

# REDD+ Situation in Lao PDR -Toward Consistent Approaches-

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Background and status

# INTRODUCTION TO REDD+ IN LAO P.D.R.



# REDD+ in the context of Laos: Needs

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- **Realizing REDD+:** Particular importance for Laos as its high forest-dependency in social, economic and environmental terms
- Rapid loss of forest coverage
  - Mid 1960's      70%
  - 1992              47%
  - 2002              42%
  - 2010              40%
- Target under Forest Strategy 2020
  - 2015      65%
  - 2020      70%



# Efforts for REDD+ in the Past

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Considerable efforts made including:

- REDD Taskforce was established for coordination of REDD initiatives
- Participation to Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FPCF) as one of the 14 participating countries (July 2008), and development of a Readiness Preparation Proposal(R-PP)
- Feasibility studies and REDD+ demonstration activities has started since 2010, assisted by multilateral, bilateral and international NGOs.



# Challenges from Legislation to Practices

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- Forestry law: Under the process of revision as a basis for legal framework on REDD+.
- Demonstration Projects in the fields with different concepts are under implementation,
  - REDD+ Safeguards incl. FPIC (CliPAD, DOF/GIZ)
  - SFM in Production Forest (SUFORD, DOF/Finland)
  - Development of approaches for reducing deforestation (PAREDD, DOF/JICA)
- On-going issues under discussion, testing, etc.:
  - Reference Emission Level/Reference Level
  - MRV System
  - Benefit Sharing and Distribution



# REDD+ Demonstration in Laos



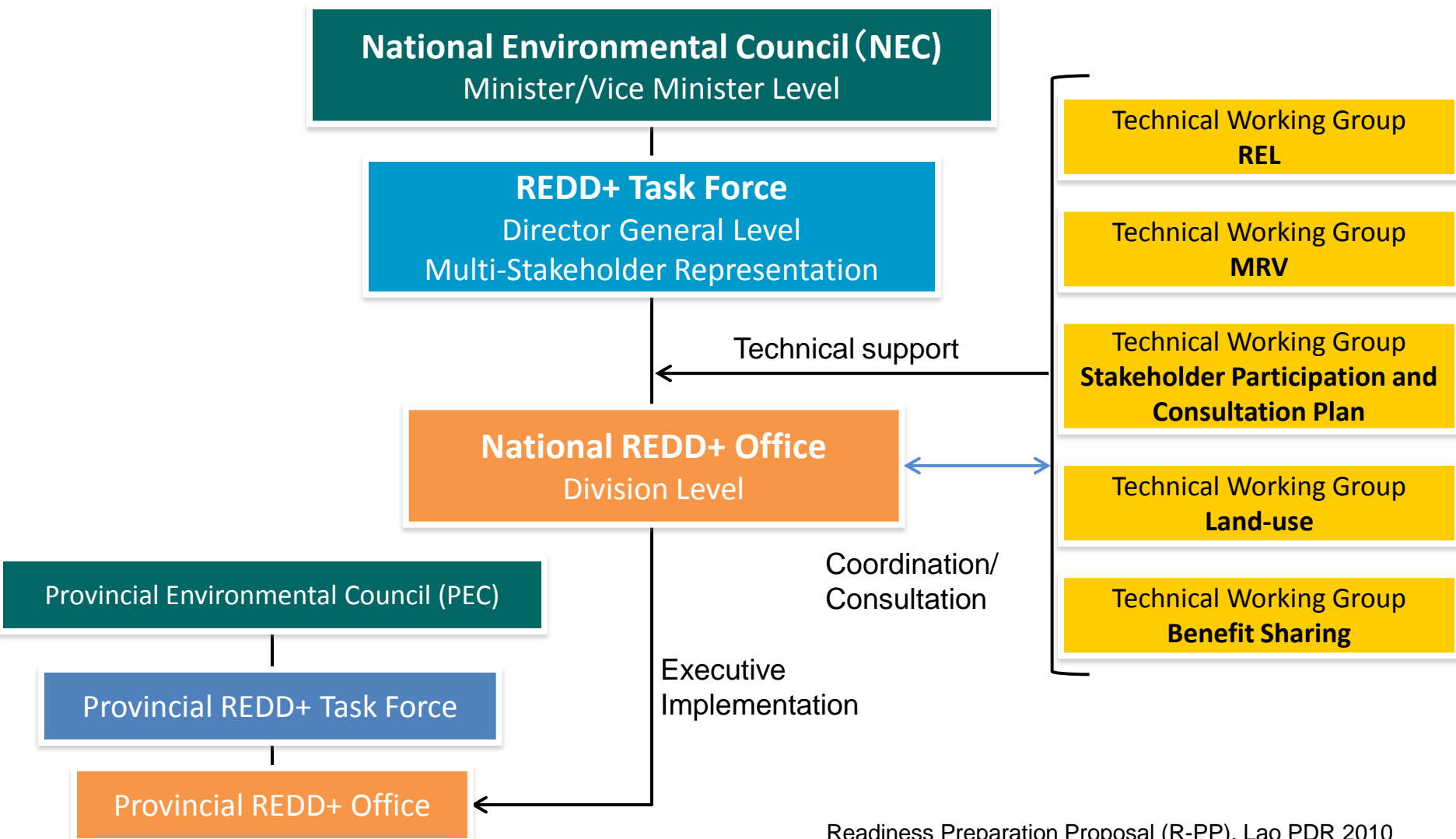
# Institutional Arrangement - Central Level

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- Ministerial Arrangement for REDD+
  - Department of Forestry (DOF-MAF) and Department of Forest Resource Management (DFRM-MONRE) share the tasks and responsibilities on REDD+.
- The National REDD+ Task Force
  - Leading REDD+ discussions and implementation.
  - DOF chairs the TF, while REDD+ Office under DOF acts as the Secretariat.
- Technical Working Groups (to be established)
  - Multi-stakeholder Technical Committee, consist of the government, experts and INGOs, supports the REDD+ Task Force



# Institutional Arrangement



Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), Lao PDR 2010







From Project to National level

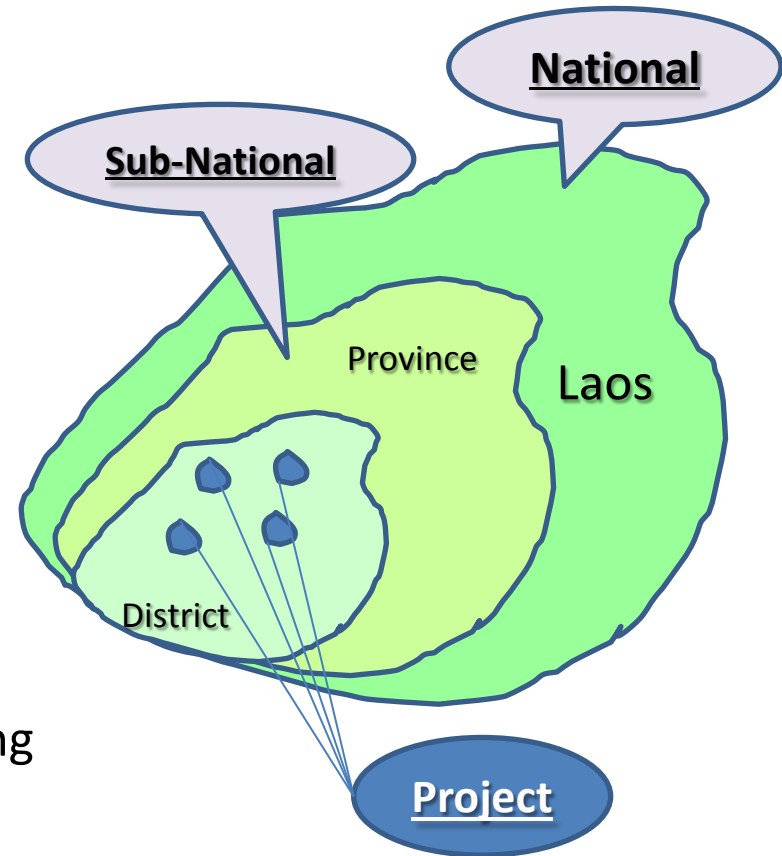
# **CONSISTENCY AMONG LEVELS: STATUS AND STRATEGY**



# Approaches in Different Levels

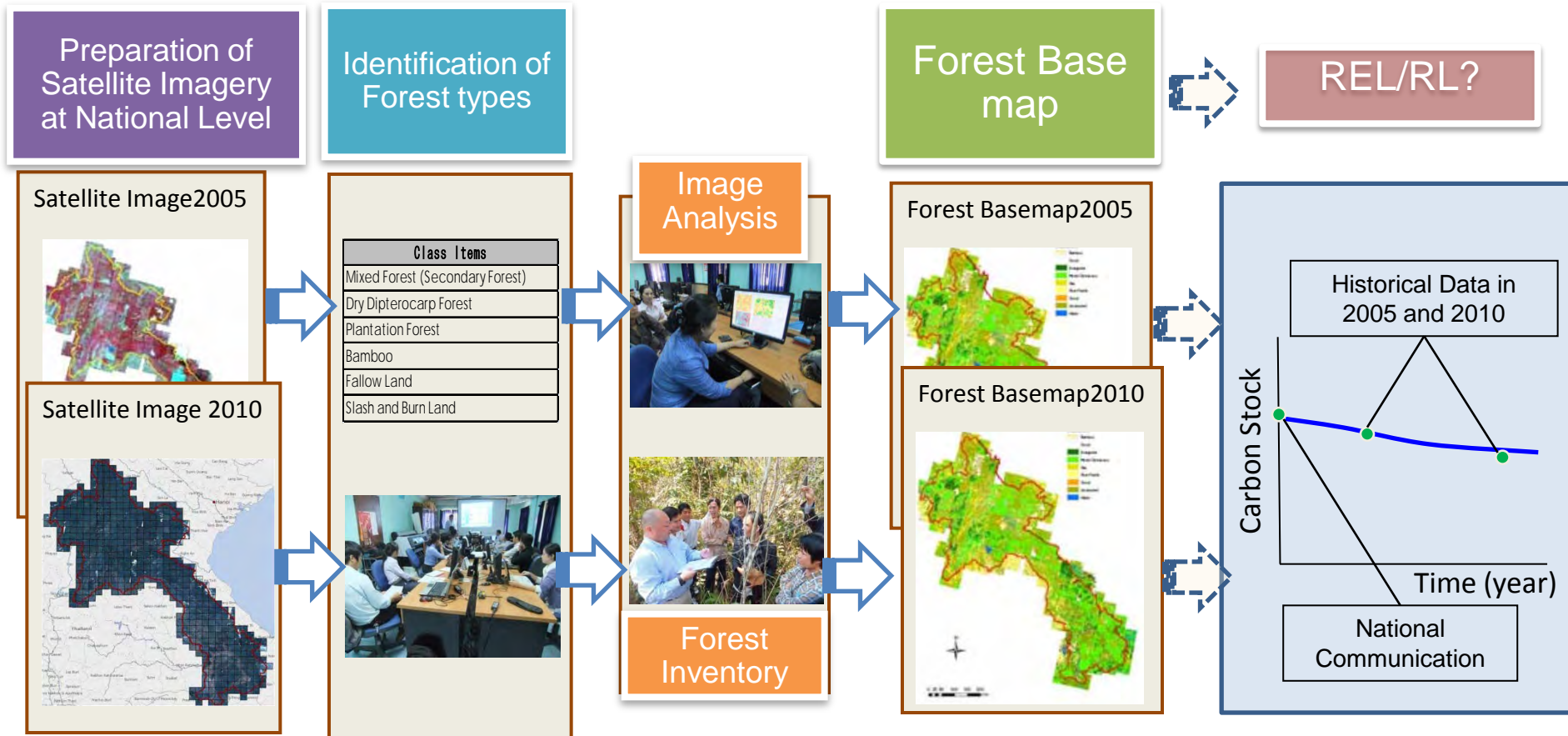
Each level of three strata is actively attempted in Laos

- National level
  - Development of Forest Base map 2010 and 2005, becoming a basis of National REL and MRV.
- Sub-National
  - Jurisdictional and nested REDD approach employed by CliPAD
  - Scaling-up from project level to province level by PAREDD – DOF/JICA
- Project level
  - Several attempts are undertaken including both government-based and private-based



# Status of REL/RL at National level

Forest base maps in 2005 and 2010 are developed by FIM



# Status of REL/RL at Sub-National level

–In a case of Luang Prabang Province–

Remote Sensing Analysis on  
land use changes (Forest Area)

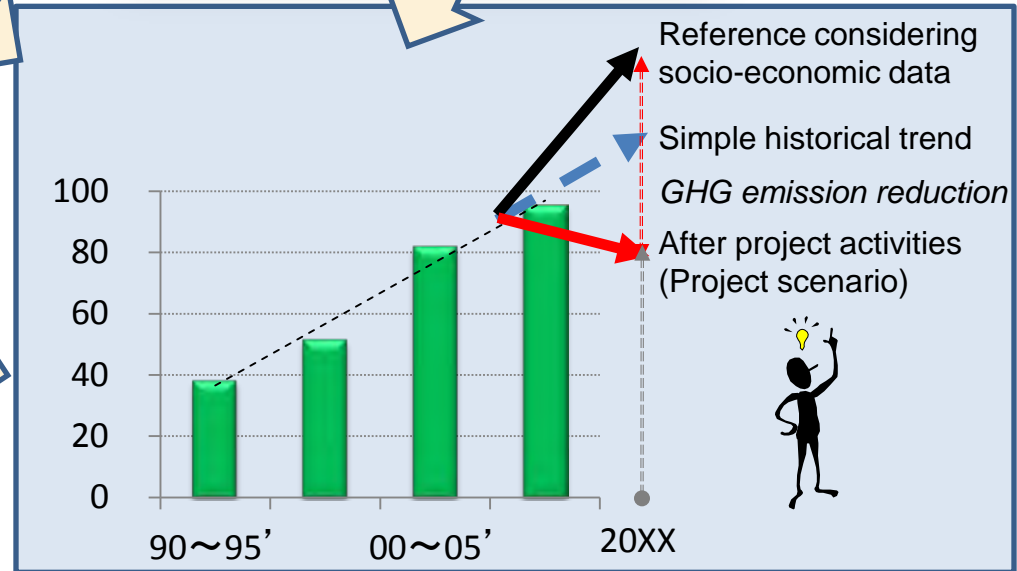


		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of villages							
Population	Total						
	Male						
	Female						
	Labor force						
	Under 20						
	Under 40						
	Under 60						
	Under 80						
	Number of HH						
	Agricultural population						
GDP	GDP per HH						
Crop	Season Rice (area)						
	Season Rice (production)						
	Irrigated Rice (area)						
	Irrigated Rice (production)						
	Resolve Upland Rice (area)						
	Resolve Upland Rice (production)						

Socio-economic data  
(Statistics in each area)



Field Survey for Developing  
Emission Factor





# Status of REL/RL at Project level

## - In the case of PAREDD -

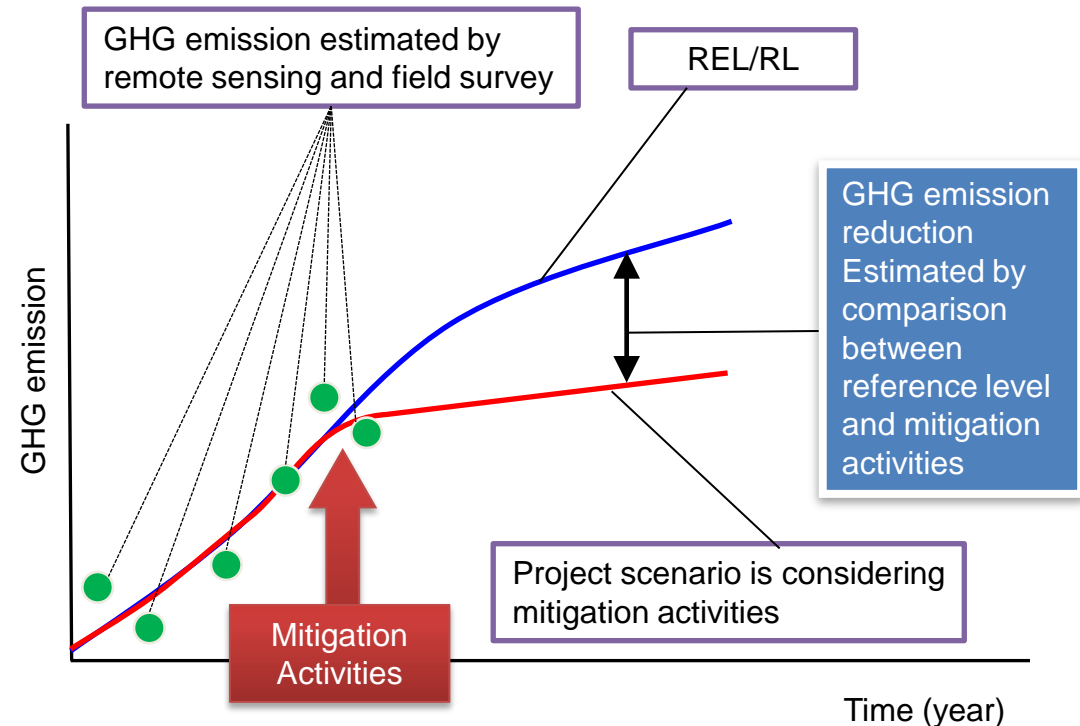
### PAREDD

Slash and burn agriculture is a main causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Phonsay district, Luang Prabang Province.



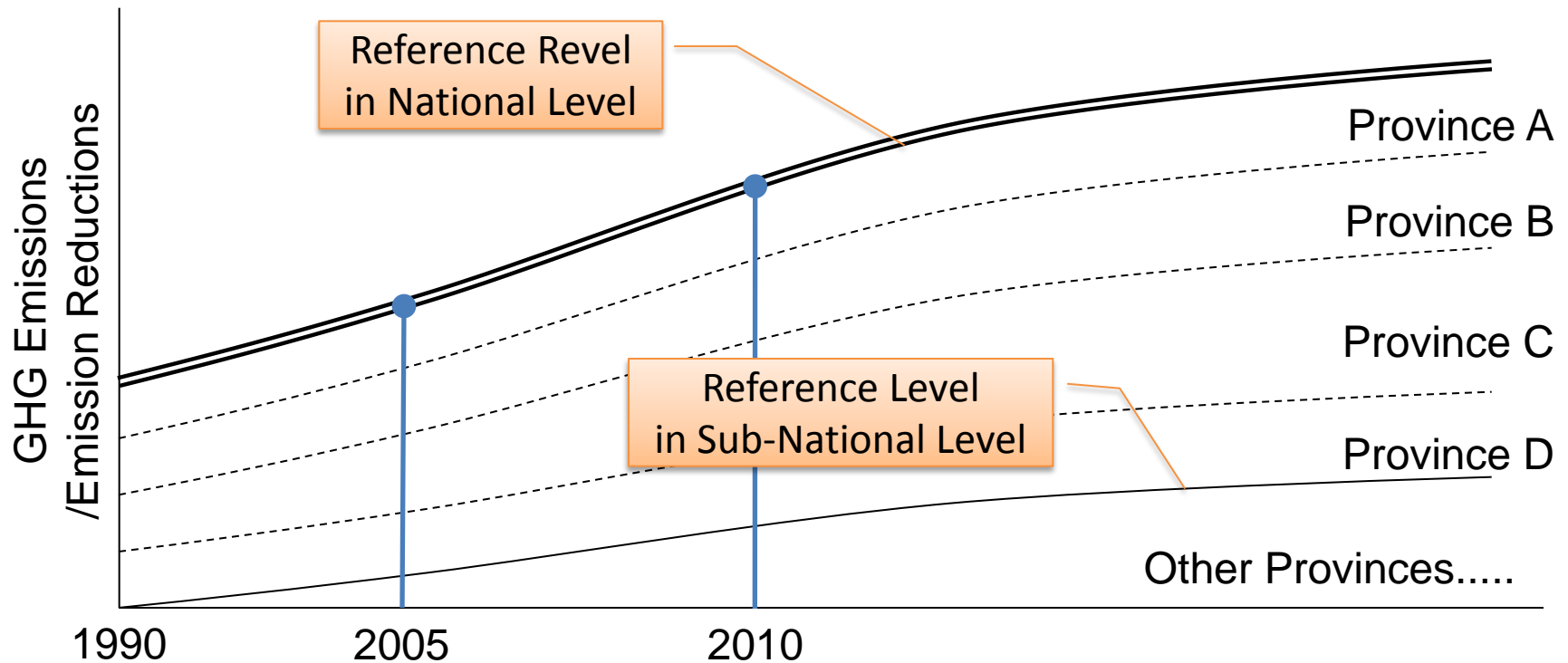
PAREDD started to support **mitigation activities** including forest zoning, plantation and alternative income generation activities since 2012-3.

In a village cluster, REL/RL and project scenario were developed based on mitigation activities



# Consistency throughout the Levels (Proposed)

- GHG emission/emission reductions in “Lower Level” are adjusted along with the total amount of “Higher level”.



# Key Points for REDD+ in Different Levels

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- To avoid inconsistencies among levels and initiatives, following points should be addressed:
    - Applying same satellite imagery (*RapidEye* based)
    - Employing same forest type classification
    - Employing same emission factors for estimating carbon stocks.
  - National Benchmark Maps and DB are the foundation of consistent monitoring/evaluation.
  - Capacity development in all levels is essential.
- In conclusion, REED+

