

# Regional and Sub-Regional Capacity- Building Workshop on Implementing NBSAPs and Mainstreaming Biodiversity – SOUTH, SOUTHEAST and EAST ASIA

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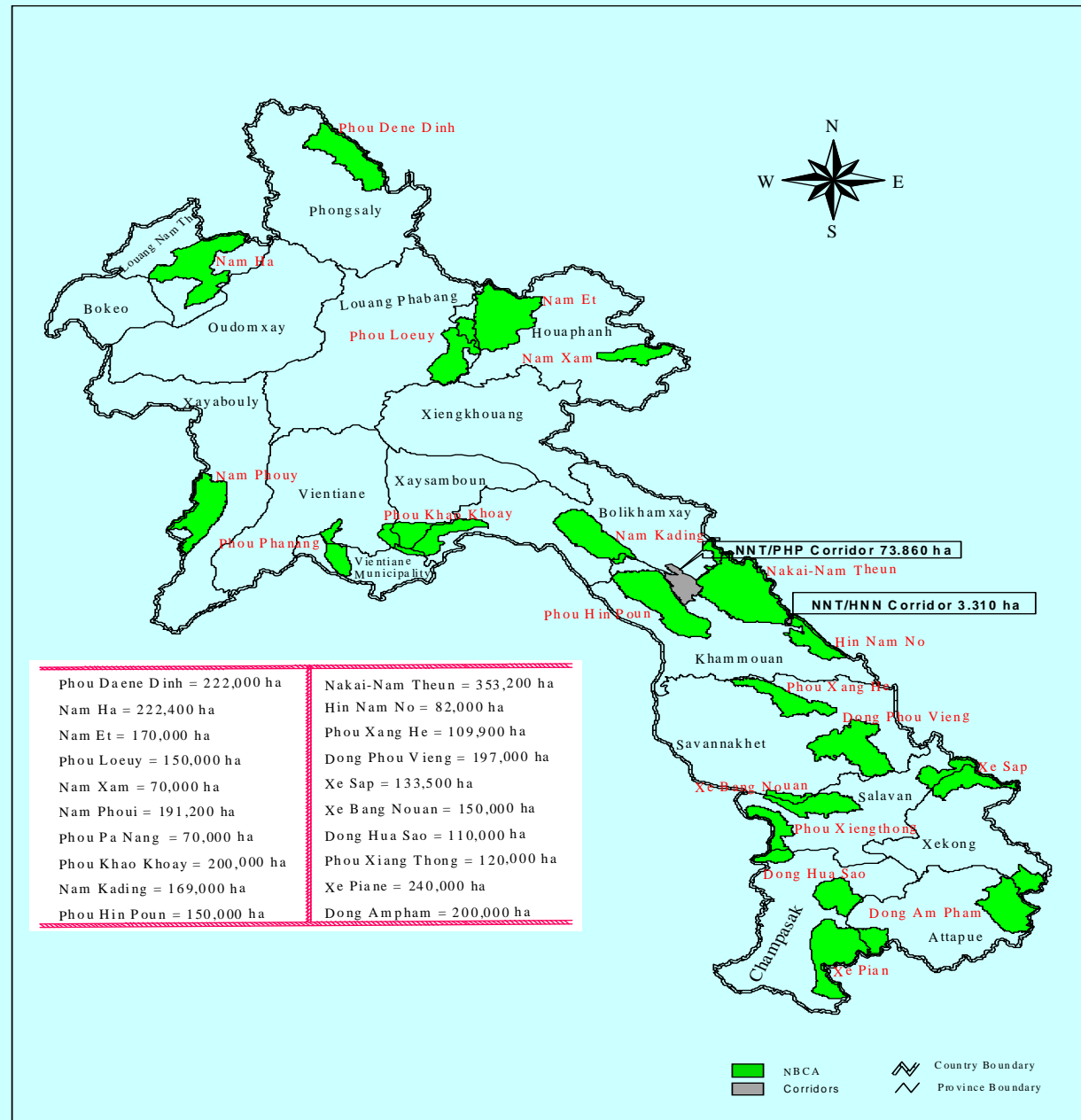
Water Resources and Environment Administration (WREA), Lao PDR

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# National Biodiversity Conservation Areas



# Background:

The Forestry Law in **11/10/96**, made the NBCAs **and revised in 2007**

Relevant laws: Water and Water Resources (11/10/96),

- Regulation on the National Protected Area Management, Aquatic Animals and Wildlife, No 0524/MAF.01
- The Government of the Lao PDR (GoL) acceded the International Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1996 and committed it self as part of its obligations as a signatory to developing a national biodiversity strategy.
  - Law on Electricity (12/04/97),
  - Law on Mining (12/04/97),
  - The Law on Road Transportation (12/04/97),
  - Law on Roads (03/04/99),
  - Law on Industrial Manufacturing (3/4/99),

- Environmental Protection Law adopted in 1999 (Article 15),
- Law on Agriculture (03/04/99),
- Law on Urban Planning (03/04/99),
- Law on Hygiene, Decease prevention and Health Promotion (10/4/2001),
- Land Law (amended version 21/10/03),
- NBSAP and BCR in 2004 issued and 2 Provincials profile,
- Draft of Aquatic Animal and Wildlife Law 2007 and other.
- Regulation on Environment Assessment in the Lao PDR.

# National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan:

In order to achieve the goal and objectives of the Strategy and Action Plan to 2020, it is necessary to define and implement the following 7 programmes

1. Scientific Data and Biodiversity Knowledge Development
2. Biodiversity Management
3. Human Resource Development
4. Public Awareness and Involvement
5. Institutional and Legal Frameworks
6. NBSAP Implementation
7. International Cooperation

# Programme 2: Biodiversity Management

Goal : Improved Biodiversity Management and Monitoring

Objective:

1. Establish and manage a comprehensive and representative system of Pas that covers the nation's biodiversity.
2. Improve the standards of management and protection of the nation's biodiversity.
3. Conserve threatened and endangered species by enabling the species to survive in their natural habitats.
4. Establish and maintain ex-situ research and conservation facilities

5. Ensure that the social and economic benefits from the use of genetic material and products originating in the Lao PDR accrue to the nation.
6. Protect indigenous biodiversity from the uncontrolled introduction and spread of alien species and genetically modified organism (GMOs).
7. Promote ecologically sustainable management practice for ecotourism.



- Programme 3: Human Resource Development

Goal: Biodiversity data is improved and data gaps are filled through basic and applied research.

Objective:

1. Raise the awareness and capacity of government staff at all levels.
2. Improve the research capacity of national experts in different fields related to biodiversity.
3. Improve the management capacity at all levels.

# Implementing Measure

## 1. Institutional Arrangements:

- WREA and MAF are directly responsible for cooperation with concerned agencies including both central and local administration authorities and international agencies, and also for identifying sources of funding in order to support the implementation of the NBSAP.
- All sectors, both at the central and local level have the responsibility to translate the NBSAP into their action plans, which are to be implemented effectively.
- Mass organizations in collaboration with other agencies have the responsibility of contributing towards the support and encouragement of people to actively participate in the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Internal and external private sectors running business in the Lao PDR must strongly support government sector in the management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

## Funding Sources:

- The government budget allocated to each economic sector at both the central and local levels.
- The National Environmental Fund.
- The contribution from both the internal and external private sector running businesses in the Lao PDR.
- International organizations, both regional and sub-regional, including donor countries.
- GEF
- Income from the use of biodiversity services.

# Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Clear mechanism, with the following areas of responsibility, should be established to ensure the implementation of the NBSAP:
  - Co-ordination of the NBSAP's implementation at national, regional and international levels.
  - Production of an annual report on policies, activities and plans for the implementers.
  - Support of the local and private sector's participation.
  - Production of regular reports on the status of the country's biodiversity.
  - A revision of the NBSAP after the initial stage of implementation.
  - The monitoring and evaluation should be based on the indicators set forth and will be carried out at the end of each designed implementation phase.

# Issues Related to NBSAP Implementation:

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1. Lack of Public Awareness/Knowledge.
2. Lack of Fund.
  - Fund to support for Implementing in the Protected Areas.
3. Lack of expertise.

# Future Plan

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- Biodiversity Campaign to Public.
- International NGO more fund support and technical assistant.

**THANK YOU**

**For your Attention !!**

