



Lao People's Democratic Republic

Country Report

Seventh Regional 3Rs Forum in Asia and the Pacific

Advancing 3R and Resource Efficiency for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Presented by Khamphanh Nanthavong

**Director General of Pollution Control Department
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

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3R Initiatives in Lao PDR

- Lao PDR is developing the policy and legislation on 3 Rs of Waste Management for creating a sustainable life. The concept of 3Rs in Lao PDR:
 - **Reducing** means choosing to use things with care to reduce the amount of waste generated:
 - **Reusing** involves the repeated use of items or parts of items which still have usable aspects.
 - **Recycling** means the use of waste itself as resources.
 - **Waste minimization** can be achieved in an efficient way by focusing primarily on the first of the 3Rs, "reduce," followed by "reuse" and then "recycle."

Critical Challenges Faced in Lao PDR

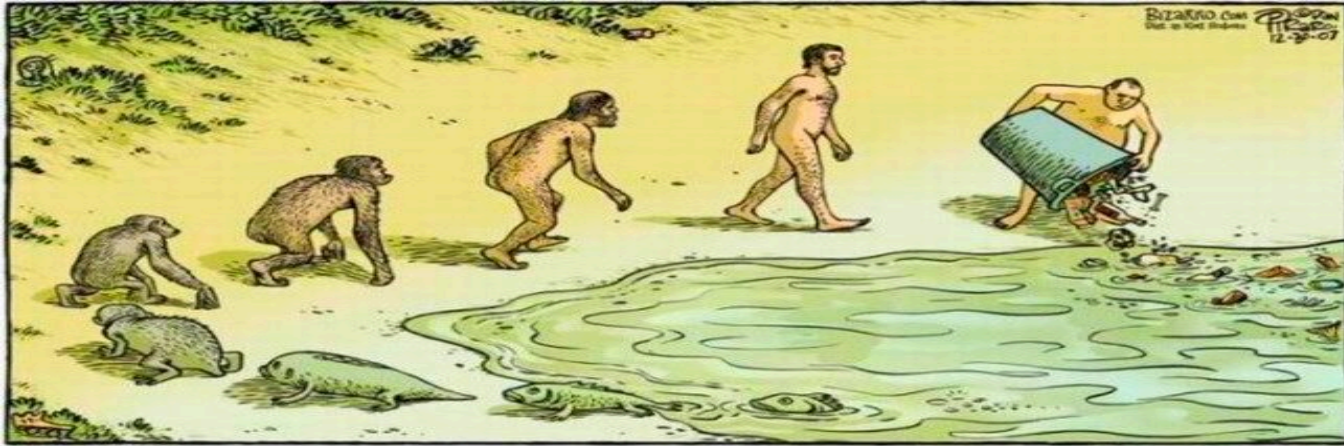
- The critical challenge faced in 3 Rs in Lao PDR is still missing policy and legislation direct to 3 Rs promotion, just mention in general;
- Improper technology for recycling in the factory such as E-waste and Hazardous waste recycling factories;
- Improper of solid waste management system:
 - **Firstly**, for Municipality Solid Waste (MSW), the waste generation per capita is increasing inn term of urban population growth and urbanization in Vientiane capital and other big cities in Lao PDR;
 - **Secondly**, for industrial waste generation, if business as usual is followed, the growth rates will be far more than MSW as there is a rapid industrialization in Special Economic Zone in Lao PDR; and
 - **Thirdly**, the major challenge for hazardous waste would be in terms of waste from healthcare facilities. Currently, the number of hospital beds per capita is increasing Vientiane capital, the total population, rapid urbanization and economic growth, the coverage of healthcare including new hospitals will increase rapidly in coming years.

Master plans and future action

- **Goal in 2030:** A sound solid waste management system is established in harmony with the city environment and development.
- **Strategies till 2025:** 3Rs are promoted at generation sources.
- **Approach:** 3Rs are promoted at generation sources to control the waste amount generation.
- **Projects:**
 - To reduce the amount of kitchen waste and garden waste at households;
 - To collect recyclable waste separated at generation sources; and
 - To avoid using excess packages such as plastic shopping bags.
- **Procedure:**
 1. Study and selection of pilot area for on-site (home) composting;
 2. Distribution of home compost barrel;
 3. Instruction of home compost barrel;
 4. Making rule for collection of recyclable waste;
 5. Awareness program
 6. Support for the existing recycling system;
 7. Dissemination to other area.

Recommendation on 3Rs for Lao PDR

- These challenges could be transformed into opportunities at national and local level through following steps:
 1. **Attitudinal change:** Political will to tackle 3 Rs in waste management on high priority and include this issue in the political and national agenda;
 2. **Policy and regulatory:** National policy frameworks need to be strengthened and expanded to shift the emphasis from end-of-pipe approach to an integrated resource management approach. At local level integrated 3 Rs in waste management strategy and action plan for municipalities, especially in Vientiane capital and big cities needs to be developed and implemented;
 3. **Technical:** Technical guidelines, case studies, demonstration and pilot projects for integrated waste management especially in Vientiane capital and big cities are needed;
 4. **Financial:** Need to develop and implement appropriate economic instruments to raise funds for 3 Rs in waste management and make it economically attractive, and Public-private partnership needs to be further explored to raise availability and access to financial resources, to meet growing demand for construction and operation of waste management systems.
 5. **Social:** Need to change the attitude and raise awareness at all levels and among all waste generators to promote waste minimization, source segregation, proper disposal of waste.; and
 6. **Institutional:** Institutional strengthening and capacity building required at national level to enable work at policy, technical, financial and social aspects. (ii) At local level, institutional capacity needs to be built / strengthened to raise awareness and develop human resources for waste management.



Thank You for Your Listening
Q & A