

.UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.
4. *Fields in green are new additions since last year's PIR.*

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

Identification Table	GEF ID.: PMS: 8022	Umoja WBS: <i>SB-016602</i>
	<i>SMA IPMR ID: 44084</i>	<i>Grant ID: S1-32LDL-000049</i>
	<i>Project Short Title: Lao PDR NAP</i>	
Project Title	Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	48 Months
	<i>Age</i>	<i>24 Months</i>
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	
<i>Parent Programme if child project</i>	-	
Project Scope	<i>National</i>	
Region	Asia Pacific	
Countries	LAO PDR	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change	
GEF financing amount	3,552,969 USD	
Co-financing amount	22,409,174 USD	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	13 February, 2020	
<i>UNEP Project Approval Date (Decision Sheet)</i>	<i>11 October 2019 (UNEP PRC)</i>	
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	18 March 2021	
<i>Date of Inception Workshop, if available</i>	25 February 2022	
Date of First Disbursement	28 June 2021	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	895,000.00 USD	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	428,755.07 USD	
<i>Midterm undertaken?</i>	<i>No</i>	
<i>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken</i>	-	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	November 2023	

Completion Date	<i>Planned – original PCA</i>	31 August 2025
	<i>Revised – Current PCA</i>	-
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		February 2026
Expected Financial Closure Date		28 Feb 2026

1.2. Project description

The “Building the capacity of the Lao PDR government to advance the national adaptation planning process” project received approved funding from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) of \$3,552,969 for the implementation project. The purpose of the project is to strengthen institutions and capacity building for stakeholder and the government in order to establish national adaptation planning (NAP) process. The project will be implemented over four years and be national in its target (covering the 18 provinces across the country). It directly addresses the GEF Strategy Framework Objectives relating to:

- Enhanced access to information at regional, national, and sub-national and local levels,
- Strengthened institutional and technical capacities and human skills to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor, and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures,
- Strengthened institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associate programmes.

The main project objectives are to be attained through the following components:

Component 1: Institutional and technical capacity for the NAP Process in Lao PDR

Output 1.1 National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) established for the NAP Process

Output 1.2 Roadmap produced for the elaboration, coordination, implementation of the NAP Process and submitted to the CCTWG and NECCC for approval.

Output 1.3 CCA ToT and technical staff training programmes for 350 staff (50% men 50% women) and toolkits developed and delivered for elaborating, implementing, monitoring, and coordinating the NAP process.

Output 1.4: One central and three regional awareness raising events conducted for the public - including government, CSOs, local communities and private sector- on the need for and the process towards medium and long-term adaptation.

Component 2: Climate information system for prioritizing adaptation needs.

Output 2.1: A standardized framework developed and applied for district and provincial climate risk and vulnerability assessment and evidence-based adaptation and development planning.

Output 2.2: Applied research carried out to measure the technical effectiveness and economic efficiency of adaptation strategies in providing adaptation benefits in the medium and long-term.

Output 2.3: A platform established for sharing climate information for CCA.

Output 2.4: NAP document elaborated based on Outcomes 1 and 2 deliverables and submitted to the NECCC for approval. NAP document elaborated.

Component 3: Social and economic development in Lao PDR that integrates adaptation to climate change.

Output 3.1: Revisions to national, sectoral, and provincial strategies and development plans made to integrate CCA priorities.

Output 3.2: A NAP finance strategy developed to effectively mobilize and utilize funding resources for adaptation that promotes sustainable development.

Output 3.3: One central and three regional training courses with adaptation mainstreaming toolkit, targeting 160 planning and decision-making staff conducted in years 1 and 3 integrate adaptation social and economic development.

Output 3.4: Business briefs developed that promote private sector investment for building climate resilience.

Component 4: Monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP Outcomes in Lao PDR

Output 4.1: A NAP monitoring and review system established comprising of data collection, analysis, reporting conventions and guidelines.

Output 4.2: Technical training provided, and awareness events conducted targeting 100 national and local government staff across 18 provinces to implement the NAP monitoring and review system.

Output 4.3: NAP Annual Progress Reports developed and reported to national and international institutions (e.g. the UNFCCC's LEG and other LDCs)

1.3. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	CCAU, Ecosystem Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	NA
Executing Agency(ies)	Department of Climate Change (DCC), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE)
Names of Other Project Partners	NA
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Jessica Troni
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Moon Shrestha
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba
UNEP Support/Assistants	Ruth Mutinda
EA Manager/Representative	Mr Tavanh Kittiphone
EA Project Manager	Ms Souphavanh Phoonsavanh
EA Finance Manager	Ms Minsa Sorthipmany
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	Mr. Amphayvanh Oudomdeth, Deputy Director-General, DCC, MONRE

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	<i>Thematic: Climate action</i>
PoW Indicator(s)	<p>Strategic objective 1: "Climate stability".</p> <p>PoW 2023-2023 Indicators:</p> <p>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support</p> <p>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</p> <p>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: "Living in harmony with nature".</p> <p>PoW 2022-2023</p> <p>(i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP</p>

	<p>support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity</p> <p>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</p> <p>(iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</p>
UNEP previous Sub-programme(s)	Climate change
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<p>The UNSDCF Framework will be implemented through four transformational strategic priorities: People’s Wellbeing, Inclusive Prosperity, Governance and the Rule of Law, and Environment, Climate Change and Resilience. Corresponding outcomes anticipate that, by 2026, people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, and institutions will be better able to sustainably access, manage, preserve, and benefit from natural resources and promote green growth that is risk-informed, disaster and climate-resilient. This project will contribute toward Climate change and Resilience.</p>
Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	The project directly contributes to SDG Goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts)
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	<p>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in Laos</p> <p>Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in Laos, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p> <p>The project target is also link to SDG 15 (“Target 15.1: Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems)</p>

2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

GEF Core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results.

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
Core indicator 1: Total no. of beneficiaries (male)	1,750,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	Difficult to define actual number of beneficiaries (as of Aug 2023) on this core indicator as NAP preparation is in progress
Core indicator 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	12	24	24 (6 Sector Policies/Plans and 18 Provincial Plans)	Work in progress regarding the creation of Sector Action Plans to support NAP delivery. No finalised sector plan is produced at this juncture.
Core indicator 4: Total no. of trained people	150	350	350 (175 male, 175 Female includes 68 from different ministries, 20 community/association members, 20 from hydro met and disaster risk management agency staff, 175 staff of MONRE, DCC, DHM, H154 Sector staff, Provincial staff and civil society)	Number of Trained people from capacity training workshop in country in this PIR reporting period (328 people, 102 females) and 3 people for trained in international events. Training events and hence no of trained people will increase following production of the NAP in Nov 2023.

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

[complete the fiscal year and select 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	MS	MS			
Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	MS	MS			
Risk rating (section 4.2)	L	L			

The project was launched in May 2021 and the 1st PIR report in period 22 July 2022 – 30 June 2023) have submitted. The Project has achieved progress as below and explained in detail in section 3.

- Completed 2021 and 2022 Annual Work Plan; completed Budget Revision for four years in October 2021; and procurement plan.
- Completed the financial auditing for year 2021 and 2022, the audit report has submitted to UNEP for recording.
- Submitted Quarterly Expenditure Report of Q3 and Q4 2022 and Q1 and Q2 2023.
- Completed recruitment of national consultants based on procurement management plan (1) National Capacity Development Consultant; (2) National Policy and Planning; (3) National Communication and Outreach Consultant; (4) National Gender and Social Inclusive Consultant, (5) National NAP writer and (6) National Monitoring Evaluation and Review,
- Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) was contracted and onboard from October 2022 to July 2023, raise the possibility the extension contract from July 2023 to June 2024, for this contract extension will combine role and responsibility of the International NAP writer.
- Completed the recruitment process for International Service Provider (ISP) to lead the conduct of the provincial CRVA, WSP team is on board to work with NAP Lao team.
- Completed the meeting and workshops from July 2022 -June 2023 (see the detail in ANNEX 1)
- Completed the NAP version 1; this early draft NAP (Version 1) sets out the “Climatic Story” and the baseline strategic position for the NAP. It shall include preliminary national adaptation pathways, plus outline clearly the relevant policies and plans that define the way forward climate adaptation in Lao PDR. This contains a summary analysis of climate change issues, outlining a set of indicative adaptation measures that apply to the country and per sector


The project made good progress, as demonstrated in Section 3.1. .

Rating towards outcomes: *The rating is S*

Rating towards outputs: *The rating towards outputs is MS. The Project is in right path and has undertaken preparatory work to achieve targets defined in the project document.*



Overall risk rating: *Overall risk rating of the project is low.*

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: 22,409,174</p> <p>Actual to date: <i>USD 1,323,755 (6%)</i></p>	<p>Budget planned 2023 is 1,895,598 US\$, Actual record as of 30 June 2023 is 428,755.07. Out of USD 22,409,174 of total co-finance proposed, USD 1,323,755 has been reported till June 2023 i.e.US\$ 6 % of the planned budget have been spent.</p>
<p>Progress</p>	<p>The co-finance template is attached here. The project has not encountered any challenges with co-finance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  Co_Finance Report - NAP 2023.xls </p>

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p>Date of project steering committee meeting</p>	<p><i>Insert dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023). Please also upload all meeting minutes.</i></p> <p><i>There is no project steering committee/board meeting during this PIR report (1 July 2022-30 June 2023). A DCC PMU decided to hold PSC</i></p>
--	--



	<p>after first draft of NAP is prepared. NAP version 1 was submitted on 30 June 2023. The last PSC meeting was held in May 2022.</p> <p>The project steering committee meeting is planned to be organized in early September 2023 after the completion and submit the 2nd draft NAP to senior management of climate change.</p>
<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>The stakeholder engagement activity under project is on-going which include participants and representative from key stakeholder in both national and sub-national level which engage in different activities, consultation meetings and workshops. During this reporting period, 12 stakeholder consultation was undertaken. A total of 1157 stakeholders (877 M and 298 F) have been involved in project related stakeholder consultation events to date <u>(see Annex 1 A and Annex1 B).</u></p> <p>The project has prepared Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and commits to revise it in consultation with stakeholders.</p> <p>To date, the participation of all stakeholders is active. The project has cooperated with the academia and respective CSOs and international organizations for advocacy of importance of climate resiliency and adaptation for provincial and national stakeholders and communities. Stakeholders are included in every implementation phase of the project and consulted for a wide range of activities.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <p>ANNEX 1_A_Meeting and Workshop_July22Focal Point Master Co ANNEX 1_B_NAP</p>

2.6. Gender

<p>Does the project have a gender action plan?</p>	<p>Yes – produced as an Annex of the original Prodoc</p>
<p>Gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>The project treats the voice of members of both genders in a completely equal manner. The project implementation also has engaged women to participate and contribute to the project activity and consider priority needs of women as well as support the agencies such as Lao Women Union and others, to sharing ideas and inputs. In addition, the number of women participate in each meeting and workshop is almost 30% of total participants (<i>this observation here with efforts to balance the participation into 2023/24</i>). In terms of discussion, the women participants raise topic on women engagement and how to contribute to the project activities and suggested some of possible solution to address gender gaps.</p> <p>A Gender Action Plan (GAP) was prepared during project development phase (annex 16 of the project document). The project will continue towards the effective implementation of the recommendations set out within the GAP as well as monitoring them. In this reporting period, there is limited achievement based on the GAP workplan. Despite this, a Gender Consultant (GC) has been recruited (April 2023) as recommended in the GAP. An Inception Report is being finalised which plans to include commentary on the exiting GAP and improvements to be made.</p>


	The Project Steering Committee has 50% members that are women (to agree upon). The project team has also 50% of the team comprised of women (project assistant, institutional development consultant, GEF coordination specialist).
--	---

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk ? <i>No</i>
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? <i>No</i>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (to be filled in by TM and EA)	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>A separate stand-alone Grievance Redress Mechanism has been produced and is to be made accessible to all stakeholders via various medium). The draft final GRM is attached as Annex 2_A and 2_B. A grievance refers to an issue, concern, problem or claim that an individual, a community group, or any other party has in relation to implementation of the project activities or direct impacts associated to project activities. The main objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in a project is to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse impacts related to the implementation of project activities, decisions, and actions at national and sub-national levels. The GRM is considered as problem-solving mechanism for managing grievances and is not intended to replace the existing judiciary or other form of legal recourses. Till date, no official grievance has been received.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <p>ANNEX 2_A_GRM Summary May 2023, ANNEX 2_B_Laos NAP GRM_v3 May 20</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>Environmental and social safeguards and responsive measures were considered from the project start with the initial identification of the relevant types of risks associated with the project. The project aimed at scaling up of successes of existing climate resiliency (adaptation) initiatives nationally and addressing the described shortcomings in climate adaptation in Laos PDR. This has been done by reassessing the role of natural ecosystems with high natural values and through extension/improvement of existing ones to better address growing climate hazards and pressures.</p> <p>Back-to-back the project has built capacities in climate adaptation to provide a more enabling environment for the planning, management, and monitoring of climate resiliency within the country describing the cooperative governance arrangements and institutional mechanisms for co-management of, and partnerships.</p>

	<p>The project implementation considers impact of social and environment by focusing on the need for integrated sector planning into NAP process. The Environment and Social Safeguards, all safeguard criteria are all rated as low and the project is a capacity building project which will strengthen the capacity of Lao PDR to advance the country's NAP process.</p> <p>Since the project will focus on capacity and systems building, it will not carry out on-the-ground interventions or hard investments. However, its interventions will ultimately increase the climate-resilience of national and local communities including their ability to sustainably manage natural resources under conditions of long-term climate change.</p>
--	---

2.8. Knowledge management

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p><i>Provide a narrative of knowledge activities/ products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement/ Approval. Please attach a copy of any products.</i></p> <p>Communication and outreach Strategy (COS) have been drafted based on the current situation of the project, the COS will guide the project and encourage sustainable social and behavior change, together with the communication tools, channel, and platform to strengthen public awareness and products present. (DRAFT CSO in ANNEX 3)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ANNEX 3_Draft_CS0_Incepti</p> </div>
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in Laos is a collaborative effort between different sectors to address the impacts of climate change, particularly in vulnerable areas such as agriculture, water resources, public health, and natural disasters. Climate risk and vulnerable assessment (CRVA) is needed for different areas and sectors considering the nature of hazards, such as: flooding, typhoon, landslide, and drought. Accordingly, adaptation measures are necessary to build resilience and reduce vulnerability derived from different types of hazards and should be integrated into national and sub-national development planning processes. Effective adaptation requires the participation of all stakeholders, including local communities, civil society, and the private sector. The NAP-Laos is a comprehensive framework for guiding adaptation efforts, with a focus on priority sectors and vulnerable populations. Its implementation requires strong institutional arrangements, adequate financial resources, and effective monitoring and evaluation. A participatory approach to adaptation is emphasized, with a focus on empowering local communities and promoting gender equality.</p>

2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	Optional for mature projects: Provide a summary of any especially interesting and impactful project results that are worth sharing with a larger audience, and/or investing communications time in, if any. (maximum one paragraph) Not relevant at current stage of the project.
-----------------------------	---

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.


3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.


Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
<p>Objective: To Strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of stakeholders and the Government in Lao PDR to advance the NAP process</p>	<p>Degree to which the technical and institutional capacity of targeted national and subnational government institutions, district-level stakeholders and local communities is strengthened to advance the NAP process.</p>	<p>Despite the development of an institutional and policy framework for climate change adaptation, Lao PDR's capacity to mainstream medium- to long-term adaptation planning remains constrained by: i) limited climate data produced by the climate information systems; ii) low levels of awareness of the medium- to long-term climate change scenarios for the country; iii) limited research and upscaling of long-term CCA solutions; and iv) non-existent monitoring and evaluation systems for CCA interventions.</p> <p>The current capacity of governmental institutions and stakeholders to advance the NAP process has been estimated at PPG Validation stage with the Executing Agency, using the TAMD five-step criteria and 1-10 scoring. The current capacity of governmental national and provincial level institutions and stakeholders to advance the NAP process is estimated to be 5 and 1 respectively.</p> <p>Awareness levels also to be established during Inception Phase.</p>	<p>Increase of at least 2 points in the capacity scores of the national and subnational governments as outlined in the TMAD five-step criteria methodology (Max 10, Min 0)</p>	<p>Increase of at least 4 points in the capacity scores of the national and subnational governments as outlined in the TMAD five-step criteria methodology (Max 10, Min 0)</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p>To strengthen institutional and technical capacity of stakeholders, the government has identified needs and drafted road map for capacity need, in addition, the draft ToR of national coordination mechanism is updated and revised to support key stakeholders on increasing the coordination and build capacity.</p>	<p>S</p>

² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
<p>Outcome 1: Capacity of stakeholders to advance the NAP process strengthened at a national level and across 18 provinces of Lao PDR.</p>	<p>Institutional coordination mechanisms for NAP planning strengthened.³</p> <p>Number of sector Ministries and decentralized governments that include gender sensitive CCA actions in at least one statutory plan.⁴</p> <p>Knowledge and awareness levels about adaptation strategies and engagement in it.</p>	<p>NCM institutions are inactive at the moment.</p> <p>The baseline numbers for these indicators will be confirmed during the project's inception phase.</p>	<p>Institutional coordination mechanisms for NAP planning comprising of 10 individuals meeting twice yearly at policy level, and at least quarterly at technical level, to guide and support gender-sensitive adaptation and mainstreaming directions for ministries and decentralized government.</p> <p>3 sector Ministries and 9 provincial governments and 60 Districts have incorporated CCA actions into statutory plans.</p> <p>1700 people in the public and private sector with increased knowledge and awareness of climate and adaptation approaches.</p>	<p>Institutional coordination mechanisms for NAP planning comprising of 25 individuals meeting twice yearly at policy level, and at least quarterly at technical level, to guide and support gender-sensitive adaptation and mainstreaming directions for ministries and decentralized government.</p> <p>6 sector Ministries and 18 provincial governments and 130 Districts have incorporated CCA actions into statutory plans.</p> <p>3,472 people in the public and private sector with increased knowledge and awareness of climate and adaptation approaches.</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>Revised update of institutional coordination mechanisms for NAP has been completed - this includes the completion of NAP National Focal Point establishment at both the Central and Provincial Level (See the list as ANNEX 4)</p> <p></p> <p>ANNEX 4_Table NAP Focal Point.docx</p> <p>The Framework and ToR for National Coordination Mechanism have been drafted (detail in ANNEX 5). The next process will be to have consultation on this mechanism, and from this, finalize and validate its design for implementation. The NCM has been revised and endorsed by DCC. Based on the recommendation found in the updated NCM, the National Committee on Climate Change shall be established, chaired by senior high-ranking candidate that are inclusive of all relevant sectors from line Ministries of relevance to the NAP planning process), Department of Climate Change, MoNRE will have the mandate to facilitate and undertake training to strengthening awareness on climate change matters for NCCC members.</p>	<p>S</p>

³ Level 0: no action taken on activating NCM institutions; Level 1: NCM institutions established; Level 2: NCM institutions active, meeting regularly with appropriate representation (decision-makers and gender); Level 3: NCM institutions active, meeting regularly with appropriate representation and information flows and monitoring of actions and issues; Level 4: As Level 4 with NCM institutions' actions steering and driving the NAP process.


⁴ Level 0: no action by CC sensitive Ministries and provinces on incorporating CCA actions into statutory plans; Level 2: 2 sector Ministries and 6 provincial governments incorporate CCA actions into statutory plans; Level 3: 4 sector Ministries and 10 provincial governments incorporate CCA actions into statutory plans; Level 4: 6 sector Ministries and 16 provincial governments incorporate CCA actions into statutory plans.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
						 <p>ANNEX 5_Report of Institutional Capacit</p> <p>In order to support the CRVA process, (climate hazard mapping to help create the framework for the Laos PDR NAP), the training workshops are organized in 3 different parts (Northern, Central and Southern Parts) to deliver the modules to key stakeholders involved in the NAP process. This is summarized as followed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Climate Change Adaptation and the NAP process 2) Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments 3) Climate Change Projection 4) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Climate Change Adaptation 	
<p>Outcome 2: System for developing, upgrading and sharing information to advance the NAP process strengthened.</p>	<p>Number of sector and provincial development plans with gender-sensitive CCA priorities clearly identified from risk and vulnerability assessments (RVAs).⁵</p>	<p>The baselines for these indicators will be determined during the project's inception phase.</p>	<p>NAP and 70 sector and subnational development plans and strategies based on climate change gender-sensitive adaptation priorities identified from risk and vulnerability assessments that respond to climate change projections.</p>	<p>NAP and 154 sector and subnational development plans and strategies based on climate change gender-sensitive adaptation priorities identified from risk and vulnerability assessments that respond to climate change projections.</p> <p>RVAs completed for 6 Districts and in 6 risk areas each (36 in total).</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p><i>The national consultant on monitoring and review is now recruited and start to set up system for information sharing and develop plan with gender sensitive CCA priorities</i></p> <p>Initial consultation to support the development of comprehensive and gender sensitive CCA information, plus how it shall be shared and accessed by the public (via a web-based knowledge platform and CCA database) is being discussed with WSP who</p>	<p>S</p>

⁵ Level 0: no action by sector Ministries and provinces in identifying CCA priorities resulting from RVAs; Level 2: 2 sector Ministries and 6 provincial governments clearly identify some CCA priorities from RVAs; Level 3: 4 sector Ministries and 10 provincial governments clearly identify some CCA priorities from RVAs; Level 4: 6 sector Ministries and 16 provincial governments clearly identify some CCA priorities from RVAs.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
	<p>Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments.⁶</p> <p>Degree to which climate science information is available and accessed</p>		<p>RVAs completed for 6 Districts and in 3 risk areas each (18 in total).</p> <p>Comprehensive CCA information shared and accessed via increasing annual visits and downloads to the web-based knowledge platform.</p>	<p>Comprehensive CCA information shared and accessed via increasing annual visits and downloads to the web-based knowledge platform.</p>		<p>are currently starting the CRVA process. Details on this shall follow in the next PIR.</p>	
<p>Outcome 3: Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into social and economic development planning in Lao PDR in the medium- and long-term.</p>	<p>Numbers of poverty and gender sensitive CCA/NAP priorities and their corresponding indicators integrated into thematic / sectoral sections of NSEDP 2021 – 2025.</p> <p>Number of CCA/NAP gender-sensitive priorities and their indicators in the 2021 – 2025 5 Year Sectoral and Province Development Plans of climate vulnerable</p>	<p>Currently there is limited integration of CCA into the national development plan. The indicators are short term and not quantifiable. There is no CCA integration into sectoral (apart from the Ministry of Health) and provincial strategies and development plans.</p>	<p>At least 1 CCA gender-sensitive priorities and their indicators in the thematic / sectoral sections of NSEDP 2021 – 2025.</p> <p>At least 2 CCA gender-sensitive priorities and their indicators are included in 3 Ministry Sectoral Development Plans and in 9 Province Development Plans.</p> <p>180⁸ private sector participants trained on promoting private sector investment for building climate resilience</p>	<p>At least 3 CCA gender-sensitive priorities and their indicators in the thematic / sectoral sections of NSEDP 2021 – 2025.</p> <p>At least 5 CCA gender-sensitive priorities and their indicators are included in 6 Ministry Sectoral Development Plans and in 18 Province Development Plans.</p> <p>360⁹ private sector participants trained on promoting private sector investment for building climate resilience</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p><i>Draft implementation Strategy has been completed that includes the development of policies or position to support Sector strategy Action Plans (as part of the NAP), The development of sector specific Implementation plans and strategies is currently underway, though requires more focused consultation with key sector managers and focal points. Preliminary designs for this have commenced and these shall be embellished to include specific adaptation actions that are to be summarized from workshops using data from their own sector development plans. The key sectors being focused on include Agriculture and Fisheries, Planning and Land Management, Infrastructure and Transportation, Mining, Minerals and Energy, Education and Sport sectors, Health, Water and Waste and Tourism sector, details as ANNEX 6.</i></p>	<p>S</p>

⁶ Level 0: no action taken on activating climate risk and vulnerability assessments which include plans (RVAs); Level 1: 3 core agro-ecological zone district climate RVAs completed; Level 2: 6 core agro-ecological zone district climate RVAs completed; Level 3: 72 extrapolated district climate RVAs completed; Level 4: RVAs completed for 130 districts, 18 provinces and 6 sectors.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
	Ministries and Provinces. ⁷ Number of private sector representatives trained in investment opportunities for building climate resilience					 ANNEX 6_Deliverable IV. SB- <i>NAP Gender-Sensitive approaches and updates to the project Gender Action Plan (GAP) falls under the responsibility of the National Gender and Social Inclusive Consultant. This work is at the Inception Report stage at the time of this PIR.</i> <i>Private Sector engagement will also be integrated and invited to participate into the NAP planning process. A national workshop is to be designed to consider how best to engage their participation or representation. Engagement with the National Chamber Commerce will take place into the next reporting period.</i>	
Outcome 4: Capacity to monitor and review the NAP process in Lao PDR strengthened.	Number of poverty and gender sensitive adaptation outcome-level indicators for which data are collected and reported annually to inform the monitoring of adaptation and	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems have not been fully developed for NESDP and poverty reduction. The NESDP 2016-2020 CCA has indicators. However, they were developed for the short term and have limited relevance to long-	50 ¹¹ monitoring and reporting staff from government institutions at national and provincial levels trained on the NAP monitoring framework	Annual reporting against NAP and project indicators based on periodic data collection. 100 ¹² monitoring and reporting staff from government institutions at national and provincial levels trained	10%	This has commenced through some initial data collection on the existing monitoring system of the GoL, which was conducted by joining sessions with capacity building activities associated with the NAP training programme. This was organized with key stakeholders in the northern and southern provinces (which	S

⁷ Level 0: no CCA indicators included in the 2021-25 NESDP; Level 1: 5 long, term quantifiable and trackable poverty and gender sensitive CCA indicators included in the 2021-25 NESDP at the national level; Level 2: long term, quantifiable and trackable CCA indicators included in the subsectoral/thematic strategies of 2021-25 NESDP; Level 3: long term, quantifiable and trackable CCA indicators included in subsectoral elements of 3 Sectoral and 9 Province 2021-25 Development Plans; Level 4: long term, quantifiable and trackable CCA indicators included in subsectoral elements of 6 Sectoral and 18 Province 2021-25 Development Plans

¹¹ Disaggregated by gender

¹² Disaggregated by gender

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
	<p>which are included in NESDP 2021-2025 and in sectoral and provincial 5 Year Plans 2021-2025.¹⁰</p> <p>Number of monitoring and reporting staff trained on NAP monitoring framework</p>	<p>term adaptation outcomes. None of the current sector or province Development Plans has a set of CCA indicators. As a result, there is currently no baseline for M&E relevant to tracking the effectiveness of long-term adaptation in Lao PDR.</p>		<p>on the NAP monitoring framework</p>		<p>included those in the central level). The outcome here expects to identify the potential for updating existing or creating a new M&R system development. The Lao Statistics Bureau is a key potential partner for M&R system development due to its ToR and existing data collection platforms.</p>	

¹⁰ Monitoring of the indicator breakdown for Outcome 3.

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)


Outputs/Activities ¹³	Expected completion date ¹⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁶
COMPONENT 1: Outcome 1: Capacity of stakeholders to advance the NAP Process strengthened at a national level and across 18 provinces of Lao PDR						
Output 1.1: National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) established for the NAP Process comprising of 25 individuals from NECCC and CCTWG	Jan 2024	10%	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed - the consultation meeting on updating the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM), the frame work and ToR for National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) have all now been revised. Next process is to have consultation on this to support finalization and validation. - Capacity Development consultant to focus on National Climate Change Environment Capacities Assessment and follow on training material design. 	S
Output 1.2: Roadmap produced for the elaboration, coordination, and implementation of the NAP Process and submitted to the CCTWG and NECCC for approval	Oct 2024	20%	45%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The draft NAP roadmap of Lao PDR has been completed, next process is to have consultation, finalization and validation of this at the pending PSC meeting that planed for mid-September 2023 	S
Output 1.3: CCA ToT and technical staff training programmes for 350 staff (50% men 50% women) and toolkits developed and delivered for elaborating, implementing, monitoring and coordinating the NAP process.	May-June 2024	5%	10%	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed the CCA training workshop for Northern, Central and Southern Province, (Total 528 participants, including 157 Females) 	S

¹³ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

¹⁴ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

¹⁵ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

¹⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ¹³	Expected completion date ¹⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁶
Output 1.4: One central and three regional awareness raising events conducted for the public – including government, CSOs, local communities and private sector- on the need for and the 19 projects towards medium and long-term adaptation.	July 2024	None	None	None	Plan to implement in year 2024 after the completion of the NAP version-3 (post November 2023)	NA
Component 2: System for developing, upgrading and sharing climate information to advance the NAP Process strengthened.						
Output 2.1: A standardised framework developed and applied for district and provincial climate risk and vulnerability assessment and evidence-based adaptation and development planning.	June 2024	0%	10%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed the initial CRVA conducting (for Northern provinces) and Plan for Southern Provinces in Q3-Year 2023 - Kick off meeting with WSP Ltd (ISP) is scheduled for 13 July 2023. This activity shall be appropriately planned to follow the Inception Phase is complete of the WSP work 	MS
Output 2.2: Applied research carried out to measure the technical effectiveness and economic efficiency of adaptation strategies in providing adaptation benefits in the medium and long-term	Aug 2024	0%	10%	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new national consultant on monitoring and review is recruited and is working on initial approaches to set up the system for information sharing and developing a suitable plan that embraces gender-sensitive CCA priorities and indicators. 	MS
Output 2.3: A platform established for sharing climate information for CCA	May 2024	0%	0%	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kick off meeting with WSP Ltd (ISP) is scheduled for 13 July 2023.. Meetings with DMH have been held to capture available climate related information which shall be passed to WSP to commence their CRVA work ANNEX 7_ DMH information collated list. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ANNEX 7_DATA Listing from DMH.xl</p> </div>	MS

Outputs/Activities ¹³	Expected completion date ¹⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁶
Output 2.4: NAP document elaborated based on Outcomes 1 and 2 deliverables and submitted to the NECCC for approval. NAP document elaborated.	Dec 2023	0%	10%	50%	- The new national consultant on monitoring and review is recruited and start to set up system for information sharing and develop plan with gender-sensitive CCA priorities and indicators.	S
Component 3: Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into social and economic development planning in Lao PDR in the medium- and long-term.						
Output 3.1: Revisions to national, sectoral and provincial strategies and development plans made to integrate CCA priorities	Aug 2024	0%	0%	40%	The development of sector specific implementation plans and strategies is currently underway, though requires more focused consultation with key sector managers and focal points. Preliminary designs for this has commenced and these shall be embellished to include specific adaptation actions that are to be summarized from workshops using data from their own sector development plans. The key sectors being focused on include: Agriculture and Fisheries, Planning and Land Management, Infrastructure and Transportation, Mining, Minerals and Energy, Education and Sport sectors, Health, Water and Waste and Tourism sector, details as ANNEX.	MS
Output 3.2: A NAP finance strategy developed to effectively mobilise and utilise funding resources for adaptation that promotes sustainable development.	Aug 2024	0%	0%	10%	NA for this reporting period.	NA
Output 3.3: One central and three regional training courses with adaptation mainstreaming toolkit, targeting 160 planning and decision-making staff conducted in years 1 and 3 integrate adaptation social and economic development.	June 2024	0%	0%	10%	NA for this reporting period.	NA

Outputs/Activities ¹³	Expected completion date ¹⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁶
Output 3.4: Business briefs developed that promote private sector investment for building climate resilience.	Aug 2024	0%	0%	0%	NA for this reporting period.	NA
Component 4: Monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP Outcomes in Lao PDR						
Output 4.1: A NAP monitoring and review system established comprising of data collection, analysis, reporting conventions and guidelines.	March 2024	0%	0%	20%	This has started with some data collection on the existing monitoring system of the GoL, which was conducted by joining sessions with capacity building activities of the NAP training. This was organized with key stakeholders in the north, south provinces and at the central level (May 2023). The outcome is expected to identify an existing and a potential for new M&R system development or update an existing one. Lao Statistics Bureau is a key potential partner for M&R system development due to its ToR and existing data collection platforms.	S
Output 4.2: Technical training provided and awareness events conducted targeting 100 national and local government staff across 18 provinces to implement the NAP monitoring and review system.	May 2024	0%	0%	20%	Start of the new National M&E consultant in June 2023 – programme to be defined from that Inception Report.	S
Output 4.3: NAP Annual Progress Reports developed and reported to national and international institutions (e.g. the UNFCCC’s LEG and other LDCs)	Nov 2024	0%	0%	10%	Start of the new National M&E consultant in June 2023 – programme to be defined from that Inception Report.	MS

4. Risk Rating

5.1 Table A. Project Management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating.

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	<i>L Overall management structure has clearly defined and well understood responsibilities</i>	L
2. Governance structure – Oversight	<i>L Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet periodically and provide effective direction/inputs</i>	L
3. Implementation schedule	<i>L – advanced progress made since the engagement of the CTA and acceptance of the new implementation schedules proposed within the NAP Roadmap</i>	L
4. Budget	<i>L Activities are progressing within planned budget – Minor budget reallocation possibly needed</i>	L
5. Financial Management	<i>L Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for</i>	L
6. Reporting	<i>L – Reports are complete and accurate but occasionally lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues – mostly, reports are comprehensive, encompassing analysis of the project progress and implementation issues, further discussion required on indicator numbers</i>	L
7. Capacity to deliver	<i>L – Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners</i>	L

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in table B below.

5.1 Table B. Risk-Log

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this PIR)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
COVID-19 Pandemic resurgences during the project period result in restrictions on international and national travel, congregation of people	Outcomes 1-3	M	L	L					↓	The risk has been resolved since the pandemic is gone already.

in open and/or closed spaces, and closure of hospitality venues (e.g., hotels). This will affect NAP process stakeholder consultations and capacity building of national and sub-national stakeholders										
Delays in processing of draft Law on Climate Change.	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L				=	The delayed promulgation of the Law could undermine policy focus and progression and endanger the sustainability of the project activities. However, most project activities will be independent from the Law and should not delay the project implementation. Once passed, the Law will constitute a safeguard against future changes in the fundamentals of climate change policy.	
Limited high-level political support for National Coordination Mechanism.	Outcome 1	M	M	L				=	Initially there was limited understanding and buy in at high level for national coordination mechanism which could have limit the support to NCM. The project has undertaken various capacity development interventions and institutional strengthening.	
Limited ownership / commitment at technical level	Outcome 1	L	L	L				=	This is a low risk but the project will continue to work to enhance the capacity and ownership at technical level.	
The unavailability of suitably qualified human resources and turnover of key specialist staff may hamper project implementation.	Outcomes 1&4	M	M	L				=	The capacity in the country is limited and there is risk of not getting the appropriate expertise in the country. The PMU advertises the positions with clear ToRs. If the expertise is not available in the country, PMU requested to UNEP for support. UNEP supported PMU to recruit CTA and CRVA experts	
arcity of government budget resources to support the long-run operation and maintenance costs of the climate information system	Outcome 2	H	H	M				=	The budget allocation is limited at present . NAP process will help provide necessary evidence to invest in robust climate information system.	
Slow government administrative process results in delays to project activities	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L				=	The administrative, especially procurement process is slow	
Consolidate project risk		M	M	L						

Table B. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
		•	•		
Scarcity of government budget resources to support the long-run operation and maintenance costs of the climate information system	The strengthened NAP will demonstrate the utility of adaptation to development planning processes and development outcomes, thereby increasing the incentives for government to invest in developing the system. Underlying data sets will allow for greater methodological and capacity development in climate risk assessment. The project will increase understanding of the value of climate risk assessments by demonstrating their value in making planning and budget choices, thereby motivating priority for greater investments in the underlying data monitoring systems, this can also be mitigated by contributions from associated investments made by other donor projects such as those financed by GCF.	Not yet implemented in this period	<p>The Project has procured the service of WSP who will undertake Climate Risk assessment in the next reporting period. The assessment will help demonstrate the value in making planning and budget choices in Climate information.</p> <p>The Project will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders throughout the Project period.</p>	Climate risk assessment will be done in the next reporting period. Consultation and engaging with stakeholders will be done throughout the Project duration	PMU, CTA, experts

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

To be completed by Task Managers

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Results framework | <input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Components and cost | <input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity Category |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional and implementation arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor project objective change |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial management | <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation schedule | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk analysis |
| — | — |

Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%

Location of project activity

Co-financing

Other

[\[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment\]](#)

Minor amendments	<p><i>Procurement Management Plan has considered the necessary revised changes.</i></p> <p><i>[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]</i></p>
-------------------------	---

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

To be completed by Task Managers

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument					
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension				

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)

As this is national NAP project, this section is not relevant for this project.

7. INTERNAL EXECUTION

This section is pursuant to UNEP approved Accountability Framework for Directly Executed GEF Projects AND its Operational Guidelines.

7.1 Execution Details

Is this an internally executed project?	No
What internal execution modality?	NA
Legal Instrument	NA
Name of Executing Unit, Branch, & Division or Regional Office	NA

7.2 Segregation of duties

Have there been any changes to the reporting lines of personnel at IA-EA functions (organigram)?	No
If yes, explain the changes clearly reflecting the roles and responsibilities within the division between IA and EA functions	NA

		IA	EA
Programme	Task/Project Manager	Name	Name
	FRO	Name	Name
	SRO	Name	Name
Finance	FMO	Name	Name
	FRO	Name	Name
	SRO	Name	Name

7.3 Reporting

Have all reports (finance and progress) been submitted to the GEF Unit?	Yes
If not, what reports have not been submitted and why?	NA

THIS SECTION IS FOR INTERNAL PURPOSES ONLY AND WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE DISCLOSED PIR REPORT

ANNEX1:

List of Meeting and Workshop have been organized under the support of NAP project

From June 2022 - June 2023

No	Name of Activity\Meeting\Workshop	Conducted in Date\Month\Year	No of Participants	
			Total	Female
	Consultation Meeting to report on the progress of the implementation of activities for the first 6 months of the year and the 6-month plan at the	3-Aug-22	38	10
2	Northern Consultation Meeting on National and Coordination Mechanism, National Adaptation Process and Capacity Needs Assessment for the Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process	16-18 August 2022	49	10
3	Central and Southern Meeting on National and Coordination Mechanism, National Adaptation Process and Capacity Needs Assessment for the Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process in Savannaketh Province	07-09 September 2022	41	10
4	Consultation Meeting on the National Adaptation Planning Process for Key Stakeholders at Vientiane Capital	05-07 October 2022	42	20
5	Consultation Meeting on Monitoring and reviewing system development of the National Adaptation Planning at Vientiane Capital	20 October 2022	30	5
6	NAP Focal Point Workshop on Roadmap Dissemination and Planing at Vientiane Province	27-28 December 2022	44	19
7	NAP Focal Point Workshop on Roadmap Dissemination and Planing for Nothern Provinces at Vientiane Province	16-17 February 2023	46	9
8	NAP Focal Point Workshop on Roadmap Dissemination and Planing for Central and Southern Provinces at Savannakhet Province	20-21 February 2023	46	10
9	Consultation Meeting on the National Adaptation Planning for Key Stakeholders	27-28 April 2023	44	20
10	National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Branstorming Workshop for Concerned Sector at Vientiane Province	03-05 May 2023	44	20
11	National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Branstorming Workshop for Northern Provinces at Oudomxay Province	11-12 May 2023	46	9
12	National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Branstorming Workshop for Central and Southern Provinces at Khammouane Province	18-19 May 2023	58	15
	TOTAL		528	157

NAP Focal Point Master Contact List

I. List of National Key Stakeholders

No	Name and Surname	Organization	Position	E-mail	Phone Number
MONRE					
1	Mr. Bounpakone Phongphichit	Director of Planning and Cooperation Division	Department of Planning and Finance		020 55928951
2	Ms. Sengphasouk Xayavong	Deputy Director of Policy Division	Department of Water Resource	xsengphasouk@yahoo.com	020 22884496
3	Dr. Mayphou Mahachaleun	Head of Climate and Agro-meteorological Division	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology	mayphou@gmail.com	020 55662565
4	Ms. Palina Khodphouthone	Deputy Director of Environment Policy Division	Department of Environment	Ms.panakpt@gmail.com	020 22211879
5	Mr. Sounthone Thongbuasy	Deputy Director of Land Measurement and Survey Division	Department of Land		020 55124453
6	Mr. Somphone Khamphun	Deputy Director of Information Division	Lao National Mekong Committee Secretariat		
7	Mrs. Khamsamai Onedavong	Deputy Director of Project Management Division	Environment Protection Fund		020 98616888
Ministry of Planning and Investment					
8	Ms. Pany Vorachith	Deputy Director of Planning and Social-Economic Development Division	Department of Planning		

Ministry of Agriculture and forestry					
9	Mr. Philaxay Manilack	Deputy Director of Planning and Cooperation Division	Department of Forestry		020 56359203
10	Mr. Kynong Keopaseuth	Deputy Director of Planning Division	Department of Planning and Cooperation	keopaseuth@gmail.com	020 22154525
11	Ms. Ounheuan Ngaosavath	Deputy Director of Management and Planning Division	Department of Livestock and Fisheries		020 22365397
12	Mr. Phetsaphone Siliphong	Deputy Director Irrigation and Drainage Development Division	Department of Irrigation		020 22018164
13	Mr. Chanphasouk Tanthaphone	Head of Economic Rural Development and Agriculture on Climate Change Research Center	NAFRI		020 99964475
Ministry of Health					
14	Mr. Sinthala Pathammavong	Deputy Director Inspection-Evaluation Division	Department of Planning and Cooperation	sinpthv@yahoo.com	020 94059994
Ministry of Public Work and Transpot					
15	Mr. Vidavong Duangpaseuth	Deputy Director Organization and Administration Division	Department of Planning and Finance		020 28789141
16	Ms. Duangtavan Sisopha	Deputy Director Planning and Budget Division	Department of Roads	dtavanh@hotmail.com	020 57989595
17	Mr. Chenniphone Xaiyalath	Deputy Director Urban Development Division	Department of Housing and Urban Planning	chenniphone@gmail.com	020 29939968
Ministry of Energy and Mines					

18	Mrs. Thatsany Manyvong	Deputy Director Social-Community and Environment Division	Department of Energy Business	thatsany.mnv73@gmail.com	020 59959958
19	Mr. Somchai Baosavanh	Acting Director of Planning Division	Department of Planning and Cooperation	somchai@dpc.gov.la	020 22214241 020 95702830
20	Mr. Bounthavee Chantangen	Deputy Director Standards and Regulations Management Division	Department of Energy Management	Bounthavee.dem@gmail.com	020 52669951
Ministry of Industry and Commerce					
21	Mr. Phetvixay Kasermouk	Deputy Director Environment and Chemical Division	Department of Industry and Handicraft	p.kasermouk@moic.gov.la	020 56653566
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare					
22	Ms. Chayphavanh Sithimolada	Deputy Director Disaster Prevention Division	Department of Social Welfare	Chayphavan_sithimolada@hotmail.com	020 56355399
National University of Laos					
23	Ms. Oulavanh Sinsamphanh	Director After the Degree Division	Faculty of Environmental and Science	Oulavanh.noi@gmail.com	020 54258679
Mass Organization					
24	Ms. Khambang Thammavong	Director of Promotion Division	Department of Youth Training, Lao Youth Union	khambang@gmail.com	020 97890937
25	Ms. Nimala Souksone	Deputy Director Women and Families Promotion Division	Department of Development, Lao Women's Union	nimalass@gmail.com	020 22435991

II. List of 18 Provinces Key Stakeholders

NO	Name and Surname	Organization
I.	Vientiane	
1	Mr. Phavanh Sihavong	Head of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
2	Ms. Vanthong Xaykhampheng	Deputy Head of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
3	Ms. Khamla Thammavong	Deputy Head of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
4	Ms. Toun Sommanithong	Technical Officer of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
5	Mr. Kosy Simmany	Technical Officer of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
II.	Vientiane Province	
1	Mr. Sitthideth Khuentaovisith	Deputy Head of Administration, Planning and Finance Office
III.	Xaysomboun Province	
1	Mr. Yely Yeupheer	Technical Officer of Environment Sector
IV.	Luangphabang Province	
1	Mr. Khampadith Phonnachith	Deputy Head of Environment and Climate Change Sector
2	Ms. Chanheng Phetdala	Technical Officer of Environment and Climate Change Sector
V.	Xiengkhuang Province	
1	Mr. Oun Phonthavy	Deputy Head of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
VI.	Xayyabuly Province	
1	Mr. Kitsamone Pothilack	Deputy Head of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
VII.	Oudomxay Province	
1	Mr. Soulisack Vannaphon	Technical Officer of Environment and Climate Change Sector

VIII.	Bokeo Province	
1	Mr. Sounthone Vannachomchan	Deputy Head of Environment and Climate Change Sector
IX.	Phongsaly Province	
1	Ms. Phetsamone Sengsomphou	Deputy Head of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
IV.	Huaphan Province	
1	Ms. Dao Chanthala	Technical Officer of Environment and Climate Change Sector
XI.	Luangnamtha Province	
1	Ms. Bualoun Phetsikham	Deputy Head of Environment and Climate Change Sector
2	Mr. Sengaloun Souvanh	Technical Officer of Environment and Climate Change Sector
3	Ms. Saiybualin Khounsilihueang	Technical Officer of Environment and Climate Change Sector
XII.	Bolikhamxay Province	
1	Mr. Phaivanh Saiythoummy	Deputy Head of Environment
2	Mr. Vilath Phanthalasy	Technical Officer of Environment
XIII.	Khammuan Province	
1	Mr. Bualamthong Ontavong	Technical Officer of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
XIV.	Savannakhet Province	
1	Mr. Phonesavanh Xaysitthideth	Technical Officer of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
XV.	Salavan Province	
1	Mr. Sungvien Thidalack	Acting Head of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
XVI.	Sekong Province	
1	Mr. Saiykhram Khounpaseuth	Deputy Head of Environment and Climate Change Sector
XVII.	Outpue Province	

1	Mr. Phonesavanh Sisavengsouk	Deputy Head of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
2	Mr. Vilaxay Xayyasouk	Technical Officer of Environment, Water, Meteorology and Hydrology Sector
XVIII.	Champasack Province	
1	Ms. Champaphai Khambuasy	Technical Officer of Environment and Climate Change Sector

*Building the Capacity of the
Lao PDR Government to
Advance the National
Adaptation Planning Process*

**Project Specific Grievance
Redress Mechanism**

May 2023



(I) Project Specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

- ▶ During the implementation of project activities, a person or group of people may be adversely affected, directly or indirectly.
- ▶ A grievance refers to an issue, concern, problem or claim that an individual, a community group, or any other party has in relation to implementation of the project activities or direct impacts associated to project activities. The main objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in a project is to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse impacts related to the implementation of project activities, decisions and actions at national and sub-national levels. The GRM is considered as a voluntary problem-solving mechanism for managing grievances and is not intended to replace the existing judiciary or other form of legal recourses.
- ▶ The Mechanism will
 - ▶ (i) **legitimate GRM processes** assuring stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed in a fair and transparent manner;
 - ▶ (ii) allow **simple and streamlined access** to the GRM for all stakeholders;
 - ▶ (iii) provide **clear procedures** for each stage of the GRM process; and
 - ▶ (iv) enable **continuous learning** and improvements to the GRM.

Measures to ensure the effectiveness of the GRM

- ▶ The GRM will be based on **the existing national law and guidelines** on Grievance Redress Mechanism
- ▶ •Appropriate **communication activities** will be in place to inform about the project activities and possible impact on them.
- ▶ •Special attention will be given to social-economic and cultural norms in Laos. The mechanism will also be presented in a **culturally appropriate** manner.
- ▶ •Priority will be given to building productive **relationships among the stakeholders** including any affected parties.
- ▶ •The project will ensure a **mechanism for the affected parties** to negotiate and influence the decisions and policies of the project which might adversely affect them.
- ▶ •The project will **harmonize its activities with the activities of potentially affected parties** to avoid grievances or disputes if possible before they arise.
- ▶ •The project will ensure that **access to the GRM** will be inclusive and the mechanism will be available in all relevant local languages.
- ▶ •The project will ensure that an individual and/or group are **not financially impacted** by the process of making a complain

Complaints Register Process

- ▶ Individuals or community groups that have a complaint or that feel aggrieved by project activities will be able to communicate their concerns and/or grievances through several appropriate and available channels including;
- ▶ •Direct Meeting: Individuals or community groups can meet directly with the GRM focal points, project officials, village/district/provincial leaders to express their complaints and concerns.
- ▶ •Through Letters or email: Individuals or community groups can write letters to the GRM focal points or other relevant village/district/provincial officials with a detailed description of their concerns, grievances.
- ▶ •Communication during project activities: The individuals or community groups can present their grievances during the project activities such as workshop, training, meetings etc.
- ▶ •Telephone call: Individuals can call to GRM focal points to present their concerns and grievances. Telephone numbers of the focal points are provided below:

Project Management Unit , NAP Lao (NAP Lao information Center)

Mr Amphayvanh Oudomdeth, National Project Director, Cell Phone (856 20) 55503322

Mr Tavanh Kittiphone, National Project Manager, Cell Phone: (856 20) 28789465

Email: NAP.laopdr@gmail.com

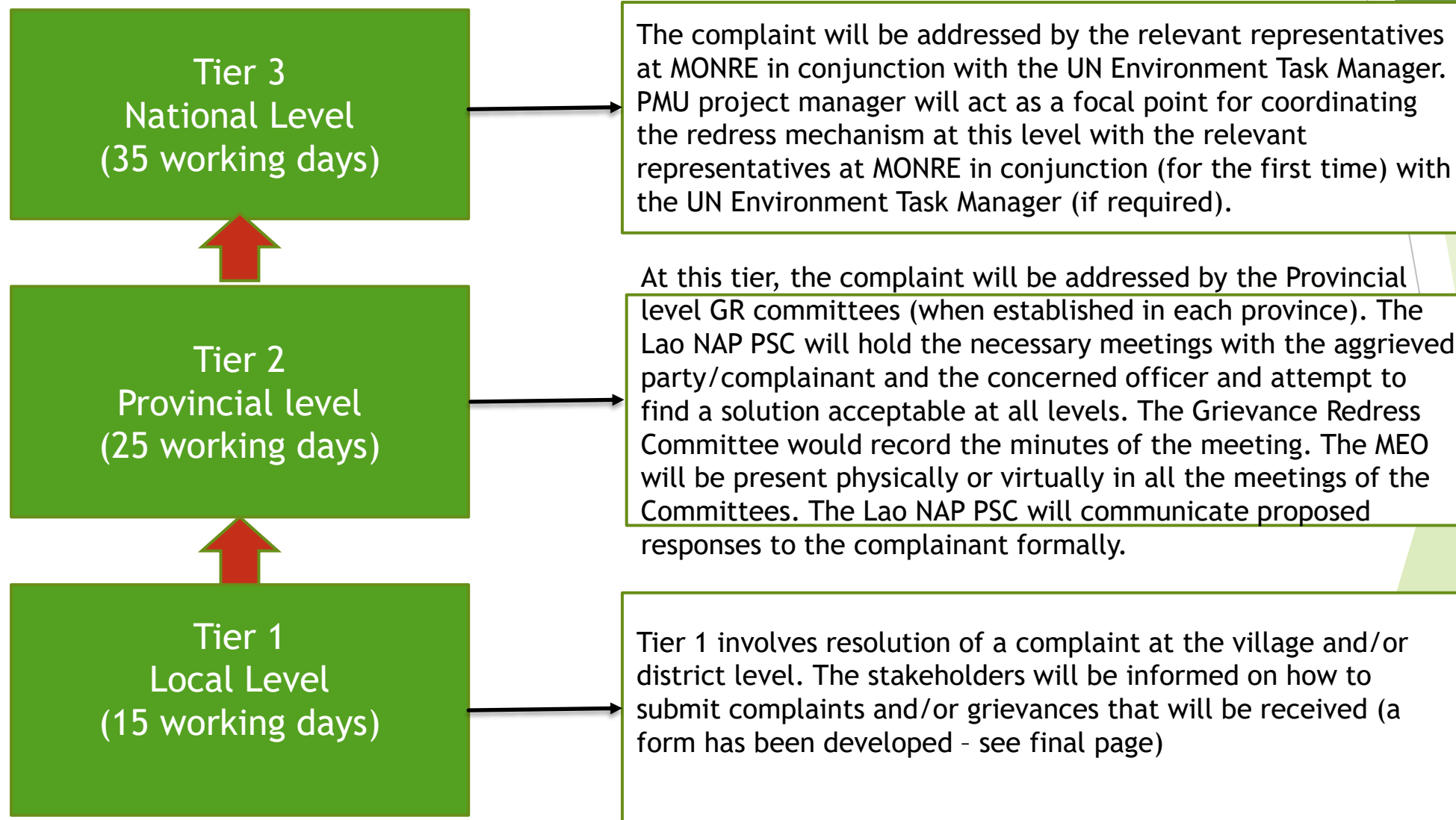
NB: Provincial contacts shall be inserted into future iterations of this GRM (once the NAP Communications and Outreach Strategy is completed).

Complaints Register

- ▶ Following items will be included in the Complaints Register:
 - Time, date and location of the complaint.
 - Type of communication channel;
 - Name, location and nature of the project that has caused or may have caused adverse impacts
 - Brief explanation of the nature of enquiry, complaint or concern;
 - Name, contact address and contact number of complainant; If a grievance or complaint is submitted on behalf of a complainant by a different person or entity, the identification of the complainant on whose behalf the grievance or complaint is being submitted should be provided.
 - Dates of response and investigation undertaken as a result of the enquiry, complaint or concern; and
 - Actions taken, dates and name of the person responsible.
 - If the grievance is not addressed, please refer to 3 tiers mechanism (see below).

- ▶ The M&E Officer (MEO) will be responsible for undertaking a review of all enquiries, complaints and concerns and ensuring progress toward resolution of each matter (including gender equity or social inclusive related matters should these arise).

Three Tiers of the GRM



Complimentary GRM(UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)

- ▶ UNEP should only be contacted during the 3rd tier process. All grievances should seek to be resolved in the 1st and 2nd tier as a priority procedure.
- ▶ Should a 3rd tier mechanism be required, a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) shall be produced to provide quick direct access to UNEP and exists in parallel to the project-level grievance redress mechanism. The SRM serves as a complementary mechanism to local grievance redress processes and mechanisms that are established for UNEP projects and programmes. UNEP SRM will be disseminated to project stakeholders and target communities along with the project-specific GRM using the same dissemination tools.
- ▶ Local and project-specific grievance redress mechanisms are to be the first point of contact for stakeholders who may be adversely affected by a UNEP project or programme. In the event that such concerns are not resolved at the local level such stakeholders may access UNEP's SRM. However, the UNEP SRM may also be utilized in case the grievance relates to more fundamental issues or confidential issues that the aggrieved party may not want to share with member/s of the PIU.
- ▶ Complaints can be filed to UNEPs Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR) via email at :
Email to unep-iossr@un.org

6-steps of GRM process

Step 1:
Acknowledge,
Assess and Assign

Step 2: Develop
an agreed
institutional
response

Step 3:
Communicate
proposed
response to
complainant

Step 4:
Implement the
response to
resolve the
grievance

Step 5: Review
the response if
unsuccessful

Step 6:
Closing the
process

GRIEVANCE FORM

Reference Number (assigned by PMU):

Please enter your contact information (unless anonymous) and grievance. This information will be handled confidentially.

Full name:
.....

Anonymous submission: No
 Yes

How you wish to be contacted: Email:
 Mobile phone:

Preferred language of communication: English
 Nauruan

Description of incidence or grievance: What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the incidence?

Date of Incident/Grievance One-time incident/grievance
(date & time)
 Recurrent incident/grievance
(how many times)
 On-going (currently experiencing the problem)

What would you like to see to happen to resolve the problem?

Contact Information:

Project Director: Amphayvanh Oudomdeth

Email: amphayvanh.oudomdeth@gmail.com

United Nations Environment Programme

Chief Technical Advisor: Jonathan McCue

Email: info@sustainableseas.co.uk

Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process

May 2023

Project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)



Executing Entity
Department Climate Change
Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE)
Lao PDR

Accredited Entity
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Funded by
Global Environment Facility (GEF)

(Iteration 3)

Table of Content

1. Background and Introduction.....	1
2. Existing Provision of Grievance Redress in Lao PDR	1
3. Purpose of the project-specific GRM Protocol	2
4. Dissemination of project-specific GRM	3
5. Complaints Register (CR) Process	4
5.1 Channels to file feedback and complaints	4
5.2 Complaint registration.....	4
6. Grievance Redress Mechanisms.....	5
6.1: Three Tiers of project-specific GRM	5
6.2 Project-specific GRM Operating Procedures	6
Step 1: Acknowledge, Assess and Assign	6
Step 2: Develop an agreed institutional response	7
Step 3: Communicate proposed response to complainant	7
Step 4: Implement the response to resolve the grievance	8
Step 5: Review the response if unsuccessful	8
Step 6: Closing the process	8
7. Project -specific GRM staffing and responsibilities.....	8
8. Feedback Mechanism.....	9
9. Other available mechanisms available to address grievances	9
9.1: UNEP’s Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)	9
References.....	11
Annex 1: Sample Grievance Form	12

This GRM Iteration 3 (May 2023) shall be updated upon completion of the NAP Communication and Outreach Strategy (COS). Details of Provincial contacts shall be set up during the COS process and updated accordingly into future iterations of this GRM to align with the NAP programme (due for completion during late 2023).

1. Background and Introduction

During the implementation of project activities, a person or group of people may be adversely affected, directly or indirectly. Grievances may be related to:

- social impacts such as eligibility criteria and entitlements, disruption of services, temporary or permanent loss of livelihoods and other social and cultural impacts; or
- environmental impacts such as excessive dust generation, damages to infrastructure, noise, traffic congestions, decrease in quality or quantity of groundwater, damage to home gardens and agricultural lands.

A grievance refers to an issue, concern, problem or claim that an individual, a community group, or any other party has in relation to implementation of the project activities or direct impacts associated to project activities. The main objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in a project is to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse impacts related to the implementation of project activities, decisions and actions at national and sub-national levels. The GRM is considered as a voluntary problem-solving mechanism for managing grievances and is not intended to replace the existing judiciary or other form of legal recourses.

The general principles of the GRM are;

- GRM is a problem-solving mechanism with voluntary, good-faith efforts by all parties to resolve complaints and/or grievances on terms that are mutually acceptable to all parties.
- Provides a mechanism for the affected parties to negotiate and influence the decisions and policies of the project, which might adversely affect them.
- Ensures that project participants and communities have information about the project activities, selection criteria and possible impact on them and that are aware of their rights to access grievance procedures free of charge and the procedures to file a complaint.
- GRM will be inclusive and will be available in all relevant local languages. The mechanism shall also be culturally appropriate to ensure that marginalized and the most vulnerable groups including illiterate women and children shall have equal access.
- Rights and interests of impacted people, communities', workers and others associated with, or impacted by the project shall be protected.
- Concerns of project participants arising from the project implementation process are adequately addressed in a prompt and timely manner.

2. Existing Provision of Grievance Redress in Lao PDR

The Grievance Redress Mechanism should be in line with existing laws, policies, and regulations of the government. The Government of Lao PDR (GoL) legislation under Decision No. 08/MOJ (22 February 2005) has a provision to establish Village Mediation Committees (VMCs) to strengthen conflict resolution at the grassroots level. In addition, the GoL's Decree 192/PM also requires that all the project owners/developers put in place a fair and equitable grievance redress mechanism. The decree determines that it's the prime responsibility of the project proponents to resolve the grievance that arise from carrying out the project activities and they are in the best place to respond to and resolve the grievances in the most timely and acceptable method.

Lao citizens have constitutional right to access to justice guaranteed by Section 41 of the 2015-revised Constitution, which states that any dispute should be resolved amicably using existing "customary and traditional practices and mutual agreement involving the concerned disputing parties and other concerned stakeholders with, where appropriate, the assistance of the village administration, traditional authorities, and GoL officers as third parties. If the "traditional and customary" approach fails in resolving the disputes, there are three possible paths i.e. administrative, judicial and legislation. A fourth path is through the Party internal audit and mass organisations. Usually, grievance systems in Lao PDR follow administrative structure from grassroots to the central level. The initial point of contact between a grievant and the project consists of village officials; the second level is district level; the third the provincial level; and finally, at the central level.

3. Purpose of the project-specific GRM Protocol

The Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) of the project "*Building the capacity of the Lao PDR government to advance the National Adaptation Planning process*", when completed, shall describe the requirements and general process for the establishment of a project-specific GRM to address the feedback and complaints by the directly or indirectly affected person or group of people. The objective of the project-specific GRM is to provide an accessible, rapid, fair, culturally-appropriate and effective grievance redress process and appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms for the people allegedly affected by project activities, directly or indirectly. The project-specific GRM Protocol is designed to;

- (i) legitimate processes that allow for trust to be built between stakeholder groups and assure stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed in a fair and transparent manner;
- (ii) allow simple and streamlined access to the GRM for all stakeholders;
- (iii) provide clear and known procedures for each stage of the GRM process;
- (iv) enable continuous learning and improvements to the GRM.

The present document establishes the detailed protocol for the effective implementation of a project-specific GRM in line with the general principles outlined in Section 1 and in compliance with the grievance redress mechanisms in Lao PDR; (ii) UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism of the ESS Framework¹; (iii) GEF Policy on Environmental and Social safeguards².

¹ <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/uneps-environmental-social-and-economic-sustainability-stakeholder-response>

² https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/gef_environmental_social_safeguards_policy.pdf

Project-specific GRM is also based on the existing national law and existing Grievance Redress Mechanism as part of its resettlement and rehabilitation policies under the Land Acquisition and Disaster Management frameworks.

Measures to ensure the effectiveness of the project-specific GRM are as follows:

- i. Appropriate communication activities are implemented to ensure that communities have information about the project activities, selection criteria and possible impact on them.
- ii. Special attention is given to social-economic and cultural norms in Laos.
- iii. Priority is given to building productive relationships among the stakeholders including any affected parties.
- iv. The project will ensure a mechanism for the affected parties to negotiate and influence the decisions and policies of the project which might adversely affect them.
- v. Harmonizing project activities with the activities of potentially affected parties to avoid grievances or disputes if possible before they arise.
- vi. Ensuring that access to the GRM will be inclusive and the mechanism will be available in all relevant local languages.
- vii. The mechanism will also be presented in a culturally appropriate manner, to ensure that marginalised and the most vulnerable groups including illiterate women and children will have access to the GRM.
- viii. Ensuring that an individual and/or group are not financially impacted by the process of making a complaint. Reasonable costs incurred as a result of lodging a legitimate complaint and/or grievance will be covered under the GRM. Should such a complaint and/or grievance be deemed ineligible, associated costs will not be covered.

The project-specific GRM protocol is to be approved by the Lao NAP Project Steering Committee (PSC). Any substantial revision of the protocol affecting the mechanisms in which grievances are addressed will require approval of the Lao NAP PSC.

4. Dissemination of project-specific GRM

The project will adopt various communication tools to communicate the information on Complaints register and Grievance Redress Mechanisms³ to address the complaints or Grievances of the affected individuals and community groups to ensure that the mechanism is well known and accessible to all the project stakeholders. The project will also use the opportunities from existing communication system and project awareness raising events to disseminate the information, including the following;

- Displaying posters and information sheets at relevant government buildings and other public areas such as public schools, village leader offices etc, which accessible to the general public.

3

<https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/POLICY%20ON%20ETHICS%20AND%20CONFLICT%20OF%20INTEREST%20FOR%20COUNCIL%20MEMBERS%2C%20ALTERNATES%2C%20AND%20ADVISERS%20.pdf>

- Oral information by PIU and/or local representatives in each community during each project activity.
- Dissemination of information through local radio and FM programme
- Integrating with the NAP awareness campaign project activities
- Official communication via letters and emails with project stakeholders
- Presentation during PSC, PPSC, communities' meetings
- Use of social media such as website of Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MoNRE)-<http://www.monre.gov.la/>, NAP Lao project website? And also NAP Lao project facebook page

Stakeholders upon request will be provided all publicly accessible information to understand the nature and impact of the activity, the Project, and procedures for providing feedback.

5. Complaints Register (CR) Process

5.1 Channels to file feedback and complaints

Individuals or community groups that have a complaint or that feel aggrieved by project activities will be able to communicate their concerns and/or grievances through several appropriate and available channels including;

- Direct Meeting: Individuals or community groups can meet directly with the GRM focal points, project officials, village/district/provincial leaders to express their complaints and concerns⁴.
- Telephone call: Individuals can call to GRM focal points to present their concerns and grievances. Telephone numbers of the focal points are provided below:

Project Management Unit , NAP Lao (NAP Lao information Center)

Mr Amphayvanh Oudomdeth, National Project Director, Cell Phone (856 20) 55503322

Mr Tavanh Kittiphone, National Project Manager, Cell Phone: (856 20) 28789465

Email: NAP.laopdr@gmail.com

NB: Provincial contacts shall be inserted into future iterations of this GRM (once the NAP Communications and Outreach Strategy is completed).

- Through Letters or email: Individuals or community groups can write letters to the GRM focal points or other relevant village/district/provincial officials with a detailed description of their concerns, grievances.
- Communication during project activities: The individuals or community groups can present their grievances during the project activities such as workshop, training, meetings etc.

5.2 Complaint registration

⁴ These meetings and telephone calls all need to be documented formally so that the GRM focal point can register the complain, especially the direct meeting with village/provincial leaders as these can go undocumented.

All enquiries, concerns, and complaints will be recorded by the designated GRM focal points on a Complaint form provided in Annex I in order to allow the structured and transparent handling, resolution and monitoring of each case. Transferring to the Grievance Form needs to be done by the Grievance Focal Person, unless already filed in that form by the aggrieved party. For comments/grievances submitted informally, the focal person will arrange for a meeting where the comment/grievance can be explained in full and written down in the Grievance Form. All Grievance Forms must be logged in the Grievance Register.

All the feedback and complaints will be recorded in Laotian and English as appropriate.

Following items will be included in the Complaints Register:

- Time, date and location of the complaint.
- Type of communication channel;
- Name, location and nature of the project that has caused or may have caused adverse impacts
Brief explanation of the nature of enquiry, complaint or concern;
- Name, contact address and contact number of complainant; If a grievance or complaint is submitted on behalf of a complainant by a different person or entity, the identification of the complainant on whose behalf the grievance or complaint is being submitted should be provided.
- Dates of response and investigation undertaken as a result of the enquiry, complaint or concern; and
- Actions taken, dates and name of the person responsible.
- If the grievance is not addressed, please refer to 3 tiers mechanism – see Section 6.1.

The M&E Officer (MEO) will be responsible for undertaking a review of all enquiries, complaints and concerns and ensuring progress toward resolution of each matter (including gender equity or social inclusive related matters should these arise).

6. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

6.1: Three Tiers of project-specific GRM

As soon as a complaint is received, the GRM focal point will take an immediate action by acknowledging receipt to the complainants and forwarding the complaint to the concerned officer with specific deadlines for redress and response. This project-specific GRM will adopt a 3-Tier system to address different type and level of concerns and complaints. Tiers 1 and 2 fall under the responsibility of the National GRM contact listed in Section 5.1.

Tier 1 (within 15 days): It involves resolution of a complaint at the local/village and/or district level. The stakeholders will be informed on how to submit complaints and/or grievances that will be received by the MEO. The MEO will coordinate with the concerned people at the respective village or district level authorities to address the grievances. The village or district officials will be provided with sufficient training in the procedure of redress to continue such systems in future.

Tier 2 (within 25 days): If the grievance is not resolved at the first tier within 15 working days period to the satisfaction of the complainant, the GRM will be referred to the 2nd tier. At this tier, the complaint will be addressed by the Provincial level GR committees (when established in each province). The Lao NAP PSC will act as a GR committee, which will have the following ToRs.

- providing support to the affected persons in solving their problems;
- prioritising grievances and resolving them at the earliest;
- providing information to the PMU and MONRE on serious cases at the earliest opportunity;
- coordinating with the aggrieved person/group and obtaining proper and timely information on the solution worked out for his/her grievance; and
- studying the normally occurring grievances and advising PMU, National and Local Steering Committee on remedial actions to avoid further occurrences.

The Lao NAP PSC will hold the necessary meetings with the aggrieved party/complainant and the concerned officer and attempt to find a solution acceptable at all levels. The Grievance Redress Committee would record the minutes of the meeting. The MEO will be present physically or virtually in all the meetings of the Committees. The Lao NAP PSC will communicate proposed responses to the complainant formally. If the proposed response satisfies the complainant, the response will be implemented, and the complaint closed. In cases where a proposed response is unsatisfactory to the complainant, the Lao NAP PSC may choose to revise the proposed response to meet the complainant's remaining concerns, or to indicate to the complainant that no other response appears feasible to the Lao NAP PSC. The complainant may decide to go to Tier 3 process if s/he is not satisfied with the resolutions.

Tier 3 (within 35 days): If the grievance is not be resolved at the first tier within 25 working days period to the satisfaction of the complainant, the GRM will be referred to the 3rd tier. At this tier, the complaint will be addressed by the relevant representatives at MONRE in conjunction (for the first time) with the UN Environment Task Manager. After referral, the complaint will be addressed within 35 working days. Cases of complaints alleging serious harm or risk of harm, and/or serious rights violations will be directly addressed by the Tier 3 mechanism, which may seek an independent assessment and/or the establishment of a mediation committee to find appropriate resolutions to address the case. In such case, the project will identify qualified and neutral mediators for the committee. The complainant may decide to take legal or any other recourse if s/he is not satisfied with the resolutions.

6.2 Project-specific GRM Operating Procedures

After the registration of the complaints or grievances as per section 5.2 above, the project will adopt the following specific steps for grievances redress in each tier mentioned in Section 6.

Step 1: Acknowledge, Assess and Assign

1.1 Acknowledgment: As soon as a complaint is received, the GRM focal point will issue an acknowledgement to the complainant(s) through a most appropriate communication system that their grievance has been received, will be logged and reviewed for eligibility,

and if eligible, will issue an initial organizational response. Normally, initial acknowledgement should be issued within 3 days of receipt with a reference number for the complaint, name and address of point of contact, and a brief description of the process that will be followed.

- 1.2 Assessing eligibility for the GRM: A decision on eligibility will trigger an initial assessment and response. Eligibility criteria will be developed together with a clear guideline on what kinds of issues shall be handled through the GRM and what issues should be referred to other mechanisms (such as internal audit departments, internal and external anti-corruption offices, police, etc.) and what issues or contexts may require further clarification in order to determine eligibility. The PMU will determine eligibility to refer for assessment or rejection. If rejected, the PMU is obliged to provide feedback to the complainant with the reasoning. The respondent will either accept or refute possible responsibility for the grievance.
- 1.3 Assigning responsibility: Once the complaints are registered and acknowledged, the GRM focal point should refer it to the most appropriate institution or individual. The referral process will depend on the type of issue raised and whether it is low or high risk. High risk complaints will be referred to the Tier 3 mechanism including MONRE representatives and UNEP Task Manager.

Step 2: Develop an agreed institutional response

- 2.1 Once the focal point forward the complaints to the relevant officials or institutions, they will discuss and finalize a response to send to the complainants. The GRM focal points and relevant officials may need to hold meetings with the affected persons/complainant and then attempt to find a solution to the complaint received. All meetings in connection with the GRM, including the meetings of the grievance redress committee, must be recorded. The MEO will be actively involved in all activities. Depending upon nature, scale and severity of the complaints; there will be one of the following three types of responses to complaints
 - i. Proposing a direct action to resolve the complaint
 - ii. Requirement of the further assessment and engagement with the complainant and other stakeholders to determine jointly the best way to resolve the complaint. A neutral investigation or a formation of a taskforce may be required particularly if the complaint is judged high risk.
 - iii. Determination that the complaint is not eligible for the GRM, either because it does not meet the basic eligibility criteria, or because another mechanism is the appropriate place for the complaint to go, or both.
- 2.2 It is the upmost interest of the project to resolve the concerns and complaints as soon as possible through direct and relatively straightforward action locally to avoid further escalation of disputes. However, some concerns and complaints may require an extended period to address. In such cases, the complainant(s) will be kept informed of progress towards rectifying their concerns. All enquiries, complaints and concerns will be investigated, and a response given to the complainant in a timely manner.

Step 3: Communicate proposed response to complainant

3.3 Once the proposed response is agreed by the relevant authority, the GRM focal point communicate it back to the complainant within 15 days from date of complaint registration in the case of Tier 1, 25-days in the case of Tier-2 and 35-days in the case of Tier 3 mechanism.

Step 4: Implement the response to resolve the grievance

4.4 The agreed action plan between the complainants (stakeholders) and the GRM focal point should be implemented to address the concerns and grievances. Both the GRM focal point and the stakeholders should monitor implementation jointly and pursue dialogue to deal with challenges during implementation.

Step 5: Review the response if unsuccessful

5.1 In case it is not possible to reach any agreement with the complainant on the proposed response, the GRM focal point will inform the complainant about other alternatives including GRM of AE and Donors (Annex 1 and 2) as well as the use of judicial or other administrative mechanisms for recourse.

Step 6: Closing the process

6.1 If the GRM has been successful, the focal point should document the process and final resolution in consultation with the complainant.

6.2 If the grievance has not been resolved, GRM focal point should document the steps taken, communicate with the complainant regarding the decisions made by the organization with referral and other alternatives. GRM documentation on particular cases should maintain confidentiality about details, while making public aggregate statistics on the number and type of complaints received, actions taken, and outcomes reached.

7. Project -specific GRM staffing and responsibilities

The project-specific GRM will be implemented by the project Executing Entity, MONRE, with oversight and support from the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), who are accountable to the GEF Council for GEF-financed activities and to ensure that these are carried out in accordance with UNEP and GEF policies, criteria and procedures.

- (i) MONRE Project Implementing Unit (national level): The M&E Officer (MEO) of the project will be responsible for overseeing overall coordination of GRM including undertaking a review of all enquiries, complaints and concerns and ensuring progress toward resolution of each matter. The MEO shall also ensure that due cognisance is granted to the expectations of the GEF Gender Policy and Safeguards Policy throughout the project and shall evaluate any grievance against these important policies.

- (ii) The National Project Manager will be responsible for overseeing correct functioning of the GRM, supervising the MEO and ensuring compliance with the Terms of Reference and coordinating the Tier 3 processes.
- (iii) PONRE (provincial level): National Project Manager will (in the first instance) be the focal point in charge of filing complaints at provincial level and coordinating the Tier 2 process. Specific Provincial level NAP focal points shall be selected to support delivery of the Communications and Outreach Strategy and names shall be included within the nexts iteration of this GRM.
- (iv) UNEP: UNEP Task Manager will be involved in addressing Tier 3 processes with MONRE and overseeing compliance of the project-specific GRM with UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism of the ESS Framework and the GEF Environmental and Social Policy.

8. Feedback Mechanism

The including Feedback Form will be developed under this Project and made available at villages in project areas for use by stakeholders to raise complaints or grievances. Stakeholders will be clearly informed of the complaint and appeal channels described above through village meetings and other channels. Opinions and suggestions on the project implementation provided by various people and organizations will be documented and will be used for the improvements in project implementation and adaptive management. To make the Feedback Mechanism more efficient and timely responsive, contact details including the phone number of the MEO and other responsible district and provincial officials will be provided in the project information leaflet.

9. Other available mechanisms available to address grievances

9.1: UNEP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)

As per Section 6.1 above, UNEP should only be contacted during the 3rd tier process. All grievances should seek to be resolved in the 1st and 2nd tier as a priority procedure.

Should a 3rd tier mechanism be required, a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) shall be produced to provide quick direct access to UNEP and exists in parallel to the project-level grievance redress mechanism. The SRM serves as a complementary mechanism to local grievance redress processes and mechanisms that are established for UNEP projects and programmes. UNEP SRM will be disseminated to project stakeholders and target communities along with the project-specific GRM using the same dissemination tools.

Local and project-specific grievance redress mechanisms are to be the first point of contact for stakeholders who may be adversely affected by a UNEP project or programme. In the event that such concerns are not resolved at the local level such stakeholders may access UNEP's SRM. However, the UNEP SRM may also be utilized in case the grievance relates to more fundamental issues or confidential issues that the aggrieved party may not want to share with member/s of the PIU.

Any grievance related to corruption or any unethical practice should be referred immediately to UNEP's SRM.

Any person or group of persons who believe that they are or may be adversely affected by a UNEP activity implemented or executed as part of its projects and programmes can file a complaint once local grievance redress processes have been exhausted and the concerns have not been satisfactorily resolved. Anonymous complaints will not be accepted but the complainants' names will be kept confidential if they so request.

Complaints can be filed to UNEPs Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR) in three ways:

- 1) Online project concern form (Web and PDF form in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian or Spanish) available at <https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/un-environment-project-concern>
- 2) Email to unep-iossr@un.org
- 3) Mail to the following address:
Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR) & Director of Corporate Service Division
UNEP P.O. Box 30552, 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Within ten business days of receiving a complaint, the IOSSR will acknowledge receipt of the complaint to the complainant and register the complaint in the IOSSR's Public Registry (described below)

Within thirty business days of receiving a complaint, the IOSSR shall determine whether the complaint is eligible and inform the complainant, relevant UNEP staff and the public through the IOSSR Public Registry of the determination. To be eligible, the complaint must meet the following criteria:

- be related to an activity currently implemented or executed in whole or in part within a UNEP project or programme;
- be submitted by, or on behalf of, one or more persons allegedly affected by the implementation or execution of the relevant UNEP activity;
- be directly and exclusively related to the UNEP ESSF;
- for compliance review, the complaint must raise actual or potential issues relating to compliance with UNEP's ESSF; and
- complaint cannot be from the same claimant raising the same issue with respect to the same activity as an earlier complaint unless significant new information is available, or the circumstances have changed significantly.

If the complaint is deemed eligible, the IOSSR will also determine after considering its nature and the request by the complainant whether the complaint will proceed through compliance review, dispute resolution, or both.

References

Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), The Department of Road (DoR) and the Public Works and Transport Research Institute (PTRI) (2019): Resettlement policy Framework: Second Lao Road Sector Project Additional Financing Document.

MONRE (2013) Community Engagement Framework for Protected Areas and Wildlife Project (draft)

MONRE/GCF/UNEP (2019) Environmental and Social Action Plan for the project titled building resiliency of urban population with ecosystem-based solutions

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (2021) Lao National Safeguard Information System (LNSIS), Technical Document.

GCF, 2019.IRM: Opening doors to Accountability and Redress. IRM complaints brochure. Available on: <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/document/irm-opening-doors-accountability-and-redress>

United Nations Environment Programme (2020) Stakeholder Response Mechanism operating procedures in 6 languages. Available from: <https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/32023>

Annex 1: Sample Grievance Form

GRIEVANCE FORM	
Reference Number (assigned by PIU):	
Please enter your contact information (unless anonymous) and grievance. This information will be handled confidentially.	
Full name:
Anonymous submission:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
How you wish to be contacted:	<input type="checkbox"/> Email: <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile phone:
Preferred language of communication:	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Nauruan
Description of incidence or grievance: What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the incidence?	
Date of Incident/Grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date & time) <input type="checkbox"/> Recurrent incident/grievance (how many times) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing the problem)
What would you like to see to happen to resolve the problem?	



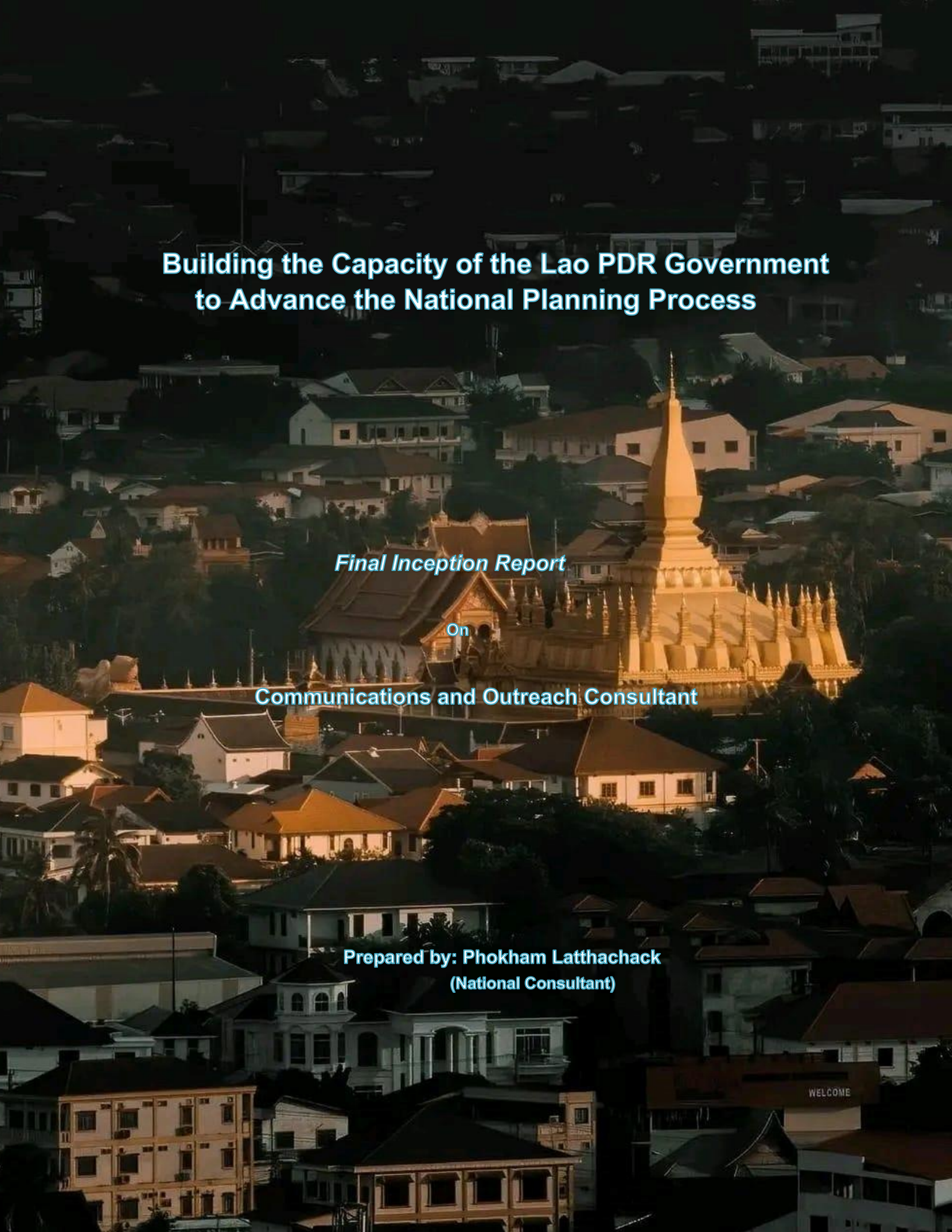
Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Planning Process

Final Inception Report

On

Communications and Outreach Consultant

Prepared by: Phokham Latthachack
(National Consultant)

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Vientiane, Laos, featuring a prominent golden pagoda (Phou Khout) in the center. The city is densely packed with buildings, and the pagoda is illuminated, standing out against the darker background of the city and the sky. The text is overlaid on the image in white and light blue colors.

Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Planning Process

Final Inception Report

On

Communications and Outreach Consultant

**Prepared by: Phokham Lattachack
(National Consultant)**

WELCOME

Table of Contents

I. Background	2
II. Objective	2
III. Methodology	3
3.1. Deliverable I: Developing the implementing the COS that will increase exposure of the project.	3
3.2. Deliverable II: Create and develop frequent and regular high quality visual outputs and stories for the project including press releases, fact sheets, social media outputs, speeches and key messages.	3
3.3. Deliverable III: Create and ensure strong visibility of the project in the news media and an appropriate selection of social media platforms.	4
3.4. Deliverable IV: Provide expert communication and media advice on how to implement the COS to senior and junior staff from both the project and within MONRE (DCC) through an introductory workshop and subsequent training event.	4
3.5 Deliverable V: Provide immediate response to immediate and emerging media and/or communication issues on an ad-hoc basis.	5
3.1. Consultation with Concerned stakeholders.....	5
3.2. Data and information collection.....	7
3.3. Channels, Tools, and Means	9
Digital	9
Other communication tools	11
3.4. Key message.....	14
Universal message.....	14
Sector key message:.....	15
IV Expected Result	17
V. Detail of Work plan	19
Reference	21
Annex 1: Channels, Tools and Means	22
Other communication tools.....	25
Annex 2: Short-list of priority NAP Communications Actions and Plan	27
Annex 3: Questionnaire for interviewing concern stakeholder at Central and Provincial level	29
Annex 4: Some key message related to climate change and adaptation in Laos ..	31

I. Background

The project “Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process” was approved by the Global Environment Fund (GEF) on December 2020 with a GEF grant of US\$ 3,5 million. The objective of the project is to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of stakeholders and the government to advance the NAP process. Such strengthening will be achieved through four components, namely: i) institutional and technical capacity for the NAP process in Lao PDR; ii) climate information systems for prioritizing adaptation needs; iii) social and economic development in Lao PDR that integrates adaptation to climate change; and iv) monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process in Lao PDR.

The Department of Climate Change (DCC) in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) which will act as the Executing Agency. The United Nations Environment (UNEP) will act as the Implementing Agency to support and complement DCC’s executing role. This will be achieved through four project outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Capacity of stakeholders to advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process strengthened at the national level and across 18 provinces of Lao PDR.
- Outcome 2: System for developing, upgrading and sharing information to advance the National Adaptation Plan process strengthened.
- Outcome 3: Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into social and economic development planning in Lao PDR in the medium and long-term.
- Outcome 4: Monitoring, reviewing, and reporting on the NAP Outcomes in Lao PDR.

II. Objective

The main objective of this Terms of Reference (ToR) is to support the production of the Laos National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by providing the necessary project support to mainstream climate change adaptation into social economic development planning in Lao PDR in the medium and long-term.

The main objective of this ToR is the development and implementation of a Communications and Outreach Strategy (COS). The creation and usage of a COS expands the projects outreach and broadens the engagement around climate resilience in Laos. Content creation, and the effective use of different digital media, traditional media

and radio channels will, along with a clear COS, allow stakeholders to receive key messages and updated information and create valuable relationships. All messaging will be language specific to the requirement of each activity. The COS consultant will align with the project results framework (NAP Roadmap) as a starting point to utilize the communication aspect to be able to measure the indicators and to establish the result-based management approach.

One of the main objectives of the COS is the successful messaging around key project activities to relevant stakeholders. Content creation and dissemination which reflects both project and Government of Laos policy, processes and ideology will be an integral part of its success. Ensuring local ownership and contribution to this content creation will be essential. Similarly, using a variety of communication tools, outlets, and mechanisms that are age, culturally and politically appropriate will be critical to ensure all audiences are reached in the manner that best suits them.

It is anticipated that the full programme of activities will extend over a contract term of circa 10 months to cover the period up to and including that programmed for CoP28 (United Arab Emirates).

III. Methodology

To ensure that all deliverables meet their specific objectives as per the ToR, the following methodology will be implemented:

3.1. Deliverable I: Developing the implementing the COS that will increase exposure of the project.

- Hold technical conferences with national technical working groups, hold technical meetings with local (provincial/district) technical working groups on Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).
- To evaluate the current understanding of the climate risk vulnerability assessment (CRVA), climate change adaptation, and the NAP, provide the Provincial NAP Coordinator and other NAP focal points (such as the government, local communities, and private sector) with a series of inquiries concerning CSOs.
- Reviews current regulations, technical specifications relating to improving livelihoods and ecosystem-based adaptation.
- Create thorough work plans (activities schedules and time frames) for creating educational materials and delivering training to the intended audiences.

3.2. Deliverable II: Create and develop frequent and regular high quality visual outputs and stories for the project including press releases, fact sheets, social media outputs, speeches and key messages.

- Define the target audience and their preferences for communication channels and content types.
- Establish a content creation and approval process that involves relevant stakeholders and ensures accuracy and consistency.

- Develop a content calendar that outlines the frequency and topics for visual outputs and stories.
- Utilize professional design tools and software to create visually appealing and engaging content.
- Ensure that all content aligns with the project's messaging and branding guidelines.
- Distribute content through appropriate channels such as social media, Online newsletters, and press releases.
- Monitor engagement with the content and adjust the content strategy as needed to optimize effectiveness.

3.3. Deliverable III: Create and ensure strong visibility of the project in the news media and an appropriate selection of social media platforms.

- Conduct research to determine the most relevant and widely-read news media outlets in the project's target area.
- Identify key journalists and media influencers that cover topics related to the project and establish relationships with them.
- Develop a press release distribution plan that targets the identified media outlets and journalists.
- Create a social media strategy that aligns with the project's goals and target audience.
- Decide on the appropriate social media platforms to use based on the target audience and available resources.
- Develop a content calendar that outlines the frequency and topics for social media posts.
- Create visually compelling and engaging social media posts that align with the project's messaging and branding guidelines.
- Use social media management tools to schedule and post content regularly.
- Monitor engagement with the content and adjust the social media strategy as needed to optimize effectiveness.

3.4. Deliverable IV: Provide expert communication and media advice on how to implement the COS to senior and junior staff from both the project and within MONRE (DCC) through an introductory workshop and subsequent training event.

- Organize an introductory workshop to provide senior and junior staff from the project and within MONRE (DCC) with expert communication and media advice.
- Conduct subsequent training events to further train and educate staff on how to implement the COS effectively.
- Ensure that the communication and media advice is tailored to the specific needs of the project and aligns with its messaging and branding guidelines.
- Provide hands-on training and practical exercises to help staff apply the communication and media advice in their work.
- Monitor staff engagement and understanding of the communication and media advice and adjust the training approach as needed.

3.5 Deliverable V: Provide immediate response to immediate and emerging media and/or communication issues on an ad-hoc basis.

- Developing a clear protocol for identifying and responding to emerging media and communication issues.
- Establishing a dedicated team or point person responsible for monitoring and responding to ad-hoc media and communication issues.
- Ensuring that the team or point person has the necessary skills and expertise to respond effectively and in a timely manner.
- Providing regular training and updates on emerging media and communication issues to the team or point person.
- Developing messaging and response templates for common media and communication issues.
- Conducting regular drills and simulations to test the team's ability to respond effectively to emerging media and communication issues.
- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the ad-hoc response process and making necessary adjustments to improve response times and outcomes.

3.1. Consultation with Concerned stakeholders

Based on the TOR and proposed structure of the Lao NAP, the consultant will develop the questionnaire to interview concerned stakeholders at the central and provincial level (Table 1) to investigate the critical contents relevant to climate change and disasters, including as follows:

- Existing policies and policy alignment
- Gaps and barriers to implementing existing policy
- Impact of climate change, adaptive strategy and action plan
- Barrier or challenge to address climate change
- Capacity building
- Business opportunity to address the issues of climate change or disasters.

Table 1. Communication stakeholder at the central, Provincial and district level

Ministry /organization	Central	Provincial level	District level
Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment	Department of Planning and Finance Department of Water Resource Department of Meteorology and Hydrology Department of Environment Lao National Mekong Committee Secretary	Provincial office of Natural Resource and Environment (PONRE)	District office of Natural Resource and Environment (DONRE)

	Environmental Protection Fund		
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Department of Forestry Department of Planning and Cooperation Department of Livestock and Fishery Department of Irrigation National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI)	Provincial office of Agriculture and Forestry	District office of Agriculture and Forestry
Ministry of Public work and Transportation	Department of Planning and Finance Department of Road Department of Housing and Urban Planning	Provincial office of Public Work and Transportation	District office of Public Work and Transportation
Ministry of Public Health	Department of Planning and Cooperation Department of Hygiene and Health	Provincial office of Public Health	District office of Public Health
Ministry of Energy and Mine	Department of Planning and Cooperation Department of Energy Business Department of Energy Management Department of Industry and Handicraft	Provincial office of Energy and Mine	District office of Energy and Mine
Ministry of Planning and Investment	Department of Planning	Provincial office of Planning and Investment	District office of Planning and Investment
Ministry of Finance	Department of State Budget Department	Provincial office of Finance	District office of Finance
Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare	Department of Labor and Social Welfare	Provincial office of Labor and Social Welfare	District office of Labor and Social Welfare
Civil Social Organization	Department of Women's Union Development (Lao Women's Union)	Provincial Lao Women's Union	District Lao Women's Union
	Department of Youth Training (Lao Youth Union)	Provincial Lao Youth Union	District Lao Youth Union
Lao National Radio	Lao National Radio Lao Youth Radio	Provincial Radio	Local community speaker
Lao National Television	Lao National Television Lao Star TV	Provincial Television	

1 ¹ Ministry of Education and Sports.	National University of Laos (NUOL) Department of General Education	Souphanouvong University (Nothern) Savannakhet University (Middle) Champasak University (Southern)	
--	---	--	--

3.2. Data and information collection

The consultant will also analyze the collected data to identify common themes and patterns, as well as any discrepancies or gaps in the information. The findings will be used to develop recommendations for improving the NAP and ensuring its effectiveness in climate change adaptation challenges. The final report will be submitted to the relevant authorities for review and feedback before being published. The detail of the work plan shown in (Table 2)

Table 2. NAP workshop and data verification

No	Workshop for NAP	Place	Date	Tools
1	NAP Discussion meeting on creating a national plan	Thalat district, Vientiane Capital	27-28 April 2023	Questionnaire and interview tools
2	NAP meeting to include information in the framework of the National Plan for Adaptation with Northern Provinces	Oudomxay province	10-12 May 2023	Questionnaire and interview tools
3	NAP meeting to include information in the framework	Khammouane Province	17-19 May 2023	Questionnaire and interview tools

¹ The Ministry of Education and Sports is a crucial sector for communication and outreach activities in regard to climate change adaptation. It is imperative that we establish long-term strategies to enhance understanding of this topic at all levels of education throughout the entire country. This will involve designing effective curriculums that cater to primary schools, secondary schools, universities, and technical institutions.

	of the National Plan for Adaptation with Southern Provinces			
4	CRVA verification and training workshop for Northern Provinces	Oudomxay Province	3-7 July 2023	Material and tools for communication, audience, and communication tools
5	CRVA verification and training workshop for Central and Southern Provinces	Khammouane Province	10-14 July 2023	Material and tools for communication, audience, and communication tools

DRAFT

3.3. Channels, Tools, and Means

The Communication & Outreach team implements a range of customized channels, tools, and strategies to effectively communicate, disseminate, and exploit its message to diverse target audiences. Below is a breakdown of the active channels, tools, and other methods employed by the Communication & Outreach team in its communication, dissemination, and exploitation activities.

Digital

Website:

The MoNRE-NAP website, Building on the consolidation and upgrade of the MoNRE-NAP website ((<https://dcc.monre.gov.la> or www.nap.monre.gov.la) is a crucial platform for communicating the NAP's contents to various audiences. To ensure its effectiveness, the website should have an easy-to-remember address, visually appealing design, accurate and relevant content, and various features such as a search function, a blog, a forum, and a toolkit of resources. Monitoring the website's performance is also essential to identify areas for improvement. To make the website more accessible and engaging, additional features such as translation function, social media integration, and crowdsourcing platform could be added. By implementing these considerations and features, the website can become an interactive and valuable resource for stakeholders adapting to climate change impacts in Laos.

In addition to the MoNRE-NAP website, the Communication & Outreach team also utilizes other channels and tools to communicate and disseminate the NAP's contents. These include:

- **Social Media:** The team uses various social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn to share updates, news, events, and other relevant information about the NAP. Social media is an effective way to reach a wider audience and engage with stakeholders.
- **Newsletters:** A monthly newsletter is sent out to stakeholders to keep them informed about the NAP's progress, achievements, and upcoming events. The newsletter is a useful tool for keeping stakeholders engaged and up-to-date.
- **Events:** The team organizes various events such as workshops, trainings, and seminars to disseminate the NAP's contents engage with stakeholders. These events provide a platform for discussion, feedback, and collaboration among stakeholders.
- **Publications:** The team produces various publications such as reports, briefs, and factsheets to communicate the NAP's contents to stakeholders. These publications are designed to be accessible, informative, and relevant to the target audience.

- **Media Relations:** The team works with the media to raise awareness about the NAP and its contents. This includes issuing press releases, organizing press conferences, and providing interviews to journalists.

Overall, Communication & Outreach team employs a range of channels, tools, and strategies to effectively communicate, disseminate, and exploit the NAP's message to diverse target audiences. By utilizing these various methods, the team can ensure the NAP's contents are accessible, informative, and engaging to stakeholders.

Social Media:

NAP social media accounts, which have been developed as a cluster to speak to the various stakeholders of the project, with a specific focus on communication, dissemination, and exploitation activities as they are best suited to each channel.

- **Facebook** - <https://www.facebook.com/NAPLaopdr> (public) as a generalist channel, with a growing followed base, geared towards interested groups in academia and the science community, as well as industry and the wider public. To use Facebook effectively for communication and outreach for the NAP in Laos, an official Facebook page should be created with a clear bio and relevant hashtags. Regular, informative, and visually appealing posts should be made, utilizing Facebook features to engage users and partner with other organizations to amplify the message. Facebook can also be used to reach a global audience by translating content, creating infographics, and sharing success stories.

Overall, using Facebook for communication and outreach for the NAP in Laos requires a strategic approach that involves creating and maintaining a clear and engaging Facebook page, using Facebook's features to engage with users, partnering with other organizations, and sharing content with a worldwide audience.

- **TikTok** - <https://tiktok.com/NAPLaopdr> (plan) the TikTok for communication and outreach for the NAP in Laos: Create short, engaging videos that explain the NAP in a clear and concise way. The videos should use simple language and avoid jargon. They should also be visually appealing and use humor and storytelling to engage viewers. Use TikTok's popular features, such as challenges and duets, to get people talking about the NAP. For example, you could create a challenge where people share their own stories about how climate change has impacted their lives. You could also duet with other TikTokers who are talking about climate change.

- Partner with local influencers who have a following on TikTok. These influencers can help to spread the word about the NAP and reach a wider audience.
- Use TikTok's analytics to track how well your videos are performing. This will help you to see which videos are resonating with viewers and adjust your strategy accordingly.

- **Twitter** - <https://twitter.com/NAPIsopdr> (plan) As, arguably, the preferred social media platform for the press, as well as a popular platform amongst policymakers, and industry figureheads, twitter has a specific focus on these areas, alongside content geared towards the wider science community and the public.

Twitter for communication and outreach for the NAP in Laos: Create a Twitter account for the NAP in Laos. The account should have a clear and concise bio that explains the NAP and its goals. It should also use relevant hashtags so that people who are searching for information about climate change can find the account. Tweet regularly about the NAP. Tweets should be informative and engaging and should use simple language that is easy to understand. They should also be visually appealing, using images and videos to illustrate the NAP's contents.

Other communication tools

- **NAP Brochure and Leaflets:** displayed on-site at NAP-Laos, within the distributed by NAP representatives in the context of meetings, conferences and other relevant events, primarily in scientific, academic and other research communities, as well as industry events and visits from interested stakeholders as needed.
- **Creation and distribution of promotional materials, giveaways, memorabilia:** distributed in the context of meeting, conferences, and other events involving MONRE and NAP partners, and other research communities, these include re-usable takeaway cups made from recyclable material, mugs, pens, lanyards, pins and tote bags.

Events: the NAP is planned to organize, host or participate in a number of events contributing to communication, dissemination and exploitation purposes. The event activities such as: the colloquium, presentation at university, display and other activities on the important day:

- Climate Change: The Challenge of Our Time
- Adapting to Climate Change: The Path Forward
- Climate Change and Sustainable Development
- The Science of Climate Change
- The Economics of Climate Change
- The Politics of Climate Change
- Climate Change and the Future of Our Planet

Table 1. The Description of communication tools and strategies plan in time frame

Tools	Description of communication tools	Strategic plan for implementation		
		Short term	Medium term	Long term
Website				
Website of NAP Laos	The MoNRE will establish a website for the NAP, which will be integrated into the DCC website. The Communication and Reach activities will feature media coverage and stories that will be made public on the website. The primary focus will be on uploading important messages and dates, as well as seasonal changes that have an impact on climate change, along with on adaptation across various sectors.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Social Media				
Facebook	The MONRE/DCC has created a Facebook page at facebook.com/NAPopdr, which is a useful platform for communication and outreach due to its large user base, diverse demographics, and features such as groups, events, and pages. Facebook allows for sharing of various content types, including posts, photos, videos, and live broadcasts, making it useful for communities promoting events.	Yes	Yes	Yes
TikTok	TikTok, a popular social media platform among youth and local communities, has been identified as an effective means of engagement. TikTok's short-form videos are easy to understand, shareable and adaptable to user preferences, making it an ideal platform for disseminating information.		Yes	Yes
Instagram	Instagram is a highly effective tool for communication and due to its visual nature, large user base, and algorithm that prioritizes high-engagement content. Its features such as hashtags users to increase the visibility of their content and reach a targeted audience. Instagram is an ideal platform for those who wish to share visual content.		Yes	Yes

² Communication tools can be implemented at different times depending on available resources and the target. Different communication tools may be more appropriate for specific audiences or at different stages of a project or campaign. For example, social media may be more effective for reaching younger audiences, while traditional media may be more effective for reaching older audiences. Ultimately, the choice of communication tools should be based on a careful consideration of the intended audience and the available resources.

Twitter	Twitter is a valuable platform for communication and outreach due to its real-time, fast-paced nature, ability to share short messages, large user base, and use of hashtags. It is an effective tool for reaching a broad audience and engaging in conversations with others who are interested in similar topics. The platform's features such as retweets also allow users to amplify the reach of their content.		Yes	Yes
Newsletter, brochure and flying				
Newsletter	the newsletter is the long term of promoting on the cc and cc adaptation. The newsletter can be integrated with other tools, but it is more specific for sectoral and status or the update of each sectoral on implement or the impact from cc and adaptation situation or some knowledge, theory and sharing the good case of adaptation form other area.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brochure and Flyer	Brochures and flyers are useful tools for communication and outreach, particularly for organizations or businesses that want to provide information to a targeted audience in a tangible format. Brochures and flyers are easy to distribute and can be handed out at events, placed in public spaces, or sent through mail.	Yes	Yes	Ye4s
Exhibitions	Exhibitions can be useful for communication and outreach by providing a platform to showcase and services, network with others in the industry, educate the public, engage with the community, and build brand awareness and reputation.		Yes	Yes
Workshops	Workshops can be for communication and outreach on climate change adaptation by a platform for dialogue sharing knowledge and building collaboration among stakeholders. They can also help to raise, educate the public, and empower communities to take action towards climate change adaptation. Through workshops, participants can learn about best practices, share experiences and challenges, and develop practical solutions to address the impacts of climate change. Overall, workshops can serve as a powerful tool to promote effective communication and outreach on climate change adaptation.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other	Local media such as local speaker, community meeting, and etc.			

No.	Communication tools	Central level	Provincial and district level	Local community
1	Notice letter, order letter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Social media (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok and twitter)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Websites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Workshops, Stakeholders forums and consultation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5	Online and offline infographics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Newsletters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7	Television and Radio	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	Brochure and flyer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9	Exhibitions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10	Publications and presentations during national and international conferences and forums	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12	Community speaker			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Table 3. The communication tools description and strategic plan for implementation

3.4. Key message

Although it is critical that the messaging conveys the government's key points about how climate change affects Laos and the NAP's role in responding to it, simply delivering facts and messages will not generate interest or action on climate change. A compelling narrative is required to make those facts meaningful and to connect disparate messages, fostering better cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders. The messages do not have to be limited to the NAP process but can apply to overall climate change communication. While some messages will be universally applicable to all audiences, others will be tailored to specific stakeholders. In any case, messaging must be tailored to different audiences based on their prior knowledge of climate change and the types of actions they can take to strengthen resilience in various sectors.

Universal message

Messages to all stakeholders should start by explaining the concept of climate change adaptation. While many stakeholders are aware of climate change, the effects on Laos are less well understood. Messages should then progress to the required actions. In other words, after identifying the problem, messages must point to solutions.

- The NAP is a product of collaboration between different sectors.
- Laos is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly in the areas of agriculture, water resources, public health, and natural disasters.
- Adaptation measures are necessary to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts.
- Adaptation planning should be integrated into national and sub-national development planning processes.
- Effective adaptation requires the participation of all stakeholders, including local communities, civil society, and the private sector.
- The NAP-Laos is a comprehensive framework for guiding adaptation efforts, with a focus on priority sectors and vulnerable populations.
- Implementation of the NAP-Laos requires strong institutional arrangements, adequate financial resources, and effective monitoring and evaluation.
- The NAP-Laos emphasizes the importance of a participatory approach to adaptation, with a focus on empowering local communities and promoting gender equality.
- The NAP-Laos recognizes the importance of international cooperation in supporting adaptation efforts, particularly in the area's capacity building and technology transfer.

Sector key message:

In order to effectively communicate the real situation to each sector, it is important to gather and analyze data on the impacts of climate change and natural disasters, and present this information in a clear and accessible manner. This could include using maps, charts, and other visual aids to illustrate the extent of damage caused by events such as flooding, drought, and landslides. Additionally, it is important to consider the policy frameworks and guidelines that are relevant to each sector, and how these can be leveraged to support climate change adaptation efforts. This may involve engaging with government agencies, civil organizations, and other stakeholders to identify opportunities for collaboration and coordination. By taking a holistic and participatory approach to climate change adaptation planning, it is possible to build resilience and reduce vulnerability across all sectors of society.

It is advised to include facts, compelling narratives, and catchy phrases when creating sector-specific messages. Statistics provide pertinent data that highlights the advantages of adaptation by highlighting the scope of climate change impacts within the context of the nation. Real-world examples of people who have been affected by climate

change are presented in human interest stories, which increase the relatability of adaptation and climate change.

Agriculture: Climate change is already impacting agriculture in Laos, with rising temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, and more extreme weather events leading to crop losses, reduced yields, and increased pest infestations. The NAP Laos should focus on adaptation measures that can help farmers adapt to these changes, such as developing drought-tolerant crops, improving irrigation systems, and diversifying agricultural production.

Water resources: Climate change is also having a significant impact on water resources in Laos, with rising temperatures leading to increased evaporation and decreased water availability. The NAP Laos should focus on adaptation measures that can help ensure the sustainable management of water resources, such as developing water conservation measures, improving water storage capacity, and building climate-resilient infrastructure.

Forestry: Laos is a landlocked country with a large forested area, and forestry is a major economic sector. Climate change is already impacting forests in Laos, with rising temperatures leading to increased tree mortality, changes in forest composition, and increased forest fires. The NAP Laos should focus on adaptation measures that can help protect forests, such as reducing deforestation, promoting sustainable forest management, and restoring degraded forests.

Energy: Laos is a major producer of hydroelectric power, but climate change is increasing the risk of droughts and floods, which could disrupt power generation. The NAP Laos should focus on adaptation measures that can help ensure the reliable supply of electricity, such as diversifying the energy mix, investing in energy efficiency, and developing climate-resilient infrastructure.

Health: The messaging for the health sector in the NAP Laos should highlight the current and potential impacts of climate change on people's health, including heat stress, vector-borne diseases, and changes in disease distribution. The NAP Laos should prioritize adaptation measures such as improving early warning systems, strengthening health infrastructure, and promoting healthy lifestyles.

Coastal areas: Laos has a long coastline, and coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, coastal erosion, and saltwater intrusion. The NAP Laos should focus on adaptation measures that can help protect coastal areas, such as developing early warning systems, building seawalls and levees, and relocating communities at risk.

IV Expected Result

1: The outcome of task 1 is to increase exposure of the project by engaging with technical working groups, evaluating the current understanding of climate vulnerability and adaptation, reviewing regulations and technical specifications, and creating work plans for educational materials and training. This will help to raise awareness and understanding of the project's goals and objectives among key stakeholders, including government officials, local communities, and private sector organizations. Ultimately, this increased exposure will help to build support for the project and facilitate its successful implementation.

2. The outcome of task 2 is to create and develop high visual outputs and stories for the project, which will help to increase awareness and engagement among the target audience. By defining the target audience and their preferences, establishing a content creation and approval process, and developing a content calendar, the project team can ensure that the content is relevant, accurate, and consistent. By utilizing professional design tools and software and adhering to messaging and branding guidelines, the content will be visually appealing and engaging. By distributing the content through appropriate channels and monitoring engagement, the project team can optimize the effectiveness of the content and adjust the content strategy as needed. Ultimately, this will help to build support for the project and increase its impact.

3. The outcome of task 3 is to ensure strong visibility of the project in the news media and on social media platforms. By conducting research and identifying key journalists and media influencers, the project team can establish relationships and develop a press release distribution plan that targets the most relevant and widely-read media outlets. By developing a social media strategy that aligns with the project's goals and target audience, and creating visually compelling and engaging social media posts, the project team can increase its reach and engagement on social media platforms. By using social media management tools to schedule and post content regularly and monitoring engagement with the content, the project team can optimize the effectiveness of the social media strategy and adjust it as needed. Ultimately, this will help to increase awareness and engagement with the project among key stakeholders and build support for its successful implementation.

4. The outcome of task 4 is to provide expert communication and media advice to senior and junior staff from the project and within MONRE (DCC) on how to implement the COS effectively. By organizing an introductory workshop and subsequent training events, the project team can provide tailored communication and media advice that aligns with the project's messaging and branding guidelines. By providing hands-on training and practical exercises, the project team can help staff apply the communication and media advice in their work and ensure that they understand and

engage with the advice. By monitoring staff engagement and understanding of the communication and media advice, the project team can adjust the training approach as needed and ensure that staff are equipped to implement the COS effectively. Ultimately, this will help to ensure that staff across the project and within MONRE (DCC) are able to effectively communicate the goals and benefits of the COS to key stakeholders and build support for its successful implementation.

5. The outcome of task 5 is to provide an immediate response to immediate and emerging media and communication issues on an ad-hoc basis. By developing a clear protocol for identifying and responding to emerging media and communication issues, the project team can ensure that they are able to respond quickly and effectively to any issues that arise. By establishing a dedicated team or point person responsible for monitoring and responding to ad-hoc media and communication issues, the project team can ensure that there is a clear chain of command and responsibility for responding to issues. By ensuring that the team or point person has the necessary skills and expertise to respond effectively and in a timely manner, the project team can ensure that they are able to respond to any issue that arises. By providing regular training and updates on emerging media and communication issues to the team or point person, the project team can ensure that they are up-to-date on the latest issues and trends. By developing messaging and response templates for common media and communication issues, the project team can ensure that they are able to respond quickly and effectively to any issue that arises. By conducting regular drills and simulations to test the team's ability to respond effectively to emerging media and communication issues, the project team can ensure that they are prepared for any situation that arises. By monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the ad-hoc response process and making necessary adjustments to improve response times and outcomes, the project team can ensure that they are continuously improving their ability to respond to media and communication issues. Ultimately, this will help to ensure that the project is able to manage any issues that arise and maintain a positive public image throughout the implementation of the COS.



V. Detail of Work plan

Table 2: Detail of work plan

No	Task	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May
1	Developing the implementing the COS that will increase exposure of the project (and NAP) both nationally and internationally, this may include future donors, international media and the CoP28 event (UAE – November 2023)												
2	Create and develop frequent and regular high quality visual outputs and stories for the project including press releases, fact sheets, social media outputs, speeches and key messages.												
3	Create and ensure strong visibility of the project in the news media and an appropriate selection of social media platforms.												
4	Provide expert communication and media advice on how to implement the COS to senior and junior staff from both the project and within MONRE (DCC) through an introductory workshop and subsequent training event.												
5	Provide immediate response to immediate												

	and emerging media and/or communication issues on an ad-hoc basis.													
6	Report													

DRAFT

Reference

- ADB, WREA, and World bank. 2010. 'Strategy on Climate Change of the LAO PDR.'
- GOL. 2011. 'Renewable Energy Development Strategy In Lao PDR'.
- GOL. 2013. 'Lao People's Democratic Republic. National Communication (NC). NC 2.'
- GOL. 2018. National Green Growth Strategy of the Lao PDR till 2030, Vientiane Capital
- GOL. 2018. 'National Green Growth Strategy to 2030'.
- GSSD. 2018. 'Cambodia's National Adaptation Plan: Communication Strategy'.
- GOL. 2019. 'Decree on Climate Change [Lao PDR, 2019]'.
- GOL. 2021. National Strategy on Climate Change of the Lao PDR 2021. – Vision to the year 2050, strategy and programs of Action to the year 2030)
- GOL. 2021. 9th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025).
- GOL. 2021. 'National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction (NSDRR) 2021-2030'
- MONRE. 2013. 'The Climate Change Action Plan 2013 – 2020'.
- National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (2009)
- National Assembly (2020). The Law on Disaster Management, Department of Social welfare, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Laos.
- National Assembly (2011). Law on Hygiene, Disease Prevention, and Health Prevention, Vientiane Capital

Annex 1: Channels, Tools and Means

- **Website:** Building on the consolidation and upgrade of the MONRE-NAP website (<https://dcc.monre.gov.la>) or www.nap.monre.gov.la) developed under Phase II (Long term), some additional considerations for building on the consolidation and upgrade of the MONRE-NAP website:

Website address: The website address should be easy to remember and type. It should also be consistent with the NAP's branding. (www.nap.monre.gov.la)

Website design: The website design should be visually appealing and easy to navigate. It should also be responsive, so that it can be viewed on a variety of devices.

Website content: The website content should be accurate, up-to-date, and relevant to the NAP's target audience. It should also be well-organized and easy to understand.

Website features: The website should include a variety of features that will make it a valuable resource for users.

These features could include:

- A search function
- A blog
- A forum
- A toolkit of resources
- A map of NAP-related activities

Website monitoring: The website should be monitored to track its performance and identify areas for improvement. This includes tracking the number of visitors to the website, the pages that are most popular, and the feedback that is received from users. By following these considerations, the MONRE-NAP website can be made more effective in communicating the NAP's contents to a wide range of audiences.

In addition to the above, here are some other specific features that could be added to the website:

- A translation function to make the website accessible to a wider audience.
- A social media integration to allow users to share NAP content on their social media accounts.
- A crowdsourcing platform to allow users to contribute content and ideas to the website.

By adding these features, the website could become a truly interactive and engaging resource for stakeholders who are working to adapt to the impacts of climate change in Laos.

- **Social Media:** NAP social media accounts, which have been developed as a cluster to speak to the various stakeholders of the project, with a specific focus on communication, dissemination and exploitation activities as they are best suited to each channel.

Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/NAPLaopdr> as a generalist channel, with a growing followed base, geared towards interested groups in academia and the science community, as well as industry and the wider public.

How to use Facebook for communication and outreach for the NAP in Laos:

Use the NAP's official Facebook page to share information about the NAP. The page should have a clear and concise bio that explains the NAP and its goals. It should also use relevant hashtags so that people who are searching for information about climate change can find the page.

Post regularly on the NAP's Facebook page. Posts should be informative and engaging, and should use simple language that is easy to understand. They should also be visually appealing, using images and videos to illustrate the NAP's contents.

Use Facebook's features to engage with users. Facebook's features, such as comments, reactions, and shares, can be used to engage with users and start conversations about the NAP. For example, you could ask users questions about the NAP, or you could share stories from people who have been affected by climate change.

Partner with other organizations that are working on climate change. Partnering with other organizations can help to amplify the NAP's message and reach a wider audience. For example, you could partner with an organization that is working on climate change adaptation in Laos, or you could partner with an international organization that is working on climate change adaptation globally.

Share the NAP's content with a worldwide audience. Facebook is a global platform, so you can use it to share the NAP's content with a worldwide audience. For example, you could translate the NAP's content into other languages, or you could create infographics that explain the NAP in a way that is easy to understand.

Here are some specific examples of how Facebook could be used to communicate the NAP in Laos:

- A post that explains the NAP in simple terms and uses a relevant hashtag.
- A post that shares a story from someone who has been affected by climate change.
- A post that asks users questions about the NAP.
- A post that shares an infographic that explains the NAP in a way that is easy to understand.
- A post that announces a new partnership with another organization that is working on climate change.

By using Facebook in a creative and engaging way, you can help to raise awareness of the NAP and its importance in Laos.

Here are some additional tips for using Facebook for communication and outreach: Use relevant hashtags. When you post about the NAP, be sure to use relevant hashtags so that people who are searching for information about climate change can find your post. Engage with users. Respond to comments, answer questions, and start conversations. This will help you to build relationships with users and encourage them to share your posts with their friends. Be consistent with your posting. The more often you post, the more likely people are to see your posts. Aim to post at least once a day. Use eye-catching images and videos. Images and videos can be a great way to engage users and illustrate the NAP's contents. Make sure your images and videos are high-quality and relevant to the content of your post. By following these tips, you can use Facebook to effectively communicate the NAP in Laos and raise awareness of the importance of climate adaptation.

TikTok - <https://tiktok.com/NAPLaopdr> the TikTok for communication and outreach for the NAP in Laos: Create short, engaging videos that explain the NAP in a clear and concise way. The videos should use simple language and avoid jargon. They should also be visually appealing and use humor and storytelling to engage viewers. Use TikTok's popular features, such as challenges and duets, to get people talking about the NAP. For example, you could create a challenge where people share their own stories about how climate change has impacted their lives. You could also duet with other TikTokers who are talking about climate change.

- Partner with local influencers who have a following on TikTok. These influencers can help to spread the word about the NAP and reach a wider audience.
- Use TikTok's analytics to track how well your videos are performing. This will help you to see which videos are resonating with viewers and adjust your strategy accordingly.

Here are some specific examples of how TikTok could be used to communicate the NAP in Laos:

- A video that explains the NAP in simple terms and uses humor to engage viewers.
- A challenge where people share their own stories about how climate change has impacted their lives.
- A duet with a local influencer who is talking about climate change.
- A series of videos that explain the different adaptation options available in Laos.
- By using TikTok in a creative and engaging way, you can help to raise awareness of the NAP and its importance in Laos.

By following these tips, you can use TikTok to effectively communicate the NAP in Laos and raise awareness of the importance of climate adaptation.

Twitter - <https://twitter.com/NAPIsopdr> As, arguably, the preferred social media platform for the press, as well as a popular platform amongst policymakers, and industry figureheads, twitter has a specific focus on these areas, alongside content geared towards the wider science community and the public.

Twitter for communication and outreach for the NAP in Laos: Create a Twitter account for the NAP in Laos. The account should have a clear and concise bio that explains the NAP and its goals. It should also use relevant hashtags so that people who are searching for information about climate change can find the account.

Tweet regularly about the NAP. Tweets should be informative and engaging, and should use simple language that is easy to understand. They should also be visually appealing, using images and videos to illustrate the NAP's contents.

Use Twitter's features to engage with users. Twitter's features, such as retweets, replies, and mentions, can be used to engage with users and start conversations about the NAP. For example, you could retweet tweets from other users who are talking about climate change, or you could reply to users' questions about the NAP.

Partner with other organizations that are working on climate change. Partnering with other organizations can help to amplify the NAP's message and reach a wider audience. For example, you could partner with an organization that is working on climate change adaptation in Laos, or you could partner with an international organization that is working on climate change adaptation globally.

Share the NAP's content with a worldwide audience. Twitter is a global platform, so you can use it to share the NAP's content with a worldwide audience. For example, you could translate the NAP's content into other languages, or you could create infographics that explain the NAP in a way that is easy to understand.

Here are some specific examples of how Twitter could be used to communicate the NAP in Laos:

- A tweet that explains the NAP in simple terms and uses a relevant hashtag.
- A retweet of a tweet from another user who is talking about climate change.
- A reply to a user's question about the NAP.
- A thread that explains the different adaptation options available in Laos.
- An infographic that explains the NAP in a way that is easy to understand.

By using Twitter in a creative and engaging way, you can help to raise awareness of the NAP and its importance in Laos.

Here are some additional tips for using Twitter for communication and outreach:

Use relevant hashtags. When you tweet about the NAP, be sure to use relevant hashtags so that people who are searching for information about climate change can find your tweet.

Engage with users. Respond to tweets, answer questions, and start conversations. This will help you to build relationships with users and encourage them to share your tweets with their friends.

Be consistent with your tweeting. The more often you tweet, the more likely people are to see your tweets. Aim to tweet at least once a day.

Use eye-catching images and videos. Images and videos can be a great way to engage users and illustrate the NAP's contents. Make sure your images and videos are high-quality and relevant to the content of your tweet.

By following these tips, you can use Twitter to effectively communicate the NAP in Laos and raise awareness of the importance of climate adaptation.

Other communication tools

- **NAP Brochure and Leaflets:** displayed on-site at NAP-Laos, within the distributed by NAP representatives in the context of meetings, conferences and other relevant events, primarily in scientific, academic and other research communities, as well as industry events and visits from interested stakeholders as needed.
- **Creation and distribution of promotional materials, giveaways, memorabilia:** distributed in the context of meeting, conferences and other events involving MONRE and NAP partners, and other research communities, these include re-usable takeaway cups made from recyclable material, mugs, pens, lanyards, pins and tote bags
- **Events:** the NAP is planned to organize, host or participate in a number of events contributing to communication, dissemination and exploitation purposes. The event activities such as:

The Colloquium entitled:

- Climate Change: The Challenge of Our Time
- Adapting to Climate Change: The Path Forward
- Climate Change and Sustainable Development
- The Science of Climate Change
- The Economics of Climate Change
- The Politics of Climate Change

- Climate Change and Social Justice
- Climate Change and the Future of Our Planet

The title of the colloquium, presentation at university, activities on the important day should be clear, concise, and attention-grabbing. It should also be relevant to the content of the colloquium and accurately reflect the topics that will be discussed.

Here are some specific ideas for the colloquium, presentation at university, activities on the important day:

The colloquium could feature a keynote speaker who is an expert on climate change. The speaker could discuss the latest scientific findings on climate change, the impacts of climate change, and the challenges and opportunities of adapting to climate change.

The colloquium could include a panel discussion with experts on climate change from different sectors. The panel could discuss the different perspectives on climate change, the challenges of communicating climate change, and the ways to build a more climate-resilient future.

The colloquium could include workshops and breakout sessions on specific topics related to climate change. These workshops could provide participants with the opportunity to learn more about climate change, develop skills for adapting to climate change, and network with other people who are working on climate change.

The colloquium could be a valuable opportunity to raise awareness of climate change, discuss the challenges of adapting to climate change, and build a more climate-resilient future.

DRAFT

Annex 2: Short-list of priority NAP Communications Actions and Plan

³ Tools	Description of communication tools	strategic plan for implementation		
		Short term	Medium term	Long term
Website				
Website of NAP Laos	The MONRE will establish a website for the NAP, which will be integrated into the DCC website. The Communication and Reach activities will feature media coverage and stories that will be made public on the website. The primary focus will be on uploading important messages and dates, as well as seasonal changes that have an impact on climate change, along with on adaptation across various sectors.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Social Media				
Facebook	The MONRE/DCC has created a Facebook page at facebook.com/NAPopdr, which is a useful platform for communication and outreach due to its large user base, diverse demographics, and features such as groups, events, and pages. Facebook allows for sharing of various content types, including posts, photos, videos, and live broadcasts, making it useful for communities promoting events.	Yes	Yes	Yes
TikTok	TikTok, a popular social media platform among youth and local communities, has been identified as an effective means of engagement. TikTok's short-form videos are easy to understand, shareable and adaptable to user preferences, making it an ideal platform for disseminating information.		Yes	Yes
Instagram	Instagram is a highly effective tool for communication and due to its visual nature, large user base, and algorithm that prioritizes high-engagement content. Its features such as hashtags users to increase the visibility of their content and reach a targeted audience. Instagram is an ideal platform for those who wish to share visual content.		Yes	Yes

³ Communication tools can be implemented at different times depending on available resources and the target. Different communication tools may be more appropriate for specific audiences or at different stages of a project or campaign. For example, social media may be more effective for reaching younger audiences, while traditional media may be more effective for reaching older audiences. Ultimately, the choice of communication tools should be based on a careful consideration of the intended audience and the available resources.

Twitter	Twitter is a valuable platform for communication and outreach due to its real-time, fast-paced nature, ability to share short messages, large user base, and use of hashtags. It is an effective tool for reaching a broad audience and engaging in conversations with others who are interested in similar topics. The platform's features such as retweets also allow users to amplify the reach of their content.		Yes	Yes
Newsletter, brochure and flying				
Newsletter	the newsletter is the long term of promoting on the cc and cc adaptation. The newsletter can be integrated with other tools, but it is more specific for sectoral and status or the update of each sectoral on implement or the impact from cc and adaptation situation or some knowledge, theory and sharing the good case of adaptation form other area.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brochure and Flyer	Brochures and flyers are useful tools for communication and outreach, particularly for organizations or businesses that want to provide information to a targeted audience in a tangible format. Brochures and flyers are easy to distribute and can be handed out at events, placed in public spaces, or sent through mail.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Exhibitions	Exhibitions can be useful for communication and outreach by providing a platform to showcase and services, network with others in the industry, educate the public, engage with the community, and build brand awareness and reputation.		Yes	Yes
Workshops	Workshops can be for communication and outreach on climate change adaptation by a platform for dialogue sharing knowledge and building collaboration among stakeholders. They can also help to raise, educate the public, and empower communities to take action towards climate change adaptation. Through workshops, participants can learn about best practices, share experiences and challenges, and develop practical solutions to address the impacts of climate change. Overall, workshops can serve as a powerful tool to promote effective communication and outreach on climate change adaptation.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other	Local media such as local speaker, community meeting, and etc.			

Annex 3: Questionnaire for interviewing concern stakeholder at Central and Provincial level

ໝາຍຖືກ (✓) ໃສ່ປະເພດການຂອງທ່ານ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການສື່ສານ ແລະ ການເປັນແຈ້ງ

ແຂວງ:..... ນາຄສ່ວນ:.....

ລດ	ຕົວຢ່າງ ເຄື່ອງມືໃນການສື່ສານ	ການສື່ສານ ລະຫວ່າງ ຫຼາຍ ຂະແໜງການ (ແຂວງ-ແຂວງ)	ການສື່ສານ ນາມໃນຂະແໜງ ການ ແກ້ລະບົບ (ແຂວງ-ເມືອງ-ບ້ານ)	ການສື່ສານ ຂະແໜງ ການ ຫາ ສຳອຸ່ງຖືກ (ປະຊາຊົນ)
1	ມີກະຊວງສຳນັກນະໂນມາຍ + ຄົນຄວ້າ			
2	ເວັບໄຊ			
3	ກປຊ, ປະຕິບັດການ, ກປຊ, ຜູ້ທີ່ມີສ່ວນສ່ວນ ແລະ ການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ			
4	ສື່ສົ່ງໃນອອນລາຍ (Facebook, Instagram, Tiktok and YouTube)			
5	ຂໍ້ມູນສຳລັບສານອອນລາຍແລະອອນລາຍ			
6	ໜັງສືພິມ			
7	ໂທລະພາບ ແລະ ວິທະຍຸ			
8	ແຜ່ນພິມ ແລະ ສຳລັບສານ			
9	ຂໍ້ມູນສຳລັບສານ(ວາງສະແດງ)			
10	ສັດສະນະສຶກສາ ຂຽນຜູ້ມີນສຳລັບ ໂຄງການການເປັນຕົວ			
11	ມິດຕິພິມ ແລະ ມິດນຳສະໜີ			
12	ແຈ້ງການ, ຄຳສັ່ງ			
13	ໂທລະໂທ່ງ			
14	ອື່ນໆ (ລະບຸ):			

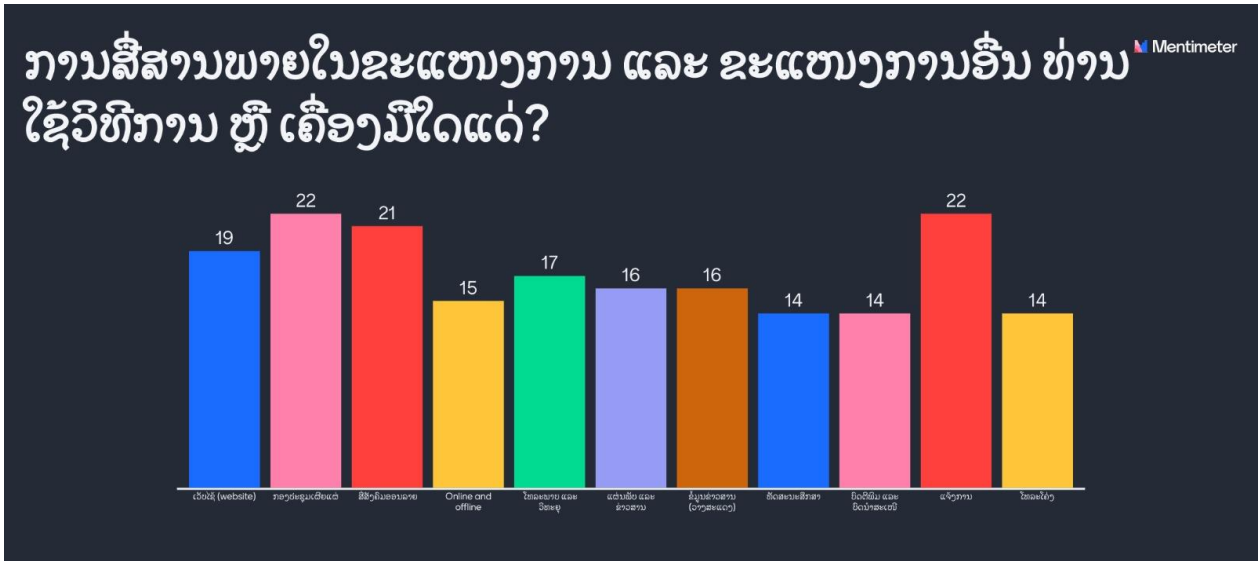


Figure 1. Result from workshop and survey in Northern Provincial

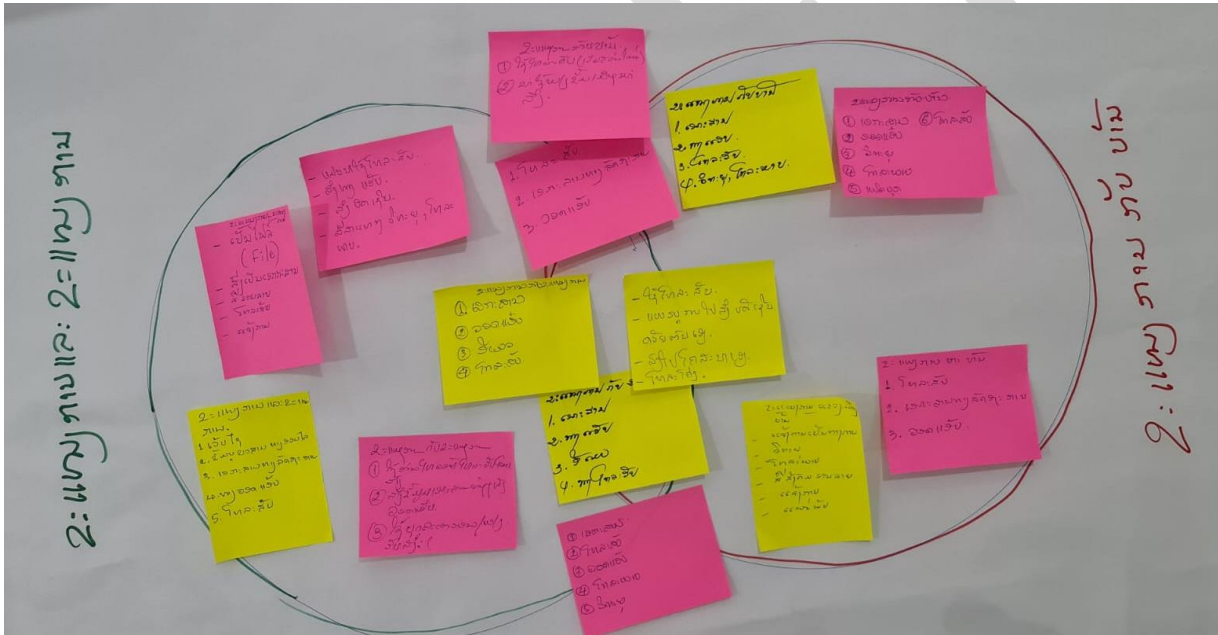
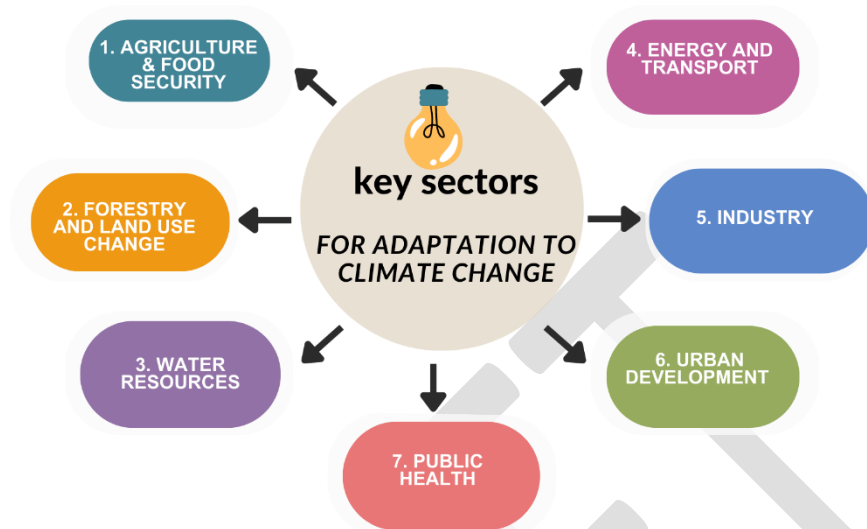


Figure 2. Result from workshop discussion on cross section among same sectoral and other sectoral in Northern Provincial

Annex 4: Some key message related to climate change and adaptation in Laos.

- 4.1 Message with related sectoral about adaptation to climate change.



The 7 key sectors strategic priorities on climate change adaptation.

Source: Strategy on Climate Change of the Lao PDR (2010)

- 4.2 Message about the impact from Tropical Storm Mulan In August 2022.


As a result of Tropical Storm Mulan in August 2022, an estimated 40,000 people across 9 provinces, 29 districts, and 223 villages were affected by heavy rains and floods. The floods caused partial damage to 540 houses, affected over 8,500 hectares of agricultural land, and damaged 14 bridges. ([OCHA, 23 Aug 2022](#))



- Collapsed bridges connecting villages in Nam Bak district. *Photo: Manyphone Vongphachanh* (<https://laotiantimes.com>)

ກະຊວງ	ພາກສ່ວນ
ກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ	ກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການເງິນ
	ກົມຊັບພະຍາກອນນ້ຳ
	ກົມອຸຕຸນິຍົມ ແລະ ອຸທິກກະສາດ
	ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
	ກົມທິດິນ
	ກອງເລຂາ ຄະນະກຳມະການແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງແຫ່ງຊາດ
	ກອງທຶນບົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການວັງທຶນ	ກົມແຜນການ
	ສູນສະຖິຕິ (Environmental Data Base)
ກະຊວງການເງິນ	ກົມງົບປະມານແຫ່ງລັດ
ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້	ກົມປ່າໄມ້
	ກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື
	ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ
	ກົມຊົນລະປະທານ
	ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າກະສິກຳ, ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຊົນນະບົດ
	ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງນ້ຳໃຊ້ທິດິນກະສິກຳ
ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ	ກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື
	ກົມອະນາໄມ-ສົ່ງເສີມສຸຂະພາບ
ກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ	ກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການເງິນ
	ກົມຂົວທາງ
	ກົມເຄຫາ ແລະ ຜັງເມືອງ
ກະຊວງພະລັງງານ ແລະ ບໍ່ແຮ່	ກົມທຸລະກິດພະລັງງານ
	ກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື
	ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງພະລັງງານ
	ກົມອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ຫັດຖະກຳ
ກະຊວງແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ	ກົມສັງຄົມສົງເຄາະ
ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ	ຄະນະວິທະຍາສາດສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງມະຫາຊົນ	ກົມອົບຮົມຊາວຫນຸ່ມ, ສູນກາງຊາວຫນຸ່ມປະຕິວັດລາວ
	ກົມພັດທະນາ, ສູນກາງສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງລາວ

MRC



**CAPACITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
THE INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL
CAPACITY OF THE NECCC AND CCTWG**

Nalinthone Vilaysane

BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF THE LAO PDR GOVERNMENT TO ADVANCE THE NATIONAL
ADAPTATION PLANNING PROCESS PROJECT



Table of Contents

I. Introduction.....	2
II. National Response to Changing Climate	2
III. Current Institutional Arrangement for Climate Change Management in Lao PDR.....	4
IV. Internal Capacities of Government Institutions	7
V. Capacity Gaps.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
VI. Recommended Trainings	9
VII. Conclusion	11

I. Introduction

This report reviews the climate change institutional aspect in Lao PDR, giving emphasis to the natural hazards that turned into unprecedented disasters, and most importantly, this assessment focused on the capacities of institutions.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR or "Laos") is a landlocked country covering a territory of 236,800 km² in the center of the Indo-China peninsula and is surrounded by Myanmar at the northwest, Cambodia at the south, China at the north, Thailand at the west, and Viet Nam at the east. Geographically, Lao PDR is divided into three regions, namely the Northern, Central, and Southern areas. Administratively, the country is divided into 18 political entities: 17 provinces and a municipality (Vientiane Capital). Since 1985, Lao PDR has carried out a population census every 10 years. Moreover, the population size of Laos has tremendously increased since then, growing by nearly 80% in 25 years from 3.6 million in 1985 to 6.4 million (2012) in 2010. According to the Laos Statistical Information Service, the 2022 population was 7.3 million.

In 2018, Lao PDR was ranked as the twenty-second most vulnerable country to climate change in the world. This has indicated that Lao PDR is extremely susceptible vulnerable to climate change impacts. Climate change now represents the greatest challenge facing the current generation in Lao. It touches all segments of society, and it jeopardizes the future prosperity of the global communities, including Laos. It is resulting in higher temperatures, resulting in variable rainfall patterns, including longer dry seasons and more severe and frequent flood and droughts, causing damage to sectors including agriculture, food security, water resources, energy, transportation, urban, industries, forest, and land use.

In the past decades, for example, typhoon Ketsana caused damages that was accountable for US\$ 94.2 million dollars and influenced more than approximately 180,000 people and nearly 30,000 households were affected in 2009. In 2011, typhoons Haima and Nokten resulted in the deaths of 41 people in 12 provinces and caused economic losses worth around US\$200 million (Report of Government of Lao PDR, 2011). In 2018, the Lao PDR was affected by three consecutive disasters, including the storm Son-Tinh and Bebinca storms. Collectively, these disasters caused the damages and losses of infrastructure, production, service, and transportation, etc., costing the economy in amount of US\$ 371.1 million, equivalent to 2.1% percent of the national gross domestic product (GDP) (Report of Government of Lao PDR, 2019).

II. National Response to Changing Climate

In line with the objectives of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and national socio-economic development policies, Lao PDR has recently improved its capacity to respond to climate change. The key actions being implemented include improving response readiness as well as developing policies and improving organizations, networks, international cooperation, human resources, education and awareness, research and information, and financial mechanisms. Importantly, Lao PDR remains committed towards implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation programs and projects within all key sectors at both the national and local levels. Some examples of current legal and policy frameworks to demonstrate this progress are set out below.

Legal Framework, Strategy, and Plans on Climate Change Decree on Climate Change

The law, approved in 2019, creates the legal and institutional frameworks that are necessary to create the low-emission and climate-resilient growth in Lao PDR. The decree mandates the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MONRE) to lead national climate change responses (established in 2011) in coordination with all concerned ministries with functional responsibilities in the national responses to climate change. The decree establishes (i) a climate change data and information management system to foster national coordination on climate planning and action, (ii) vulnerability assessment and mapping processes to support national adaptation action, and (iii) a framework for enhancing carbon sinks and preparing a national greenhouse gas (GHG) strategy.

Climate Change Strategies and Action Plans

In line with the UNFCCC, Lao PDR prepared: (i) a National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change 2009 (NAPA), (ii) a Climate Change Strategy in 2009, (iii) a Climate Change Strategy Action Plan in 2013, (iv) Nationally Determined Contributions in 2015, and (v) a Technology Action Plan (TAP) for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 2018. These are briefly discussed in turn below.

The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) identified adaptation objectives and priorities for the agriculture, forestry, water resource, and health sectors during 2010–2020 period. Many of these priorities remain critical such as (i) early warning systems, (ii) programs to boost the resilience of crop varieties and animal species to climate change, and (iii) ensuring sustainable use of water resources. The government has planned to release an updated NAP in 2023.

Lao PDR was the first country in ASEAN to submit its **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** in September 2015. It more recently has submitted its revised NDC in May 2021 raising its ambition with an unconditional emission reduction target of 60% by 2030 (relative to the baseline scenario), thus strengthening mitigation measures in the forestry and energy sectors applying gender equality and social inclusion perspectives into the process. The adaptation component was also expanded and the revised NDC references circular economy as a key instrument to pursue a low carbon development pathway. The Government designates the Department of Climate Change (DCC), within MONRE, to be the national focal point for coordinating NDC implementation.

In 2021, **the 9th NSEDP 2021-2025** was produced with overall objectives focusing on graduating from Least Developed Country (LDC) status to become an upper middle income country status. In addition, this targets the delivery of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and how to achieve green growth realization. Key aspects of the 9th NSEDP (2021-2025) include *Outcome 4: Environmental Integrity* which addresses green growth, disaster preparedness and climate change, and *Outcome 5: Integration and Connectivity* which addresses resilient infrastructure, regional and local development, and urban development. According to these Outcomes, the 9th NSEDP identifies the priorities activities related to climate change, DRR and urban planning including mainstreaming climate change and natural disasters into the development plans of relevant sectors and localities; and developing green and livable cities, focusing on designing urban planning and management, facilities and strong infrastructure that is resilient to climate change and natural disasters. It also emphasizes the importance on implementation of the NDC and GHG mechanisms such as the REDD+ project; and promoting the use of modern

technologies that generate less waste, save energy, and use clean and environmentally friendly energies.

To date, the most recent policy document relating to climate change is **the National Strategy for Climate Change (NSCC)**. The GoL, with the support from the ADB, is currently updating the new NSCC, which has been endorsed in March 2023. The NSCC sets out six overriding targets supported by three strategies and nine programs. The six targets are: (i) climate change mitigation, resilience and adaptation are effectively mainstreamed into the national, sectoral and local policies, strategies, programs and projects; (ii) communities, production system and business value chain, infrastructure, ecosystems and environment are more resilient, adaptive, and capable of reducing climate change vulnerability, risk and climate change induced disaster; (iii) economic loss and damage from climate related disasters less than 0.25% of GDP by 2025 and less than 0.2% of GDP by 2030; (iv) population to be affected by climate related disaster reduced to less than 160,000 by 2025 and less than 120,000 by 2030; (v) becoming a low emission country, and emissions reduced to less than 0.6 ton per capita per year by 2025 and less than 1.2 ton per capita per year by 2030; (vi) fulfil mitigation and adaptation targets defined in the updated NDC.

III. Current Institutional Arrangement for Climate Change Management in Lao PDR

National Level

Climate change was initially labelled as an environmental problem, but there has been an increasing belief that this should be deemed as a standalone cross cutting issue. Over the past two decades, there have been many institutional changes relating to climate change, nevertheless, the current key ministry is MONRE. An in-depth understanding of climate change and technical capacity is currently being focused on within MONRE.

MONRE's responsibilities include establishing coordination mechanisms amongst line ministries and development partners at national and local levels, strengthening the climate change policy and regulatory framework, formulating, and implementing projects to access finance, and monitoring and evaluating climate finance as well as capacity building from central government to local levels. The current structure of MONRE consists of 14 concerning departments and department-equivalent offices. Key MONRE departments for climate change are the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) whose mandate focuses on early warning and climate data management. Due to the increasing frequency of climate-related disasters that have impacted Lao PDR in recent years, a conflation of climate change and natural disasters often occurs, resulting in institutional changes taking place within the Ministry. For example, DCC was formerly named as the Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change. The Disaster Management mandate moved to Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MLSW) in 2017 and within the same year, the DCC was restructured which separated all disaster management issues to MLSW.

DCC currently consists of 36 staff in total with 15 women. There are four divisions under the DCC which include the Division of Information, Division of Adaptation, Division of Mitigation, and Division of Policy. DCC has mandates to develop policy frameworks related to climate change including the National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS), NDC and all National Communications (NCs). In spite of this, responsibilities for implementation rest with relevant

sectors and line ministries such as MAF, MEM, MOH and MIC. Other MONRE's departments that have experience in dealing with climate change matters include the Department of Planning and Finance (DPF¹), Department of Water Resources, and DMH.

Sub-national Level

With regards to the sub-national levels, the corresponding entities responding to climate change issue are Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE) and District Office of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE). PONRE are the focal point for climate change on the sub-national level and coordinates with provincial offices of other sectors which includes promoting policy, collecting data, and monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, PONRE reports regularly to its provincial government as well as to MONRE through an appointed official who coordinates with the national level.

DCC officials state that there is a high level of expertise at the national level, while climate change capacity at the sub-national level is more limited. However, capacity is being developed in some PONREs through a project-based approach. Capacity within many DONREs remains extremely low, with some districts do not yet have an office at all. Lack of basic infrastructure at the district level is subsequently impeding operations with regards to climate change adaptation coordination at the local level.

Committee Structures

Lao PDR has a comprehensive and progressive institutional framework and has established agencies to work in a cross-sectoral manner to support natural resource management and environment within MONRE. As staged above, there have been many institutional changes as the climate change governance system evolves. For example, in 2002, a National Environment Committee (NEC) was established, which had cross-sectoral representation and was chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. The NEC mandate was later extended to cover climate change. It meets when there is a need to attend to an environmental matter as it represents the highest-level entity in Lao PDR to guide policy and legal issues concerning climate change and other environmental matters.

It is clear, however, that in practice, most sectors implement climate change-related activities independently of one another, despite there being inter-sectoral environmental committees which operate at the national, provincial and district levels. These committees are still active and meet annually at all levels to discuss all environmental matters, focusing on currently impacted areas such as severe flood events and environmental and social impacts from the development projects. At the provincial level, the Provincial Environment Committee (PEC) meeting is chaired by the Deputy Provincial Governor and attended by the representatives from the provincial sector offices such as agriculture and forestry, public work and transport, energy and mines, industry and commerce, etc. While the PONRE plays the role as the secretariat for the PEC, at the district level the District Environment Committee (DEC) is chaired by the Mayor or Vice Mayor and joined by the representatives of the district sectoral offices (see Figure 1).

¹ DPF formally approves projects which MONRE acts as a counterpart while DCC is the national focal point for the UNFCCC

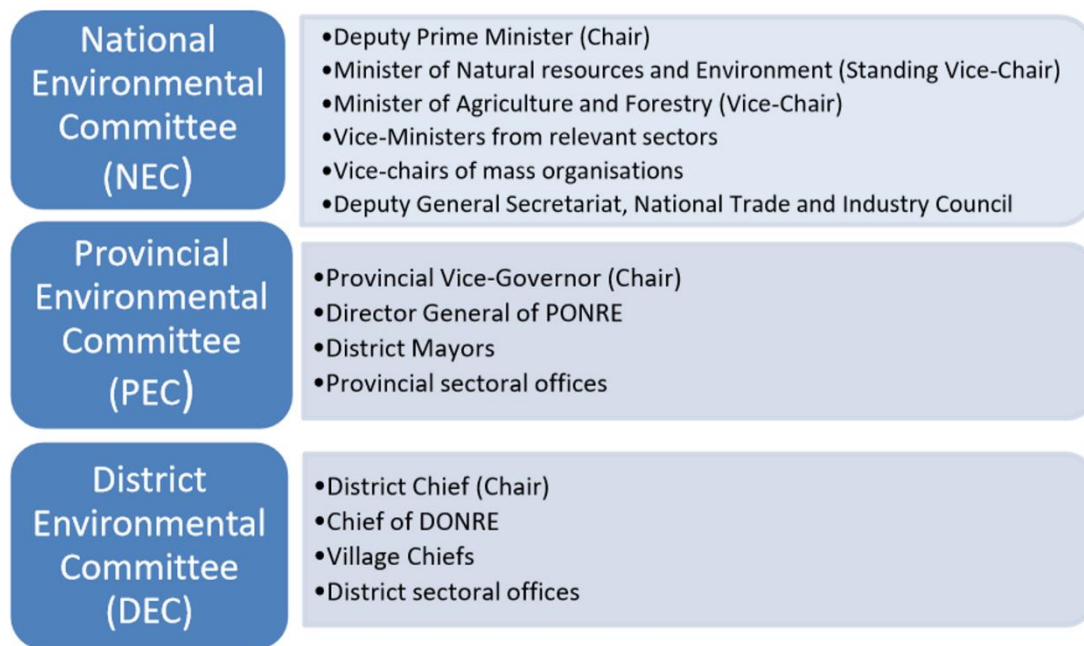


Figure 1: National, Provincial and District level committee structures addressing Climate Change matters. Source: UN-Habitat, 2018

Technical Working Groups

Lao PDR also recognizes the importance of engaging multiple stakeholders and has established mechanisms used for consultation processes and providing advice. When the need arose to formulate strategies, policies, and plans specifically focused on climate change, the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) was therefore established in 2008, along with eight cross-sectoral working groups to assess climate change issues and to identify priority actions in preparation for a climate change strategy. Since the approval of the Climate Change Strategy in 2010, the NSCCC has evolved into the Technical Working Group on Climate Change (TWGCC) and has been more closely integrated into the NEC. The TWGCC is the focal point for coordination between sectors, meeting as the need arises to help provide technical guidance on climate change strategies and action plans, adaptation plans, GHG inventories, and UNFCCC requirements such as NCs, NDCs and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). With MONRE as chair, the TWGCC comprises senior representatives from following ministries:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport.
- Ministry of Energy and Mines.
- Ministry of Health.
- Ministry of Industry and Commerce.
- Ministry of Education and Sports.
- Lao Women’s Union.

Supporting Complementary Climate Change related Projects Underway

Currently, there are a number of climate change adaptation projects and programmes being implemented under DCC, including the GCF funded project of the Building Resilience of Urban

Populations with Ecosystem-based Solutions in Lao PDR Project. Another adaptation related project is the Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Asia-Pacific region, funded by the GEF and incorporated with the UNEP. Notably, both projects comprise of similar components that focus on capacity development, especially building the capacity of project communities and authorities to plan and implement the EbA interventions. Moreover, DCC is also developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) through implementing the project entitled “Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process”, which is funded by GEF. This project is very relevant to the Lao PDR as the government has expected to develop this NAP as the first long-term national adaptation plan of the country. There are also some complementing projects aiming to support the NAP development process that reports to be implemented by the UN-Habitat and the GGGI, and funded by the GCF. However, as of mid-2023, these two projects are in the initial phase of its implementation.

According to the assessment, with the increasing number of climate change projects in Lao PDR, coordination mechanisms continue to be developed amongst stakeholders working in the different sectors. Sectors however do rely on MONRE to disseminate new and historic climate change-related information, plans and tools as well as to offer (or even provide) support towards accessing finance and build climate change capacity that may assist to implement relevant strategies being pursued. It is imperative that all climate change-related projects align with the existing documents and with MONRE’s aims and objectives.

IV. Internal Capacities of Government Institutions

Slow progress is being made on Lao PDR’s policy development, especially at the local levels as it is reported that there are no policies and strategies related to climate change developed yet in any of the Provincial cities where climate change projects are being conducted. Lack of finance and capacity is another challenge for climate change implementation, where the Government is heavily reliant on donors. However, DCC does not have sufficient resources for sustained capacity building, creating a barrier to disseminating climate change capacity from MONRE vertically to PONRE and DONRE, and to other sectors.

Despite this, at the national level, it is observed that DCC staff do have a solid in-depth understanding of EbA approaches compared to other sectors, at all levels. This knowledge has been developed because of capacity- building related activities that have been carried out recently under various projects. Capacity, in terms of skills and tools on the climate change approach, however, remains limited across research, knowledge and mainstreaming matters. DCC officials also add that, although there are existing internal capacity-building and training related activities taking place, there is no specific climate change related capacity building programme in place. The reason for this is the approach towards adapting to climate change represents a new topic for most sectors. Also, scientific information about the topic is not technically sufficient, and not available in readily accessible formats. For example, the knowledge-sharing platforms or websites on climate change adaptation approaches are not well developed and widespread for all to access, especially in the local languages. As climate change adaptation remains a priority area for the government, capacity-building as well as knowledge-sharing activities, especially with reference to Climate Change, is a prerequisite for development for all sectors and levels.

With reference to the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), the Ministry of Social and Labor has regularly participated in the climate change and disaster related training workshops that have been organized by various development partners and government entities. It is found that the DSW has been familiar with the country's disaster context and climate change to some extent as they have more experience of implementing disaster related and climate resilience projects. Notably, the interviewees report that they are not familiar with, and know only a little about, climate change adaptation. DSW staff also report that lack of funding support remains a constraint for the Department in learning more about climate change adaptation. Although DSW has several projects, most of them concentrate more on disaster and climate resilience in more general terms. However, the DSW has expressed interest in learning more about specific training topics related to all matters linked to climate change.

At the provincial level, as far as specific climate change issues are concerned, the assessment finds that the PONRE staff in most provinces are quite familiar with climate change in general through project implementation. However, they do not know much about specific adaptation approaches such as EbA. This is because only a few staff have had opportunities to participate in the related training and dissemination workshops conducted by MONRE. They have access only to general climate-change training workshops, as opposed to specific climate-change training such as EbA. Moreover, PONRE do not have a budget for capacity building programmes that support building expertise in such matters. The number of staff who are responsible for climate change initiatives remains low in number and staff members have limited knowledge about these topics.

In a similar vein to PONREs, other provincial-level offices such as the PPWT, PLSW and PLWU have some knowledge about climate change as well as disasters. This is because most staff have participated and engaged in the related training and workshops. It is assumed that this is because their work is not mainly focused on climate change. There has also not been any climate change related capacity-building training or activities held recently in their offices. Apart from this, the offices are still constrained by a lack of qualified and informed staffs, not only on climate change, but disaster response as well. In addition, the absence of programmes or concerted efforts to transfer knowledge and skills from senior to junior staff has resulted in knowledge and skill gaps among staff within the offices. This occurs because most of the knowledge and capacity transfer activities still depend on the specific projects taking place at any one moment. Therefore, most offices interviewed at the provincial level have expressed their interest in receiving more training related to a range of climate change related topics.

Regarding district-level offices, most of the staff possess a basic understanding of climate change, some knowing a little some details as they have participated in the training and dissemination workshops over recent years. However, this participation was not reported by the offices of DLSW, DPWT and DPI. To date, only training for climate change has been provided by the PONRE and DCC.

In summary, there is a need for more expertise on climate adaptation at all government levels (vertical) as well as across sectors (horizontal). Through key informant interviews with concerned agencies, inadequate capacity was identified on capacity building amongst personnel of concerned institutions that is highly imperative to enhance their knowledge and skills on climate change-related matters. By capacitating the personnel, they will be able to perform their functions effectively and efficiently. There remains a lack of capacity building and financial support for all

district-level offices. Most mention that the language (English) is still a barrier for most staff at the district level to participate in the trainings, especially on technical topics such as climate change. Also, some adaptation approaches, according to DONRE staff, are difficult to understand for policymakers as they lack the successful and best practices showcased at the sub-national levels. Therefore, this represents a key barrier to address to help their staffs to access and uptake knowledge from various training events that take place through projects etc. Finally, there are only a few district office staff, who have studied about. or are specifically trained on environment 8or climate change activities.

V. Departmental Training Strategies Proposed

The assessment found that most offices had basically received training topics related to climate change basic knowledge. However, in most cases, training opportunities have been scarce and the level of in-depth understanding of climate change concept is still low. Therefore, most offices expressed a strong interest in receiving additional trainings to develop their office's capacity to address climate change issues, covering the proposed topics including the overview of National Climate Change Strategy; climate change mitigation aspects covering the GHG inventory and MRV; climate change adaptation; climate change mainstreaming in the sectoral development plans; climate change and gender issues; climate financial mechanism as well as the national funds and carbon credit. Summary of the sectoral trainings need to be assessed as well as the ideal mode and possible barriers to the training participation are provided as below:

Department of Climate Change: Trainings in various climate change-related areas have been received for this Department. The national climate change plans and policies have been developed and approved, and activities have been supported and implemented with different development partners. Notable challenges include the ensuring of the same people attending the workshops held each time and *needs for advanced climate change trainings as well as trainings on climate change mitigation and MRV*. The in-class trainings and trainings with mentoring are preferred the most by the Department for the training delivery method.

Training on Project Management: Project management in climate change goes beyond deliverables resulting in good planning and alignment to goals. Thus, it is vital for DCC personnel to *learn the basics on integrating climate change management into the project management process*.

Emergency Response Training: DCC personnel should be knowledgeable on the *different factors in emergency response in disaster management such as defining a preliminary scenario and alerting partners, ensuring adequate response capacity, establishing humanitarian coordination mechanisms, coordinating multi-cluster needs assessments and inter-agency response planning, operational response activities, and the transition from response to recovery*.

Vulnerability and Community Capacity Assessment Training (VCA): Impacts of disasters can pose several serious threats to the different sectors in a community, and they are an integral part of disaster preparedness management. The Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) work being undertaken by WSP Ltd (UK based firm) commenced in July 2023 and aims to identify local priorities in an emergency and the actions that must be taken to reduce disaster risks and hazards in 6 Provinces (with a clear national overview). Generally, that work will conduct vulnerability mapping to determine areas/facilities at risk and to what degree they might be

affected. It will also include hazard identification and prioritization, preparation of action plans to minimize or lessen its impacts, environmental analysis, mitigation opportunities planning, social readiness, and infrastructure assessment.

Ministry of Education and Sport: “Interactive Methods for Teachers in Teaching Climate Change” Conventionally, students learn from the lectures provided by teachers, from reference materials, and from websites. To get the students’ interest and for participatory learning purposes, the teachers should *apply interactive methods in teaching climate change*. To be equipped with these methods, the teachers should undergo such trainings for the students to easily understand the concepts.

Department of Transport, MPWT: This Department has not received training on most climate change-related topics despite recently receiving some basic training on the topic. Their responsibility that relates to climate change focuses currently on mitigation matters though adaptation issues do remain very important for infrastructure related matters. There is no capacity development strategy and budget allocated for climate change yet. In addition, a lot of staff is still lack of capacity to implement climate-related activities, and there is a desire to receive additional trainings, in particular *the topics related to climate change mitigation such as GHG reductions and MRV for the transport sector, climate change policies and planning, and climate finance*. For the training deliveries, the instructor-led classroom and trainings with coaching are the most preferred approach.

Department of Energy Efficiency and Promotion, MEM: The roles and responsibilities of the Office relating to climate change appear to be generally clear, focusing on mitigation areas. A wide range of trainings on topics related to climate change basic including adaptation and mitigation have been received for this office. The absence of a budget allocated to climate change activities are referred as a main challenge for enhancing the capacity. Lack of time for staff to attend the climate change-related activities/trainings is a prominent issue while the trainings with mentoring and in-class trainings are the most preferred training delivery mode.

Department of Forestry, MAF: The Office’s roles relating to climate change relates to mitigation related issues. There are several projects and activities related to climate change mitigation being implemented, especially the REDD+ projects supported by various development partners. The Office has received most of trainings related to climate change, covering mitigation and adaptation. However, the Department has a desire to receive additional trainings to strengthen its capacity. There is not sufficient budget allocated for climate change, and lacking competent staff is a notable issue. Being busy with office work is referred as a barrier to attend the trainings. The trainings with mentoring are preferred the most as the training delivery method.

Department of Hygiene and Health Promotion, MoH: The level of capacity of this Department is found to be high. Climate change related trainings have been received including climate change basic, climate change adaptation, climate change policies and strategies, climate change planning and gender, and climate change and urban planning. However, there is an interest in *receiving climate change training on mitigation (GHG and MRV) and climate finance*. Language, especially English is perceived as the main barriers for them not want to attend the workshop while in-class trainings and training with mentoring were noted as the preferred method of training delivery.

Department of Industry and Handicraft, MIC: there are some training activities related to climate change being implemented under the projects with various partners, focusing on energy efficiency promotion for industry sector, but no budget allocated to capacity and knowledge management from the government. However, training opportunities so far have been limited to basic climate change training, while staff expressed an interest in receiving additional training on MRV for GHG emissions for industry sector, climate finance, climate change and gender, urban planning, and development sector. Sometimes staff are not able to join the training due to work assigned by the office. The training with mentoring and in-class training are the most preferred method for the training delivery.

Department of State Budget, MOF: The mandate of this Department (in relation to climate change) is unclear. It only manages the emergency fund when disasters occurred. At present there are no plans, programs, projects, or activities related to climate change as well as the capacity building programmes, nor any budget allocated for climate change activities. Staffs have not received any climate change-related training including the climate change basic, and there is not yet a capacity development plan in place to address this. In overall, the capacity level of the Department related to the climate change is relatively low in comparison to other departments while the training with mentoring and study tour are the most preferred approach for the training delivery.

Department of Development in Women, ILWU: There are currently no specific climate change projects undertaken by the Office, and there is insufficient budget allocated for climate change related activities. While staff has received training in climate change basic, climate change adaptation, and climate change policies and strategies, and gender and climate change, they have not received climate change training topics on mitigation, MRV, planning for climate change, M&E and climate finance. The barriers to attending the training are not specified. Notably, the Department preferred the paper-based self-study and instructor-led classroom training as the training delivery method.

VI. Conclusion

Government and relevant stakeholders need to take into consideration efforts to enhance effective governance frameworks for climate change approach. This includes the creation of strategies and supporting policies, stakeholder engagement, and knowledge management, capacity building, and financing.

Regarding capacity gaps there is a need to develop knowledge in both mitigation and adaptation. The key identified knowledge and capacity gaps include a lack of comprehensive planning as well as human resources, financial, and administrative capacity to implement. Although international donor projects have started to implement the climate change initiatives and capacity development programmes in different sectors, there is an absence of a good coordination mechanism to ensure that efforts complement, rather than overlap one another. A pressing concern that remains is the absence of an overarching policy framework to guide actions across various sectors towards integrated, climate-resilient, and low emissions development.

To fill-in the gaps, it is highly recommended to make interventions at the policy making, planning, and implementing stages at all levels – including.

1) Formulate a capacity development strategy to build human resources and technical capacity related to climate change, implementation at all levels.

2) Allocate sufficient budget to climate change trainings and provide adequate training opportunities for the relevant sectors in a variety of topics related to climate change.

3) Establish climate knowledge management mechanisms and social media platforms.

4) Improve mechanisms to devolve climate finance at all level governments, ensuring that there is sufficient budget clearly allocated for the implementation of climate change-related activities.

5) Formulate a resource mobilization strategy and develop the capacity of the government stakeholders to compete for national, regional, or international climate funds.

6) Establish horizontal coordination mechanisms to prevent overlaps and maximize efficiency for international donor projects focusing on climate change planning and capacity development.

7) Increase women's participation in decision making process of the national climate change policy development as well as support gender-related sectors in implementing the climate change related projects and activities, especially the capacity building and awareness raising activities with the local women communities.

8) Establish the National Committee on Climate Change, chaired by high-ranking level which include the concerned sectors from line Ministries (consist of relevance sectors who's involved in NAP planning process), Department of Climate Change, MoNRE will have mandate to facilitate and undertake training to strengthening the Climate Change Capacity Development for NCCC members.



Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Planning Process

Draft report
On

Deliverable IV. Develop and Implementation Strategy that includes the development of policies or position to resolve them to support Sector strategy Action Plans.

Prepared by: Sombane Vannavongsy
(National Consultant)

Contents

I. Policy and Strategy Action Plan at National Level	3
1.1. Agriculture and Fisheries	3
1.1.2. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on agriculture and fisheries	3
Sector.....	3
1.1.3. Strategy Action Plan on Agriculture and Fishery	4
1.2.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on forestry sector	6
1.2.2. Strategy Action Plan on Forestry	6
1.2. Planning and Land Management.....	8
1.2.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on planning and land.....	8
management.....	8
1.2.2. Strategy Action Plan on Planning and Land Management.....	8
1.3. Infrastructure and Transport.....	9
1.3.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on infrastructure and transport	9
1.3.2. Strategy Action Plan on Infrastructure and Transport.....	10
1.4. Mining, Minerals and Energy	12
1.4.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on infrastructure and transport ..	12
1.4.3. Strategy Action Plan on Mining, Minerals and Energy	13
1.5. Education and Sport Sectors	15
1.5.1. Relevant policies and strategies on Education Sectors.....	15
1.5.2. Strategy Action Plan on Education and Sport.....	15
1.6. Health.....	17
1.6.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on Health sectors	17
1.6.2. Strategy Action Plan on Health Sector.....	18
1.7. Water and Waste	19
1.7.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on Water and Waste sector	19
1.7.2. Strategy Action Plan on water and waste	19
1.8. Tourism sector	21
1.8.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on tourism sector	21
1.8.2. Strategy Action Plan on Tourism Sector	21
II. Policy and Strategy Action Plan at Provincial Level.....	22

I. Policy and Strategy Action Plan at National Level

1.1. Agriculture and Fisheries

1.1.2. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on agriculture and fisheries Sector

Agriculture Development strategy to the year 2025 and vision to the year 2030

This strategy aims to ensure food security, produce competitive agriculture commodities, develop clean, safe, and sustainable and shift gradually to the modernization of resilience and productive agriculture economy, linking with rural development and contributing to the national economic basis. In addition, it also aims to prevent, control, and resolve the impact of natural disasters: flooding, drought, and an outbreak of animal and plant disease in the agriculture sector, including 1). Enhance integrated management of natural disasters; 2). Strengthening capacity in diminishing risk, disaster management plan, and improving cooperation mechanisms by clearing roles and duties of concerned sectors; and 3). Implement risk mapping of at risk-areas by utilizing cutting-edge innovation and technology such as satellite images, aerial photos, maps, and modern early warning systems (MAF, 2015).

Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Year 5, IX (2021 - 2025)

This development plan aims to ensure food security and produce commercial agriculture commodities with the potential for clean agricultural development, safety, and sustainability based on industrialization, modernization, and rural and forestry development. The critical content of this development plan included 1). Mapping agricultural production and use planning and agricultural soil improvement; 2). Establish agriculture (group, cooperative, association, and agriculture network) for organic agriculture (OA) and good agriculture production (GAP); 3). Improve agricultural production infrastructure and techniques for reducing production costs; 4). Application of new innovation and technology for reducing agriculture production costs and adapting to climate change impact; 5). Integration the agriculture production to the market, and 6). Disaster risk management, such as drought, flooding, soil erosion, storm, pest, and disease, establishes a warehouse and early warning system (MAF, 2021).

ICT Strategy for the Lao PDR Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) 2025

MAF's strategy aims to increase the Agriculture and Forestry Information System to support database integration with other departments, relevant institutes, and grass-root area sectors. It also aims to reduce disaster risk reduction, animal disease control, and sustainable forest protection, ensure sustainable national food security, and competitive agricultural production at the regional level.

MAF has defined the expected outcome from the ICT for Agriculture and Forestry Strategy, including enhanced efficiencies in information flow, data gathering and analysis, traceability, transactions, and supply chain management; improved capacities to collect, analyze, store, and share agriculture information for their daily decision-making purpose; reduced transaction cost in agricultural marketing; strengthened networks for agricultural information sharing within and among farmer's organizations and associates or cooperatives or producers; improved access to ICT services among rural farmers, extension workers, and other stakeholders; increased knowledge, reduced variation of climate change; increased preparedness and response to disasters and other agricultural risks and increased resiliency of climate change (MAP, 2016).

Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Management in the Agriculture and Forestry Sector (2022-2025)

The overall strategic direction of this plan of Action for DRM in the Agriculture and Forestry Sector is to support an enabling environment for DRM in agriculture based on legal instruments, policies,

and frameworks, concurrence with strengthened institutional capacities to implement these tools in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, and forestry for food and nutrition security.

The plan of action for disaster risk management in the agriculture and forestry sector has priority in four areas: 1). Understanding disaster risks to agriculture and forestry; 2). Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk in agriculture and forestry; 3). Investing in disaster risk reduction to build resilience in all areas of the agriculture sector; and 4). Strengthening the agriculture sector in preparedness for disaster-effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction (MAP, 2022).

Law on Fishery 2009

This law promotes fishery raising, conservation, protection, development, and sustainable aquaculture raising to ensure fish supply to Lao ethnic people and environmental conservation. Its key content relevant to NAP included resettlement conservation and ecosystem and fishery management and activities, fishery development, fishery business, and fishery inspection (National Assembly, 2019).

1.1.3. Strategy Action Plan on Agriculture and Fishery

OUTCOME 1: Value Chain Agriculture Production in addressing climate change impact		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Improving agriculture production to increase profit, fairness and transparency of local communities		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Establish an agriculture producer's group for commercial crop production, including coffee, maize, rice, cassava, banana, watermelon, and other potential crops.		
Forster farmers to access credit, input, extension, and market.		
Strengthening agricultural techniques in local communities, including soil improvement, pest and disease outbreak control, and bio-fertilizer compost.		
Formulate fair and transparent policy between farmers and traders.		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Improve farmers decision-making on their agriculture practice through Internet of Thing (IOT)		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Increase the coverage of agrometeorology stations in the country.		
Collect climate data, soil, pest, disease, and water through agrometeorology stations, satellites, drones, and sensors.		
Develop mobile applications for agriculture (Agri-tech)		
Provide accurate agriculture management, including time for plating, water management, soil management, pest and disease control, and harvest time to local communities		

through a mobile application for agriculture in partnership with concerned stakeholders.		
Strengthening local communities' capacity to utilize new technology and provide climate advisory to increase knowledge on climate change adaptation.		
OUTCOME 2: Controlling Agriculture Pest and Disease Outbreak		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Develop Pest and Disease Outbreak Scenario		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Collect the data on crop pest and disease outbreaks across the country in the last 30 years in collaboration with concerned stakeholders.		
Develop scenarios on crop pest and disease outbreaks for the next 10 and 30 years for policy improvement and adaptive planning.		
OUTCOME 3: Fishery Management		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Improvement of Productivity in Livestock and Fishery Production		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Promote the value chain of fishery production to increase profitability, fairness, and transparency in the market.		
Encourage local communities to be involved in conserving wetlands, rivers, and lakes to conserve fish populations and protect or reduce overfishing.		
Fostering sustainable agriculture practices, including integrated fish farming and polyculture, to reduce the depletion of fish stock and provide an alternative income for local communities		
Strengthening fish monitoring system, including regular fish surveys and water quality assessment		
Strengthening local communities' capacity for fish management through training, field visit, and study tours		

Gap and challenge on agriculture, livestock and fishery sectors

Regarding the gaps or challenges relevant to the policies and strategies on agriculture and fishery has highlighted that the dissemination of policies and strategies of the government on agriculture and forestry has not been widely spread out and reached local and production areas owing to budget constraints and ineffectively implement in actual activities; The existing Legislation on livestock and fishery did not widely disseminate, and strictly implementation and the implementation of agriculture sector achieved 99,7% as defined plan. Nevertheless, the food security supply in society still faces

challenges as it cannot support the Agricultural Reserve Fund in addressing the state of emergency of disasters.

1.2.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on forestry sector

Forestry Law 2019

It aims to increase forest cover, ensure soil quality protection, air quality, water resource, biodiversity, and environmental protection in a green and sustainable manner, and contribute to the nation's socio-economic development. Its key content included forest management, protection of forestry, forestry development, forestry utilization, forestland, lease or concession of forestland, forestry business, and their operations, and forest protection fund (MAP, 2021)

National Forestry Strategy for the Year 2020

The strategy aims to increase total forest cover to 70 percent of land area, or 16.58 million hectares. The greenhouse gas reduction will be underway beyond 2030 once the target is achieved.

National Strategy on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation 2021

This national strategy aims to increase 70% of forest cover across the country in 2030 and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 30 million T (tCO₂e), with the emission release from deforestation at 21 million T (tCO₂e) and carbon sink from forest rehabilitation and reforestation at 9 million T (tCO₂e). Key interventions have prioritized achieving the strategy's ambitious goal, including 1). Sustainable agriculture development in parallel with forest conservation; 2). Promote commercial forest plantation and forest rehabilitation; 3). Integration with infrastructure development, mining, forest conservation, and forest resource; 4). Prevention of illegal forest extraction; and 5). Promote sustainable agriculture activities and control forest fires (MAP, 2021).

Policy Gaps and Challenges in Forestry Sectors

Over the past two decades, the forest coverage in the country has rapidly decreased owing to several causes, such as illegal logging, unlawful wood export, the land concession for enlargement of agricultural production areas and development projects, rapidly growing of urban areas, and slash and burn cultivation practice (PM, 2018). Another found that the deforestation and degradation of forestry due to the demand for permanent agricultural land increased, the necessity of infrastructure development such as hydropower, mining, transmission line, and illegal logging forestry (MAP, 2021.)

1.2.2. Strategy Action Plan on Forestry

OUTCOME 1: Sustainable of Agriculture Development in Parallel with Forest Conservation		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Addressing the issues of intrusion areas of forestry and controlling illegal agricultural practice		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Enhancing landscape forest management and participatory land use planning in concurrence with enhancing sustainable agriculture practices of local communities		

Promotion and management of commercial forestry plantations comply with regulation and land use planning by involving the governmental, local community, and private sectors.		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: EbA on forestry for improving environmental, social, and economic		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Maintain and increase tree cover on vulnerable upper watersheds – Restore degraded agricultural lands through reforestation and land restoration.		
Increase urban forests and trees in cities to regulate temperature and water.		
Integrate communities and vulnerable groups into land use planning to meet water, health, energy, and food needs.		
Strengthen resource tenure. In particular, vulnerable groups, including women, indigenous peoples, and people with low incomes, while protected against land grabbing		
Develop payment for ecosystem service (PES) scheme – Forest owners can be paid to conserve forest ecosystems owing to they provide service to downstream communities and society (The most common PES scheme is for water and carbon sequestration)		
Improve the eco-tourism environment through various tourist activities and indigenous cultural experiences.		
Underpin small and medium-sized forest entrepreneur development.		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Mainstream Innovation and Technology to improve forest management		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Trail innovation and technology such as artificial intelligence, drones, sensors, satellites, and remote sensing effectively increase forest management, inspection, monitoring, and control.		
Incentive entrepreneurs to initial business on climate innovation and technology through forestry management, reforestation, and rehabilitation		

1.2. Planning and Land Management

1.2.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on planning and land management

Land Law 2019

This law aims to ensure the effectiveness of the work to protect, develop and adequately use land and to improve people's livelihoods. It also aims to ensure peace, social order, social security, and justice, contributing to national socio-economic development in compliance with the sustainability direction by adding value to land and protecting the environment (National Assembly, 2019).

The key content of this law includes 1). land allocation master plan, land use strategy, and land use planning; 2). classification of land regions, land categories, land survey, land protection, and development, and land use conversion; 3). Management of land use for each land category; 4). Land use management; 5). Land administration; 6). Land lease, concession, and sale of allocated state land use rights; 7). Acquisition of rights, rights, and obligations; loss of rights and cessation of land use rights; 8). Compensation for loss of land use rights (National Assembly, 2019).

Strategy Plan on Agricultural Land Management towards 2030 and Vision towards 2040

This strategy aims to survey agriculture land allocation, management, conservation, and agricultural land development. It also was a fundamental document for designating the direction of green and sustainable agricultural land development. Its contents included agricultural land survey, designation of agricultural land, land use planning, agricultural land development, management, and conserving agricultural land (MAF, 2022).

Policy Gaps and Challenge on Planning and Land Management

- Decree on agriculture land development at macro-level is underway caused difficulty to implement activities for vertical organization from central to district level.
- Inadequate technical staff who was specialize knowledge in their field
- Insufficiency budge to implement activities of agriculture land management such as survey and mapping areas, monitoring, and strengthening capacity of technical staff and local communities

1.2.2. Strategy Action Plan on Planning and Land Management

OUTCOME 1: Management and Agriculture Land Development		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Surveying and Land Use Planning		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Allocate land for raising livestock and clean agriculture production.		
Conduct soil quality analysis at the district level, covering 51 districts the government prioritizes.		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Agricultural Land Use Management		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Land use management, leasing, and concession of agricultural land in the country		

Surveying, measuring, and issuing out an agricultural land title in 51 priorities district to ensure food security and commercial agriculture production		
Establish a database for land tenure and agricultural land use in the country.		
Monitoring, inspection, and evaluation of the agricultural land use		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Soil improvement and Management		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Researching and improving diversification of biofertilizer production, appropriating with agricultural land.		
Improving land and water management in the risk area of drought and climate variation		
Upgrade analysis laboratory for soil, dust, plants, water, and micro-organism, ensuring effective analysis, swift service, and being socially acceptable.		

1.3. Infrastructure and Transport

1.3.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on infrastructure and transport

Sustainable Transport Development Strategy 2010

This strategy defines goals and targets to reduce the environmental and social effects of transport development, including targets to address road safety and health effects, promote active transport and public transport, limit the growth of private transport, and improve vehicle inspection and emissions standards (PWT, 2010).

Law on Urban Planning 2017

This law aims to ensure urban development planning for balancing civilization, convenience, peace, sanitation safety, beauty, and orderliness, and conserve archaeological, cultural heritage, history, and environment. Article 27 mentioned the environmental impact assessment. Its content included research and analysis about geography, geology, meteorology, hydrology, water source, weather, ecology, nuisance, and climate change. It also determined prevention measures and revitalization of the physical and social environment of the project implementation activities (National Assembly, 2017).

Vision towards 2035 and Strategy on Architecture Development and Urban period nine years (2022 - 2030) and Development Plan period four years (2022 - 2025)

This vision aims to develop architecture and urban to be sustainable, livable, and modernized, improving the urban environment. In particular, waste management, improves roads and canals and creates an environment that promotes income generation of communities. To achieve it, this vision and strategy have emphasized significant themes, including 1). Address issues and urban development by involving government, private sectors, and local communities; 2). Continuous provide urban development information accessible to various sources by the public; 3). Develop and improve laws and decrees on architecture and urban planning as a tool for urban management and administration; 4). Improve urban planning to ensure an enhancement of socio-economic; 5). Strengthening the

capacity of technical staff at the central, provincial, and district levels; 6). Implement project development, and improve infrastructure and urban environment (PWT, 2022). A

Vision towards 2035, Strategy Water Supply and Hygiene Development in Period 9 Years (2022 - 2023) and 4 Years Development Plan (2022-2025).

This vision and strategy aim to ensure all people in the whole country accessible to water supply and hygiene with clean water, satisfy, and reasonable cost. It also aims to ensure all communities across the country able to access latrines, hygiene principle, 50% of waste water in cities were treated in concurrence with effectively hygiene management and safety to environmental and society. To achieve it 1). Increase accessible of adequate latrines and hygiene, and equality of the people in the country; 2). Eradicate open defecation, give special rights for demanding of female, girls and vulnerable people; 3). Improve water quality by reducing contaminate, reduce half of untreated waste water and increase utilize water recycle (PWT, 2022).

Policy Gaps and Challenge on Infrastructure and Transport

The existing strategy and policy needed to be more adequate for macro-management on architecture and planning; The dissemination and application were also ineffective and prevalent to concerned sectors. In particular, the implementation of housing management and city planning. In addition, some urban infrastructure was not resistant to climate change impact and damaged by disasters. At the same time, the sustainability of urban infrastructure management was not effective owing to budget constraints, human capital, and the highest expenditure for investment (PWT, 2022).

Another found that immensely exploiting natural resources due to scatter turning cities of communities and budget for infrastructure development and severe and frequent climate change impact demanded substantial funds to ensure essential need service, transportation connectivity, remedial homelessness, and urban environmental issues. In addition, addressing issues in urban areas were highly required. However, the all-investment fund relied on loans and foreign grand, causing the country to face challenges for debt relief and socio-economic development (PWT, 2022).

In addition, land use planning and land management were also key ingredients oversight by PWT. However, as it also belongs to other concerned sectors' responsibility, a housing development was not in compliance with the decree, regulation of defined urban planning, causing traffic congestion in peak hours, water logging, urban flooding, substantial budget demand for improving infrastructure such as water supply system, waste water drainage, transmission line connectivity in concurrence with creating facilitate environment: public park, car park, school and others (PWT, 2022).

1.3.2. Strategy Action Plan on Infrastructure and Transport

OUTCOME 1: Develop and Improve laws, policy, and strategy		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Develop and Improve laws, policy, and strategy relevant climate change impact		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Develop and improve regulation on building codes		
Research and define the direction of a Smart City		
Develop regulations on garbage management in the city		

Develop guidelines on planning and urban development relevant to climate change resilience		
Revise and improve technical standards on the design and structure of water supply and sanitation to be resilient to climate change impact		
Develop and improve regulation on sustainable infrastructure, including green recreation, green roofs, wetlands, forestry, and other green areas		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Improve water sanitation and drinking water quality		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Enhance and promote the establishment of sanitation committees by involving concerned sectors at the central, provincial, district, and village levels		
Enhance the involvement of communities in sanitation activities		
Increase the coverage of water supply and sanitation service areas in the country		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Increase sustainable urban transportation		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Promote public transportation by encouraging citizens to use public transportation – Create public transportation that is more affordable, accessible, and convenient		
Increase awareness of sustainable urban transportation alternatives via education, marketing, and community outreach programs		
Promote and increase using car sharing and electric vehicles		
Pilot mainstreaming cutting-edge innovation and technology projects. In particular, artificial intelligence (AI) to reduce traffic congestion, improve safety, decrease transportation costs, improve public transportation schedules, and reduce wait times for passengers		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Creating green livable cities		
Promote urban greenery by increasing planting trees, parks, gardens, green roofs, and green spaces		
Encourage communities' involvement in awareness-raising to empower citizens to take an active role in creating green, livable cities		
Improve and increase urban forests to (absorb air pollution such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen		

dioxide, and sulfur dioxide; provide habitats for different species of plants and animals; mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon dioxide and regulating local temperature; provide green space and increase the beauty of the urban landscape; and increase economic benefit		
Awareness and encouraging healthy diets to reduce undernutrition and obesity by involving government, producer, and consumer		

1.4. Mining, Minerals and Energy

1.4.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on infrastructure and transport

Law on Minerals

This law determines principles, regulations, and measures relevant to management, monitoring, inspection, trading, mineral business operation, mineral utilization, and mineral resource in order to effectively increase exploration, surveying, exploitation, and processing of minerals by ensuring to protect health and life of worker's safety, impacted communities, environmental, and social. These laws also aim to develop mineral areas in line with green growth, sustainability, and eco-friendly, creating an environment for economic development, industrialization, modernization, and gradual advancement and contributing to National Social-Economic Development. Its key content covered mineral development plans; minerals; mineral activities; mineral business; mining business; health, safety, and environment; and management and inspection of mineral activities (MEM, 2018).

Law on Electricity

This law aims to use the natural resource potential economically and sustainably, foster the implementation of the national socio-economic development plan, and improve the living condition of the multi-ethnic people. Its vital content covered electricity development plan, hydro-power development plan, electricity business, and electricity activities, alternative energy, saving, and energy conservation (National Assembly, 2017)

The 9th Energy and Mining Development Plan in the Next 5 Years (2021-2025)

This development plan aims to develop energy and mining and revenue generation to stimulate the national economy and the pace of growth based on sustainable development growth and green. Its main goals included 1). Developing an electricity supply is stable and reasonable for consumers' and exporters' demands; 2). Develop the transmission line system for domestic and external electric supply; 3). Develop the distribution system and electric service; 4). Increase electricity utilization in rural areas; 5). Promote clean energy utilization for telecommunication and transportation; 6). Promote saving and energy conservation; 7). Survey and establish geology and mining data and assess mineral resources nationwide; 8). Promote the community's participation in the management and mineral resource development; 9). Mainstreaming mining and energy sector into sustainable development goals (SDG) and green growth (GG), and national determination contribution (NDC) (MEM, 2023).

Resolution on approval and promulgation of electric car utilization in Laos 2021

This resolution enhanced the national agenda on resolving issues of finance and economics, aiming to reduce fossil fuel from other countries, reduce the expenditure of vehicle users, and reduce the

pollution from vehicles in the country. In 2025, the country will strive to utilize electric cars, accounting for 1% and 30% in 2030, respectively, of the total population (PM, 2021).

Policy Gaps and Challenges on Mining, Minerals and Energy

Concerning the policy gaps and challenges in mining and energy found that the core problem was an insufficiency of electricity infrastructure to support economic growth at the national level and in border areas, insufficient high-voltage transmission infrastructure for cross-border power trade, inadequate distribution network in border areas; lack of national planning in MEM for long-term development; gaps in power generation development across regions; gaps in transmission grid development across regions; seasonal imbalances of hydropower lead to shortages in the dry season and excess in the wet season; EDL constraint of budget to expand; and limited experience with off-grid solution (ADB, 2019)

Regarding EV car utilization, there has yet to be EV Technical Inspection Center and limited charger venue, causing consumers difficulty. In addition, the cost is also high and the understanding of communities to use EV car also limited.

Connecting the carbon trade environment found that this activity has interested investors in a narrow area owing to Lao Government having yet clear policy, regulation, and decree. In addition, the carbon-trade activities were a novel mechanism in Laos. They predominantly relied on external experts to prepare documents and access the carbon market due to the country's lack of specialized technical staff from government and private sectors.

1.4.3. Strategy Action Plan on Mining, Minerals and Energy

OUTCOME 1: Promote and improve clean energy utilization		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Develop clean energy utilization, saving and energy conservation policy		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Research and Development laws and policy on promotion of electric vehicle		
Develop regulations and guidelines for energy saving and conservation for industrial factories, buildings and electric equipment		
Awareness energy saving to communities in the country. In particular, at government office and business sectors		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improve climate change adaptation on the energy sectors		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Increase forestry coverage in the watershed areas by protecting and reforestation forestry, conserving soil, and fostering hydropower areas		
Improve hydrological forecasting or early warning system to predict the variation of the weather events, the level of the water, and the stream flow of the river, enabling hydropower operators to take proactive measures to		

prevent the loss and damage of the local communities and prevent their infrastructure and reduce the risk of damage		
Minimize the fluctuation of hydro power generation potential via improvements in system management, including watershed implementation plan in the reservoir, improve the efficiency of transmission and distribution systems to minimize losses		
Foster and increase solar energy utilization, aiming to access local communities' electricity and improve agricultural production in the water scarcity areas.		
OUTCOME 2: Promote sustainable development on Mining Sectors		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Climate Change Adaptation on Mining Sectors		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Forest-Smart mining with landscape management to foster sustainable land use and enhance biodiversity conservation		
Resource efficiency in mineral value chain to reduce waste, conserve resources, minimize the environmental impact, minimize the impact of ecosystems		
Environment protection included toxic and hazardous substances management, and contaminated land treatment		
Pollution control included dust pollution control, noise pollution control, and greenhouse gases emission control		
Waste management included recycling, recovery, waste treatment, strategic commitment to circular economy, waste to energy practice, waste rock, and water utilization		
OUTCOME 3: Improve and increase market opportunity through clean energy		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Incentive and promote investors to invest in clean energy		
Establish policy, decree, and regulation to incentive domestic and foreign investment in carbon trading		
Create accessing carbon credit market mechanism to clean energy developers		
Forster domestic and foreign investment in investing in clean energy implement carbon trading		

Encourage and awareness of an involvement of government and private sectors on the profitable of carbon trading		
Foster government and private sector to invest on clean energy, green energy, and renewable energy		

1.5. Education and Sport Sectors

1.5.1. Relevant policies and strategies on Education Sectors

Education and Sport Sector Development Plan 2021-2025

The overall goal of this development plan aims to reduce disparities amongst girls and boys, ethnic groups, the rich and the poor, particularly across disadvantage districts reduce the gap in education performance in the country. At the same time, it aims to improve the quality of primary education outcomes, create opportunity for all Lao citizens to have equitable access to quality education, provide good care, sanitation and healthy nutrition to children and strengthen the education system's emergency preparedness and resilience to disaster. To achieve it, this plan has outline primary outcomes, including 1). Increase number of graduates from elementary to upper secondary; 2). Increase number of knowledge and competent teachers; 3). All schools have the financial and human resource to function effectively and efficiently; 4). Increase adult and youth literacy rates with reduced disparities related to gender, poverty, ethnicity, and disability (MoES, 2019).

Policy Gaps and Challenges in Education and Sport Sectors

Regarding policy gaps and challenges found that the impact of a disaster, in particular, flooding undermines education and sport sectors, including students, textbooks, and furniture. In addition, food insecurity exacerbated by climate or environmental change, this threat to students and communities. Moreover, the Covid-19 disaster has affected the students' basic needs, such as latrines, hand-washing, and potable water facilities in all schools (MoES, 2019).

1.5.2. Strategy Action Plan on Education and Sport

OUTCOME 1: Enhance enabling environment for climate adaptation education		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Facilitate adaptation learning		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Develop and endorse a climate change education, awareness raising and civil society participation strategy for Laos in alignment with Article VI of the UNFCCC and to accelerate civil participation in adaptation		
Provide incentives to public and private sector experts and organization to become involved academic training with professional educators		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Improved and expanded climate change education as the basis for effective adaptation		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Facilitate climate change teaching		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible

Incorporate climate change into curricula for primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational education institution		
Trailor and develop climate education materials according to specific group needs		
Integrate into/enhance in, climate education materials, modules on hazards, impacts and risk reduction and management options, e.g., health risks (vector-borne disease, heat, injures)		
Conduct training and provision of teachers within all province on climate change science and on adaptation on a national curriculum basis		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Increase public awareness on climate change and adaptation options		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Design and implement public awareness and education programs about climate change and its effect and adaptation options		
Design and implement public awareness and education programs on the links between developments, environment, society and climate change, promoting for relatable and connected actions (e.g., nature conservation, tree planting, waste management, consequence of burning, etc)		
OUTCOME 3: Professional capacities built for leading future climate adaptation planning implementation		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Build in-country specialized professional capacities for climate adaptation planning and implementation		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Identify the specialized professional skills required for national and sectoral adaptation that are lacking or scarce in Laos		
Engage universities and research institutions to offer scientific programs in areas of high for the NAP (e.g., hydrology, climatology, etc.) through joint ventures.		
Provide scholarships for interested students to register in recognized in the areas where professional skills are lacking or scarce in Laos and needed for planning and implementing climate change adaptation in and across sectors		
Develop advanced research capacity by offering academic course at the higher		

curricula levels on sustainability topic to train scientists and engineers		
OUTCOME 4: Strengthening preparedness to climate variability and extremes		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Improve infrastructure for education continuity under a changing climate		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Plan and build new school and allied infrastructure with climate impacts such as precipitation related flooding, drought, wave overtopping, extreme weather events and other factors in mind.		

1.6. Health

1.6.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on Health sectors

Law on Hygiene, Disease Prevention, and Health Prevention (2011)

This law aims to reduce morbidity and mortality rates and prevent diseases of all types; internal, regional, and international integrations; disease prevention, and health promotion. Regarding mainstreaming DRM and WRM, Article 14 mentioned that drinking and domestic water hygiene included *water treatment* such as boiling, filtration, disinfectant, water production, and service. It also included *water sources* such as urban water supply systems, dug well, rainwater, borehole, gravity-fed system, springs, hot springs, rivers, and streams. In addition, Article 26 determined environmental health applied to improve the relationship between the environment and human beings concerning physical, mental, and social Health (National Assembly, 2011).

Strategy on Climate Change and Health Adaptation 2018 – 2025 and Action Plan 2018 -2020

This strategy aims to foster the public health capacity and community sectors to prevent and protect the community’s health from climate variation. Its contents included six strategies 1). Leadership and governance; 2). Strengthening the capacity of technical staff; 3). Health information service; 4). Climate change resilience and the sustainability of technology and basic infrastructure; 5). Providing service; 6). Health care finance and climate change. The key activities relevant to climate change resilience in health sectors include stock take vulnerability and adaptive capability; mainstreaming vulnerability monitoring and early warning system; research and study on climate change and public health; developing health adaptation planning based on existing data and information such as pest and disease from insect, water-borne disease, and malnutrition, and preparedness and state of emergency management (MOH, 2019)

Policy Gaps and Challenges in Public Health Sectors

Lack of information such as inadequate reliable information relevant to climate change and health impacts, the impact of climate change on insects, air pollution outside the building, underground water, and mortality; limited capacity of the technical staff such as climate change adaptation, monitoring, surveillance, controls, protection, diagnosis and climate sensitivity and risky factors management. In addition, it is also influenced by socio-economic factors such as high poverty rate, limited education, highly relied on natural resources, inadequate health service accessibility, and limited access to water and sanitation of individuals, families, and communities to respond to climate change.

1.6.2. Strategy Action Plan on Health Sector

OUTCOME 1: Stock take health vulnerability, capacity and adaptive assessment		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Stock take health vulnerability to climate change impact		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Mapping impacted vulnerable communities relevant to health risks to climate change variation		
Develop a strategy adaptive action plan to address the climate change impact, including capacity building at all levels and relevant activities implementation		
OUTCOME2: Integration of risk monitoring and warning system		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Produce platform for disease surveillance, reporting, monitoring, and early warning system		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Integrated, analyzed, and calibrated information and data relevant to health, including climate data and pest and disease data, illness, and death in the country		
Improve data management on the country's disease, illness, death, pest, and disease		
Develop pest and disease scenarios for the next 10 and 30 years		
Develop pest and disease surveillance, reporting, monitoring, and early warning system through websites or mobile applications		
OUTCOME 3: Climate resilience, sustainable infrastructure and technology		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Improving sustainable infrastructure		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Improving public health facilities regularly, including installation or renovation to assure the availability of clean water, electricity, communication, equipment, and necessary medicine		
Increase public health facilities in the areas without risk of climate change or disaster impacts		
Construct and enhance the coverage of Health Centers in remote areas in the country		
Construct and enhance the coverage of latrines, houses, water supply, boreholes, and gravity fed, resisting the variation of climate change or disaster in the country		
Increase accessing safe and clean water in remote areas in the country to improve health and sanitation		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Construct and increase green hospital and health service platform		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Construct and increase the coverage of green hospitals in the country to reduce environmental impact by minimizing its use of natural resources, reducing waste, promote environmentally friendly practices		
Develop an eHealth mobile application to improve the efficiency of the healthcare system in the country		

1.7. Water and Waste

1.7.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on Water and Waste sector

Law on Water and Water Resource 2017

This law aims to provide the demand of communities’ purposes such as agricultural production and service, ensure social and environmental protection, natural, green growth development, and national defense, and integrate regional and global in contributing preservation and social–economic development. Its content covers management plan strategy, administration, water resource utilization and water resource, water survey and inventory, accessing water information service, protection and water resource protection, water utilization and servicing of water and water resource, groundwater utilization, flooding and drought protection, restoration and rehabilitate of water and water resource, water and water source reserve fund.

1.7.2. Strategy Action Plan on water and waste

OUTCOME 1: Watershed Management Plan		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Flooding and Drought Management		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Establish a flooding and drought monitoring unit involving central, provincial, district, and village levels		
Develop flooding and drought management plan, including 1). develop the pilot model in flooding and drought areas; 2)map risk areas and develop the map of flooding and drought areas; 3). Warning risk areas on flooding and drought; and 4). Improve the early warning system		
Enhance embarkment scheme and riverbank erosion		
Improve Working mechanisms with concerned stakeholders in addressing flooding and drought		
Mapping water scarcity area by surveying the groundwater		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Adaptive measures to climate change impact		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Awareness of climate change or disaster impact on local communities		
Establish a data and information center for regularly informing the water level to risk community		
OUTCOME 2: Ground Water Management		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthening management mechanism and enhancing capacity of technical staff		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Strengthening capacity of the technical staff in groundwater management		
Establish sharing information, experience, knowledge and best practice mechanism on ground water management within the Water Resource Management Office and other vertical stakeholders		
Promotion an involvement of local communities and Gender mainstreaming in groundwater management		
Surveying and Collection data of the quantity and quality of groundwater, including risk area of groundwater and water scarcity		
OUTCOME 3: Waste Management		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Develop an affordable and fair collection service charge structure that encourages citizens to use the service and separate waste at source		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Survey the willingness to pay for the service and motivation for source separation		
Develop an online platform, i.e., smartphone apps for the waste collection service charge payment in partnership with banks		
Decentralized waste collection services with increasing engagement of communities		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Maximize waste opportunity to resource by adopting source separation and improve separation transportation mechanism		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Encourage households, public buildings, and business entities to separate recyclable materials such as organic waste, plastics, and glass bottles from residual waste at source		
Distribute smart bins to store food waste at the household level; distribute bio-degradable bags at large waste generators such as markets, restaurants, and hotels for organizing waste		

collection; deploy smart recyclable in public spaces		
--	--	--

1.8. Tourism sector

1.8.1. Relevant policies, strategies, laws, gaps, and challenge on tourism sector

LAO PDR Tourism Covid-19 Recovery RoadMap 2021-2025

The roadmap recommended fostering the recovery of the tourism sector in Laos, including domestic tourism, the greening of tourism, and sustainable tourism. To achieve it, this road map had priority key strategies, including 1). Intensify engagement between government and private sector; 2). Deploy tourism support package; 3). Implement health protocols and communication strategy; 4). Invest in market intelligence; 5). Strengthen brand and boost marketing to re-ignite travel; 6). Stimulate capital investment; 7). Diversify products specific focus on greening and sustainability; and 8). Diversify the market (MICT, 2021).

Policy Gaps and Challenges in the Tourism Sector

Covid-19 pandemic immensely impact the tourism sectors and women who worked in the Garman factory in Laos. The pandemic also impacted the economic sectors due to growing difficulty repaying loans and raising risks of business closures (MICT, 2021). Another challenge found that the tourism potential in Laos needs to be more efficient and entirely operated. Tourism's advertising and dissemination could have been more ubiquitous, particularly in the eco-tourism potentials, causing other countries not recognize Laos. In addition, the service quality remains low and substandard; the production of handicrafts and food needs to be improved to meet the tourism demand, and the management of tourism sites in several places needs to be more effective and sustainable (PM, 2018).

1.8.2. Strategy Action Plan on Tourism Sector

OUTCOME 1: Improving service sectors and conserving tourist site		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Improving service sectors to incentive tourism both domestic and international tourists		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Improving the tourism service quality through training and skill development to the staffs in the service sectors		
Incentive tourists both domestic and foreigner through dissemination and advertisement		
Promote agricultural and eco-tourism value chains to preserve environmental and cultural integrity, benefit local communities economically, and promoting sustainable tourism practice. This will be done by the cooperation of tour operators, transportation providers, accommodation providers, and local communities and promoting sustainable tourism practice		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Increase tourist site protection, including natural, historical, and cultural		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Improve, conserve and rehabilitate cultural, historical, and archaeological areas vulnerable to climate change or disaster		
Incentive domestic or foreigner investors to construct or improve the climate resilience of tourism infrastructure		
Pilot homestay sharing economy in the country, servicing by traditional experience such food, culture, accommodation, and living life		
Promote the campaign on one district on the product (ODOP), an environmentally friendly product		
OUTCOME 2: Climate risk and tourism information system to reduce the climate change impact and sustainable of tourism		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Improve climate risk and tourism information system		
Adaptation Measures	Indicative outputs	Responsible
Mapping tourist risk areas of climate change or disaster impact		
Provide accurate weather forecasting or early warning at specific tourist site through social media platforms		
Develop emergency center at the appropriate locations in equip it with the complete package of necessary equipment		
Preparedness climate change or disaster plan to respond to the state of emergency		

II. Policy and Strategy Action Plan at Provincial Level

(Will continue later on)

Reference

- ADB, 2019. Lao People's Democratic Republic Energy Sector Assessment Strategy, and Road Map.
- MAF, 2015. Agriculture Development Strategy to 2025 and Vision to the Year 2030. Laos
- MAF, 2021. Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Plan Year 5, IX (2021-2025), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Laos
- MAP, 2016. ICT Strategy for the Lao PDR Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 2025
- MAP, 2022. Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Management in the Agriculture and Forestry Sector (2022-2025), Laos.
- Map, 2021. Law on Forestry, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry, Laos
- MAP, 2021. National Strategy on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation 2021, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Laos
- MAP, 2021. National Strategy on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation 2021, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Laos
- MAF, 2022. Strategy Plan on Agricultural Land Management towards 2030 and Vision towards 2040
- MEM, 2018. Law on Mining, Ministry of Energy and Mining, Vientiane Capital, Laos
- MEM, 2023. The 9th Energy and Mining Development Plan in next 5 year (2021-2025), Ministry of Energy and Mining, Vientiane Capital, Laos.
- MOH, 2019. Strategy on Climate Change and Health Adaptation 2018 – 2025 and Action plan 2018-2020, Ministry of Health, Vientiane Capital
- MoES, 2020. Education and Sport Sector Development Plan 2021-2025, Vientiane, Laos
- MICT, 2021. Lao PDR Tourism Covid-19 Recovery Roadmap 2021-2025
- National Assembly, 2019. Land Law, Vientiane Capital, Laos
- National Assembly, 2019. Law on livestock, Vientiane Capital, Laos.
- National Assembly, 2017. Law on Urban Planning, Vientiane Capital, Laos
- National Assembly, 2017. Law on electricity, Laos
- National Assembly, 2011. Law on Hygiene, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Vientiane Capital, Laos.
- PWT, 2010. Sustainable transport development strategy 2010, Vientiane capital, Laos
- PWT, 2022. Vision towards 2035 and Strategy on Architecture Development and urban period 9 years (2022 - 2030) and Development Plan period 4 years (2022 - 2025), Department of Architecture and Planning, Vientiane Capital, Laos.
- PWT, 2022. Vision towards 2035, Strategy Water Supply and Hygiene Development in Period 9 Years (2022 - 2023) and 4 Years Development Plan (2022-2025).
- PM, 2021. Resolution on approval and promulgation on electric car utilization in Laos
- PM, 2018. National Green Growth Strategy of the Lao PDR till 2030, Laos



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Department of Meteorology and Hydrology

Meteorological and Hydrological Data Service

<i>No</i>	<i>ITEM</i>	<i>DATA AVAILABLE</i>	<i>No of Year</i>	
1	Phongsali			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
	Huayxay			
2	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years

	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
	Tonpheung			
3	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
4	Louang Namtha			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
5	MuangSing			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
6	Oudomxay			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
7	Xamnua			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years

	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
8	ViengXay			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
9	Xiengkhouang			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
10	Muang Kham			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
11	Muang Phoukout			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
12	Luangprabang			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years

	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
13	Sayabouily			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
14	Phonhong			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
15	Muang Kasy			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
16	Muang Vangvieng			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years

	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
17	Muang Fuang			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
18	Napheng			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
18	Vientiane DMH			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
19	ThaNgon			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
20	Napok			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
21	Veunkham			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
22	Paksane			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years

	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
23	km20			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
24	Thakek			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
25	Nongbok			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
26	Savannakhet			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years

	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
27	Seno			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
28	Donghene			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
29	Saravan			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
30	Khongsedone		30	
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
31	LaoNgam		30	

	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
32	Sekong			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
33	Thateng			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
34	Attapue			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years
	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
35	Pakxe			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Minimum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Maximum Humidity	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily pressure	1976-2022	30	years
	Daily Vapor	1976-2022	30	years

	Evaporation	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
	Sunshine	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind Speed	1976-2022	30	years
	Wind direction	1976-2022	30	years
36	Paksong			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years
37	Nikom 34			
	Tempureture Minimum	1976-2022	30	years
	Tempureture Maximum	1976-2022	30	years
	Rainfall	1976-2022	30	years