

**The 15th UN/IAF Workshop on  
" Space Education and Capacity Building for Sustainable Development"**

***14-15 October 2005 in Kitakyushu, Japan.***

# Lao Environment Education and Awareness (EEA) Experiences



# Questions for Space E & A Activities

- ▶ Educate, Aware, train, Communicate what?  
Why and how? When? Timing IMPORTANT!!
- ▶ Reaching to whom? Who is the target audience?

# How to reach out to Policy Makers ?

- ▶ Space information SPEAKS ?
- ▶ Bimonthly Space information Policy Brief ?
- ▶ Regular publications ?
- ▶ Newspaper ?

# How to reach out to Local Groups ?

- ▶ Strengthening local groups ?
- ▶ Creating local information network ?
- ▶ Learning by doing ?

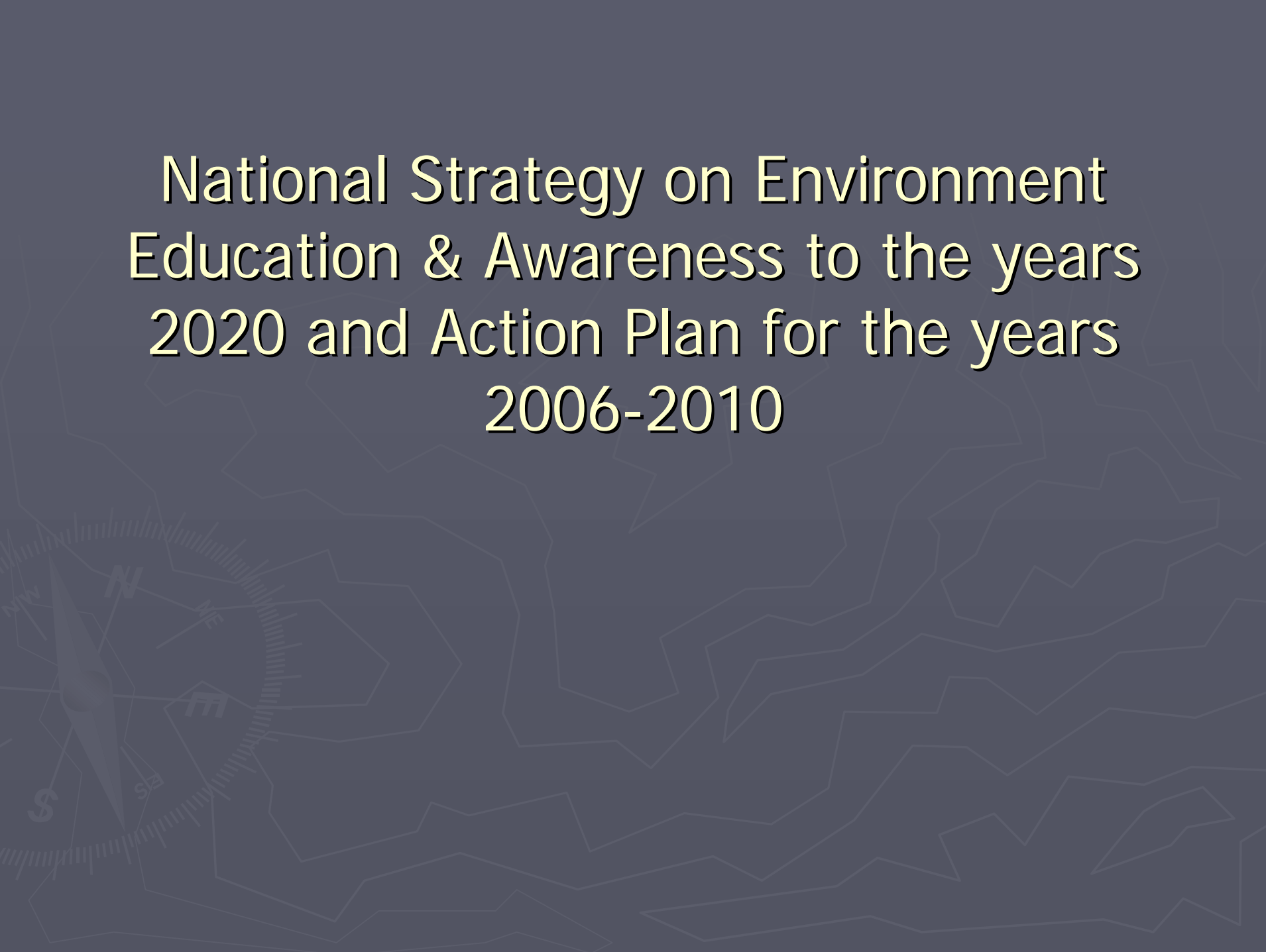
- ▶ Setting Goals and Objectives
- ▶ Agree on a **communication tool** or process for space E & A and others
- ▶ To share and exchange information on issues relevant to countries and **relevant** space activity undertakings
- ▶ Explore funding for space E & A

**Sub-regional, Nation Space Education & Awareness Strategy and Action Plan!!**

May be need to develop ??

The background of the slide is a dark blue-grey color. It features a faint, light-colored topographic map with contour lines. In the lower-left corner, there is a faint compass rose with a needle pointing towards the top-left. The text is centered and has a slight drop shadow.

# Lao Environment Education and Awareness (EEA) Experiences



National Strategy on Environment  
Education & Awareness to the years  
2020 and Action Plan for the years  
2006-2010

# EEA Strategy and Action Plan Structure

Vision



Target Areas (5)



Strategies (5)



Objectives (19)



Projects (40)

# **The overall objectives of EEA Strategy**

**EEA strategy is translated from the national policy on environmental protection developed aiming at providing people with environmental knowledge and skills, influence their positive attitudes and engagement in the preservation of the natural resources and environment and the sustainable development.**



# Target Areas

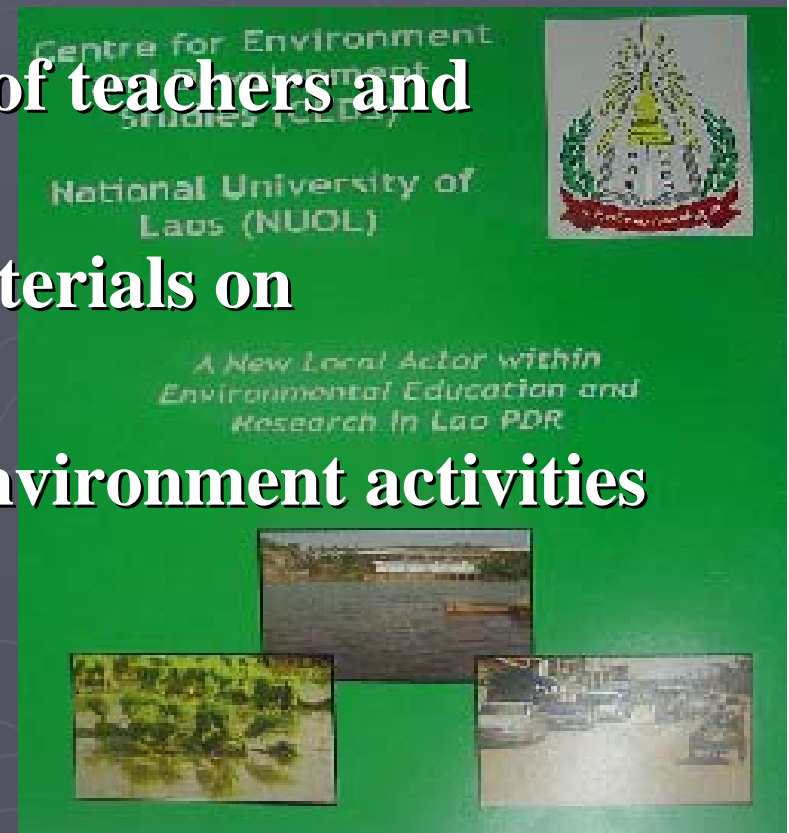
As stated by the Lao Constitution, the environmental protection is the responsibility of all. Therefore, in Lao PDR, the EEA focus on five target areas as follows:

- ▶ Target Area 1: *Formal Education*
- ▶ Target Area 2: *Non-formal Education*
- ▶ Target Area 3: *Public Awareness*
- ▶ Target Area 4: *Manpower Capability Building*
- ▶ Target Area 5: *Networking, Collaboration and Communication*

# Main Strategies

## Strategy 1: Integration of EE into the Formal Education which are comprised of:

- Development of EE curriculum for all levels of formal education;
- Improvement of the quality of teachers and trainers on environment.
- Development of teaching materials on environment;
- Provision of incentives for environment activities in schools.



**Strategy 2: Integration of EE into the Non-formal Education which are comprised of:**

- Development of EE curriculum for all levels of formal education;
- Improvement of the quality of teachers and trainers on environment.
- Development of teaching materials on environment;
- Provision of incentives for environment activities.

**This is due to the high number of the illiteracy among the adult. The environmental education is therefore included in the literacy course.**

**Strategy 3: Strengthening the Environment Public Awareness which is comprised of:**

- **Environmental awareness raising among policy makers;**
- **Providing environmental information through existing mass media;**
- **Strengthening the capacity of journalists;**
- **Encouragement of the private sector in development of environmental programs development.**

**Strategy 4: Strengthening the Capability Building on Environment which is comprised of:**

- **Promotion of capacity building in environment in private sectors, mass organization and civil societies**
- **Increase of training programs in view of increasing the number of qualified staff in environment at the central and provincial levels;**
- **Development of environmental materials.**

**Strategy 5: Establishment of network, coordination and cooperation which is comprised of:**

- **Establishment of national and local networks to promote environmental education and awareness;**
- **Promotion of information exchange and sharing;**
- **Participation in the regional and international networks to promote EEA.**

**How to translate space  
information, knowledge to  
policy maker ?**

**Because they are drivers for  
changes !!**

# Politicians, who are they?

1. Extremely busy => short message, whole Mekong Sub-Region problems in 10 min.
2. short-term: 5 years => not interested in long-term issues



# Politicians, who are they?

3. Going to where the spot light is  
=> media, mass organization, ...

4. Most of them not scientist =>  
different concepts, words,  
definitions (if any)

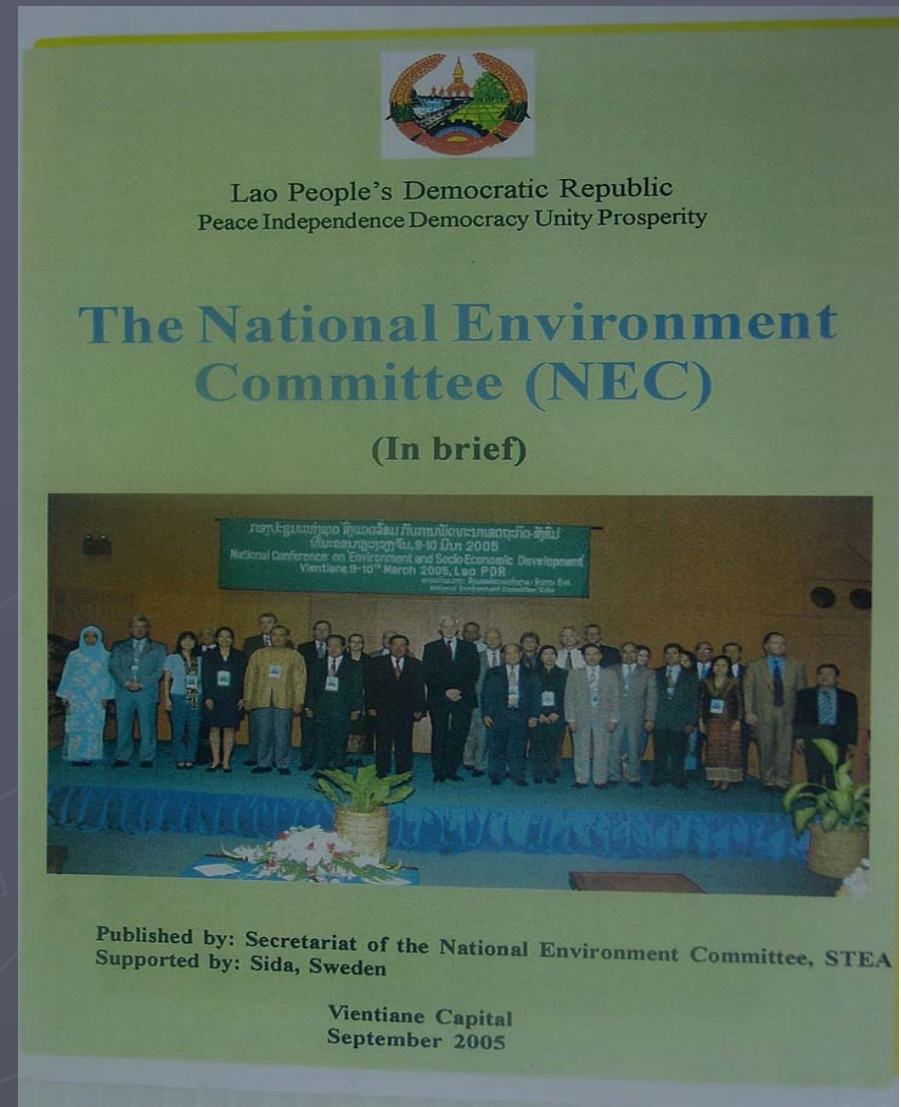
# Politicians, who are they?

5. They don't read scientific journals => news paper, reporters

6. They cannot function at all without assistants, aides,...=> assistants are easier to influence

**The Lao case: how to translate  
Environment information,  
knowledge to policy maker ?**

- ▶ Meeting
- ▶ Bimonthly environment information Policy Brief
- ▶ Regular publications
- ▶ Newspaper





# ENVIRONMENTAL NEWSLETTER

June 2005 No. 4

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the National Environment Committee (NEC) held on 27 December 2004

Written by Bounkham Vorachit



Mr. Asang Laoly, Vice Prime Minister, Chairman of NEC

Following the NEC 2004-2005 working plan, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the NEC was held on 27 December 2004 at the Central Government Convention Hall under the Chairmanship of Mr. Asang Laoly, Vice Prime Minister, NEC Chairman.

The Meeting was attended by 23 NEC members.

The objective of the meeting was to review the NEC activities implemented during the last 6 months from March to November 2004 and to reach an agreement on the NEC environmental management working plan for the years 2004-2005.

The meeting listened to the progress report on the implementation of the Environment Protection Law (EPL); the plan for organizing a National Conference on the "Sustainable Environment and Socio-Economic Development". In addition, the meeting discussed the plan for a study visit by NEC and PEC to exchange experience on environmental management in the Asian region in late May or early June 2005. The meeting also discussed the achievement and some outstanding issues in relation to the realization of EPL and other laws related to natural resources use and conservation in each respective sector, putting more effort on the control and monitoring of pollution caused by different development projects in for example: hydropower and mining.

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# ຈົດໝາຍຂ່າວສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ເດືອນ ມິຖຸນາ ປີ 2005 ລະບົບທີ 4

## ກອງປະຊຸມສາມັນຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ຄັ້ງທີ 3 ໃນວັນທີ 27 ທັນວາ 2004

ຂຽນໂດຍ: ນ.ບຸນຄຳ ວິລະຈິດ



ທ່ານ ອາສາງ ລາວລີ ຮອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ປະທານ ຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຫ່ງຊາດ ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

ປະຕິບັດຕາມແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ປະຈຳປີ 2004-2005, ກອງປະຊຸມສາມັນ ຂອງ ຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ໄດ້ໄຂຂຶ້ນເປັນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ໃນວັນທີ 27 ທັນວາ 2004 ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະບານ, ພາຍໃຕ້ການ ເປັນປະທານຂອງ ທ່ານ ອາສາງ ລາວລີ, ຮອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ.

ກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້, ມີຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ 23 ທ່ານ ເຊິ່ງແມ່ນ ສະມາຊິກຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ບັນດາຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ. ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ແມ່ນເພື່ອທົບທວນຄືນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ໃນໄລຍະ 6 ເດືອນຜ່ານມາ ແຕ່ ເດືອນ ມີນາ-ພະຈິກ 2004 ແລະ ຜ່ານແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານ ກຽວກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ປີ 2004-2005.

ກອງປະຊຸມ ໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ຍັງໄດ້ຜ່ານບົດລາຍງານ ກຽວກັບສະພາບການຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຕິບັດກິດໜ້າວາ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ; ແຜນການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມລະດັບຊາດ ຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງ ພາຍໃຕ້ຫົວຂໍ້: "ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ ເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ແລະ ຍືນຍົງ" ປົກສາທາລີ ກຽວກັບ ແຜນການໄປຢັ້ງຢືນ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນບົດຮຽນ ກຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຂອງ ຄະນະກຳມະການສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການ ສັ່ງ

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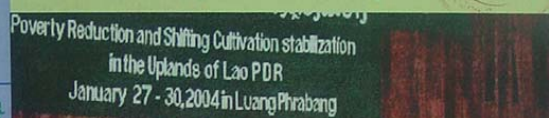


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ສາລະບານ

ກອງປະຊຸມເພື່ອຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມທຸກຍາກ ແລະ ຢຸດຕິການຖາງປ່າເຮັດໄສ ໃນເຂດພູດອຍ

ກອງປະຊຸມໜ້າ 1 - 2



ພິທີມອບຮັບໜ້າທີ່ໜ້າ 3



ໜ່ວຍພັກ ສຸດຄາປໜ້າ 3 - 4

ສິ່ງທີ່ຄວນຮູ້ໜ້າ 4 - 8

ຄະນະຮັບຕິດຊອບ ດຣ. ບຸນທອງ ບົວທອມ ຄຳໄພ ມະນີວິງ

ບັນນາທິການ ດຣ. ມິນທາທິບ ຈັນເພັງໄຊ ທອງຈັນ ບຸນທະລາ

ອອກແບບ ສັນຄຳ ອອນອຸຕິມ ພອນປະເສີດ ວິງສີປະສົມ

ສະຖາບັນ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຕູ້ ປ. ນ. 811 ວຽງຈັນ ໂທ: (856 21) 770078 ແຟກ: (856 21) 770047 E-mail: admin@nafri.org.la WWW.nafri.org.la

ສະໜັບສະໜູນໂດຍ : ໂຄງການ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເຂດພູດອຍ ຮ່ວມມື ລາວ - ຊູແອດ

ENVIRONMENTAL NEWSLETTER

May 2004 No. 2

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The Second Meeting of the National Environment Committee (NEC)



The National Environment Committee held its second Meeting on 2-3 March 2004 under the chairmanship of H.E Asang Laoly, Deputy Prime Minister. Present at the Meeting were the members and representatives of the members of the NEC. The Meeting highlighted the achievements of the NEC and agreed its future work plan. In addition, the Committee discussed and reviewed

the following significant documents namely: National Strategy and Action Plan on Environmental Education and Awareness, Draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Draft Action Guidelines of the National Environment Committee.

ASEAN Environment Ministers Meeting

The ninth ASEAN Environment Ministers Meeting took place on 17-18 December 2003 in Yangon, Myanmar with the participation of the Ministers and representatives from all the member states. The Meeting was officially opened by General Khin Nyunt, the Prime Minister of Myanmar. The Meeting acknowledged the achievements of

the implementation of environmental activities under the Hanoi Action Plan and also identified the way forward. The way forward has been reflected in the Yangon Declaration on sustainable development: Engage senior environmental officials to contribute to the process of developing the Vientiane Action Plan including a strategy and concrete

measures to deal with environmental issues. Jointly confirm the willingness to proceed further with the fulfillment of the obligations set forth in the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to make the cooperation fruitful in the ten areas agreed upon at the meeting held in Vientiane last year. Decided to enhance cooperation

**How to translate information  
on environment, socio-  
economic and space to Local  
by using space technology:  
ICT, Satellite, long distance  
learning and others ?**

# **Big Challenges for LDC like Laos!!**

EEA Strategy is here, but for efficiency implementation of this strategy and fulfilling above mentioned priority programs have to identify:

- a good strategic plans for each priority program;
- establish a appropriate tools: the space technology, as such: long distance training/education/awareness approach by ICT, internet, through TV, GIS will play a significant role in the future, but do not at recent stage.

## ▶ **The main limitations:**

- Laos is rural society, due to 80% of total population live in the rural area,
- Live in very small community,
- More than 40% of total population are illiteracy,



# Challenges (continued)

- ▶ ICT languages problem (most of Lao people don't understand English),
- ▶ Most of schools both in the cities and rural are not computerized,
- ▶ Rural population are accessed to the information by providing form relevant projects carried in their villages only,
- ▶ TV-access only in cities,
- ▶ Lack of news paper post distribution system in rural area,
- ▶ Access to the ICT low (low income),
- ▶ Lack of material (documentation) in Lao language,
- ▶ Lack of qualified staffs on this field and experiences,
- ▶ Lack of budget.

## Conclusion

- ▶ **Conclude that Laos is in the early stage of environment education and awareness with limited tools. The ICT, GIS, internet, etc.. is stating slowly to develop. STEA as a key agency is developing appropriate Technology to use Lao language for information exchange in Lao language through internet and also to promote teaching material development in Lao language providing to the EEA activities at all levels. Ministry of Education is actively developing the long distance learning approach that will be probably stated in the end of this year. Actual, the radio on air is a very common existing mass media been provided country wide the different environmental information to the public.**

## Conclusion (continued)

- ▶ However the Laos has developed and implemented the Environmental Policies, legal tools more than one decade together with a significant support from different donors, thus contribute and support efficiently to the sustainable development of the country and sustainable livelihood of rural population. EEA is a very important instruments and plays role in the translation and implementation of these environmental national policies and related environment laws, EIA regulations. To implement efficiently the EEA strategy will be a appropriate approach to bring a good public participation, contribution to protect and manage environment in the sustainable way.

## Conclusion (continued)

- ▶ **In this connection, I am grateful for continuous support and close collaboration rendered by the international community, the UN agencies, as well as the donor countries. We appreciate the different donors, which is the appropriate financial and technical supports. With such assistance, Laos will reach the millennium development goal (MDG) targets by 2015 and be ultimately able to shift from the least developed status by 2020.**

A photograph of a Plumeria plant with several large, vibrant green leaves and a cluster of white and yellow flowers. The text is overlaid on the image.

**THANK YOU**

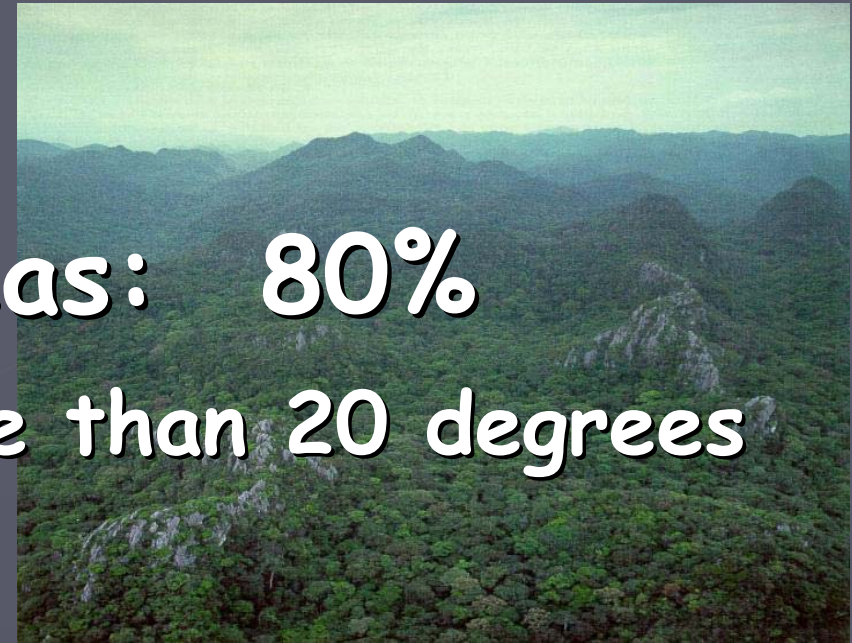
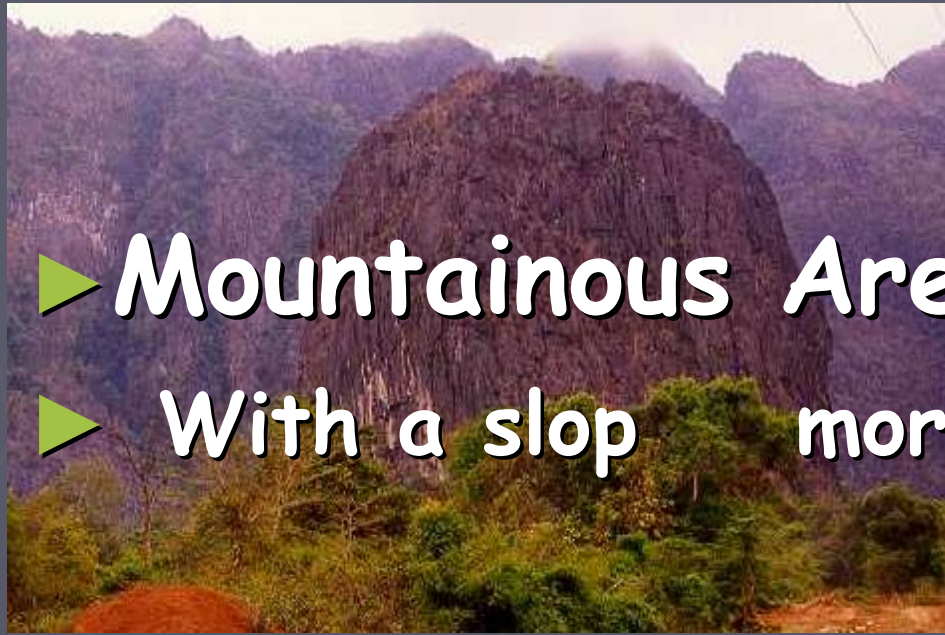
**For your  
Attention !!**

8 6 2004

# Introduction to Laos

- ▶ Land Area: 236,800 km<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Province: 18
- ▶ Districts: 142
- ▶ Villages: 10 912
- ▶ Households: 84 933
- ▶ Capital: Vientiane





- ▶ **Mountainous Areas: 80%**
- ▶ **With a slope more than 20 degrees**

## **RELIEF**



**plains: 20%**  
**With a area suitable for  
agriculture nearly 1.9 ha or  
8%**



- ▶ Population: 5.5 million
- ▶ Density: 23pers./km<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Pop. growth: 2.8%
- ▶ Urban Pop. growth 5.5%



## Demography



- ▶ Rural Pop.: 80%
- ▶ Urban Pop. :20%
- ▶ Ethnic groups - 49





# Education

- ▶ HRD: 048%
- ▶ Net enrolment ratio in primary education 83%
- ▶ Literacy rate (15 to 24 yaer) 79%.

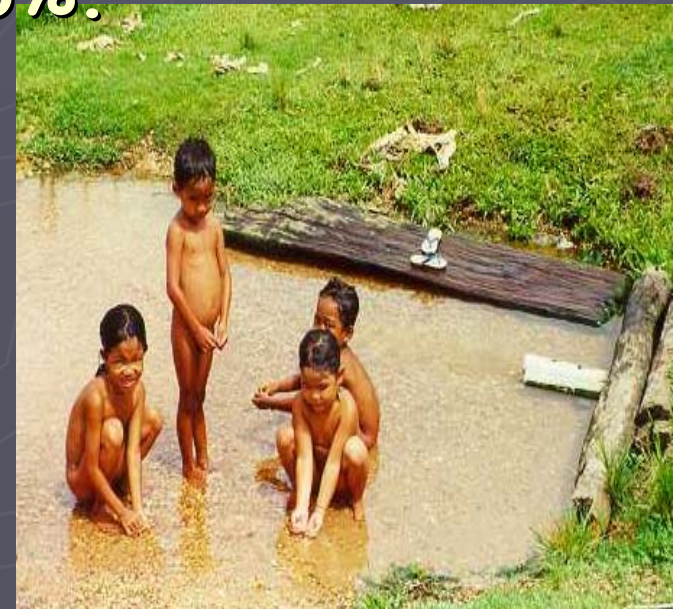


The Lao PDR education situation is among one of the less favorable in the region.

# Health

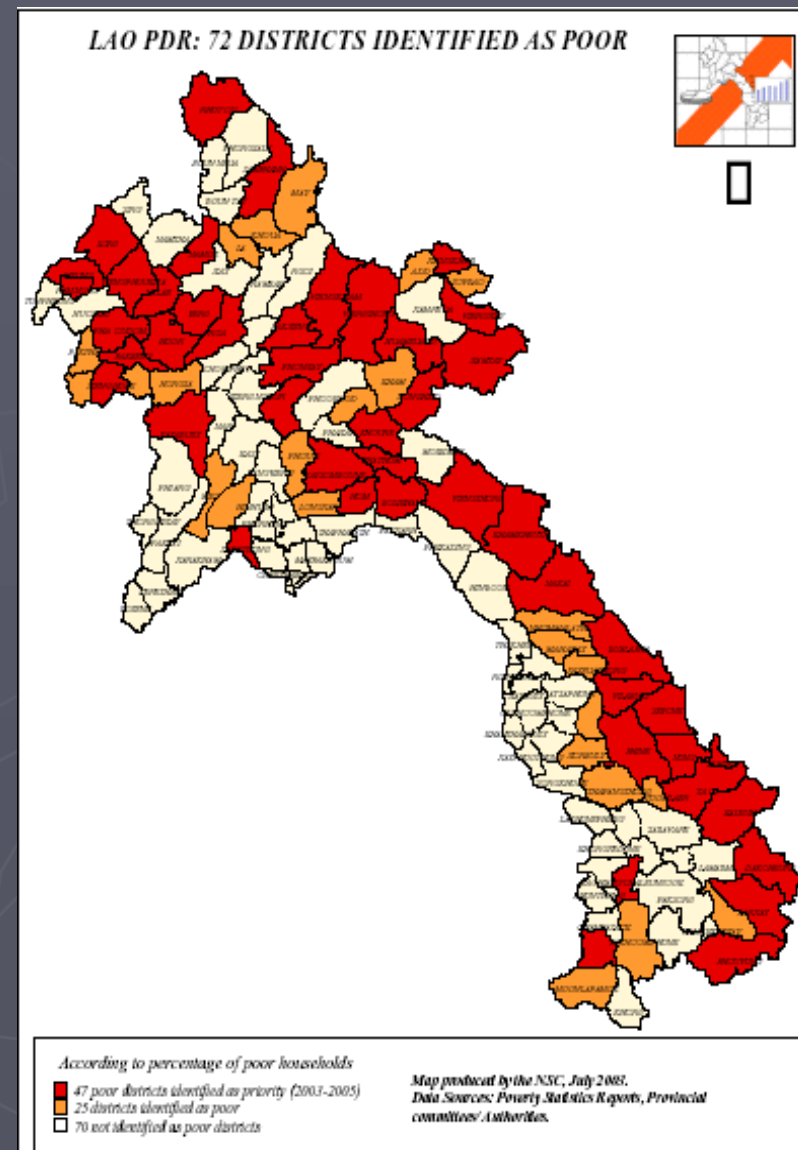
- ▶ Infant mortality rate 82/1,000
- ▶ Life expectancy at birth 59 y.
- ▶ under-five mortality ratio 106/1,000
- ▶ Maternal mortality 530/100,000.
- ▶ Total fertility rate: 4.9%,
- ▶ Crude birth rates: 41%,
- ▶ Crude death rates: 16%.

The Lao PDR health situation is among one of the less favorable in the region.



# Number of Population Poor

- ▶ 45% ( 1992-1993)
- ▶ 38.6 % (1997-1998),
- ▶ 30% in 2003.
- ▶ 72 poor districts were identified, of which 47 are considered as the poorest districts.



# Economy

- ▶ GDP: US\$ 331
- ▶ Economic growth 6,5%
- ▶ agriculture 51%,
- ▶ Industry 26%,
- ▶ Service 24%.



**Lao PDR is ranking one of the least developed countries in the world.**

