

## **Outcome Statement**

2016 Round Table Implementation meeting Panel Discussion

24<sup>th</sup> November 2016

On half of panel discussion on Implementing Green Growth and Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness

**To be delivered at the 2016 Round Table Implementation Meeting**

**By H.E. Bounmy Phouthavong**

**Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment**

**25<sup>th</sup> November 2016, Vientiane Province**

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1. Governor of Vientiane Province
  2. Ministers, Deputy Ministers
  3. Development Partners
  4. Distinguished guests and colleagues; Ladies and gentlemen:

It is my great honour to be on behalf of Natural Resources and Environment Sector Working Group to report to you on the results of the panel discussion on Implementing Green Growth and Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness at the National and Provincial Level.

Prior to the Panel Discussion, the Pre-Consultation Meeting on Green Growth, Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness was conducted within the Natural Resources and Environment Sector on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2016. A number of issues have been raised and the follow-up actions were proposed which provided the basics for our panel discussion.

The mentioned pre-consultation meeting touched upon the cross-sector coordination, institutional arrangement, effective public investment and management, and the Government's Sam Sang policy.

In the panel discussion yesterday, several insightful comments from participants have been raised which can be summarized as follows:

1. The Green Growth Development Policy Operation has been recognized, with the support from the World Bank having MPI as a focal points coordinating with concerned ministries including MoNRE.
2. Green Growth can be taken achieved in different perspectives. Its definition can be varied according to each individual country's context. Some best practices have been learnt from South Korea which technological advance and large-scale financial inputs have been employed. Sustainable natural resource management in Costa Rica focused on forest resources and ecosystem-based tourism by developing a mechanism on Payment for Ecosystem Services. Mongolia applied Green Growth through single potential sector that is mining. Macedonia focused on multi sectorial approach including energy, agriculture, city development, watershed management and land administration. Lao PDR is encouraged to select an appropriate approach to suit its local circumstances.
3. The agriculture and forestry sector in Lao PDR has commenced the clean agriculture initiative, which can potentially support the implementation approach in the country.
4. Several sectors in Lao PDR have been affected by the Climate Change impacts. The affected sectors include public health, agriculture and forestry, public work and transport. In addition, the Lao people are also affected by slow onset disaster such as flood and drought.
5. The Government of Lao PDR has paid a special attention on implementing the Intended National Determined Contribution and the Paris Agreement, as well as REDD+ as they are contributing to the implementation of UNFCCC.

6. Some key requirements include building resilience across all sectors and reducing the impact of disasters, facilitating multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral engagement and defined coordination mechanism, and finally maximizing efficiencies and access to financing.
7. Public Private Partnership is strongly encouraged by our development partners and government sectors in order to realize the Green Growth and Climate Change Adaptation in Lao PDR.

To conclude my summary statement, I would like to express my sincere thanks and deepest gratitude to all development partners and concerned sectors for their continuous support. I would like to seek this opportunity to urge on development partners to tighten our cooperation towards implementing Green Growth, Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness as outlined in our 8<sup>th</sup> National Social Economic Development Plan 2016-2020.