MoNRE Plan for 2011 - 2015

By:
MoNRE Cabinet
Background

- On 24\textsuperscript{th} June 2011, national assembly of Lao PDR has endorsed the establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and environment (MoNRE).

- Including Water resources and environment Administration, the Land Management Administration, Geology Department, and some division from forestry Department have been merged into the newly established ministry.

- The draft natural resource and environment plan for 2011-2015 is the result from the compilation of the relevant subsector plan under MoNRE which reflected in the 7\textsuperscript{th} National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2011 – 2015.
Main Achievement during 2010 - 2011
Land Management

- The first Land Titling Project Costs & Financing
- The second Land Titling Project Costs & Financing
- Land Use Planning and Allocation
Geology – Minerals

- Regional survey for mineral resources in Bolikhamxay and Xiengkhouang province; Mineral exploration in Xiengkhouang and Attapeu province; Monitoring of mining operations under prospecting and exploration phase; check the quality of exported mineral commodities.

- Project on Geological – Mineral Mapping at 1:200000 scale in North-Louangprabang Area

- Project on Geological-Mineral Mapping at 1:200000 scale in south Laos: the project proposal was prepared and submitted to Vietnam and Japan.

- Project on Geological Mapping and Mineral Investigation at 1:200000 scale in Sayabury Province covering 16,309 km² (2011-2013) was approved by the Ministry of Land and Resources Management of China.

- Cooperation Project with the Department of Mineral Resources of Thailand: study on stratigraphic correlation in 3 areas; geotourism investigation; training in chemical analysis and organizing of geology conference.

- LAOFIMIN Mineral Sector Institutional Project supported by Finland (2009-2011) consists of four Components
3. Mine Closure

4. Promotion of minerals investment

- Project on Capacity Building for the Hydropower and Mining Sector funded by World Bank (2011-2014) consists of 3 components:
  1. Component 1 (Hydropower and Mining Learning Program): Assessment on training need
  2. Component 2 (Hydropower Sector Development)
  3. Component 3 (Mining Sector Development):
     + Subcomponent a: Improvement of Sector Governance and Enabling Environment: in 2011 decree on implementation of Mineral Law was drafted
     + Subcomponent b: Strengthening of Government Oversight Capacity
     + Subcomponent c (DGEO): Program to promotion of mineral development (recruitment of geochemist consultant)
Water Resources

- Update water resources policy and strategy (2010)
- Review and update water law (2011)
- Approval of Decree on the Establishment of River Basin Organization
- Introduction of Integrated River Basin Management Approach and RBO institutionalization (Nam Ngum, Nam Theun – Nam Kading, etc)
- Adoption of National IWRM Support Programme
- Develop and apply water resources management tools (SWAT, IQQM, DSF, etc) in major river basin (namguem, xebangfai, xebanghieng, sekong, sedone)
- Preparing implementation phase for national IWRM 10 Components (WB and ADB jointly support)
Environment

- Review Environmental Protection Law
- Signatory to Ramsar Convention
- Ratified to Basel and Rotterdam convention (Oct 2010)
- Prime ministerial Decree on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- and Guidelines (Resettlement and Compensation, Public Involvement, and IEE/EIA procedure Flow chart)
- Develop Environmental Management tools (GIS, Remote Sensing, Environmental indicator, etc) in haze monitoring dry season, river basin delineation.
Environment

• Water Quality Laboratory Improvement
• Adoption of National Environment Quality Standard Regulation
Hydrology and Meteorology

- Hydromet network improvement (6 stations in the southern part of Laos)
- Data and information collection and monitoring, exchange and sharing (on 7 hours basic with MRCs)
- Improvement of weather forecast (by upgrading web website of WREA and DMH)
- Establishment of early warning system in the vulnerable areas for flood and drought (Sekong River Basin) to support the implementation of National Strategy for Disaster Management
Vision

• The National Economic and Social Development must ensure the sustainable green and clean growth

• implementing environmental and social safeguards in parallel with the climate change adaptation and mitigation which need to base on the country potentials, focusing on ensuring environmental sustainability such as

• natural resources protection through the planed inventory and allocation according to their classification and awareness raising on natural resources and environmental management which will contribute to the achievement of MDG 7
Key milestones (1)

• Ensure the institutional capacity building at both central and local level though the incremental decentralization of responsibilities focusing on the monitoring of the implementation of environmental management plan of development projects;

• By 2015, the development needs to ensure the minimal impact to environment and nature, develop and protect the forest an area of 65 percent of the country with the overreaching goal to make Lao PDR as the world green spot.

• Complete the land use classification and allocation, especially, in the forest cover areas: protected area, production area, buffer area, and upper watershed.
Key milestones (2)

- Participate in the global warming and climate change initiatives,
- Protect 65 percent of country mineral resources
- Ensure high alert on natural disasters such as: forest fire, drought, flood, river and mountain.
- Rehabilitate the environmental losses.
- Ensure the integrated water resources management through the establishment of river basin committee at the Mekong and its tributaries.
- Ensure environmental protection in urban and communal areas, national highway, parks in accordance with green direction, and reduce the GHG emission, preserve the abundance of land, water and air.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Total budget (USD)</th>
<th>Funding Gaps (USD)</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Institutional Capacity Development Programme</td>
<td>10,200,000</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Land Management Programme</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Geology-Minerals Programme</td>
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<td>Forestry management Programme</td>
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<td>Water Resources and Disaster Risk Management Programme</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Environment and Climate Change Programme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>212,141,861</td>
<td>107,280,268</td>
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Challenges

• Prioritization of MoNRE Programmes and Projects
• Rapid capacity assessment
• MoNRE programme management arrangement
• Sustainable financing mechanism for Environmental management
• Policy and legal framework harmonization
• Monitoring and evaluation framework – e.g. project impact, and MDG 7 – How?
THANK YOU VERY MUCH