions which will have significant co-benefits such as improvement in air quality which in turn will have positive impacts on human health.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Expansion of the use of large scale hydroelectricity</td>
<td>The objective of this activity is to build largescale (&gt;15 MW) hydropower plants to provide clean electricity to neighbouring countries. Approximately total installed capacity of the hydropower plants will be 5,500 MW by 2020. In addition, 20,000 MW of additional hydroelectric capacity is planned for construction after 2020.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Implementation of climate change action plans</td>
<td>To build capacity to monitor and evaluate policy implementation success, with a view to producing new policy, guidance and data. The objective is to develop and implement effective, efficient and economically viable climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.</td>
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</table>
Mitigation

Ambitious and Fair:

• To maximise the ambition of its mitigation contribution while taking into account the need for economic development. Lao PDR has prioritised mitigation actions that both address the main causes of future increases in emissions and also have significant development co-benefits.

• To achieve maximum mitigation potential, further international support is required by Lao PDR. Reforestation and maintenance of forests for example is a major challenge for a country such as Lao PDR, so there is strong desire to achieve success with international programmes and assistance such as REDD+ and FLEGT.

• This INDC includes a mix of plans which are being undertaken by the Government of Lao PDR including those supported by overseas development assistance. Lao PDR is also implementing other relevant national and local plans such as the allocation of approximately USD 12 million annually for disaster emergency response plans.
Lao PDR intends to balance its need for development without compromising its environment. For climate change adaptation this translates into the following goals which are articulated in the NSCC:

• Increase resilience of key economic sectors and natural resources to climate change and its impacts.

• Enhance cooperation, strong alliances and partnerships with national stakeholders and international partners to achieve national development goals.

• Improve public awareness and understanding of various stakeholders about climate change, vulnerabilities and impacts in order to increase stakeholder willingness to take actions.

To work towards achieving the NSCC’s vision and goals and effectively implement the climate change action plans for all sectors, development of an M&E system is an immediate need for Lao PDR. Table 2 reflects the nation’s adaptation priorities given the current understanding of expected climate impacts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Focus of Projects and Programmes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>• Promote Climate Resilience in Farming Systems and Agriculture Infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Promote Appropriate Technologies for Climate Change Adaptation</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Forestry and Land Use Change</td>
<td>• Promote Climate Resilience in Forestry Production and Forest Ecosystems</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Promote Technical Capacity in the Forestry Sector for Managing Forest for Climate Change Adaptation</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>• Strengthening Water Resource Information Systems for Climate Change Adaption</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Managing Watersheds and Wetlands for Climate Change Resilience</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Increasing Water Resource Infrastructure Resilience to Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Promotion of Climate Change Capacity in the Water Resource Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Transport and Urban Development</td>
<td>• Increasing the Resilience of Urban Development and Infrastructure to Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>• Increasing the Resilience of Public Health Infrastructure and Water Supply System to Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Improving Public Health Services for Climate Change Adaptation and Coping with Climate Change Induced Impacts.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
INDC Development Process and Implementation Plan

• This INDC has been prepared through an inclusive stakeholder consultation process including line ministries, research institutions, civil organizations, provincial governments, private sector and international development partners.

• The cross-ministerial National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) will oversee the overall implementation of the INDC. Using the NDMC’s existing structure, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) will act as secretariat.

• MoNRE will disseminate the INDC and later the results of the COP 21 to relevant ministries in the central and line agencies in the local levels. The INDC will also be incorporated in the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan to ensure the continued mainstreaming of climate related policy in overall national plans.

• The INDC will be implemented in a coordinated manner with the NCCS, climate change action plans and the sectoral plans. The current climate change action plans run until 2020 and Lao PDR will start devising the next set of action plans to continue to implement the NCCS before the end of the year 2020.
INDC Development Process and Implementation Plan

To facilitate the implementation of the INDC and ensure climate change action plans are executed in the most effective, efficient and economic manner, MoNRE will carry out four elements as follows:

• Overall strategy, coordination of INDC implementation and regulatory framework

• Capacity building

• Finance

• Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
Next step for implementing INDC and Paris Agreement of Laos

1: Relevant Institutional capacities of Lao’s government enhanced
   • Capacity need assessment to identify capacity gaps to strengthen institutional involvement in the INDC process;
   • Design of training packages to inform on the information required for the INDC as well as the data needs to ensure the necessary technical basis.

2: Identification and review of mitigation measures and adaptation options for INDC
   • Development of policy advice paper to address how mitigation can help achieve non-climate benefits in addition to GHG resection benefits;
   • Identify/development of strategies for domestic visibility for adaptation planning, action and needs, including development of addition measure action plans, recommendation for adaptation planning process improvement, and dissemination workshop.
Next step for implementing INDC and Paris Agreement of Laos

3: Relevant government sectors trained in the context of the INDC and COP-21 related issues
• Consultation workshops to increase awareness on INDC, its implementation plan and M&E framework, as well as disaster and climate change law
• Translation of INDC to local languages, organized dissemination events and development of communication materials to increase awareness of the INDC across sectors at national and local levels.
• Capacity need assessment to identify capacity gaps including gender sensitivities to strengthen institutional involvement in the INDC process

4: Identification of INDC priorities and development of implementation plans and monitoring of implementation
• Assess the existing institutional activities that inline with the implementation of the INDC and recommendations for government agencies for the establishment of the INDC coordination mechanism.
• Stakeholder consultation workshop to facilitate the establishment of the INDC Coordination mechanism to develop the INDC implementation plan and join resources.
• Strengthening of national institutional frameworks for INDC implementation - e.g. policy development, tools developments.
Way Forward

• Capacity Building on the accessing to the GCF, Adaptation Fund and etc.,

• Continue drafting on Disaster and Climate Change Law and submit to the National Assembly for endorsement by the end of 2017;

• Mobilize and implement the National Strategy on Climate Change (2010);

• Mobilize the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and develop long term plan;

• Establish Climate Model and Evaluate the impact on the forest and water sector for short and long period;
Way Forward

• To ensure the UNFCCC, KP and PA implementation The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) will continue to collaborate with line ministries on implementing the focused activities as follow:

1. Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism continue disseminate on climate change, National Determined Contribution (NDC) and Paris Agreement to entire people aiming at educating them and culturing awareness;

2. Ministry of Education and Sports continue to evaluate and develop the climate change curriculums of the nursery school, basic education, and university (both Bachelor and Master Degree) as appropriate;

3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry increase capacity of irrigation system to enable water supply throughout the year and continue research on resilient crop seeds include crop and animal diseases restrain measures;

4. Ministry of Health continue to monitor the climate change situation impact on health, avoid and restrain the vector born diseases from flood and drought;

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Way Forward

5. Ministry of Public Works and Transport increase re-inspection on building construction, housing, urban planning, road network more resilient to the climate change such as flood, drought by issued regulation; improve measures on solid waste management for reducing greenhouse gas emission and health impact;

6. Ministry of Energy and Mines summarize the Renewable Energy Development Strategy implementation to ensure implement the Paris Agreement;

7. Ministry of National Defense integrated disaster and climate change into the military curriculum;
8. Ministry of Foreign Affairs continue monitor and participate with MONRE for evaluating the conventions and Paris Agreement implementation;

9. Line Ministries such as MAF, MEM, MPWT, MOH and MONRE will revise strategies, action plans and projects related to climate change for combining into Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by focused on fund access for implementing its instrument of contribution effectiveness and timely manner.
THANK YOU 😊