

**Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**

**Sustainable Forest Management and  
REDD+ Support Project  
in Lao People's Democratic Republic  
  
Completion Report (Term I)**

**December 2017**

**Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.**

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## Annex and Separate Volume

Annex 1: Results of the Project (List of Dispatched Experts, List of Counterparts and List of Trainings)

Annex 2: List of Products (Reports, Manuals, Handbooks, etc.) Produced by the Project

Annex 3: PDM (All versions of PDM)

Annex 4: R/D, Minutes of Meeting of JCC, FSSWG, REL/MRV TWG (copy)

Annex 5: Monitoring Sheet (copy)

Separate Volume: Copy of Products Produced by the Project

## Photo of Activity

### Common Activity



1<sup>st</sup> JCC meeting  
(12<sup>th</sup> Nov 2015)



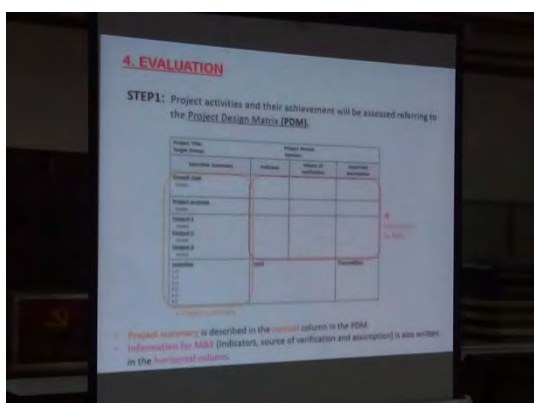
1<sup>st</sup> Annual Workshop  
(24<sup>th</sup> Feb 2016)



1<sup>st</sup> JCC meeting  
(12<sup>th</sup> May 2017)



2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Workshop  
(24<sup>th</sup> Feb 2016)



Explanation slide of the Mid-term review methodology at the kick-off meeting



The 3<sup>rd</sup> JCC meeting on 13<sup>th</sup> Oct 2017 was chaired by Mr Sousath (right), DG of DOF and co-chaired by Mr. Yoneyama (left), chief representative of JICA Laos Office



## Output 1



1<sup>st</sup> FSSWG meeting  
(12<sup>th</sup> Feb 2016)



REDD+ progress in Lao PDR presented  
at 1<sup>st</sup> FSSWG meeting



Collaborative training for the members of the  
three TWGs; LF, BS and SES.

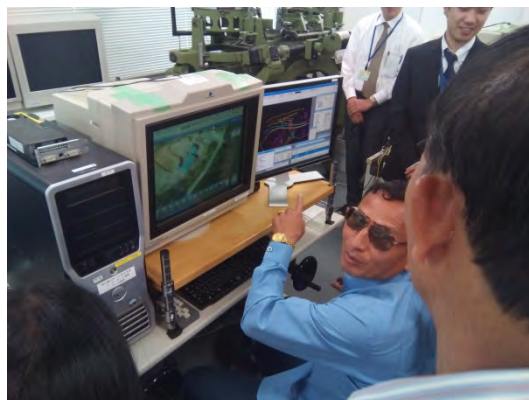


Mrs. Lomkham, Director of FRDF/DOF,  
made statements at in the “REDD+  
Financing” Workshop held in Bangkok  
through 25<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> May 2016.

## Output 1 (Training in Japan 2016)



Overview session of the training



Introduction of Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.



Explanation of stratification  
in forest classification



Practice of FREL/FRL development



Visit to Tenryu plantation



Explanation of Forest Management System  
at Forestry Agency in Japan



## Output 1 (Training in Japan 2017)



In a patchwork forest where NPO Sanson-juku is trying to convert a plantation forest into a wild forest by planting hardwood species.



Shiitake mushroom log farming at the sites of NPO Sanson-juku



Logging site of Japanese cedar at the private plantation forest in Morotsuka village



Exchange of views was held in the showroom made by wood products in Morotsuka Village



Inspection on the erosion control facilities in the Wanitsuka national forest (the Miyazaki Forestry Office)



The Miyazaki Southern Forestry Office explained about the Profit Sharing Forestry held in the national forest.

## Output 2 (NFI)



The NFI kick-off meeting on 5<sup>th</sup> Feb 2016



Data inputting of NFI data  
(2015-2016 dry season)



Expalanation how to input data into tablets



NTV sampling  
(NFI field training)



DBH estimation of irregular tree  
(NFI field training)



Measurement of bamboo  
(NFI field training)



## Output 2 (NFI)



Preparing the drone  
for measuring tree cover rate  
( MD/RV survey )



Training before the survey  
( MD/RV survey )



Survey plot (forhand) and  
converted agriculture land (backward)  
( MD/RV survey)



Measuring biomss  
( MD/RV survey)

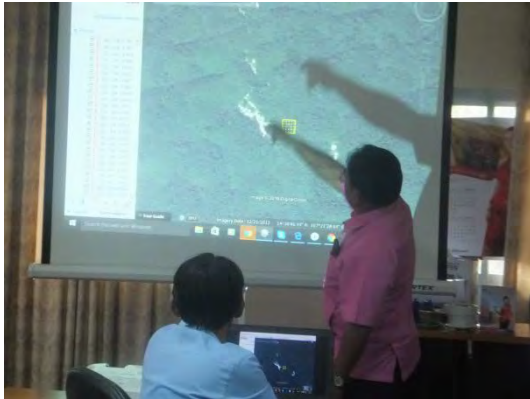


NFI samples stored in the drying room

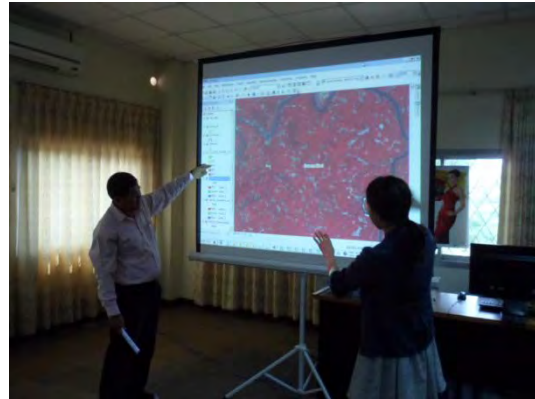


weighing work of dried samples

## Output 2 (Forest Type Map and NFMS)



Kick-off meeting of the change detection in intermountain region on satellite images between 2010 and 2015 for the Forest Type Map 2015



change detection around farming area: lecture (Forest Type Map 2015 developing training)



Kick-off of the correction of cloud parts in 2010 among other things



Explanation of NFMS physical system



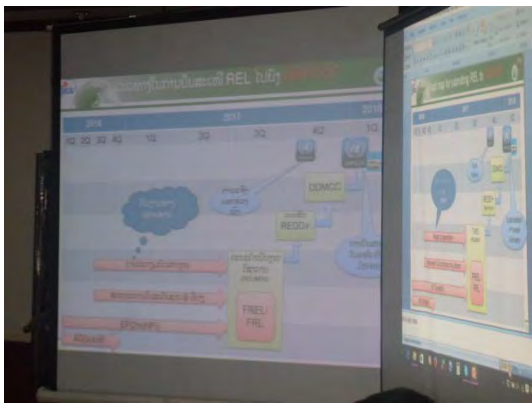
### Output 3 (REL/MRV TWG)



1<sup>st</sup> REL/MRV TWG opening



Chaired by Mr. Linthong, director of DOF-FIPD  
(1<sup>st</sup> REL/MRV TWG )



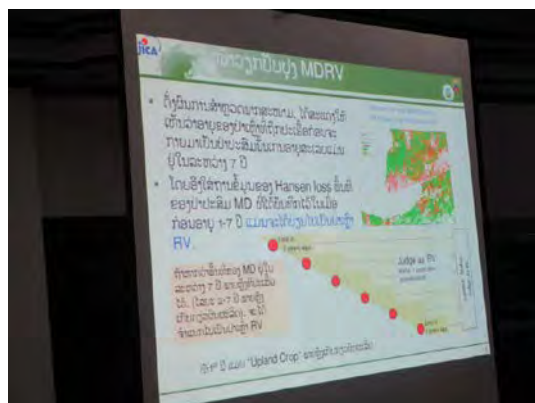
Explanation of REL submission schedule  
(2<sup>nd</sup> REL/MRV TWG)



Redfinition of Forest Classification  
(2<sup>nd</sup> REL/MRV TWG)



The joint meeting of 6 TWGs



Presentation on the survey for accuracy improvement and revision work of Forest Type Maps (4<sup>th</sup> TWG)



## Output 4



Explanation of the Project to the Luang Prabang province at the Kick-off meeting of the Project



The debrief meeting of the Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) for the Luang Prabang forest sector under the JICA-RECOFTC Partnership Program



The work with maps for Luang Prabang Deforestation and Forest Degradation Analysis (Mid Feb)



Provincial REDD+ Task Force meeting in Luang Prabang province



Workshop on the policy and activity for deforestation reduction and forest preservation promotion in Luang Prabang



## Output 4 (REDD+ training)



Workshop to discuss necessary measures for addressing deforestation and forest conservation



REDD+ safeguard training  
Presentation of the group discussion result:  
gender roles in forest management



Group discussion:  
measures for illegal logging



Group discussion:  
management issues on the three forest categories



Groupwork  
(Safeguard training)



Presentation by groups  
(Safeguard training)



## Output 4 (PRAP)



3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of PRTF. Members of the PRTF discussed the roadmap to develop the PRAP.



The local consultation at district level. The provincial staff introduced the general of PRAP.



Group discussion in local consultation at district level. The participants discussed the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation.



Group discussion in local consultation at village cluster level. The participants discussed the major drivers of deforestation and the countermeasure in this region.



Group discussion in local consultation at village cluster level. Each group made a presentation on the discussion



Group discussion in local consultation at village cluster level. The participants agreed on the conclusion.

#### Output 4 (PP-PPT-TKS protection forest management planning)



Interview for detecting important water sources and water management areas  
(for PP-PPT-TKS protection forest management planning)



Confirmation of the PP-PPT-TKS boundary with villagers  
(field survey for PP-PPT-TKS protection forest management planning)



Information collecting of landuse plan at village level  
(field survey for PP-PPT-TKS protection forest management planning)



Identification of rare animal species  
(field survey for PP-PPT-TKS protection forest management planning)

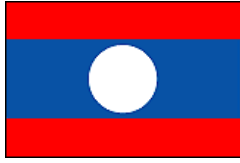


Additional field survey for PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest management planning





## Project sites



Lao People's Democratic Republic



## Abbreviation

AD	Activity Data
BMS	Benefit Sharing Mechanism
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CliPAD	Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation Project
C/P	Counterpart
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
DBH	Diameter at Bbreast Height
DCC	Department of Climate Change
(It was DDMCC)	(It was Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change
DFRM	Department of Forest Resource Management
DOF	Department of Forestry
DONRE	District Natural Resource and Environment Office
EF/RF	Emission Factor/Removal Factor
ERP	Emission Reduction Program
ERPA	Emission Reduction Payment Agreement
ERPD	Emission Reductions Program Document
ER-PIN	Emission Reductions Program Idea Note
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCA	Forest Cover Assessment
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FCPF-CF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, The Carbon Fund
FCPF RP	FCPF Readiness Preparation Project
FIM	Forest Information Management Program
FIPD	Forest Inventory and Planning Division
FPP	Forest Preservation Program
FRDF	Forest and Forest Resource Development Fund
FREL/FRL	Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level
FS2020	Forest Strategy 2020
FSCAP	Forest Sector Capacity Development Project
FSSWG	Forest Sub-Sector Working Group
FTM	Forest Type Map
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
GoL	Government of Lao PDR
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LENS2	Second Lao Environment and Social Project
LoI	Letter of Intent
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NC	National Circumstances
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFIS	National Forest Information System
NFIS project	The Capacity Development Project for Establishing National Forest Information System for Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System

NRESWG	Natural Resources and Environment Sector Working Group
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
NRTF	National REDD+ Task Force
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forest Office
PaMs	Policies and Measures
PAREDD	Participatory Land-use and Management for Reducing Deforestation
PFES	Payment for Forest Environmental Services
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PP-PPT-TKS	Phou Pheung-Phou Pha Thoun-Tat Kuang Si
PO	Plan of Operation
POFI	Provincial Office of Forest Inspection
PONRE	Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment
PRO	Provincial REDD+ Office
ProFLEGT	Support to the Lao EU-FLEGT process
PRTF	Provincial REDD+ Task Force
R/D	Record of Discussion
REL DT	REL Drafting Team
RECOFTC	The Center of People and Forests
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RTIM	Round Table Implementation Meeting
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SUFORD SU	Sustainable Forest and Rural Development Scale Up (Project)
SWG-ARD	Sector Working Group of Agriculture and Rural Development
TABI	The Agrobiodiversity Initiative
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical Working Group
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations REDD Programme



## I. Basic Information of the Project

### 1. Country

Lao People's Democratic Republic

### 2. Title of the Project

Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project

### 3. Duration of the Project

2015.10 – 2020.10 (5years)

This report is for the Term I: 2015.10 – 2018.1 (2 years and 3 months)

### 4. Background

In the 1940s, forest cover of Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) was estimated at more than 70%. The figure had dropped to 40% in 2010, mainly caused by changes in land use, such as development of hydro power plants, mining operations and industrial plantations. The Government of Lao PDR (GoL) has formulated the "Forestry Strategy to the year 2020" (FS2020) with the goal to restore the forest cover rate to 70 percent. In addition, recognizing Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) as an opportunity for enhancing forest governance, financial revenue, and livelihoods of the rural communities, the GoL has established the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) and is working on REDD+ preparedness.

Institutional reform in 2011 saw the Department of Forest Resource Management (DFRM) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) adopting the administration of conservation forests and national biodiversity conservation areas (NBCAs), while the Department of Forestry (DOF) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) continue to administer production forests. This has resulted in a lack of sufficient capacity and consistency of GoL to administer forest conservation as a whole. Also, the decentralization policy in the recent years requires Provincial Natural Resource and Environment Offices (PONREs) and District Natural Resource and Environment Offices (DONREs) as well as Provincial Agriculture and Forest Offices (PAFOs) and District Agriculture and Forestry Offices (DAFOs) to be responsible for the forest conservation at province and district levels, therefore, capacity building of the local level agencies is in urgently need.

Furthermore, although REDD+ requires accurate information of forest resources, for example through satellite image analysis, GoL is still insufficient in its capacity to analyze and administer REDD+ related data, and human resources to accumulate and analyze information are also in shortage, which prevents the country from fully realizing forest conservation through REDD+.

Based on such background, the GoL requested the "Forestry Sector Policy Strategy for Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Promotion Project" to the Government of Japan, and both sides agreed to implement the project from December 2014. The initial nine months preparation phase of the "Forestry Sector Policy Strategy for Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Promotion Project" (F-PREP) facilitated the formulation of the full implementation phase of the Project, and the Detailed Design Survey mission from JICA Headquarters, agreed on the project contents in March 2015. Also both sides agreed to change the project name to "Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project" (the Project) and the revised Record of Discussions (R/D) was signed in July 2015. The Project is scheduled to operate for five years from October 2015 to October 2020.

Based on the revised R/D (Annex 4), the Project aims to strengthen the capacity for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) of the agencies and human resources handling REDD+ at central and regional levels through the clarification of REDD+ strategy and improvement of forest resource information.

## 5. Overall Goal and Project Purpose

### Overall Goal:

Sustainable Forest Management is promoted through the full implementation of REDD+.

### Project Purpose:

The purpose is to strengthen the capacity for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) of the agencies and human resources handling REDD+ at central and regional levels through the clarification of REDD+ strategy and improvement of forest resource information.

## 6. Implementing Agency

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Forest Resource Management (MONRE-DFRM)

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Forestry (MAF-DOF)

Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE) in Luang Prabang

Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Office (PAFO) in Luang Prabang

## II. Results of the Project

### 1. Results of the Project

#### 1-1 Input by the Japanese side

##### 1-1-1 Experts dispatched

A total of nine Japanese experts were dispatched to Laos for 68 times (totally 1,475 days) as of 15th December 2017.

**Table 1: Record of Experts Assignment in Laos (Inputs)**

No.	Areas	Quantity	Times	Days	M/M
1	Chief Advisor/Forest Policy and Forest Management	1	10	191	9.55
2	Deputy Chief Advisor/REDD+ Policy	1	8	227	11.35
3	Provincial REDD+ Action Plan & Implementation 1/Gender	1	10	265	8.83
4	Forest Information System 1/Forest Database 1	1	5	679	2.23
5	Forest Inventory 1/FREL, FRL/MRV 1	1	10	248	8.27
6	Forest Inventory 2/ Provincial REDD+ Action Plan & Implementation 2	1	9	255	8.50
7	Remote Sensing/Forest Database 2	2	13	177	5.90
8	Forest Information System 2	1	3	45	1.50
	Total	9	68	1,475	56.13

\* For the Chief Advisor and Deputy Chief Advisor who reside in Lao PDR, one month is divided by 20 days.

#### 1-1-2 Counterpart training

The Project conducted counterpart trainings overseas in Laos (in-country training), in Japan, and in third country, to support strengthening the capacities of the counterparts (C/P) staff members. In-country trainings were carried out two times in cooperation with other development partners (Table 2:). In addition to the two trainings held in Japan (Table 3), the Project supported the C/Ps to participate in RECOFTC trainings (funded by JICA-RECOFTC Partnership Program) and UN-REDD/FCPF/REDD+ Partnership workshop (Table 4) as third country trainings. Apart from these, the Project also facilitated the participation of a total of seven forestry officers to the JICA group trainings (Table 5).

**Table 2: In-country trainings**

No.	Trainings	Participants	Duration
1	REDD+ Training for Benefit Sharing, Social and Environmental Safeguard and Legal Framework Technical Working Groups	25	28-29 July 2016
2	REDD+ Training for REL/MRV, Land Use & Enforcement and Implementation of Mitigation Technical Working Groups	25	16-17 August 2016
	Total	50	

**Table 3: Trainings in Japan**

No.	Trainings	Participants	Duration
1	FREL/FRL, NFMS training	4	13-24 June 2016
2	Policies and field-based actions on multiple-use of forests	6	4-14 September 2017
	Total	10	

**Table 4: Third-country trainings and workshops**

No.	Trainings	Country	Participants	Duration	Organized by
1	Regional Knowledge Exchange: “REDD+ Financing”	Bangkok, Thailand	1	25-26 May 2016	UN-REDD/FCPF/ REDD+ Partnership
2	Empowering forest communities – a practical approach to gender equality and women’s empowerment	Bangkok, Thailand	2	21-27 August 2016	JICA-RECOFTC Partnership Program
3	Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) in the context of forest and climate change Training	Bangkok, Thailand	2	26-30 September 2016	JICA-RECOFTC Partnership Program
4	FAO-RECOFTC training: Promote gender equality in natural resource management	Bangkok, Thailand	2	23-26 January 2017	JICA-RECOFTC Partnership Program
Total			7		

**Table 5: JICA Group Trainings**

No.	Trainings	Participants	Duration
1	Training Program on GIS and Remote Sensing utilized for Biodiversity Information System and Participatory Approach towards Biodiversity Conservation Actions	2	24 May – 30 July 2016
2	Training Program on Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management	2	21 August – 22 October 2016
3	Training Program on remote Sensing of Forest Resources	2	7 May – 24 June 2017
4	Training Program on Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+ (for Government Executives)	1	28 May – 6 June 2017
Total		7	

### 1-1-3 Local Operation Cost

The costs for local operation and local sub-contracts Term I are shown in the following table (as of end of November 2017).

				Unit: yen
Cost Item	2015	2016	2017	Sub-total
General operation cost				
Project staff - administrative	598,054	3,093,054	2,479,268	5,940,373
Project staff – technical	460,136	3,002,714	6,827,637	9,746,688
Vehicle, etc.	148,383	1,981,294	2,619,482	4,270,070
Meeting, workshop	203,287	1,223,959	1,495,548	2,849,456
Facility, equipment maintenance	0	27,391	98,728	84,077
Consumables	39,969	999,631	1,206,154	1,775,578
Travel, transport	346,544	4,067,703	4,456,700	8,230,342
Communication, shipping	68,500	432,761	483,793	870,898
Printing	30,413	122,085	546,507	698,571
Miscellaneous	2,416,260	11,480,872	9,398,113	23,281,339
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,311,546</b>	<b>26,431,464</b>	<b>29,611,930</b>	<b>60,354,940</b>
Local sub-contract	0	23,917,159	20,469,313	44,386,472
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,311,546</b>	<b>50,348,623</b>	<b>50,081,243</b>	<b>104,741,412</b>

### 1-1-4 Procurement of Equipment

The necessary equipment procured for the use of the Project are shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Equipment Procured**

Item name	Specification, Serial code	No.	Present status	Use after the completion of the Project
Personal computer	HP Pavilion 500 PC Series	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency
Air conditioner	GREE 18000BTU	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency
Motorbike	Honda wave 100cc	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency
Notebook PC	Dell Inspiron N7359-W561218TH	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency
Interpretation equipment	OKAYO	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency
Air conditioner	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC 18,000 BTU	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency
Color printer	LBP 7200 CDN	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency
Air conditioner	GREE 24,000BTU	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency
Air conditioner	Samsung 22,000 BTU	1	In use	To be transferred to the implementing agency

### 1-2 Input by the Laos side

#### 1-2-1 Assignment of counterpart personnel (C/P)

A total of eight officers from the C/P agencies, including one Project Director, two Project Managers, and one to two team leader(s) for each project output, were officially assigned in

February 2016, based on the R/D (revised version). Thereafter, integration of tasks related to forest management MONRE into MAF was decided by the Prime Minister's Decision No. 57 in July 2016, followed by the Prime Minister's Order No. 99 in March 2017 which ordered integration of DFRM into DOF. Since then, DOF has been considering the implementation structure of the Project as well as the C/P personnel, however, they have not been officially confirmed officially as of 15 December 2017.

#### 1-2-2 Project Office Space

Based on the R/D, project offices was provided in DOF, the Forest Inventory and Planning Division (FIPD), and Luang Prabang Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE) respectively. Following the above-mentioned decisions to restructure the forest management organizations, the office in Luang Prabang moved from PONRE to the Provincial Agriculture and Forest Office (PAFO).

#### 1-2-3 Local Operation Cost

Lao side invested 80,000 USD (about 8,769,287 JPY) to co-finance the National Forest Inventory (NFI), and also 769,000,000 LAK (about 9,600,000 JPY) for miscellaneous.

The plan for the activities and the actual results are shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: Activities Plans and Results Achieved**

Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Plan	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				Responsible Organization	
Sub-Activities								Actual	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL
Output 1: Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.																						
1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies.								Plan														
								Actual														
1.1.1. Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision.								Plan														
								Actual														
1.1.2. Support the FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on, and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy.	X							Plan														
								Actual														
1.1.3. Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs of GoL through the FSWG framework.	X							Plan														
								Actual														
Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies	X							Plan														
1.1.4. (e.g. Forestry Law revision, Bylaws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3).	X							Actual														
1.1.5. Provide feedback on the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy.	X							Plan														
								Actual														
1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).								Plan														
								Actual														
1.2.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, conduct in-country training sessions for the related fields.	X							Plan														
								Actual														
1.2.2. Conduct training sessions in Japan and third countries.	X							Plan														
								Actual														
1.2.3. In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops.	X							Plan														
								Actual														
1.3. Support sector coordination.								Plan														
								Actual														
1.3.1. Support the function of the FSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, stakeholder coordination).	X							Plan														
								Actual														
1.3.2. Support quarterly organization of the FSWG meetings.	X							Plan														
								Actual														
1.3.3. Promote synergizing the FSWG and the SWG-ARD, and other initiatives (e.g. ITM).	X							Plan														
								Actual														
Output 2: Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS.																						
Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				Responsible Organization	
Sub-Activities									I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL
Output 2: Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS.																						
2.1. Support the development of the NFMS.								Plan														
								Actual														
2.1.1. Decide the scope of the NFMS and its develop plan.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.1.2. Decide the institutional arrangement and operational process.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.1.3. Build the physical system based on the NFIS prototype.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.1.4. Test-run and modify the scope, institutional arrangement, process, and the physical system (before and after the 1st MRV).						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.1.5. Develop the NFMS Operational Manual after the 2nd modification.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.1.6. Develop the NFMS Operational Plan.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.2. Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS.								Plan														
								Actual														
2.2.1. Decide the MRV procedure (e.g. technical methods, work process, institutional arrangement).						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.2.2. Modify the MRV procedure after the 1st test-run of the NFMS.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
"Measuring": Estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks								Plan														
2.2.3. from the latest available Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factor (EF) (for 2018-2019, tbd).	X							Actual														
"Reporting": Facilitate inputs from the forestry sector to the								Plan														
2.2.4. national GHG inventory (assuming that the 3rd National Communications will be submitted in 2017, and the BUR in 2019).	X							Actual														
2.2.5. "Verifying": Facilitate necessary arrangements required under the UNFCCC.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3. Support the development of the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.								Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.1. Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.2. Conduct driver analysis and specify Policies and Measures (PaMs).						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.3. Develop the 2015 forest type map and calculate the Activity Data (AD).						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.4. Organize available Emission Factor (EF) from the NFI (2016-2017) results and other sources.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.5. Develop the 2015 forest carbon map.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.6. Analyze historical trend based on multi-year forest carbon maps.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.7. Define the national circumstances and reference scenario.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.8. Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.9. Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.3.10. Support the correspondence with the technical assessments of the FREL/FRL by the UNFCCC and the FCPF-CF.						X		Plan														
								Actual														
2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.								Plan														
								Actual														
2.4.1. Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure).						X	X	Plan														
								Actual														
2.4.2. Provide technical support to the field survey.						X	X	Plan														
								Actual														
2.4.3. Support compilation of the NFI survey results, including QA/QC (data will be stored into the NIMS).						X	X	Plan														
								Actual														



Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				Responsible Organization					
Sub-Activities									I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL				
Output 3: Institutional development, management, and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.																										
3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions.								Plan	Technical inputs to National REDD+ Strategy and other requirements for result-based payment, M&E, Cooperate with Output 4																REDD+ Policy advisor	R-Office/DOF
								Actual																		
3.1.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy (NRS).								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.1.2. Provide technical inputs to the NRS.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.1.3. Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, Benefit Sharing Mechanism).								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.1.4. MONRE-DMCC (UNFCCC focal point) on FREL/RL, MRV and other related issues.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.1.5. Based on the information obtained through the NRS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities among the stakeholders through a consultative process.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.1.6. Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level (including NRS).								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing the FCPF-CF.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.2. Support the coordination role of the DOF in national REDD+.								Plan	(in collaboration with other donors) Support NRTF, TWGs																REDD+ Policy advisor	R-Office/DOF
								Actual																		
3.2.1. Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.2.2. Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.2.3. Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWGs.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress.								Plan	Indirect support to promote JCM-REDD+ following its technical and institutional progress																REDD+ Policy advisor	R-Office/DOF
								Actual																		
3.3.1. Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of JCM-REDD+.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
3.3.2. Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
Output 4: REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced.																										
4.1. Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province.								Plan	Provincial REDD+ Task Force, driver analysis, Provincial REDD+ Strategy, Capacity building																Provincial REDD+ Planning & Implementation/Gender advisor	PAFO
								Actual																		
4.1.1. In line with the progress of the national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.1.2. Identify the drivers of emissions and removals.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.1.3. In line with the progress of the national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP).								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.1.4. Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRAP.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.1.5. Support the province to comply with the requirements as a FCPF-CF target province.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals.								Plan	Identify priority policy and way of intervention, test of piloting results, feedback to provincial policy and national policy																Provincial REDD+ Planning & Implementation/Gender advisor	PAFO
								Actual																		
4.2.1. Identify priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers identified in 4.1.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.2.2. Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.2.3. Evaluate the results of piloting.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.2.4. Provide feedback on the evaluated results to the provincial and national levels.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.								Plan	Plan conduct, evaluate, cooperate with 1st MRV																Provincial REDD+ Planning & Implementation/Gender advisor	PAFO
								Actual																		
4.3.1. Develop a provincial forest monitoring plan.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.3.2. Support the implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on the plan.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.3.3. Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of the forestry sector.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level.								Plan	Feedback lessons to the central level, promote awareness on JCM-REDD+.																Provincial REDD+ Planning & Implementation/Gender advisor	PAFO
								Actual																		
4.4.1. Provide feedback on the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NRS).								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.4.2. Assist the province to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.								Plan	Feedback lessons to the central level, promote awareness on JCM-REDD+.																Provincial REDD+ Planning & Implementation/Gender advisor	PAFO
								Actual																		
4.5.1. Provide advice to the proposed JCM-REDD+ project.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.5.2. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply the PAREDD Approach in their administrative units.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.5.3. Continue field monitoring of the PAREDD sites (e.g. Village Development Fund as the future basis for REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism), and provide feedback on the lessons to the provincial and national levels.								Plan																		
								Actual																		
4.5.4. Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement the REDD+ activities, including the PAREDD Approach.								Plan																		
								Actual																		

Monitoring Plan	Plan	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				Remarks
	Actual	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Monitoring														
Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)	Plan													Due to the delay of government restructuring, the 2nd JCC Meeting was organized in May 2017.
Detailed Plan of Operation (DPO) - annual	Actual													
Joint Monitoring and Monitoring Sheet - biannual	Plan													Work plan until the end of 1st Term was approved at the 2nd JCC meeting in May.
JICA HQ Monitoring Mission	Actual													
Post Monitoring	Plan													Submission of 4th MMS was delayed to May due to GOL restructuring
	Actual													
Reports/Documents														
Mid-term Progress Report	Plan													n.a.
Project Completion Report	Actual													
Public Relations														
Quarterly Newsletter	Plan													Newsletter for 2nd Q of 2017 was prepared and distributed.
Project Website	Actual													
Project Workshop	Plan													Due to the delay of government restructuring, Project Workshop for year 2017 was organized in May 2017.
	Actual													

## 2. Achievement of the Project

### 2-1 Outputs and indicators (target values and actual values achieved at completion)

#### (1) Output 1

Output	Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.
Activities	1-1 Support development of forestry related regulations and policies.
	1-2 Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).
	1-3 Support sector coordination.
Indicator	Revised FS2020 approved.
Means of confirmation of indicator	Approval document
Summary of progress	In general the progress of the activities has been steady, although there is a certain amount of delay.

#### Activity 1-1 Support Development of Forestry Related Regulations and Policies

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 1-1	Role of REDD+ incorporated into the revised FS2020.	In progress/ partially achieved

##### Activity 1-1-1 Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision.

It is agreed that the revision of FS2020 will commence after the completion of revision of the Forest Law. Draft revised version of the Forest Law is to be submitted to the National Assembly scheduled in October 2018 for enactment.

Drafting of the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS), which is the guiding document for implementing REDD+, is progressing in the Lao language, and it will be finalized by end 2017, and approval of MAF (or the approval of the Prime Minister) is envisaged in early 2018.

Regarding revision/updating of FS2020, the Project have collected various data and of the forest sector, strategies and long term plans of related sectors such as agricultural and rural development, natural resources and environment, and by participating in several meetings of these sectors.

##### Activity 1-1-2 Support the FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on, and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy.

This activity is scheduled to be carried out in the Term II, thus, no activities were carried out in the Term I.

##### Activity 1-1-3 Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs of GoL through the FSSWG framework.

As in the main topics of meeting agendas of the FSSWG in Activity 1-3-2, important policy issues including the progress of Forestry Law revision and redelineation of the 3 forest category boundaries were presented by the Lao side and views and comments were exchanged on these issues. Also, informal consultations were made regarding the content of support with ProFLEGT, the FCPF preparation project (FCPF PR), and the World Bank, which are supporting revision of the Forest Law.

##### Activity 1-1-4 Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. Forestry Law revision, By-laws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3)

Regarding revision of the Forest Law, JICA accepted the request for support to Forestry Law revision, which was made from MAF to JICA (MAF letter No. 0312, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017). After the second contract amendment including support to the Forestry Law revision, some technical input was provided from the Project. A proposal document was prepared regarding the direction of the revision of the

Forest Law based on the forest sector indicator survey implemented at the beginning of 2017, and submitted together with the results of this survey as reference documents for revision of the Forest Law. In addition, informal discussions on legal status of and rights of villagers to village forest were made with the head of the technical team responsible for the revision work.

**Activity 1-1-5 Provide feedback on the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy**

This activity is scheduled to be carried out in the Term II, thus, no activities were carried out in the Term I.

**Activity 1-2 Conduct Capacity Building Sessions for Targeted Technical Areas (e.g. PFES, NFMS, REDD+)**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 1-2	At least 120 persons from the counterpart agencies are trained through Off-the-job-trainings.	In progress/ partially achieved

A total of 74 government officials from the Lao side participated in 1) trainings on REDD jointly organized with development partners (FCPF RP, CliPAD, SNV, SUFORD-SU), 2) project trainings in Japan, 3) JICA group trainings, and 4) third country training in Thailand (Table 2 to Table 5).

**Activity 1-2-1 In coordination with other stakeholders, conduct in-country training sessions for the related fields.**

Training was held twice for members of the six technical working groups (TWG) related to REDD+, in cooperation with development partners (FCPF RP, CliPAD, SNV, SUFORD-SU), in order to strengthen their understanding of REDD+ and the role of each TWG. Although not included in the activity indicator, trainings and workshops were conducted on the basics of REDD+ and Safeguards for officials of Luang Prabang PONRE and PAFO who were to be involved in REDD+.

**Activity 1-2-2 Conduct training sessions in Japan and third countries.**

The training in Japan in the first year was focused on REL/MRV, taking into consideration that Laos was preparing a FREL/FRL submission to UNFCCC and FCPF-CF. Trainees were the heads of the Divisions that were directly involved in this work. In the second year, training on the multiple-use of forests was conducted in order to broaden the concept of sustainable forest management as well as to widely disseminate the concept of sustainable forest management methods in the Province. See Table 3 for summary of the trainings.

**Activity 1-2-3 In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops.**

Participation of concerned officers in the workshop regarding the REDD+ Financing organized by the UN-REDD/FCPF/REDD+ Partnership was supported. Also, support was provided for the participation of the C/P, mainly from Luang Prabang Province, in third country trainings with a total of 4 events.

**Other trainings**

In addition to the training in Laos, Japan, and the third country, several technical workshops were held as part of the activities for each Output, which were held in Vientiane or in Luang Prabang Province. These were planned and conducted in accordance with the needs to improve the capacity of the C/P for implementation of their work. These were extremely beneficial in improving the capacity of the C/P (Annex 1), although they do not appear in the tables in terms of activity indicator. In addition, two officials of the DOF participated in “International Symposium on REDD-plus, Japan's Contribution - Role of Japan's Private Sector for Implementing the Green Economy in Developing Countries -”, which was held in Tokyo in July 2016.

**Table 8: Training Results**

No.	Training	No. of events	Participants	Organized by
1	Training in Laos	2	50	JICA, FCPF RP, CliPAD, SNV, SUFORD-SU
2	Project training in Japan	2	10	JICA
3	JICA group training	4	7	JICA
4	Third country training (Thailand)	4	7	JICA-RECOFTC Partnership Program, UN-REDD/FCPF/REDD+ Partnership
Total		12	74	

**Activity 1-3 Support Sector Coordination**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 1-3	FSSWGs held every quarter.	In progress/ partially achieved

**Activity 1-3-1 Support the function of the FSSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, stakeholder coordination).**

The Project supported the FSSWG secretariat in organizing FSSWG meetings, preparation of agenda, etc.

**Activity 1-3-2 Support organization of the FSSWG meetings (quarterly).**

When the FSSWG was transferred from the Natural Resources and Environment Sector Working Group (NRESWG) to the Sector Working Group of Agriculture and Rural Development (SWG-ARD) as a result of restructuring of forest management organizations, the Terms of Reference (TOR) of FSSWG were drafted and agreed with support from the Project. The TOR states that the meetings should be held four times per year.

After the commencement of the Project, FSSWG meetings were held a total of three times in the Term I, but they were not held quarterly as initially planned (Table 9). From April 2016 onwards restructuring of forest management organizations within GoL took time, so there was a gap of one year between the 10th FSSWG under DFRM and the 1st FSSWG under DOF. Also, coordination of the schedules of the Chair and the Co-Chair (Deputy Head of the JICA Laos Office) was not easy, so it was difficult to organize a meeting every quarter.

**Table 9: Status of Holding the FSSWG**

No.	Meeting	Date	No. participants	Details
1	10 <sup>th</sup> FSSWG (under DFRM)	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2016	56	Reporting and discussion regarding the MONRE Strategy to 2025, the Forest Cover Assessment (FCA2015), research results of the economic evaluation of non-timber forest products, progress of related projects, draft TOR for FSSWG and village forest working group, etc.
2	1 <sup>st</sup> FSSWG (under DOF)	24 <sup>th</sup> March 2017	46	Reporting and discussion regarding the revision of the Forest Law, review of the boundaries of the 3 forest categories, status of progress of REDD+, etc.
3	2 <sup>nd</sup> FSSWG (under DOF)	30 <sup>th</sup> August 2017	62	Reporting and discussion regarding the DOF new organizational structure, progress on revision of the Forest Law, progress on related projects, and progress on national REDD+.

### **Activity 1-3-3 Promote synergizing the FSSWG and the SWG-ARD, and other initiatives (e.g. RTIM).**

Support was provided for preparation of a report on the summary of the FSSWG activities and the results of consultation on the forest related priority issues identified at the 2016 Round Table Implementation Meeting (RTIM) for the SWG-ARD meeting in September 2017.

Comments were submitted via the JICA Laos Office regarding the preparation of forest-related indicators in the Laos Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

#### **Issues**

- The work of revising the Forest Law has been carried out mainly by the technical team established in the DOF and the team report to DG, DOF, on a regular basis and consults about revised/added/deleted Articles, but this work seems delayed. Therefore, it is necessary to periodically exchange information of the progress, main issues, etc.
- The work of revision is being carried out in the Lao language, and it is possible for the Project to provide comments, etc., regarding the revised version or Articles. However, it would be necessary to have advanced discussions and agreement with the Laos side to produce an English translation (requires time) and to organize consultations at times when a first draft and subsequent drafts are ready for consultations.
- The work of amendment of the FS2020 will commence after revision of the Forest Law. However, it is necessary to agree with the Lao side on the institutional set-up including a cross-Ministerial Steering Committee and the secretariat, a work plans and necessary inputs, etc., jointly with other development partners.
- It is necessary to plan and implement training programs in accordance with the needs of relevant stakeholders of the Laos side as well as with the progress in sustainable forest policy and REDD+ in order to ensure timely and smooth capacity building.
- It is necessary to formulate effective training programs through coordination with relevant organizations and other donors in order for Laos to make progress in REDD+, which is composed of many different and complex elements.
- Due to very busy schedule of Chair and Co-Chair of FSSWG, it is sometimes difficult to find a time when both are available. However, the TOR of the FSSWG clearly states that the meetings be held four times per year, so it is necessary to promote better understanding on the part of the Secretariat as well as the Chair and Co-Chair of this point in order to organize the meeting four times per year.
- The time of one FSSWG meeting is limited (usually half a day) and there are many items to be presented and discussed, so there is a limit to the depth of discussion at the meetings. Separate meetings on important issues need to be organized by concerned agencies including DOF.

(2) Output 2

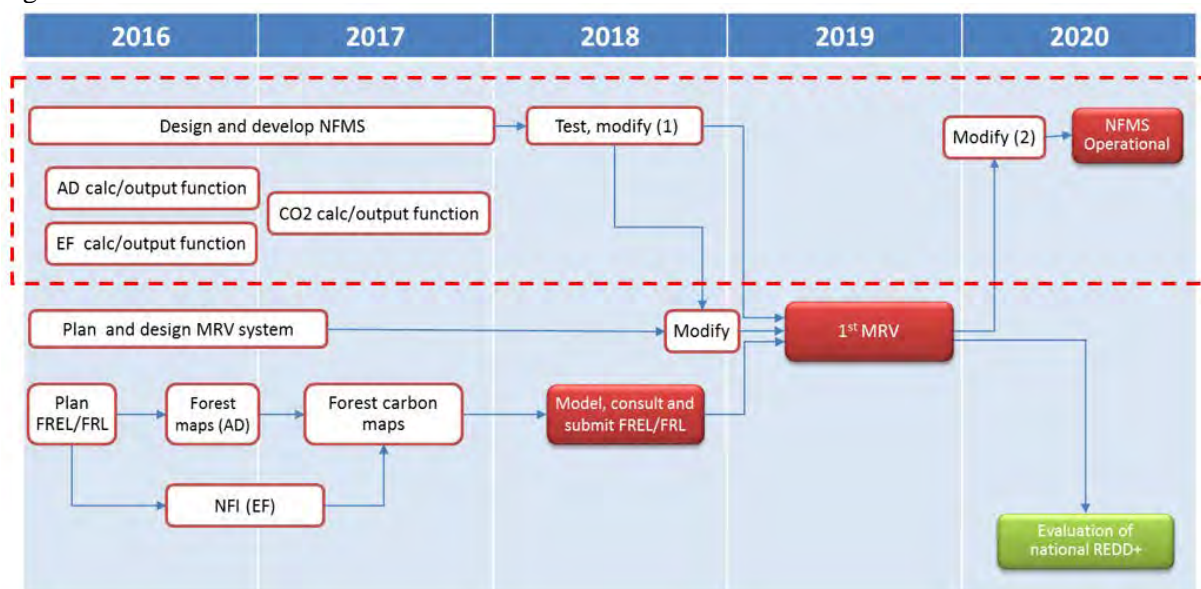
Output	Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS).
Activities	2-1 Support development of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). 2-2 Support the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS. 2-3 Support development of the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF. 2-4 Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.
Indicator	The NFMS operational in compliance with the UNFCCC requirements.
Means of confirmation of indicator	Approval document of the NFMS Operational Plan.
Summary of progress	The activities have been implemented without major change, and the defined outputs have been produced. As Activity 2-2 (support for the MRV) is planned to be implemented in Term II, the related activities have not commenced.

**Activity 2-1 Support Development of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 2-1	NFMS developed	In progress/ partially achieved

**Activity 2-1-1 Decide the scope of NFMS and its development plan.**

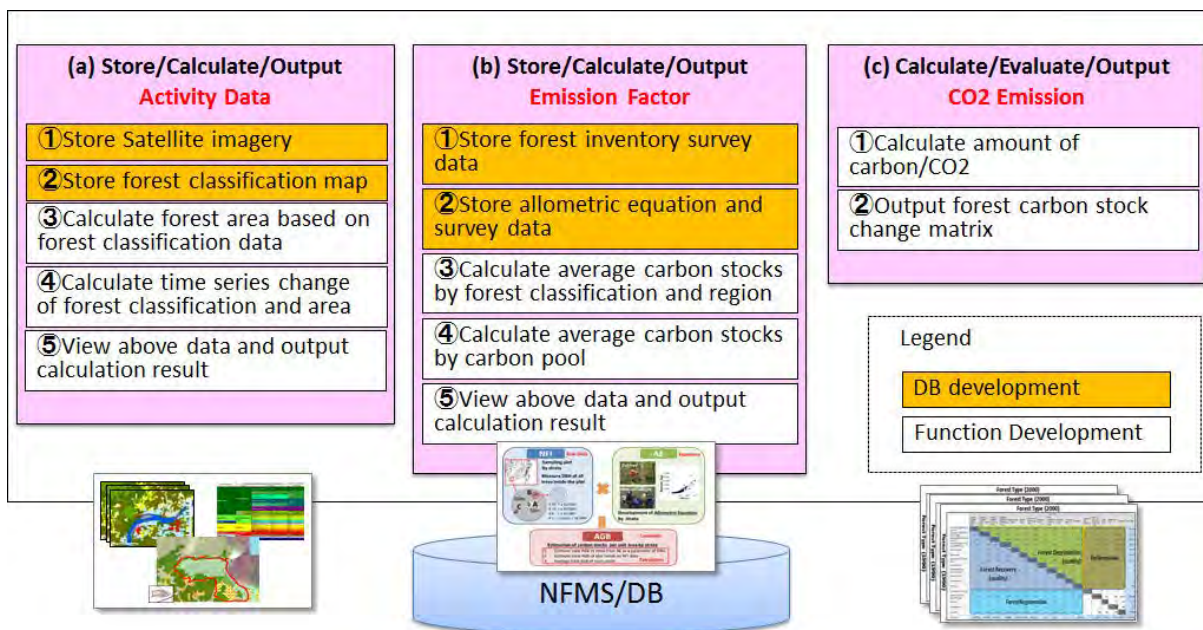
The Project held discussions with the DOF, REL/MRV TWG and other stakeholders regarding the NFMS development plan, and agreed to proceed with the plan highlighted with red dash line in the diagram below.



**Activity 2-1-2 Decide the institutional arrangement and operational process.**

From the initial stages of the construction of the NFMS, this project had repeated discussions regarding its scope and work plan with the DOF, REL/MRV TWG and other stakeholders. It was agreed that the Project will develop the M (Measurement) function of MRV, and to install the data into the system. The following figure show the agreed scope of the NFMS to be developed by the Project, followed by the list of functions to be developed and list of data to be installed.





**Figure 1: Scope of the NFMS**

- Functions of systems to be developed
  - ✧ Store/calculate/output the Activity Data
  - ✧ Store/calculate/output the Emission/Removal Factors
  - ✧ Calculate/evaluate/output CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - ✧ CO<sub>2</sub> emission calculation, evaluation, and output function
- Data to be installed: as shown below.

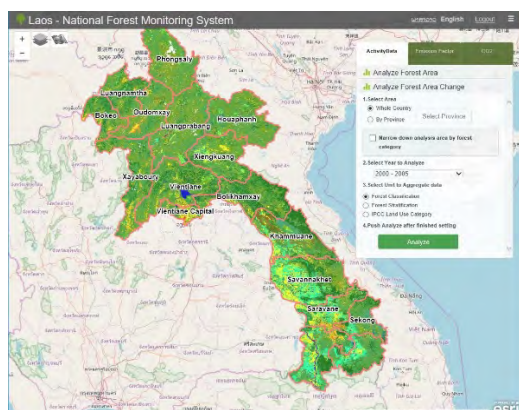
Category	Data Item
Forest Type Map	Forest Type Map 2000 / 2005 / 2010 / 2015
Forest-area Change Map	Forest-area Change Map 2000–2005 / 2005–2010 / 2010–2015
Satellite Imagery used for developing forest type map	Satellite Imagery 2000 (LANDSAT) / 2005 (SPOT) / 2010 (Rapid Eye) / 2015 (Rapid Eye)
NFI Data	1 <sup>st</sup> NFI data and 2 <sup>nd</sup> NFI data
Forest Category	Production Forest / Protection Forest / Conservation Forest
Administrative area	Province / District
Allometric Equations	IPCC Default equations LAOS specific allometric equations
Average Carbon Stock by Forest Classification (National level)	Based on 1 <sup>st</sup> NFI and Based on 2 <sup>nd</sup> NFI

As there are no consultants/companies with sufficient capacity on developing geospatial databases, after discussing with DOF, the system programming was agreed to be undertaken in Japan. On the other hand, localization of the NFMS, such as conversion of the user interface into Lao language, was agreed to be undertaken in cooperation with the local staff of the Project, in order to enable easier maintenance of the NFMS in the future. Regarding the institutional arrangement, the Database Team of the FIDP was decided to be the system administrator.

### **Activity 2-1-3 Build the physical system based on the National Forest Information System (NFIS) prototype.**

The Project completed the construction of the NFMS physical system (database system) in accordance with the agreed plan and scope for the Term I. The user interface originally developed in English has been converted to the Lao language, and system bugs, etc., have been modified through the test operation. The

developed NFMS physical system has been mounted on the existing FIPD server, which enables DOF staff to browse through their intranet system and further test-operate.



**Figure 2: Forest Type Map displayed on the NFMS**



**Figure 3: Results of calculation of forest areas and changes in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions displayed on the NFMS**

In order to enhance the C/P's capacity to maintenance the NFMS "ArcGIS and ArcMap training for NFMS server maintenance" was conducted for the FIPD Database Team in charge of management of the NFMS system (Table 10).

**Table 10: Overview of ArcGIS and ArcMap Training for NFMS Server Maintenance**

Item	Details
Implementation period	30 October 2017 to 15 November 2017 Details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ArcGIS training: 30 October 2017 to 10 November 2017</li> <li>• NFMS training: 13 November 2017 to 16 November 2017 AM</li> <li>• NFMS OJT training: 16 November 2017 PM to 23 November 2017</li> </ul>
Trainees	FIPD staff (total 4 persons) Project local staff (1 person)
Lecturers	ESRI Thai (responsible for ArcGIS training) Project Team Members (responsible for NFMS training)
Overview of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ArcGIS training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ArcGIS 1: Introduction to GIS Format : Desktop</li> <li>✓ ArcGIS 2: Essential Workflows Format : Desktop</li> <li>✓ ArcGIS 3: GIS Workflows and Analysis : Desktop</li> <li>✓ ArcGIS for Server: Sharing Content on the Web Format : Server</li> </ul> </li> <li>• NFMS training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Introduction to NFMS</li> <li>✓ Data management (theory &amp; practice)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• NFMS OJT training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Installation of actual data</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### **Activity 2-2 Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS.**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 2-2	The 1st national MRV results reported to the national entity or focal point by using the NFMS.	Not commenced/ not achieved

This activity is scheduled to be carried out in the Term II, thus, no activities were carried out in the Term I.

**Activity 2-3 Support development of the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 2-3	The national FREL/FRL developed and submitted to the national entity or focal point.	In progress/ partially achieved

The FREL/FRL for the UNFCCC, and the RL (the FCPF-CF use the term “RL” for expressing FREL/FRL) for the FCPF-CF have been developed using various data and results produced in Activity 2-3-1 to 2-3-8.

The FREL/FRL report to the UNFCCC, and the Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD) to the FCPF-CF which includes the outputs from Activity 2.3 are both scheduled to be submitted in January 2018.

The achievements during Term II are described as follows.

**Activity 2-3-1 Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.**

The plan and procedures for the development of the FREL/FRL were mainly reported, discussed, and approved at the REL/MRV TWG. With the support of the Project, FIPD established the REL Drafting Team (10 November 2016, FIPD decision No. 271/FIPD) with Director of FIPD as the team leader and other five members. This established the process which the REL Drafting Team to collect and analyze the information related to the FREL/FRL, examine the technical methods, and present to the REL/MRV TWG for discussion and endorsement.

**Activity 2-3-2 Conduct driver analysis and specify Policies and Measures (PaMs).**

Analysis of the deforestation and forest degradation drivers was mainly carried out through the following three processes: 1) analyze the land and forest cover changes and the causes changes for different periods, based on the forest cover change matrices produced from the FTMs 2000/2005/2010/2015 developed under Activity 2-3-6; 2) evaluate forest degradation by logging based on the results of the logging survey carried out in the 2nd NFI under Activity 2-4; and 3) identify deforestation hotspots and the drivers using existing satellite dataset and the Global Forest Change 2000-2015 data<sup>1</sup> in collaboration with the FCPF RP.

The identification of drivers based on the forest change matrix was carried out for the entire country and for the three regions (North, Central, and South). State of forest cover change was also analyzed for the 3 forest categories. The following table summarizes the forest cover change of the entire country during 2005 – 2015 period.

	2015	Change from 2005 to 2015	Current Forest		Regenerating Vegetation	Crop Land		Water	Other Vegetated area	Other land	Total
2005	ha		1) Natural Forest	2) Forest Plantation		1) Upland Crop	2) Permanent Agriculture land				
Current Forest	1) Natural Forest	- 620,101	13,135,621	57,555	397,010	54,198	163,530	34,871	263	8,496	13,851,544
	2) Forest Plantation	+ 114,085	0	22,721	417	15	718	1	0	8	23,880
Regenerating Vegetation		+ 2,991	95,058	42,912	5,508,968	80,236	397,345	26,771	128	8,070	6,159,489
Crop Land	1) Upland Crop	- 57,745	742	29	197,121	5,557	3,546	241	873	155	208,264
	2) Permanent Agriculture land	+ 485,118	21	9,632	56,835	9,669	1,761,524	3,762	28	9,189	1,850,659
Water		+ 71,412	0	0	0	0	372	278,372	0	148	278,892
Other Vegetated area		- 20,726	0	5,099	1,500	695	8,110	5,966	391,387	655	413,411
Other land		+ 24,967	0	17	630	148	632	320	6	266,363	268,117
Total		+ 0	13,231,443	137,965	6,162,480	150,519	2,335,778	350,304	392,685	293,084	23,054,258

<sup>1</sup> A dataset which identifies the location of tree loss by comparing Landsat 7 and 8 images on the GoogleEarthEngine. Annual data from 2001-2016 is available. The dataset is developed by a team in University of Maryland. <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/LAO>

The drivers of deforestation at the national level were mainly conversion to agricultural lands, and hydropower reservoirs. The drivers of forest degradation were mainly conversion to regenerating vegetation (RV) land after slash-and-burn cultivation, and development of forest plantations. The analyzed results were used as a reference for the related chapters of the NRS (submitted in the “Separate Volume” of this report), and were also shared to the REDD+ Division and the FCPR RP project team who are leading the NRS development.

As described under Activity 2-3-8, tree stumps were measured during the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI, and used to estimate the emissions from forest degradation by selective logging, which resulted in accounting for nearly 30% of the total of forest-related emissions. Although this estimation is based on proxy data (i.e. not through direct measurement of biomass) with relatively high uncertainty, it indicates wide-spread logging events across the forests of Lao PDR, and considered as one of the main drivers of forest degradation in the NRS.

The analysis of deforestation hotspots and the causes through existing satellite dataset and the Global Forest Change 2000-2015 was initially planned to include ground truthing. However in order to cover large areas and number of sample points to the extent possible, instead, one provincial forest officer per province knowledgeable about the state of forest in their own province was invited to the Vientiane capital, and carried out visual interpretation of the satellite images by following the analysis designed and under the instruction of the collaboration of the Project and FCPF RP. The exercise was also supported by the remote sensing experts of the DOF-FIPD experienced in satellite image interpretation. The analysis of the results were jointly done by the experts of the Project and FCPF RP.

This analysis using the Global Forest Change Data selected the areas where tree loss area of 20 ha or more were observed, and the areas where tree loss were less than 5 ha each but occurring in high density as its target. As a result 1,594 locations for the latter, and 1,829 locations for the former were selected. Using Collect Earth developed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Lao team carried out visual interpretation of the satellite images, and identified the drivers from 21 categories under 8 causes, such as logging, plantations, agricultural development, etc. (Table 11). These categories were decided in coordination with the Output 4 of the Project and the Collect Earth training implementation carried out by FAO, etc.

**Table 11: The Deforestation and Forest Degradation Drivers Analysis Survey**

Causes	Categories
1. Logging	Logging (clear-cut), Logging (selective)
2. Plantation	Plantation (agriculture); Oil Palm , Plantation (forest/tree) ; Acacia
3. Development of farmland	Shifting Cultivation, Agriculture Expansion, Grazing
4. Mining	Mining
5. Infrastructure development	Road, Hydropower, Electric Line, Irrigation, Airport, Others
6. Tourism development	Park, Resort, Golf Course
7. Natural disasters	Fire (natural), Landslide, Flood
8. Others	None

The results were organized and analyzed according to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, size of forest loss, both at the national and regional levels (Table 12).

**Table 12: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Number of Locations per Regions**

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Large-scale areas (>20 ha)				Small-scale areas (< 5 ha)			
	Entire country	North	Central	South	Entire country	North	Central	South
Development of crop land	24.7 %	23.3 %	28.4 %	21.9 %	19.3 %	19.3 %	19.4 %	19.4 %
Plantation (farmland)	9.0 %	2.1 %	10.4 %	15.3 %	14.3 %	12.1 %	12.5 %	19.2 %
Slash and burn	30.1 %	60.3 %	19.6 %	8.7 %	16.3 %	23.5 %	13.2 %	9.4 %
Plantation (planted woodland)	20.3 %	5.6 %	19.3 %	38.3 %	7.0 %	6.2 %	6.1 %	8.9 %
Others (infrastructure)	7.4 %	4.3 %	8.9 %	9.0 %	15.4 %	14.5 %	20.0 %	11.9 %
Roads (infrastructure)	4.5 %	1.4 %	8.3 %	3.3 %	14.7 %	13.0 %	15.5 %	16.2 %
Logging (felling)	1.3 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	1.7 %	11.3 %	10.5 %	12.3 %	11.4 %

The information on the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for the entire country and for each region derived from this survey were provided as reference for the development of National REDD+ Strategy (NRS), ERPD for the FCPF Carbon Fund and the Provincial REDD+ Action Plans (PRAPs) to further consider the PaMs. The Project also participated in these meetings.

**Activity 2-3-3 Develop the 2015 Forest Type Map and calculate the Activity Data (AD).**

The following classification system were used as the land and forest classes for developing the FTMs (Table 13). Finalization of the land and forest classes is currently underway in DOF, but substantial change is not foreseen. The classification system was designed by considering the consistency with IPCC land use definitions, and further clarification of RV and UC which are the transitional regeneration stages after slash-and-burn.

**Table 13: Land and forest classification system of Lao PDR**

IPCC definition	National Level Classification System		
	Level 1	Level 2	
Forest Land	Current Forest	Evergreen Forest	EF
		Mixed Deciduous Forest	MD
		Dry Dipterocarp Forest	DD
		Coniferous Forest	CF
		Mixed Coniferous and Broadleaved Forest	MCB
		Forest Plantation	P
	Regenerating Vegetation	Bamboo	B
		Regenerating Vegetation	RV
Grassland	Other vegetated Areas	Savannah	SA
		Scrub	SR
		Grassland	G
Wetlands		Swamp	SW
Cropland	Cropland	Upland Crop	UC
		Rice Paddy	RP
		Other Agriculture	OA
		Agriculture Plantation	AP
Settlements	Non Vegetated Areas	Urban	U
Other land		Barren Land and Rock	BR
	OtherLad	Other Land	O
Wetlands	Water	Water	W

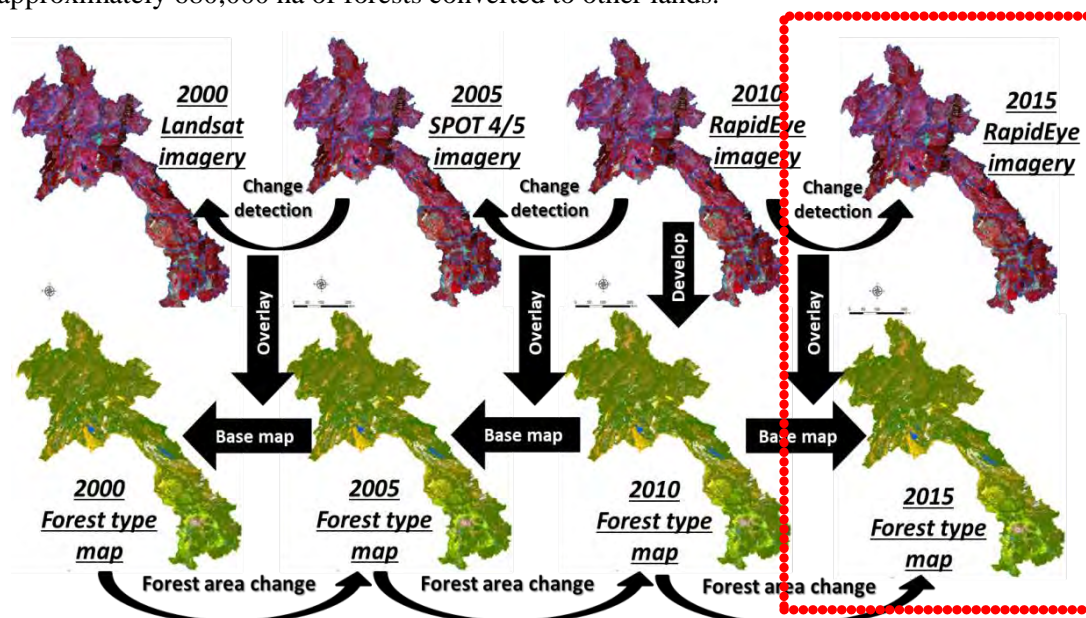
FTM 2005 and 2010 produced by NFIS Project were revised as follows: reclassification of cloud cover areas; re-classification of 4 classes under Cropland; re-classification of CF and MCB; and re-classification of MD in the slash-and-burn landscapes in the northern region. For the cloud cover areas, re-classification was supported by referring to other data such as the satellite images of the previous/following years, Google Map, etc., in order to judge the land cover. For the 4 classes under Cropland and CF and MCB, re-classification was done to the areas identified by the Lao senior remote sensing engineers and Japanese experts. For the distinguishing of MD and Regenerating Vegetation (RV), the textures on satellite images look very similar especially for the lands going under regeneration, which posed a challenge. As the results of an additional survey in RV lands showed that it takes in average of 7 years for a slash-and-burn cultivation land to regenerate to MD, the aforementioned Global Forest Change Data were used for the revision. As this dataset publishes the data only from 2001 and onward, only the FTMs 2005 and onward were revised.

Development of the FTM 2015 was carried out by applying the same method (i.e. change detection method) used for the development of FTM 2000 and 2005 by NFIS Project. In this method, the FTM 2010 serves as the benchmark map for the time-series maps, and changed areas were extracted by overlaying the RapidEye imagery taken in 2014 and 2015 and the RapidEye images taken in 2010 and 2011. Then the land/forest classes of the changed areas were interpreted in order to develop the FTM 2015.



In order to further strengthen the satellite image interpretation capacity, which was an issue in the NFIS Project, continuous technical support was offered through on-the-job trainings (OJTs). Meanwhile, color enhancement of the 2015 satellite imagery, final quality check and compilation of the FTMs were still difficult to be carried out by the C/Ps. Due to the restricted time for developing the FREL/FRL, opportunities for developing such capacities were limited, and these work were carried out in Japan by the Japanese experts.

According to the produced FTMs, during the period from 2000 to 2015, Lao PDR experienced approximately 680,000 ha of forests converted to other lands.



**Figure 4: Procedure for Preparation of the FTM 2015**

FTM 2015 (area outlined in red) was developed by the Project.

FTM 2000, 2005, and 2010 were completed by the NFIS project in 2016.

#### **Activity 2-3-4 Organize available Emission Factor (EF) from the NFI (2015-2017) results and other sources.**

The carbon stock/ha was calculated for each of the land/forest classes of EF/MD/DD/CF/MCB/RV using field measurement such as the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI, as described under Activity 2-4. For bamboo, values of the neighboring Vietnam were used. For other land/forest classes, values given in the IPCC Guidelines were used. Emission/Removal Factors (EF/RF) were calculated by using these values as shown in the table below, and the same EF/RF were used for the FREL/FRL for the FCPF-CF ER Program. The uncertainties of the ER/RF were calculated to assess the uncertainty of emission reduction and removal of the ER Program as required by the FCPF-CF Methodological Framework. The EF/RF were stratified into five strata, as described Activity 2-3-7. The above processes and results were compiled into the FREL/FRL report to be submitted to the UNFCCC and as an attachment (EF/RF Report) of the ERPD to be submitted to the FCPF-CF (stored in Separate Volume of this report).

**Table 14: Emission/Removal Factors (tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha)**

	EF	MD/CF/MCB	DD	P/B/RV	Non-Forest
<b>EF</b>	0.0	-410.5	-575.1	-667.6	-715.4
<b>MD/CF/MCB</b>	410.5	0.0	-92.6	-257.1	-304.9
<b>DD</b>	575.1	164.6	0.0	-92.6	-140.3
<b>P/B/RV</b>	667.6	257.1	92.6	0.0	-47.8
<b>Non-Forest</b>	715.4	304.9	140.3	47.8	0.0

Note that the Non-Forest CO<sub>2</sub> quantity is 18.0 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha, and this is the quantity of carbon for this land category included in this layer referenced in IPCC, etc., and has been averaged in accordance with the respective areas.

**Activity 2-3-5 Develop the 2015 forest carbon map.**

As the changes in carbon stock per different regions and over different periods can be analyzed from the FTMs and the forest change maps, instead of developing forest carbon map, the Project agreed with the C/Ps to analyze the distribution of changes and the changes over different periods based on the stratified land/forest classes discussed under Activity 2-3-4.

**Activity 2-3-6 Analyze historical trend based on multi-year forest carbon maps.**

The historical changes of forest carbon stock over 15 years were analyzed for the national level and for the three regions, based on the FTM 2000/05/10/15 and forest change maps, and the EF/RF developed in Activity 2-3-4.

For the FREL/FRL for the FCPF-CF ER Program, the Project further proceeded to estimate the changed areas for 2005-2010 and 2010-2015 period through sampling method (design based area estimation), and assessed the overall uncertainty of the emissions and removals. The sampling design, method for accuracy assessment, and method for changed area estimation followed the good practices recommended by Olofsson et al. (2014)<sup>2</sup> and FAO (2016)<sup>3</sup>. The results were summarized in the AD report as an attachment of the ERPD to be submitted to the FCPF-CF (stored in Separate Volume of this report).

Note that the above method was adopted following the recommendation by World Bank mission, which reviewed the preliminary draft of the FCPF-CF ERPD in October 2017. Although adopting the same method for FREL/FRL for the UNFCCC was difficult due to time restriction, the Term II is assumed to carry this out, considering the importance of maintaining the consistency of the FREL/FRLs between the sub-national level and national-level as well as the future MRV

**Activity 2-3-7 Defining the National Circumstances (NC), Reference Scenarios, and Stratification**

The factors to be studied as the possible national circumstances were discussed, and information was collected and analyzed by the REL DT as summarized in Table 15 below. The results were reported and discussed at the 5<sup>th</sup> REL/MRV TWG meeting, and the conclusion was not to apply any adjustments to the FREL/FRL based on the national circumstances. Other key elements agreed at the meeting were for example: use the AD and EF/RF to estimate the historical emissions and removals; select 2005-2015 as the reference period; select historical average as the model since there was no clear trend of emissions and removals at the national level. In addition, in order to reduce the uncertainty in estimation as well as to reduce the sampling cost, the 20 land/forest classes was agreed to be stratified into the 5 land/forest strata (EF, MD/CF/MCB, DD, P/B/RV, and Non Forest).

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<sup>2</sup> Olofsson et al. (2014): Good practices for estimating area and assessing accuracy of land change. Remote Sensing of Environment, 148: 42–57. ([http://reddcr.go.cr/sites/default/files/centro-de-documentacion/olofsson\\_et\\_al.\\_2014\\_-\\_good\\_practices\\_for\\_estimating\\_area\\_and\\_assessing\\_accuracy\\_of\\_land\\_change.pdf](http://reddcr.go.cr/sites/default/files/centro-de-documentacion/olofsson_et_al._2014_-_good_practices_for_estimating_area_and_assessing_accuracy_of_land_change.pdf)). This method has recently been recommended by the FCPF-CF, and it is also being applied in Laos based on the advice of the World Bank.

<sup>3</sup> FAO (2016): Map Accuracy Assessment and Area Estimation (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5601e.pdf>)



**Table 15: Overview of the Results of the National Circumstances Survey**

Factor	Information source	Overview of analyzed results
Population	- Lao Statistics Bureau - Report of the Deforestation and Forest Degradation Drivers Analysis Survey <sup>4</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed that the population increase in the future is small.</li> <li>Population increase is not regarded as a main driver of deforestation.</li> </ul>
Hydropower Dam	- Ministry of Energy and Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the government plan, the number of hydropower dams and the areas of reservoirs to be constructed in the future will reduce compared to the past.</li> <li>It is assumed that the impact of future hydropower dam development (cause of deforestation) on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is limited.</li> </ul>
Mines	- Concession data - Deforestation and Forest Degradation Drivers Analysis Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact of mining on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is limited.</li> <li>Mining is not regarded as a main driver of deforestation.</li> </ul>
Railways	- Laos-China Railway Project Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The estimated quantity of emissions from deforestation caused by the railway construction is assumed to be 0.07 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e per year at maximum, which is not a significant portion of the total emission.</li> </ul>

**Activity 2-3-8 Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.**

Five REL/MRV TWG meetings were held since its first meeting in April 2016. The following table summarizes the date, number of participants, and the main content of each meeting (Table 16).

**Table 16: Overview of REL/MRV TWG meetings**

	Date held	No. of participants	Main contents
1 <sup>st</sup>	April 2016	30	Confirmation of the TOR and work plan, overview of REDD+ (basic knowledge, FREL/FRL, MRV, NFMS), land and forest category system.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	September 2016	31	REL drafting team, NFMS construction plan, roles and functions, examples from other countries.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	January 2017	33	NFI progress, interim presentation on the RV survey.
4 <sup>th</sup>	May 2017	30	Emission and removal factor, activity data (AD), RV survey results, allometric equations in the REL.
5 <sup>th</sup>	August 2017	25	Finalize the REL methodologies, demonstration of the NFMS database, forest definitions and the land and forest categories.

<sup>4</sup> REDD+ Readiness Project (2017), Satellite-based Identification of the Major Deforestation and Degradation Drivers in Lao PDR Final Report

The following Table 17 summarizes the key elements of FREL/FRL agreed at the 5<sup>th</sup> TWG.

**Table 17: Key FREL/FRL Elements**

Key elements	Conclusion
<b>Forest Definition</b>	DBH: $\geq 10\text{cm}$ , Crown cover: $\geq 20\%$ , Minimum area: $\geq 0.5\text{ ha}$
<b>Land and forest classes</b>	Eight forest classes including five natural forests, and 12 non-forest classes
<b>Emission/Removal Factor</b>	Calculate the carbon stock per area from the field measurement data, such as the 2 <sup>nd</sup> NFI for the EF/MD/DD/CF/MCB/RV classes. Apply the values from the neighboring Vietnam for B. Apply values given in the IPCC Guidelines for other land/forest classes. Estimate the EF/RF from the above.
<b>Activity Data</b>	Stratify the level 2 land/forest classes of the FTMs (2005, 2010, and 2015) into five stratum, and estimate the areas based on change matrix for the national FREL/FRL, and based on the sampling method for the FCPF-CF.
<b>Scale</b>	National for the UNFCCC, six northern provinces for the FCPF-CF)
<b>Carbon Pools</b>	AGB: included, BGB: included, Deadwood: not included, Litter: not included, Soil: not included
<b>Gases</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> : included Other gases: not included
<b>Sources/sinks)</b>	Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation Emissions from logging (forest degradation) Enhancement of forest carbon stock by restoration and reforestation
<b>Reference period</b>	2005-2015 (UNFCCC and FCPF-CF)
<b>Selection of method</b>	Annual average of emissions and removals for the reference period (UNFCCC and FCPF-CF)
<b>Adjustment</b>	No adjustment applied due to national circumstances
<b>Stratification</b>	Five strata (EF, MD/CF/MCB, DD, P/B/RV, Non-Forest)

The following table shows emissions/removals and the total for each scope in the reference period.

**Table 18: Emissions/Removals per Sources/Sinks**

Source/Sink	Annual average emission (+)/removal (-) (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e/year) in the reference period (2005-2015)	
	National_UNFCCC	Six northern provinces_FCPF-CF
<b>Deforestation</b>	11.6	3.8
<b>Forest degradation</b>	22.5	6.8
<b>Other than tree toppling</b>	13.3	6.0
<b>Tree toppling by human action</b>	9.2	0.8
<b>Forest regeneration</b>	-2.5	-1.6
<b>Forest recovery</b>	-5.0	-2.7
<b>Emission</b>	34.1	10.6
<b>Removal</b>	-7.5	-4.2 <sup>1</sup>

\*The values shown here are rounded to one decimal place, thus may not match with the aggregation of real values.

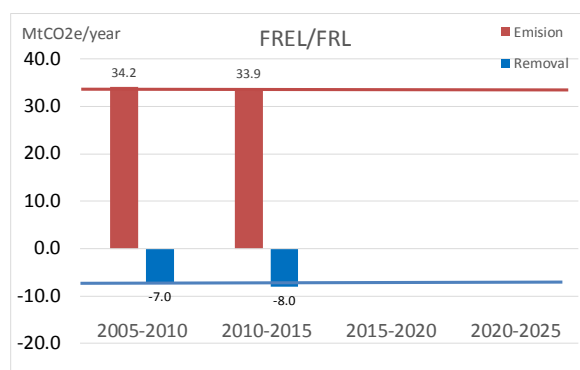
#### **Activity 2-3-9 Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.**

The Project provided technical support to the REL DT on developing the national FREL/FRL to be submitted to the UNFCCC. The Project also provided support on drafting the Chapters related to Output

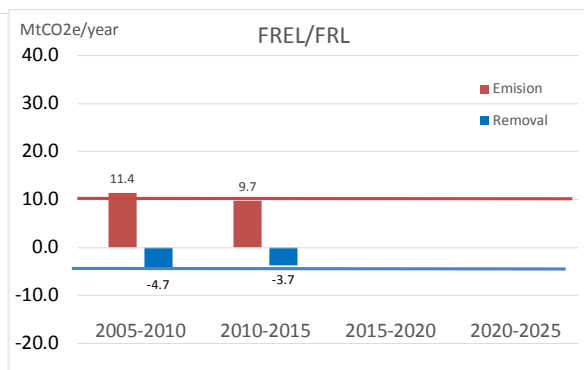
2, such as Chapter 7, 8, 9, and 12 of the ERPD to be submitted to the FCPF-CF. The national FREL/FRL Report is scheduled to be submitted to the UNFCCC for their technical assessment in January 2018. A country which intends to submit its FREL/FRL is required to send an early announcement to the UNFCCC Secretariat, and such announcement has been already made by MONRE for Lao PDR (20 October 2017).

The following figures show the FREL/FRL which will be included in the FREL/FRL Report and the ERPD.

Note that the following figures show provisional values at the time of submission of the Completion Report (Term I) of the Project. The values are subject to change in the future through the technical assessment and finalization processes of the reports for both the UNFCCC and the ERPD.



**Figure 5: FREL/FRL (UNFCCC)**



**Figure 6: FREL/FRL (FCPF-CF)**

#### **Activity 2-4 Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 2-4	Results of the NFI summarized.	Achieved

##### **Activity 2-4-1 Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure).**

As Lao PDR had the plan to submit its FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC in 2018, the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI was originally planned to be implemented in the 2016-2017 dry season. However, after examining the number of sample plots and distributions, it was decided that the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI needs to be implemented by dividing into the 2015-2016 dry season and 2016-2017 dry season, in order to meet the schedule of submission of the FREL/FRL.

The NFI Manual prepared in the NFIS Project was finalized after minor modifications and addition of survey locations. The arrangement of the field survey was discussed with DOF/FIPD, and it was concluded that the survey will be carried out by four teams for the 2015-2016 dry season, and six teams for the 2016-2017 dry season. One team is composed of three staff from FIPD, one staff from PAFO, one staff from DAFO, one driver and several villagers.

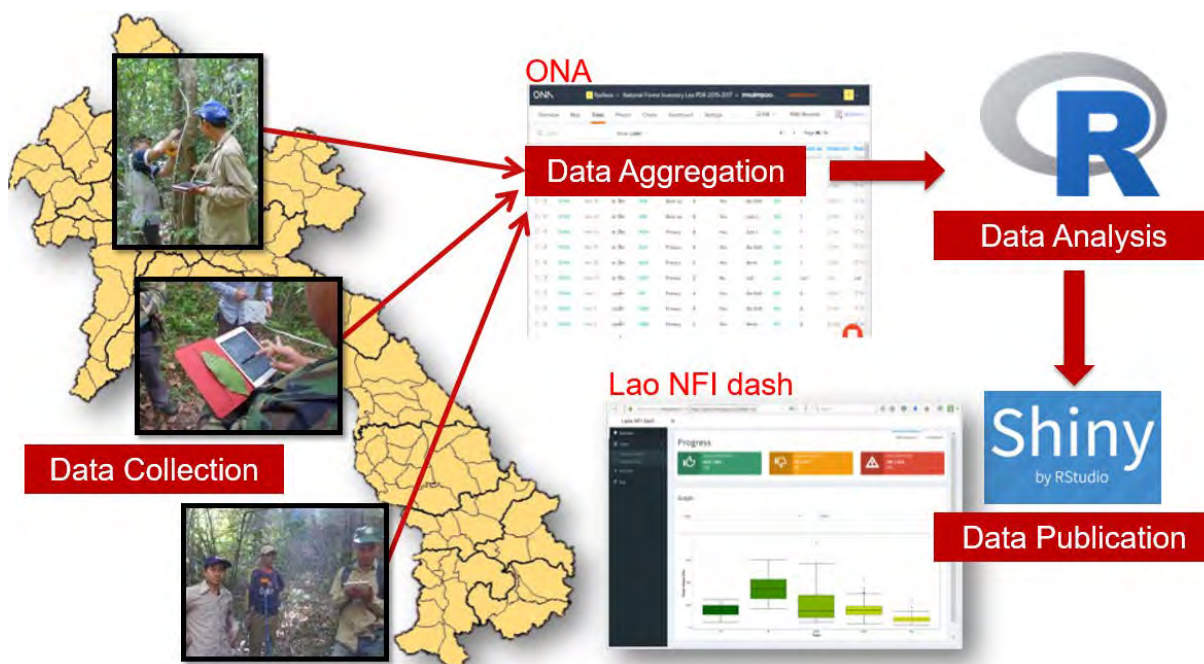
Based on the above, the kick-off meeting was held in 5th February 2016 under the chairmanship of Mr.Thongphath, Deputy Minister of MAF, attended by approximately 20 staff from DOF/FIPD and DFRM. The NFI plan and the survey methods, etc., were explained and agreed at the meeting. It was also agreed that the survey would be co-financed among JICA, FCPF RP and the Forest and Forest Resource Development Fund (FRDF) of DOF.

The local sub-contract “National Forest Inventory (Supervision)” which tasks data preparation, staff training and progress management of the survey, was contracted to Forest Carbon. Another local sub-contract “National Forest Inventory (Implementation)” which tasks survey arrangements, such as vehicles, equipment and handling of daily allowance for the survey staff, was contracted to LSM SOLE CO., LTD.

Training (indoor and on-site) was carried out prior to the commencement of the survey in March 2016, and the survey staff practiced the survey methods. Another training was carried out prior to the commencement of the survey in October 2016.

#### Activity 2-4-2 Provide technical support to the field survey.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI was implemented during March - May 2016, and October 2016 - March 2017. The Project supported the implementation of the survey in cooperation with the above-mentioned local sub-contractors. The survey data was recorded on-site by using tablet PCs and accumulated into the cloud-based web system called “ONA” developed for the NFI, and statistically analyzed by running the tailor-made scripts using the free statistical software “R”. This allowed the survey team to confirm the quantity of biomass and standard deviation within seconds. By checking the results day by day on “Lao NFI Dash” portal, the survey team could confirm whether sufficient results had been obtained. This also enabled efficient implementation of the survey by facilitating timely communication with the field survey team leaders to provide the technical support as well as logistics.



**Figure 7: NFI Progress Monitoring Flow**

#### Activity 2-4-3 Support compilation of the NFI survey results, including QA/QC (data will be stored into the NFMS).

A progress review meeting was held on 18 April 2016 after the completion of the dry season 2015-2016 survey. The meeting discussed the problems related to the survey arrangement, equipment, etc., and interim results were also compiled for the meeting.

After the completion of the field survey in two dry seasons in April 2017, the Project supported the compilation of the survey results. The progress and the results of the survey were shared time-to-time with the GoL and other stakeholders through the REL/MRV TWG (see Table 16). Table 19 shows the carbon stock, the tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and uncertainty calculated from the measured biomass for each forest class. For EF/MD/CF, the biomass was calculated using country-specific allometric equations of Lao PDR. For CF and MCB, country-specific allometric equations of Vietnam were used.



**Table 19: Results of the Second NFI Survey**

Forest Type	Number of plot	Carbon stock*	S.D.	CI	Uncertainty	CO <sub>2</sub>
		(tC/ha)	(tC/ha)	(95%)	(95%)	(tCO <sub>2</sub> /ha)
EG	23	200.03	68.40	27.95	13.98	733.43
MD	227	87.69	33.92	4.41	5.03	321.51
DD	101	43.18	19.22	3.75	8.68	158.33
CF	24	92.60	30.50	12.20	13.18	339.55
MCB	45	114.74	87.46	25.55	22.27	420.71

\*The carbon stock is the sum of AGB and BGB

For details of the survey method, survey implementation system, survey results, etc., refer to the (Product No. 2-4) “2nd National Forest Inventory Survey in Lao People’s Democratic Republic” stored in the Separate Volume of this report.

#### **(Additional Activity) Support for the Regenerating Vegetation Survey**

Five forest classes were surveyed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI, however, RV class which mainly consists of fallow land after slash-and-burn and which occupies nearly 25% of the total land area in 2015, was not included in the survey. As RV does not satisfy the forest definition, it was decided to carry out a separate survey by using a different method. The Project provided support to the planning, implementation and compilation of the results of the survey. The surveyed areas included five provinces: Bokeo, Xayabouly, and Xiengkhouang in the Northern region, Bolikhamxay in the Central region, and Attapeu in the Southern region. The survey was implemented from November 2016 - January 2017.

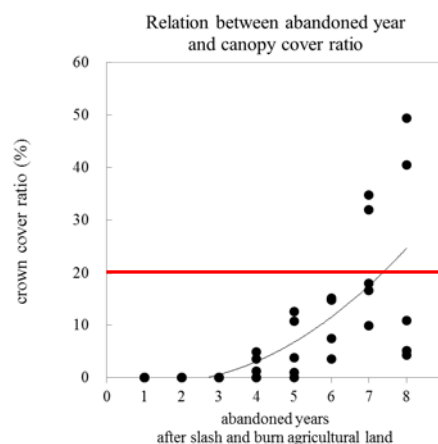
The purposes of this survey were to determine the quantity of biomass per unit area of RV, to develop an above ground biomass estimation model with the number of fallow years after slash-and-burn as an independent variable, and to analyze the number of years for a fallow (RV) to regenerate to forest after slash-and-burn. When preparing the FTMs, it was difficult to distinguish between RV and forest even by using high resolution satellite imagery (resolution of 5 m). This has been an issue for a long time, thus, developing a consistent criteria for distinguishing forest and RV was expected to help the improvement of the FTMs.

The survey was carried out on slash-and-burn fallow land from 1 to 8 years after slash-and-burn (determined by a combination of Global Forest Change data and from interviews to villagers). Slash-and-burn lands are found more in Northern Laos, thus a total of five clusters (one cluster consisting of three plots (10 m × 10 m)), were distributed to three provinces in the Northern region, one in the Central region, and one the Southern region, were provided for eight years (total 120 plots). At each plot, the DBH and position of trees with DBH 5 cm or more were recorded, and in four sub-plots (2 m × 2 m) established within the plots, all the trees of DBH less than 5 cm and other vegetation were weighed and samples were taken. Also, the crown cover of the forest was photographed using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) from 20 to 30 m above the ground of the plot. The images taken were compared with the positions of the DBH recorded on site, and the crown cover of trees satisfying DBH > 10cm (the forest definition of Laos is (1) DBH>10 cm, (2) minimum area > 0.5 ha, (3) crown cover > 20%) were traced, and finally the crown cover of the surveyed plot was calculated. From the average crown cover of each year, the number of years of fallow to reach 20% crown cover after slash-and-burn was estimated, in order to assume the threshold year between forest and slash-and-burn fallow (RV). The biomass for trees with DBH 5 cm or more was estimated from an existing allometric equation, and the biomass of trees with DBH less than 5 cm and other vegetation was estimated from the Wet weight/Dry weight ratio. From these result, the above ground biomass per unit area in each cluster was calculated.

From the survey results it was concluded that the threshold year between RV and forest is 7 years after slash-and-burn (see the figure on the right). This result was used to improve the accuracy of the FTMs.

Also, an above ground biomass growth model was developed for slash-and-burn fallow land with the number of years after slash-and-burn as an independent variable ( $AGB = 1.7573e^{0.4107Y}$ ). A considerable amount of effort was required to confirm the number of years that have passed for all slash-and-burn fallow land, so the average carbon stock in this survey (13.6 tC/ha) was adopted as the carbon stock for calculation of emissions and removals. In the future it could be necessary to improve the accuracy of the number of years that has passed.

Refer to the Report No. 2-6 in the Separate Volume of this report for the details of the survey.



### Issues

- The review with the stakeholders on the NFMS identified demands for the stepwise development of the NFMS, such as to include functions to monitor the deforestation and forest degradation drivers, Policies and Measures (PaMs), etc., which were outside of the scope of The Term I. This should be further discussed with DOF and other projects/development partners in the Term II.
- In addition to the national level, REDD+ in Laos includes other scales sub-national level (FCPF-CF ERP area) and project level REDD+ projects in specific areas. In order to avoid double counting of credits and emission reductions that are generated and transferred, a registry system which includes recording and managing of geo-spatial information of these REDD+ activities, and the credits and emission reductions generated and transferred is necessary. The Term II shall consider development and pilot operation of such registry system, coordinate the roles with other development partners, and define the specification of the system, through discussions with the DOF and in cooperation with other development partners.
- As a transparency requirement under the UNFCCC and the FCPF-CF, the NFMS which is currently accessible only by the Project staff need to be accessible by the public. Security of the system needs to be upgraded in order to realize public access, and this will require modification of the NFMS, procurement of hardware such as firewalls, updating of the basic software such as the SQL Server and OS, development of public access programs, etc.
- The management and operation of the NFMS is planned to be carried out by the FIPD database team, which consists of a total of four persons. Of these, three persons have limited skills in IT and GIS, so in Term I training was carried out to improve their IT and GIS skills. However, for continuous operation of the NFMS, further improvement of their IT and GIS skills is required.
- The NFMS currently uses commercial software for GIS and database applications. Although these commercial software are user-friendly, they need to be up-graded time-to-time. Considering such cost requirements, DOF should aim to secure sufficient budget to maintain the system as well as the user environment.
- In general, the FIPD staff are able to understand and implement the tasks required for the NFI and the forest type mapping. However, there are significant progress in the modern technology, such as big-data processing with crowd computing, in the areas of satellite image processing which can contribute to detect forest logging and deforestation. It will be necessary for the Japanese experts to continuously follow the trends, and provide technical support to FIPD to examine the feasibility of applying such technologies to Laos. On the other hand, planning, management, and analysis work have been mainly carried out by the Japanese experts and sub-contractors, thus further capacity building will be necessary.
- Regarding the classifications of MD and RV, the RV survey concluded seven years as the threshold. However, several people have been arguing that the number of surveyed samples was small, and suggesting the need of having a more statistically sound threshold. Also, the burning in slash-and-burn cultivation generates greenhouse gases other than CO<sub>2</sub>, (non-CO<sub>2</sub> gasses) and their impact could be significant. However, quantitative survey or research into this aspect has not been carried out yet, and there is no suitable guidance given in the IPCC. Therefore it is necessary to estimate the emissions from non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases associated with slash-and-burn and forest fire through some kind of surveys or other methods.

- Collection and analysis of data for the FREL/FRL are carried out by the REL DT, and calculation of the historical emissions and removal has been carried out under the leadership of the C/P. On the other hand, the methodology for the assessment of uncertainties is not sufficiently understood by the C/Ps, thus further capacity building will be necessary to prepare for the technical assessments by the UNFCCC and FCPF.
- Technical assessments of the FREL/FRL for the UNFCCC and the RL of the ERPD (including Q&A, submission of additional documents, and if necessary modification of the FREL/FRL and RL) are likely to take approximately 10 months and five months respectively after their submission. As the technical assessments will be conducted in English and require highly technical capacity, it will be necessary to secure sufficient assignments of the Japanese experts, and establish a mechanism to effectively cooperate with the Laos side.
- The current versions of the NRS and ERPD state that one of the important interventions for addressing deforestation and forest degradation is to carry out appropriate forest monitoring and law enforcement. The Term II should develop such monitoring techniques, and pilot and roll-out jointly under Output 2 and Output 4, and through collaboration with other development partners.
- The Term II plans to support the 1<sup>st</sup> national MRV. The development of AD assumes to apply change detection method by using the FTM 2015 as the baseline, however the types of satellite imagery to be used and the land/forest classes to be applied need to be discussed with the FIPD. Consistency with the methods applied for the FREL/FRL and sustainability are the issues to be considered among others. Significant amount of emissions from logging has been estimated and the effect of national policy to control illegal logging (Prime Minister's Order No. 15 of May 2016) has been observed in the data of cross-border trade of timbers from Laos. Therefore, there seem to be significant benefits on implementing the 3<sup>rd</sup> NFI including the tree stump survey. As the cost would be large, it will be necessary for the Lao side and the development to cooperate, as it was done for the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI.
- The detailed approval process within MAF for the submission of FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC is not clear, for example the procedures within each section and the number of days required. In order to avoid delay of submission, it is necessary to clarify the detailed procedures and share them among stakeholders in advance.

### (3) Output 3

Output	Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ are enhanced.
Activity	3-1 Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions. 3-2 Support the coordination role of DOF in national REDD+. 3-3 Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress.
Indicator	Based on the information generated by the NFMS, effectiveness of REDD+ activities is evaluated among the stakeholders (e.g. MONRE, MAF, Local Government, and Development Partners) through a consultative process.
Means of confirmation of indicator	Evaluation summary submitted to the NRTF.
Summary of progress	Output 3.1 of this output is generally progressing as scheduled, and although a certain amount of delay can be seen, the likelihood of its achievement is high. However, Output 3.3 is a matter under the jurisdiction of the two national governments negotiating the JCM-REDD+, so it is outside the control of this project, and it is not possible to predict in what form the results of the support will contribute to JCM-REDD+.

#### **Activity 3-1 Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 3-1	National REDD+ Strategy approved.	In progress/ Likely to be achieved

#### **Activity 3-1-1 In coordination with other stakeholders, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy (NRS).**

The NRS is to be formulated under the leading support by the FCPF RP in cooperation with other development partners including the Project. The formulation process commenced in early August 2016 after the FCPF RP consultant team was mobilized. Since then, the Project has provided inputs to the overall procedures and methods for the development of NRS as one of the main REDD+ projects in Laos, and also provided analysis on forest changes etc., based on Output 2.

#### **Activity 3-1-2 Provide technical inputs to the NRS.**

As stated in Activity 2-3 of Output 2, analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for the national level was jointly carried out with the FCPF RP from December 2016 to January 2017 and under the REL/MRV TWG. The analyzed results were utilized in the NRS (and in the ERPD) to identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the policies and measures (PaMs).

The project participated and provided inputs to the NRS consultation meeting for development partners to discuss the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (June 2017), and also the meeting to discuss PaMs (July 2017).

#### **Activity 3-1-3 Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, BSM).**

As stated in Activity 1-2 of Output 1, C/P trainings related to REDD+ were carried out jointly with other development partners as a part of the NRS formulation.

Likewise, support was provided to the workshops etc., which targeted specific TWG or group of TWGs as shown in the following Table 20.



**Table 20: Record of Workshops for TWGs**

Title	Result	No. participants	Date
Workshop on social and environmental safeguards and benefit sharing for REDD; (funded by SNV)	The knowledge of the participants regarding the topic were enhanced, and preparation of the TOR for the Social and Environment Safeguard TWG was facilitated	36	15 <sup>th</sup> November 2016
Benefit Sharing Mechanism TWG meeting (funded by FCPF)	The Benefit Sharing Mechanism TWG and the other five TWGs shared the common understanding on the background and key points regarding the Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) in Laos. The need of further discussion over wider range of subjects in the future was acknowledged.	20	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2016
Workshop on social and environmental impacts of REDD+ strategy options (funded by FCPF)	The basic framework for analyzing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the corresponding PaMs for the NRS were agreed on.	27	20 <sup>th</sup> December 2016
Workshop on analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (funded by REL/MRV TWG)	Following the above-mentioned workshop, interim results of the analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were presented. From the Project, analysis based on the FTM was presented.	40	12 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
Workshop on REDD+ benefit sharing and safeguards (co-funded by GIZ/FCPF/CIFOR)	The knowledge of the participants regarding the topic was enhanced, and the diversity of viewpoints and stakeholders in REDD+ were understood.	35	1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2017

The NRS is under formulation with the target to obtain approval from MAF (or Prime Minister) in early 2018. The NRS is aimed to provide background analysis and strategic direction for the national REDD+. The detailed policies of the REDD+ elements, such as safeguard and BSM, will be formulated based on the NRS (however, some discussions are underway in parallel with the formulation of the NRS).

#### **Activity 3-1-4 Facilitate collaboration between DOF (REDD+ focal point) and MONRE-DCC (UNFCCC focal point) on FREL/FRL, MRV and other related issues.**

The national focal point for the UNFCCC in Laos is MONRE-DCC (changed from DDMCC in 2017). Therefore, submission of the FREL/FRL and the future MRV results (to be submitted through the biennial update report (BUR) to the UNFCCC) will be reported through them. The GHG Inventory Division of MONRE-DCC is responsible for the preparation of GHG Inventory, and it is important to ensure the consistency between the estimation of emissions and removals in REDD+ and the GHG inventory. In addition, Laos submitted its NDC in October 2016 under the coordination by MONRE-DCC. After the signing of the Paris Agreement, climate change mitigation actions will be implemented from 2015 to 2030 according to the NDC, and the role of the forestry sector is significant. Accordingly, it is important to maintain close liaison with MONRE-DCC regarding implementation of REDD+.

For this reason, DCC was included as a member of the REL/MRV TWG from the beginning, and their representative participated in the meetings to particularly follow the discussions related to REL/MRV. In addition, constant effort was made to follow the progress of MONRE-DCC's activities related to the

3<sup>rd</sup> National Communication and the 1<sup>st</sup> BUR which are being prepared with the financial support from UNEP/GEF. In some of their workshops, the Project introduced the available data from forestry and REDD+, as well as the support provided by the Project.

**Activity 3-1-5 Based on the information obtained through the NFMS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities among the stakeholders through a consultative process.**

This activity is scheduled to be carried out in the Term II, thus, no activities were carried out in the Term I.

**Activity 3-1-6 Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level (including NFMS).**

Laos REDD+ is developing the Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP) for the six provinces targeted under the FCPF-CF ERP in order to consolidate them into the ERPD to be submitted to the FCPF-CF.

As it is important that the PRAPs of the six provinces are developed with a certain level of consistency, the ERPD team (with a financial support from CliPAD) developed a Guidance Document which contains the PRAP formulation process and the contents to be described. The Project shared its experiences of formulation of the PRAP in Luang Prabang Province and provided inputs to the Guidance Document. Also, in conjunction with Output 4, support has been provided for the Luang Prabang Province PRAP in accordance with the Guidance Document.

**Activity 3-1-7 In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing the FCPF-CF.**

In October 2015, Laos was selected as a FCPF-CF pipeline country. The ERPD is scheduled to be submitted within 18 months after the Letter of Intent (LoI) signed by the GoL and the World Bank in September 2016. Continuing from the ER-PIN, preparation of the ERPD is being carried through a cooperation by the relevant organizations on the Laos side and development partners (i.e. including the Project, FCPF RP, CliPAD and FAO). The Project provided overall support for the ERPD preparation process, and undertook specific tasks on writing the chapters related carbon accounting (REL, MRV, uncertainty assessment, etc.), drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, PaMs, activities in Luang Prabang Province, etc.

As a part of this process, a workshop was held in Luang Prabang City in February 2016, attended by 63 personnel engaged in forest management from the three of the six provinces targeted under the FCPF-CF ERP (Luang Prabang, Xayabouly, and Houaphan). This workshop was jointly organized with DOF and other partners. On the following day, a field visit to the PAREDD site in Xiengneun District was organized, where the outputs from this project were introduced.

Formation of the ERP and drafting of the ERPD were supported through the ERPD drafting team meetings (held almost weekly since May 2017 onwards). The Project also participated in several video conferences regarding the ERPD with the World Bank headquarters and the meetings with the World Bank mission, which discussed the overall progress, technical issues and points to be noted for the ERPD, and further discussed on the specific parts being drafted by the Project.

On 16<sup>th</sup> October 2017, the first draft was submitted to the World Bank and reviewed by the World Bank mission in late October. The mission commended the sound progress related to carbon accounting which the Project is leading the drafting. The second draft to the World Bank was submitted on 30 November 2017, and the first official draft to the FCPF-CF will be submitted by 20 January 2018 for their assessment.

**Activity 3-2 Support the coordination role of DOF in national REDD+.**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 3-2	FREL/FRL & MRV TWG is operational following the developed TOR.	In progress / partially achieved

**Activity 3-2-1 Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.**

After the establishment of the NRTF in 2008, it was reorganized three times and at the time of commencement of the Project, a Vice Minister of MONRE was the chairperson (MONRE Minister's Decision No. 176/MONRE, 2013/10/30). Thereafter the forestry sector was reorganized to the present structure and a Vice Minister of MAF is the current chairperson (MAF Minister's Decision No. 2750/MAF, 2017/05/23). This process hindered the periodic delivery of the NRTF meetings, and during Terms I, only two meetings were held. The first meeting was held in January 2016 under the chairmanship of a MONRE Vice Minister, and the Project presented the overview of its support. The second meeting was held in August 2017 under the chairmanship of a MAF Vice Minister. A REDD+ workshop was also held in July 2016 by the NRTF, attended by forest officials from Vietnam, and the Project again presented the overview of its support.

**Activity 3-2-2 Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.**

Laos REDD+ is supported by several development partners which provide support to the six TWGs based on their areas of interests and expertise. The Project took the role to support the establishment and operation of the REL/MRV TWG as its leading partner (as described later), and also supported the establishment and operation of the other five TWGs (see Table 21 below). As a result, the TORs and work plans for all the TWGs have been completed by March 2017.

**Table 21: The Six TWGs**

1. Legal framework	4. Social & Environmental Safeguards (SES)
2. Land-tenure & land-use	5. Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM)
3. REL/MRV	6. Enforcement and implementation of mitigation actions (EIMA)

Several capacity building sessions were carried out, for specific TWG and for the six TWGs (see Activity 3-1-3). The Project has cooperated in this capacity building, by presenting and facilitating the discussions on technical issues such as REL/MRV, etc., provided interpretation/translation support, and also logistics.

**Activity 3-2-3 Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWGs.**

The Project supported the establishment and operation of the REL/MRV TWG as its leading partner. Immediately after the NRTF meeting in January 2016 agreed on the necessity to promptly operationalize the six TWGs, the Project collaborated with the Team Leader of the REL/MRV TWG (Head of FIPD, DOF) to prepare the TOR and the work plan, and finalized them through consultation with the REDD+ Division and other development partners/international advisers. Thereafter, the Project supported the first meeting held in April 2016, and the meetings have been organized nearly every quarter since then (see the following Table 22).

The process of establishing the REL/MRV TWG was used as a good practice by the other five TWGs. The REL/MRV TWG meetings encourage participation of anyone interested in the topic, and serving as a platform to share a wide range of knowledge.

**Table 22: Overview of REL/MRV TWG Meetings**

Meeting	Date	No. participants	Contents
Launch preparations	8 <sup>th</sup> February 2016	12	Discussion on Draft TOR and Draft Work Plan
Launch preparations	23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2016	9	Confirmation of Draft TOR and Draft Work Plan
1 <sup>st</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	30	Confirmation of the TOR and work plan, overview of REDD+ (basic knowledge, FREL/FRL, MRV, NFMS), land and forest category system.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2016	31	REL drafting team, NFMS construction plan, roles and functions, examples from other countries.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup> January 2017	33	NFI progress, interim presentation on the RV survey.
4 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	30	Emission and removal factor, activity data (AD), RV survey results, allometric equations in the REL.
Ad hoc	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2017	25	Small-scale technical meeting for finalizing the methodology of the REL
5 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup> August 2017	25	Finalization of the basic items and methodology of the REL, demonstration of the NFMS database, forest definitions and the land and forest categories.

**Activity 3-3 Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 3-3	Recommendation made to the JCM-REDD+ Joint Committee along with the bilateral negotiation.	In Progress

**Activity 3-3-1 Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of JCM-REDD+.**  
**Activity 3-3-2 Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.**

Indirect support was provided to promote bilateral dialogue between the Government of Japan and GoL. At the same time, the Project provided inputs based on the state of REDD+ in Laos, as well as in Luang Prabang Province, and also offered briefings to DOF on its scheme, current status and shared the examples in other countries. These activities aimed to promote the realization of JCM-REDD+ project between the two countries in line with the JCM-REDD+ Guidelines being prepared by the JCM Joint Committee.

The JCM-REDD+ Guidelines are currently being prepared by the JCM Joint Committee, and there is one Japanese entity considering a JCM-REDD+ demonstration project in Luang Prabang (Waseda University, Japan as the proponent). The Project participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> JCM Joint Committee meetings both held in Vientiane (14 October 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2017 respectively) as an observer, and also participated in the Joint Steering Committee meeting of the JCM-REDD+ demonstration project and a JCM-REDD+ workshop (both held on 26 December 2016).

During Term I the second JCM Joint Committee meeting (14<sup>th</sup> October 2016, Vientiane) and the third meeting (31<sup>st</sup> July 2017, Vientiane) were held, and the Project participated as an observer upon request from the Japanese Embassy. The Project also participated in the Joint Steering Committee meeting of the JCM-REDD+ demonstration project (organized by Waseda University) and a JCM-REDD+ workshop (Co-organized by DOF and Forest Agency of Japan) which were both held on 26 December 2016.

The target area of the above-mentioned JCM-REDD+ demonstration is Phonsay District in Luang Prabang Province, which is already agreed as the target area of the ERP of FCPF-CF that involves the six Northern provinces including Luang Prabang Province. As it is necessary to avoid double counting



and payment of emissions and removals which could possibly occur, advice was given to both the Japanese side and the Laos side.

Note that the Mid-term review advised that the following two “Important assumptions” related to JCM-REDD+ are outside of the control of the Project. The Project acknowledged the advice and deleted them from the PDM.

Output 3 activity level important assumption “The Proposed JCM-REDD+ project continues.”  
Output 4 activity level important assumption “JCM-REDD+ progresses as intended.”

### Issues

- The former REDD+ Division of MONRE-DFRM and the REDD+ Office of MAF-DOF were merged into the new REDD+ Division of MAF-DOF after the government restructuring. Although this was a desirable direction in the long-run, currently many tasks are assigned to the new REDD+ Division which only have around 15 staff, and the capacity gap among the staff exists. It is essential to improve the capacity of REDD+ Division as a whole, in order to lead the transition of stages from REDD+ readiness to demonstration, full-scale implementation and result-based payment.
- In Term I, the drafting of strategies/program document for three different levels (national, sub-national, provincial) proceeded in parallel, namely the NRS, FCPF-CF ERP, and PRAPs. This has an advantage to emphasize the co-relation among the three. On the other hand, the burden to the Lao side and the supporting development partners has been high, and also the issue of consistency has been highlighted. Through the finalization process of the three and in the actual implementation stage, it will be important to further promote the understanding and communication among those involved at each level.
- Preparation for the submission of the FREL/FRL Report to the UNFCCC and submission of the ERPD to the FCPF-CF should proceed without delay in the beginning of 2018. As there will be intensive assessment and revising processes after the submission of the two drafts, sufficient support from the Project should be provided.
- The six TWGs under the leadership of the NRTF will continue to play a central role to lead REDD+. The structure and its members of the NRTF experienced several changes in the past, and in particular, dissemination of REDD+ into non-forestry sectors is still limited, therefore, further improvement of their capacity is required. Although there are differences in the status of operation among the TWGs, all the TWGs should aim to further foster the ownership of the Laos side, enhance their capacities, and creating an enabling to utilize the knowledge of the people involved.
- REDD+ in Laos is overall still in the readiness stage. In the future when access to result-based-payments from the FCPF-CF and UNFCCC were achieved, Laos could possibly receive the result-based-payment within the next three to five years. Until then, the NFMS, MRV, SIS need to be in place, the monitoring of REDD+ implementation, BSM, etc. needs to be operationalized to a certain level. These will require intensive involvement of the Lao side and supporting project/partners.
- Although the negotiation between the governments of the two countries regarding JCM-REDD+ is outside the control of this project, continued indirect support is expected.

(4) Output 4

Output	REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced.
Activity	4-1 Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province
	4-2 Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals
	4-3 Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring
	4-4 Promote cooperation between the central level and provincial level on REDD+
	4-5 Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD approach
Indicator	Results of the activities in LPB province are utilized for the formulation of national forestry/REDD+ policies.
Means of confirmation of indicator	Feedback workshop report.
Summary of progress	Each of the scheduled activities is being implemented without major change, and the required outputs are being produced. However, although emphasis is being placed on strengthening protected forest management through the pilot project for priority REDD+ forestry policies, the central government's plan to clarify the boundaries between the three forest categories of the entire country has been suspended, and this is affecting the activity of delineating the boundaries of the Protection Forest under the pilot project.

**Activity 4-1 Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province.**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 4-1	Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP) approved.	In progress/ High likelihood of achievement

**Activity 4-1-1 In line with the progress of the national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).**

In order to arrange the institutional structure of REDD+ in Luang Prabang Province, discussions were held with the responsible departments/divisions in the province to agree on the necessary organization, members, and TOR. As a result, the provincial Governor approved the establishment of the Provincial REDD+ Task Force (PRTF) and the Provincial REDD+ Office (PRO) on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2016.

After the establishment of the PRTF, several meetings were held with the support of the Project (see the following table).

**Table 23: List of PRTF Meetings**

Meeting	Date	Location	Content
1 <sup>st</sup> meeting	28 <sup>th</sup> July 2016	PONRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction to REDD+ and its status in Laos</li><li>• Roles of the PRTF</li><li>• Overview of the PRAP to be developed</li></ul>
2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	12-13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	PAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• REDD+ basic training</li></ul>
3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2017	PAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overview and the key contents of the PRAP, development and approval processes</li></ul>
4 <sup>th</sup> meeting <sup>5</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup> September 2017	PAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Final consultation of the draft PRAP and commenting</li></ul>

**Activity 4-1-2 Identify the drivers of emissions and removals.**

The area where deforestation is concentrated in Luang Prabang Province (hot spot) was identified based on the Global Forest Change data. Also based on this data, consultations were held in each district

<sup>5</sup> Held at the same time as the final consultation meeting for the provincial PRAP

and village cluster, and the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation in the various hotspots were identified.

**Activity 4-1-3 In line with the progress of the national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP).**

In order to formulate the PRAP, the forest changes of the entire forests in Luang Prabang Province and also for the three forest categories within the province were analyzed, based on the FTMs for each of the years 2000/2005/2010/2015 prepared in Output 2.

Afterwards, the following consultation meetings were held at provincial, district, and village level (including matters relating to Activity 4-1-3).

**Table 24: Consultations Carried Out for Preparation of the Luang Prabang PRAP**

Consultation	Date held	Details
First district consultation meeting	February 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify deforestation hot spots and deforestation drivers, and collect information related to the countermeasures</li> </ul>
First provincial consultation meeting	August 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing the results of the above consultation</li> <li>Discuss countermeasures for deforestation</li> </ul>
Second provincial consultation meeting	October 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review provincial 5 years plans and projects related to land and forest</li> <li>Discuss specific measures to promote the countermeasures for deforestation and sustainable forest management</li> </ul>
Second district consultation meeting	May 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify main drivers of deforestation in each district</li> <li>Discuss specific measures to promote the identified countermeasures for deforestation and sustainable forest management</li> </ul>
First village cluster consultation meeting	March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify main drivers of deforestation in each of the village clusters in the deforestation hot spots</li> <li>Discuss specific measures to promote the identified countermeasures for deforestation and sustainable forest management</li> </ul>
Final provincial consultation meeting	September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing the results of the district / village cluster consultations, and collect comments on the draft PRAP</li> </ul>

In the consultation meetings at the province, countermeasures that should be taken against the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified in Activity 4-1-2 and risks in terms of their implementation, etc., were identified.

The active participation of women was encouraged in the consultations in the districts and village clusters, in order that the PRAP could reflect the opinions of women, but the percentage of women participants was only about 10%. It is considered that the percentage of women participants was low because the participants were mainly the heads of the various departments/divisions and other relevant organizations.

After summarizing the results of the consultation meetings, the draft PRAP (in English and Lao languages) was completed, and presented and discussed at the final consultation meeting on 21<sup>st</sup> September 2017. Comments from the relevant organizations were summarized, reflected into the draft PRAP, and submitted to the provincial governor. After approval by the provincial governor, the PRAP will be shared with the DOF<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> The aim is approval in November 2017

**Activity 4-1-4 Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRAP.**

The following trainings were carried out to increase the understanding of provincial and district local-level officers on REDD+ and safeguards, in cooperation with RECOFTC through the JICA-RECOFTC Partnership Program.

In particular when designing the contents of the safeguards training, importance was placed on promoting gender equality and empowerment of women. Also, for the provincial and district-level trainings, active participation of female extension workers was encouraged, and approximately 15-20% of the training participants were female.

**Table 25: List of REDD+ Related Training for the Staff in Luang Prabang Province**

Training title	Dates	Location	Training contents	Target trainees	No. persons
Empowering forest communities - a practical approach to gender equality and women's empowerment	21-27 <sup>th</sup> August 2016	RECOFTC Bangkok	Promotion of understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment	PAFO staff	2
Training on free prior informed consent (FPIC)	26-30 <sup>th</sup> September 2016	RECOFTC Bangkok	Promotion of understanding of free prior informed consent	PAFO staff	2
Introduction of safeguard on sustainable forest management and REDD+	13 <sup>th</sup> October 2016	PAFO Luang Prabang Province	Promotion of understanding of safeguards among staff at provincial and district level	Extension workers in the PAFO and the district agricultural and forestry offices, district natural resource management offices in 12 districts	39
Basic Understanding of REDD+ for Provincial REDD+ Task Force Members	12-13 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	PAFO Luang Prabang Province	Promotion of understanding of REDD+ among the PRTF	Provincial REDD+ Task Force members	33
Social Safeguard for SFM and REDD+ at local level	15-16 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	PAFO Luang Prabang Province	Promotion of understanding to practice safeguards among staff at provincial and district level	Extension workers in the PAFO and the district agricultural and forestry offices, district natural resource management offices in 12 districts	37
FAO-RECOFTC training: Promote gender equality in natural resource management	23-26 <sup>th</sup> January 2017	RECOFTC Bangkok	Promotion of understanding of gender equality in natural resource management	PAFO staff	2



**Activity 4-1-5 Support the province to comply with the requirements as a FCPF-CF target province.**

Overview explanations of FCPF and ERPD were given in cooperation with DOF at PRTF meetings and at local consultation meetings.

The necessary support was provided, such as the assessment of social and environmental impacts of PaMs, at the consultation meetings of PRAP, in line with the ERPD requirements and in coordination with Activity 3-1.

**Activity 4-2 Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals.**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 4-2	Policy(s) effective to address drivers identified	In progress/ High likelihood of achievement

**Activity 4-2-1 Identify priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers identified in 4.1.**

The Project has identified the PaMs for mitigating deforestation through the formulation of PRAP in Activity 4-1. The Project has designed seven pilot activities (Table 1) based on the identified PaMs and is implementing them to reinforce the provincial forest management. The priority of the activities is placed on strengthening the capacities for the management of Protection Forests which account for approx. 60 % of the total forest cover in the province.

The Project has decided to implement the pilot activities for Phou Pheung-Phou Pha Thoun - Tat Kuang Si (PP-PPT-TKS) Protected Forest in collaboration with the LENS2 Project of the World Bank (LENS2/WB) after holding a series of discussions with the LENS2/WB. The two parties agreed that the Project shall lead the preparation of the Protection Forest Management Plan, the feasibility study on payment for forest environmental services (PFES) and eco-tourism, and the training for the implementation of forest management and livelihood improvement activities at the village level, while LENS2 provide financial support to the implementation of the village-level activities.

**Table 26: Identified pilot activities being implemented**

No.	Proposed activity	Progress
1	Clarification of the boundaries of the three categories of forests (conservation, protection and production forests)	Scheduled to be implemented in 2018
2	Establishment of the Phou Pheung - Phou Pha Thoun - Tat Kuang Si (PP-PPT-TKS) Protection Forest Management Committee	Establishment completed at the district level In the process of approval at the provincial level
3	Formulation of PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest Management Plan	A draft plan being finalized
4	Feasibility study on the introduction of PFES in PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest	Completed
5	Piloting eco-tourism activities in PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest	Scheduled to be implemented in 2018
6	Training for the staff of PAFO and DAFOs on PLUP, livelihood development	Scheduled to be implemented in 2018
7	Enforcement of forest laws and governance in PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest and near-real-time forest monitoring	Scheduled to be implemented in 2018

**Activity 4-2-2 Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).**

The following studies have been carried out to formulate the PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest Management Plan:

- The Project analyzed past decision documents on the delineation of the provincial forests into the three forest categories to understand how the boundary of PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest had been determined, in particular, background for the determination of the boundary.
- The Project analyzed the digital elevation model of the PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest to locate steep slopes (with a gradient of 35° or more) and the catchment area of important water resources including intakes of water treatment facilities, dams and the Kuang Si waterfall (a tourist attraction).
- The Project prepared a list of concession areas that may include part of PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest from the data collected from the relevant district and provincial agencies, and in villages.
- The C/Ps collected the basic data of the target villages and used them to identify important water resources, rivers, slopes that have collapsed in the past or may collapse in the future. Information regarding the situation and habitats of endangered species were collected in the target villages in cooperation with the Faculty of Agriculture and Forest Resources, Souphanouvong University.
- The Project organized and analyzed the above-mentioned data in order to formulate the PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest Management Plan and used the analyzed results for zoning Totally Protected Zone (TPZ) - a zone to be strictly protected, and Controlled Use Zone (CUZ) - where a certain extent of land use is permitted.

The Project conducted a feasibility study on the introduction of PFES in PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest and compiled the results into a report.

**Activity 4-2-3 Evaluate the results of piloting.****Activity 4-2-4 Provide feedback on the evaluated results to the provincial and national levels.**

This activity is scheduled to be carried out in the Term II, thus, no activities were carried out in the Term I.

**Activity 4-3 Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 4-3	Provincial forest monitoring conducted.	Not implemented/ not achieved

**Activity 4-3-1 Develop a provincial forest monitoring plan.**

The Project commenced discussion with the PAFO, on the methods and implementation structure to monitor conversion of forests into agricultural lands (including slash-and-burn), and illegal logging associated with hydropower development and road construction, which were identified as the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the province.

**Activity 4-3-2 Support the implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on the plan.****Activity 4-3-3 Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of the forestry sector.**

This activity is scheduled to be carried out in the Term II, thus, no activities were carried out in the Term I.

**Activity 4-4 Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 4-4	JCM-REDD+ under proposal by a private entity integrated into the PRAP.	Completed

**Activity 4-4-1 Provide feedback on the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS).**

This activity is scheduled to be carried out in the Term II, thus, no activities were carried out in the Term I.

**Activity 4-4-2 Assist the province to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.**

The JCM-REDD+ demonstration project being implemented in Phonxay District in Luang Prabang Province was described as one of the demonstration activities contributing to provincial REDD+ in the draft PRAP.

However, as mentioned in Activity 3-3, the Important Assumption at activity level of Output 4; “JCM-REDD+ progresses as intended” was deleted because it was considered out of the Project’s control. As the site of the above-mentioned JCM-REDD+ demonstration project and the target sites of the ERP of FCPF-CF overlap, DOF and the project implementing entity are required to coordinate their activities urgently.

**Activity 4-5 Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.**

Indicator No.	Indicator	Degree of achievement
Indicator 4-5	PAREDD approach is applied at least one district not supported by PAREDD	In progress/ partially achieved

The indicator of this activity was changed to that mentioned above at the 3rd JCC Meeting.

**Activity 4-5-1 Provide advice to the proposed JCM-REDD+ project.**

The Project explained the progress in the preparation of PRAP to the implementing entity of the JCM-REDD+ demonstration project at appropriate time. The Project also shared the draft of PRAP with the implementing entity of the JCM-REDD+ demonstration project through JICA Laos Office.

**Activity 4-5-2 Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply the PAREDD Approach in their administrative units.**

A total of 39 forest officers from the 12 districts (including 19 from the nine districts in which PAREDD was not implemented) in Luang Prabang Province participated in a two-day training program held on 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> October 2016. The former C/Ps of PAREDD explained the methods to mitigate deforestation and the PAREDD Approach in the training.

The participants received training on safeguards, including gender considerations, when applying the PAREDD Approach at village-level, and discussed the important matters to consider while implementing the approach.

The PAREDD Approach has been recognized as a tool for participatory forest management by the organizations concerned with forest management at the provincial and district levels through the training programs including the one mentioned above.

**Activity 4-5-3 Continue field monitoring of the PAREDD sites (e.g. Village Development Fund as the future basis for REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism), and provide feedback on the lessons to the provincial and national levels.**

The Project monitored the outputs of the PAREDD Project at the PAREDD project sites in the four target villages in Xiengnong District and compiled the monitoring results into a report.

**Activity 4-5-4 Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement the REDD+ activities, including the PAREDD Approach.**

The Project has reached an agreement with the relevant officials of PAFO that the Project would exchange information with LENS2/WB Project and would use the fund provided by the LENS2/WB

Project to implement the PAREDD Approach in the Project target villages in PP-PPT-TKS Protection Forest.

CliPAD decided to request project funding for the implementation of PRAP in the six target provinces of FCPF-CF to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In the consultation between CliPAD and JICA, it was agreed that JICA would also be an implementing partner of this project. This idea was included in the preliminary proposal for the GCF-funding within GiZ.

#### **Issues**

- The structure for the implementation of provincial REDD+ activities was designed based on the organizational structure of the C/P at the commencement of the Project. Further revision of the implementation structure will be needed after the provincial restructuring has been completed.
- The support on reviewing the boundaries of the three forest categories in Luang Prabang Province as included in Activity 4-2 was planned to be implemented mainly with the financial assistance from the LENS2/WB Project, which committed a nationwide review of the three forest categories, and the role of the Project was to provide indirect (technical) support to this work. However, as this financial assistance was canceled, the Project needs to consider alternative options on this matter.
- The forest monitoring activity in Activity 4-3 will have to be implemented with assistance from the Provincial Office of Forest Inspection (POFI) of PAFO, which is not designated as a C/P organization of Output 4, and other sectors. The Project will have to make arrangements to facilitate the cooperation with these organizations.
- An agreement was reached on the additional assistance to the REDD+ pilot activities in Oudomxay Province based on the outcome of the 2nd JCC Meeting and the Mid-term review. Therefore, REDD+ pilot activities in this province will have to be designed and implemented in the Term II.
- The Project will monitor the internal selection process of the request for the GCF funding by CliPAD in GiZ closely and, if GiZ has selected this request as a request to be submitted to the GCF, the Project should further assist and cooperate with CliPAD in the preparation of the request documents to be submitted to GCF.



## Miscellaneous General Matters

### Joint Coordination Committee (JCC)

The R/D of the Project stipulates that JCC meetings shall be held at least once a year and whenever it is needed. As MONRE DFRM was the implementing agency of the Project at its commencement, the 1st JCC meeting was chaired and co-chaired by DFRM and JICA Laos Office, respectively. The 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting was delayed due to the restructuring of forest management organizations occurred after the 1st meeting. After the completion of the restructuring, the 2nd and 3rd JCC meetings were held with DOF as the implementing agency. Table 27 shows the dates and brief descriptions of the three JCC meetings held so far.

**Table 27: Record of the JCC Meetings Held in Term I**

Meeting	Date	Main agenda
1st meeting	12 <sup>th</sup> November 2015	Approx. 40 people including the members of JCC, the staff of the C/P organizations (DFRM, DOF and Luang Prabang Province) concerned with the Project and the staff of the Japanese Embassy participated in the meeting chaired and co-chaired by the Director General of DFRM and the Deputy Chief Representative of JICA Laos Office, respectively. The participants had discussions on the work plan and PDM indicators. The participants achieved an agreement on the revision to PDM version 1.
2nd meeting	12 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	Approx. 40 people including the members of JCC, the staff of the C/P organizations (DOF and Luang Prabang Province) concerned with the Project and the staff of the Japanese Embassy participated in the meeting chaired and co-chaired by the Director General of DOF and the Deputy Chief Representative of JICA Laos Office, respectively. The participants had discussions on the output of the activities implemented so far, plan for activities up to the end of Term I and the drafts of the revised R/D, PDM and PO. They also discussed the changes in the composition of JCC and the Project implementation structure after the integration of the forest management organization into MAF and agreed on the need to assign C/Ps as soon as possible. The participants achieved an agreement on the revision to PDM version 2.
3rd meeting	13 <sup>th</sup> October 2017	Approx. 30 people including the members of the Mid-term review mission and JCC and the staff of the C/P organizations (DOF and Luang Prabang Province) concerned with the Project participated in the meeting chaired and co-chaired by the Director General of DOF and the Chief Representative of JICA Laos Office, respectively. The results of the Mid-term review were presented in the meeting. The participants agreed that the revision of the Forest Law and FS2020, extension of the assistance to Oudomxay Province and exploration of access to GCF are to be conducted in Term II. They also achieved an agreement on the revision to PDM version 3.

### Responses to Mid-term Review

Despite the fact that the original plan of the Project did not include an Mid-term review, the review was conducted between 2nd and 13th of October 2017 for the objective evaluation of the progress and appropriate revision of the support strategy for the rest of the Project. The Project held discussions with the relevant organizations (DOF, Luang Prabang Province and development partners) on the review, arranged the review meetings, and provided logistical support to the review team in accordance with the request from the JICA Headquarters and Laos Office. The Project assisted the JCC to organize its 3rd meeting while the review team was in Laos.

### Annual Workshops

The Project is to organize a workshop with the purpose to share the information and achievements of the Project to the relevant organizations of GoL and related donors once a year. As shown in Table 28, two such workshops were held in Term I.

**Table 28: Record of Holding the Annual Workshops**

Workshop	Date	Main subjects
1 <sup>st</sup> workshop	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2016	Approx. 40 people from the forestry sector, research institutions, local universities and development partners participated in the workshop. The project team members explained the purpose and the work plan of the Project. The participants had a question-and-answer session and exchanged opinions on the Project.
2 <sup>nd</sup> workshop	24 <sup>th</sup> May 2016	Approx. 35 people from the forestry sector, research institutions, local universities and development partners participated in the workshop. The project team members presented the outputs of the activities and the work plan up to the completion of the Term I and the participants exchanged opinions on the outputs and plan.

#### Public Relations Activities and Participation in International Conferences

The Project implemented the public relations activities summarized in the table below to share the information about the Project, such as its objectives, activities and outputs, to a wider stakeholders. In addition, the Project supported the arrangements for JICA Headquarters' photo-shooting mission (for the REDD+ Platform) (November 2016), hosted a study tour of university students (March 2017), and received the visitors from JICA, Japanese private companies, academia and NGO's.

**Table 29: Records of Public Relations Activities and Participation in International Conferences**

Public relations activities	Details
Project leaflet	Leaflets in Japanese, English and Lao
Project Website (on JICA's Web page)	A total of 28 articles (Japanese and English)
Project Newsletter	Quarterly: a total of 8 newsletters (Japanese, English and Lao)
Contribution to "Shizen Kankyo Dayori (Nature and Environment Letters) (No.13)" published by JICA	Presentation of the Project
Appearance in/on local media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint meeting of FCPF target provinces: 1 article</li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> Annual workshop: 3 articles</li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> PRTF Meeting for Luang Prabang: 2 articles</li> <li>• Multi-sector workshop for the promotion of measures to control deforestation and forest conservation in Luang Prabang Province: 1 article</li> <li>• 2nd JCC Meeting: 3 articles</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual workshop: 3 article</li> <li>• 4<sup>th</sup> REL/MRV TWG Meeting</li> <li>• Final Consultation of PRAP for Luang Prabang: 1 article</li> <li>• 3rd JCC Meeting: 2 articles</li> </ul> <p>*The numbers of reports are for those appeared in newspapers, radio and TV.</p>
Poster presentation and distribution of the newsletters in the Round-Table Meetings (annual meeting of GoL and development partners) in 2016 and 2017	English and Lao
A side event in UNFCCC COP21, "Efforts by Japan's Public Private Partnership toward the REDD+ Initiative" (November 2015)	Assisted the presentation by the GoL participant

“Japan's contribution for the implementation of REDD+” co-organized by the Ministry of the Environment, JICA, etc. (July 2016)	Assisted the participation of the GoL participant and presentation
“Tokyo International Conference on the Forest Governance Initiative” co-organized by JICA, JAXA, etc. (October 2017)	Assisted the participation of the GoL participant

#### JICA-RECOFTC Partnership Program

JICA and RECOFTC are implementing a partnership program in accordance with the MoU to cooperate in forestry sector. Upon request from JICA to coordinate the implementation of the partnership program for Laos, the Project provided support to the planning and implementation of the program activities

2015 – 2016: Capacity development needs assessment on REDD+ for the forestry officers of Luang Prabang Province; preparation of the capacity development plan for the following years.  
2016 – 2017: Trainings on PaMs and safeguards for the districts in Luang Prabang Province; revision and distribution of the awareness raising materials developed previously developed by RECOFTC with financial support from JICA.

The Lao side were able to enhance their capacity through participatory workshop method applied by RECOFTC. The training programs were designed effectively by utilizing the existing training materials. Meanwhile, as RECOFTC seemed to have its coordination functions and technical resources in Bangkok, they had certain limitations to coordinate directly with the REDD+ stakeholders in Laos. There were cases where the Project needed to support RECOFTC to prepare necessary arrangements and provide logistic support in Vientiane as well as in Luang Prabang Province. As the program contents tended to favor the areas which RECOFTC has advantages in, matching the needs and interests were sometimes difficult.

#### 2-1 Project Purpose and Indicators (target values and actual values achieved at completion)

The table below summarizes the progress of the Project and the prospects for the achievement of project purpose and indicators. The summary suggests the likelihood of the Project to achieve its objectives by the completion of the Project.

<b>Project Purpose</b>	<b>Strengthen the capacity for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) of the agencies and human resources handling REDD+ at central and regional levels through the clarification of REDD+ strategy and improvement of forest resource information.</b>
<b>Indicator</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revised FS2020 approved.</li> <li>2. The NFMS operational in compliance with the UNFCCC requirements.</li> <li>3. Based on the information generated by the NFMS, effectiveness of REDD+ activities is evaluated among the stakeholders (e.g. MONRE, MAF, Local Government, and Development Partners) through a consultative process.</li> <li>4. Results of the activities in LPB province are utilized for the formulation of national forestry/REDD+ policies.</li> </ol>
<b>Progress</b>	<p>The following progress was confirmed at the conclusion of Term I:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DOF reaffirmed that the revision of FS2020 should be completed in 2019.</li> <li>2. The development of NFMS planned for Term I has completed. Requirements for system security upgrading for further maintenance, management and data publication has initiated.</li> <li>3. The NRS is expected to be approved in the beginning of 2018, and the first draft of ERPD is to be submitted to FCPF in January 2018.</li> <li>4. The final draft of the PRAP for Luang Prabang Province has been prepared and the pilot activities have commenced.</li> </ol>

<b>Prospects</b>	<p>The following are the prospects of the achievement of Project Purpose at the completion of the Term I:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DOF has stated that the revision of FS2020 is expected to be completed in 2019. The preparation of NRS and revision of the Forest Law are expected to be completed before the completion of the FS2020 revision. Therefore, the precondition for the revision of FS reflecting the outcome of these activities is in place. Coordination with REDD+ MRV (Output 2) and the evaluation of the effectiveness of the REDD+ activities (Output 3) will be necessary.</li> <li>2. The Project will support the stepwise development of NFSM in Term II, in collaboration with other projects/partners. It is important for the Project to set a reasonable target which can be realized by the end of the Project period, and further strengthen the institutional capacity of DOF.</li> <li>3. It seems possible to evaluate the REDD+ activities in line with the NRS and FCPF-CF ERP (if officially accepted) based on the MRV (Output) 2 and the monitoring of the results of REDD+ implementation. Coordination with the FS2020 revision (Output 1) is also necessary.</li> <li>4. It seems possible to feedback the experience from PRAP implementation into the formulation of national forest policies, including the NRS (particularly the issues which the Project support, such as management of Protection Forest, forest monitoring, etc.). Coordination with Outputs 1, 2 and 3 is necessary. Note that the Term II will extend its support to Oudomxay Province.</li> </ol>
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### 3. History of PDF Modification

The PDM of the Project was modified three times during the Term I from the version 0 attached to the R/D. The tables below summarize the modifications:

#### Revision Approved at the 1st JCC Meeting (12 November 2015)

Version 0	Version 1	Justification
Overall goal indicator 3 Forest cover in Luang Prabang increased xx % from year xxxx.	<u>Luang Prabang province achieves 10 % reduction of emissions and 10% increase of removals (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) from their forest in 2025 against the baseline of 2017.</u>	The indicator adopted the baseline and target of the FCPF-CF ER-PIN (as of November 2015).
Output indicator 1.2 [number] counterparts are trained through Off-the-Job trainings.	<u>At least 120 persons from the counterpart agencies are trained through Off-the-Job Trainings.</u>	The indicator assumed 4 times of Off-the-Job Training with 30 participants each, in collaboration with other development partners.
Output indicator 3.2 “xxx” TWG co-chaired by the Project operational following the developed TOR.	<u>FREL/FRL &amp; MRV TWG is operational following the developed TOR.</u>	The Project was agreed to be the leading partner of the REL/MRV TWG, taking advantage of the packaged support to REL/MRV under Output 2. The Lao side decided not to adopt the “co-chair” system for the TWGs.

#### Revision Approved at the 2<sup>nd</sup> JCC Meeting (12 May 2017)

Version 1	version 2	Justification
Activity 1.1.4. Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. By-laws to the	Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. <u>Forest Law</u>	The agreed additional support to the revision of the Forest Law was reflected.



Forest Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3).	<u>revision</u> , By-laws to the Forest Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3).	
Activity 2.3 Support development of the national FREL/FRL.	Support the development of the national FREL/FRL, <u>and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</u>	The agreed additional support after the selection of Lao PDR as a FCPF-CF pipeline country was reflected.
Activity 2.3.1 Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL.	Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL, <u>and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</u>	ditto
Activity 2.3.8 Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL.	Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL, <u>and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</u>	ditto
Activity 2.3.9 Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.	Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC, <u>and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</u>	ditto
Activity 2.3.10. Support the improvement of the national FREL/FRL by reflecting the technical assessment results of the UNFCCC.	<u>Support the correspondences with the technical assessments of the FREL/REL by the UNFCCC and the FCPF-CF.</u>	The technical assessment process of FREL/REL was described more accurately. The agreed additional support after the selection of Lao PDR as a FCPF-CF pipeline country was reflected.
Activity 3.1.4. Raise awareness on the need for the REDD+ focal point (i.e. DFRM and DOF) and the UNFCCC focal point (MONRE-DDMCC) to cooperate with each other.	Facilitate collaboration between DOF (REDD+ focal point) and MONRE-DDMCC (UNFCCC focal point) <u>on FREL/REL, MRV, and other related issues.</u>	The results of the restructuring of forest management organizations was reflected. Specific areas for DOF and DDMCC to cooperate was described.
Activity 3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing the FCPF-CF (only if Laos is selected as a CF pipeline country).	In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing the FCPF-CF. <del>(only if Laos is selected as a CF pipeline country).</del>	The precondition was deleted after the selection of Lao PDR as a FCPF-CF pipeline country.
Activity 3.2. Support coordination role of the DFRM and the DOF in national REDD+.	Support the coordination role of the DOF in national REDD+.	The results of the restructuring of forest management organizations was reflected.
	Activity 4.1.5 Support the province to comply with the requirements as a FCPF-CF target province.	The activity was added since Lao PDR was selected as a FCPF-CF pipeline country.

Other changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Term “DFRM” was replaced by “DOF” by reflecting the restructuring of forest management organizations.</li> <li>• “Provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS)” was renamed as “Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP).”</li> <li>• Further revision to the Output, Indicator, Activities and Work Plan are expected if Lao PDR is officially selected as a FCPF-CF country.</li> </ul>

**Revision Approved at the 3rd JCC Meeting (13 October 2017) after incorporating the recommendations by the Mid-term Review**

Version 2	Version 3	Reason for change
Overall goal indicator 3 Luang Prabang province achieves 10% reduction of emissions and 10% increase of removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) from their forest in 2025 against the baseline of 2017.	(Addition) Year of baseline (year 2017) should be reconsidered based on the timing of submission of ERPD	The addition was noted based on the latest situation.
Indicator 4.5 9 districts not supported by PAREDD have at least 4 officers/district trained in PAREDD Approach.	PAREDD approach is applied at least one district not supported by PAREDD	It was agreed more meaningful to support the training and application of PAREDD Approach in a district where the Project has actual field activities, instead of providing trainings to the districts where the Project will not intervene.
Important assumptions (Output 1) Administrative structure of the sector remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.	The impact of changes from reorganization does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.	As the possibility of another restructuring of forest management organizations in the near future seems small, and it is a matter beyond the Project’s control, it was considered irrelevant as an important assumption.
Important assumptions (Output 3) Administrative structure of REDD+ remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.	The impact of organizational change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs	ditto
Important assumptions (Activity 3) The Proposed JCM-REDD+ project continues.	Deleted	Because JCM-REDD+ is a bilateral scheme of the two governments which is beyond the Project’s control, it was considered irrelevant as an important assumption.
Important assumptions (Activity 4) JCM-REDD+ progresses as intended	Deleted	ditto

4. Others

4-1 Results of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)

N.A.

4-2 Results of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/ Poverty Reduction (if applicable)

N.A.

### III. Results of Mid-term Review

#### 1. Review and Evaluation with DAC Evaluation Criteria

##### 1-1 Relevance

The relevance of the policy and design of the Project are evaluated to be “High” because the Project is consistent with national policies of GoL, the needs in the forest sector of Laos and the Country Assistance Policy for Lao PDR of the Government of Japan and its outputs are designed to expand the outcomes of the projects implemented in the past by Japan’s Foreign Ministry and JICA.

##### 1-1-1 Consistency with the policies of GoL

GoL prepared the “8<sup>th</sup> Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan(2016-2020)” (hereinafter referred to as the “8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP”) in 2016 and the National Assembly approved 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP. 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP describes “Green and sustainable natural resources and environmental protection and management, and preparedness for natural disasters and climate change” (sic) as one of the three policy targets for Laos for graduating from the status of least developed country (LDC) by 2020. The section of forests and forest resources in 8<sup>th</sup> NSEDP includes REDD+ by stating “Improve mission on reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) by preparing readiness for carbon credit trading in 2020” (sic) and measures for REDD+ implementation.

The Forestry Strategy 2020 (FS2020) prepared by MAF and approved by the Prime Minister aims at recovering the national forest coverage to 70% by 2020 and emphasizes the importance of the measures against deforestation and mentions the maintenance of the existing forests and promotion of afforestation/forest regeneration as measures to increase the forest cover.

The observations mentioned above prove the very high consistency of the targets set for the Project with the policy of GoL.

##### 1-1-2 Consistency with the needs of the target group

REDD+ has been seen by GoL and donors as a means to realize sustainable forest management and GoL has taken various initiatives for the REDD+ promotion. Such initiatives include the establishment of the National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) in 2008, approval for the participation in FCPF immediately after its establishment and RPP in 2010, submission of the Emission Reductions Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) to FCPF Carbon Fund and approval of ER-PIN by FCPF-CF in 2015, formulation of the national REDD+ strategy currently in progress, submission of the national REL to UNFCCC and preparation of ERPD.

The concept of REDD+, which was introduced to Laos in the latter half of the 2000’s, is relatively new for the people involved in the forest management in both central and local governments. GoL takes a series of measures to improve the human resources and technical capacities including those for data processing and analysis required for implementing REDD+ activities with external support including this Project. Although the latest NFMS developed by the Project is expected to be the foundation for the comprehensive processing of the nationwide forest data, the system requires further improvement and a data disclosure function as required by FCPF. Future expansion of the system based on the outcome of its test operation is included in the scope of the Project.

Under such circumstances, the improvement of the capacities of the relevant organizations and individual staff members is a key task for DOF and other relevant organizations. Therefore, the policy of the Project of supporting sustainable forest management through capacity development is considered consistent with the needs and expectations of the forest sector in Laos.

### 1-1-3 Consistency with the Policy and Strategy of Japan's ODA

The “Country Assistance Policy for Lao PDR” formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in 2012 defines 1) Development of Economic and Social Infrastructure, 2) Agricultural Development and Forest Conservation, 3) Improvement of Educational Environment and Human Resource Development and 4) Improvement of Health Care Services as the four priority areas of Japan's assistance. The second priority area includes “assistance for sustainable use of forest resources toward forest conservation and livelihood improvement for poverty reduction.” The Project is making contribution in this priority assistance area by supporting the efforts in the forest sector of Laos by establishing sustainable forest management with the implementation of REDD+ activities as a means to realize such forest management with the improvement of organizational capacity and human resource development. Therefore, the purpose of the Project is consistent with the policy advocated by the Government of Japan.

### 1-1-4 Appropriateness of the Project design

The purpose of the Project is “Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management is strengthened through incorporation of REDD+ into the sector strategy and improvement of forest resource information.” (Project Purpose). The composition of the Outputs of the Project e. g. 1) Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced, 2) Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS, 3) Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ are enhanced and 4) REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced is appropriate for achieving Project Purpose.

JICA and Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs have implemented “Forest Sector Capacity Development Project (FSCAP)”, “Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation (PAREDD)”, “Forest Information Management Program (FIM)”, “Forest Preservation Program (FPP)” and “Capacity Development Project for Establishing National Forest Information System for Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ (NFIS Project)” in Laos. The Project is based on the outcomes of these projects and programs and its design includes the continuation of the policy support provided in FSCAP, expansion of PAREDD approach, development/consolidation of the outputs of the NFIS Project for the preparation of FREL/FRL and use of the materials and equipment provided by these projects and programs. The design of its PDM is appropriate because the relevance of the Outputs and activities to the Project Purpose and Overall Goal is clearly described in PDM. However, some of the indicators need modification to make them better adapted to the current situation.

### 1-2 Effectiveness

It looks at the end of Term I that the Project Purpose will likely to be achieved. No major obstacle to the achievement derived from external factors is observed. However, there is a concern over the delay in the completion of the reorganization in the forest sector. For the reasons mentioned above, the effectiveness of the Project is evaluated as “Moderate”.

#### 1-2-1 Prospect of Achieving Project Purpose

The Purpose of the Project is “Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management is strengthened through incorporation of REDD+ into the sector strategy and improvement of forest resource information.” The progress of the Project is considered satisfactory as project activities have been implemented and intended outputs have been produced almost as planned. The technology transfer from the Japanese experts to the C/P in the central and provincial governments has been implemented smoothly and effectively and the capacity of the forest officers to formulate forestry policies, collect, process and analyze forest data and develop a database of these data has been improved through the project activities implemented so far.

As mentioned in “1-1 Relevance,” the Project is so designed that the Project Purpose will be achieved when all the project outputs have been realized. Therefore, the Project Purpose is



expected to be achieved by the completion of the Project, if all the planned activities have been implemented as planned and all the outputs have been realized.

#### 1-2-2 Restructuring of the forest management organizations

As previously mentioned, the restructuring of the forest management organizations still has some impacts on the progress of the Project, in particular on assistance to the formulation and revision of the policy although these impacts are relatively insignificant. If this restructuring is not completed soon, it may have adverse effect on the achievement of Project Purpose. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor the progress of the restructuring closely and urge GoL to complete it soonest.

#### 1-3 Efficiency

Both JICA and GoL have provided their respective inputs as originally planned and the inputs have been utilized appropriately and efficiently in general for achievement of the outputs, although the above-mentioned restructuring has had some impact on the realization to a certain extent. Therefore, the efficiency of the Project is evaluated as “Moderate”.

##### 1-3-1 Status of Achievement of Project Outputs

As mentioned in “2. Achievement of the Project”, most of the Project activities have been implemented as planned and progress has been made in achieving the expected outputs. Meanwhile, the delay in the appointment of the C/P and demarcation of the responsibilities caused by the restructuring of the forest management organizations has adverse impacts on the smooth implementation of the activities of policy formulation and sector coordination.

##### 1-3-2 Quantity, Quality and Timing of Inputs

The quantities, quality and timing of the inputs from both JICA and GoL have been appropriate in general and the inputs have been utilized effectively in the Project activities as detailed in the following:

##### 1) Input by the Laos side

In the R/D, the two parties have agreed that the Laos side shall 1) appoint C/P, 2) provide office spaces and required facilities and 3) bear the local costs required for the implementation of the Project activities.

In accordance with the agreement, DFRM and DOF had selected a total of eight C/P, *i.e.* one Project Director, two Project Managers and one or two Team Leaders for each output, by February 2016.

In April 2016, a few months after the commencement of the Project, GoL decided to restructure the forest management organizations. Although more than a year had passed since GoL made the decision, it had not officially appointed the C/P of the Project by the time of Mid-term review. However, the major project activities have been implemented in cooperation with the Laos side led by the persons who had been selected to be the C/P at the beginning of the Project. The Director General of Forestry Department has personally appointed the Deputy Director of Planning and Cooperation Division as a project manager, a liaison between the two parties, and to organize FSSWG meetings and the Deputy Director has been performing the expected duties. Therefore, the counterpart organization is considered to have provided sufficient inputs, in terms of quantity, quality and timing, in general.

The Laos side provided the Japanese side with office spaces at three locations e.g. the main office in DOF and office space in each of FIPD and PONRE of Luang Prabang Province. In accordance with the decision to restructure the forest management organizations, the office in the province has been relocated from PONRE to PAFO.

The Laos side provided US\$80,000 (about ¥8,769, 287) to the National Forest Inventory (NFI) and additional 769,000,000 LAK (about ¥9,600,000) for the implementation of the Project

activities.

## 2) Input by the Japanese side

In the R/D, the two parties have agreed that the Japanese side shall 1) dispatch experts, 2) provide training and 3) provide equipment. The Japanese side had provided these inputs as originally planned by the time of completion of Term I.

## 1-4 Impact

As the Project is still in progress, it is premature to assess expected and secondary impact of the Project to be observed after its completion.

### 1-4-1 Prospect for Achievement of the Overall Goal

As the Project is in progress, it is difficult to predict the prospect of achieving the overall goal based on the results of Term I. However, if the Project Purpose has been achieved by the end of the Project and the results gained by the Project are to be implemented and its outcome is to be utilized continuously after the completion, impact such as regular submission of REDD+ MRV, promotion of sustainable forest management and some reduction in GHG emissions and increase in removals in Luang Prabang Province is expected to be realized in three to five years after the completion of the Project.

In order to ensure project impacts, the Project needs maintain the cooperative relationship with the C/P organizations so that the revision of the Forest Law and Forestry Strategy will be done at appropriate time without delay. The Project also needs to improve the technical capacity of the C/P further in Term II to ensure the continued implementation of the Project activities and continued use of the Project outputs.

## 1-5 Sustainability

The prospect of Sustainability of the Project to date is assessed “Moderate”.

### 1-5-1 Policy and Institutional Sustainability

There has been no major change in the policy environment in Laos since the commencement of the Project and the policy of GoL in the forest sector has been favorable to the Project. GoL emphasizes the importance of increasing forest cover and reducing GHG emissions and gives high priority to “Green and sustainable natural resources and environmental protection and management, and preparedness for natural disasters and climate change” in the 8th NSEDP.

DOF is formulating sectoral policies and strategies such as the revision of the Forest Law, the revision of FS2020 (revision worknotcommenced yet) and preparation of NSR and PRAP. DOF plans to submit these documents for government’s approval in one to two years. If they are endorsed and implemented during the Project period, the policy environment for the implementation of the Project is expected to be improved further and the improved environment is expected to contribute to the sustainability of the outcome of the Project after its completion.

### 1-5-2 Institutional Sustainability

In the restructuring of forest management organizations conducted in 2011 by GoL, the jurisdiction over part of the forest administration including REDD+ was transferred to a department newly established DFRM in MONRE, while the jurisdiction over forest resource information, production forests, village forests, etc. remained with DOF.

The Project established a project implementation structure consisting of the Divisions and Offices involved in the forest management in MAF-DOF and MONRE-DFRM in accordance with this restructuring of forest management organizations.

As mentioned above, GoL issued a new directive on the government reorganization six months after the commencement of the Project. One of the major changes in the reorganization is the

integration of all the duties and responsibilities for REDD+ and forest management, including those previously assigned to MONRE, into MAF. The actual process of this restructuring is still on-going and personnel assignment associated with the reorganization has not been completed.

Under such circumstances, DOF is expected to continue to lead the implementation of the REDD+ and forest management activities after the completion of the Project using the outputs produced by the Project and accumulated in DOF. However, as the frequent restructuring of forest management organizations inevitably reduce the capabilities to perform duties of the C/P organizations, it is difficult to predict whether the new policies and institutions including those for REDD+ will be implemented efficiently and effectively under the new organizational structure.

#### 1-5-3 Financial Sustainability

Almost all the operating budget allocated to DOF by MAF has been used for salaries and allowances to its staff members. The FRDF, the amount of which is a little less than 100 million yen per year, has been the only financial source for DOF to implement forest management activities. Therefore, the budgetary limitation is a major constraint for MAF-DOF in the promotion and implementation of forest management.

The donor community has been actively supporting the efforts in the forest sector of Laos for achievement of the objectives of REDD+ including control of deforestation, increase in forest cover, reduction of GHG emissions as well as promotion of sustainable forest management.

In order to ease the budgetary difficulty of MAF, the Project has tried to find a way of introducing external funding to ensure sustainability of forest management including a study on the introduction of PFES in Luang Prabang Province and cooperation for the establishment of PFES together with other donors.

In addition, Laos became a pipeline country of the FCPF Carbon Fund in October 2015 with the acceptance of ER-PIN of GoL. Although GoL will have to take several steps before concluding the Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA) with FCPF Carbon Fund, the conclusion of the agreement will be a very good development for ensuring the sustainability of the Project outcome. The REDD+ Results-Based Payment System is expected to be institutionalized under UNFCCC after implementing pilot schemes of Results-Based Payment System implemented by the Carbon Fund and GCF. DOF and the development partners including JICA are assisting preparation for full-scale implementation of REDD+ activities and an institutional system to receive and use results-based payment including the pilot schemes.

At present, GoL has several external funding schemes including those at an idea stage for the forest sector. However, all of them are still potential schemes that have not been finalized or funded. Therefore, DOF needs to find sufficient or satisfactory funding sources including external ones required to implement the REDD+ activities after the completion of the Project with assistance from JICA, Japanese experts and other donors.

#### 1-5-4 Technical sustainability

As mentioned in “Status of Achievement of the Project,” the capacity of persons who are to lead the REDD+ activities in Laos has been improved by the Project through technical workshops, training programs both inside and outside of the country and day-to-day guidance on site, and the knowledge and skills acquired in such workshops and trainings have been utilized in their daily work.

Several measures have been taken by the Project to ensure the technological sustainability. One of them is the translation of the materials used in the training and workshops into Lao, which has helped training participants understand the contents of lectures and discussions fully and quickly. Some of the participants have shared the knowledge and information acquired in the training

programs with their colleagues in the TWG meetings and in-house meeting.

However, many of the training participants have yet to acquire the skills required for implementing forest management work including REDD+ activities in an independent way. In addition, the knowledge and skills acquired in various training programs and direct instructions on site have so far only remained within the level of personal knowledge and skills, which have yet to be accumulated as institutional knowledge and skills.

The accumulation of such organizational knowledge and skills, which is required for ensuring technological sustainability of the project activities, will require the preparation of guidelines and manuals to develop capacity of as many staff as possible and standardize the skills and knowledge.

## 2. Key Factors Affecting Implementation and Outcomes

**The factors that have had positive influence on the smooth implementation of the Project are as follows:**

### 1) Timely consultation with C/P

The Project organized consultation workshops with the C/P organizations in a sequential way in the early stage. This led to C/P staff's good understanding of the framework, scope and goals of the Project. The workshops enabled the smooth launch of the major project activities and, consequently, led to the smooth implementation of the entire Project.

### 2) Use of outputs of assistance in the past

The Project has utilized not only the equipment provided by the Project but also the software and equipment provided by the JICA/Japan's projects/programs for the forest sector in the past (including the Program Grant Aid for Environment and Climate Change and the NFIS Project). The outputs of those assistance projects have been further developed by the Project. The use of the outputs of past projects including the support to FSSWG operation and preparation of NFMS and forest type maps has enabled the Project to have a much wider scope of work and to carry out the activities at a higher level.

Another factor contributed to the smooth implementation of the project activities and achievement of the outputs is the accumulation of experiences and good understanding by the Lao side of JICA activities through implementation of JICA projects and maintenance of cooperative relationship with Japanese experts. DOF and JICA have maintained cooperative relations for over 20 years since the dispatch of the first individual expert in forest policy formulation to Laos. DOF knows the requirements and procedures of the implementation of JICA projects. Some senior officials and the counterparts of the Project of DOF have experience in working with Japanese experts as counterparts in JICA projects implemented in the past. This accumulation of experience has contributed to the smooth and efficient implementation of the Project by DOF.

### 3) Assignment of Japanese experts with rich experience in working in Laos and those living in Laos

A total of nine Japanese experts have participated in the Project. Some of them have worked in Laos so long that they have sufficient knowledge and understanding of the society and cultural background of Laos. The assignment of such experts has made it possible for the Project to respond quickly and effectively to problems on site. It has also made it possible for the C/P and the experts to work in close cooperation to complete activities in limited time. Two Japanese Experts who live in Laos have worked almost on a full-time basis. The close communication and cooperation between the Project and the Laos side and other projects maintained by them has contributed to the smooth implementation of the Project.

### 4) Cooperation with DOF fund and other Projects

The cost of implementing the second NFI was shared with FRDF and FCPF RP, because the Project has managed to obtain understanding of and cooperation of DOF. The Project's effort to maintain close communication with DOF and repeated explanation of the importance and contents

of the Project in the REL/MRV TWG meetings are considered to have contributed to the understanding and cooperation.

The Project has also established a mechanism for close communication and cooperation with the MRV component of FCPF RP. The Deforestation and Forest Degradation Drivers Analysis Survey with the analysis of time-series satellite imageries conducted jointly by the MRV Component and the Project made significant contribution to the identification of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

The Project frequently exchanges views and information of project activities with FCPF RP and CliPAD to coordinate the progress and contents of the Project activities with these projects. In addition, the Project, CliPAD and FAO have established a team to support the preparation of ERPDP together with the Laos side.

**The factors that have had adverse impact on the smooth implementation of the Projects are as follows:**

1) Restructuring of the forest management organizations

While the restructuring of the forest management organizations will contribute to the smooth implementation and sustainability of the project activities in a medium to long term, it has adverse impact on the implementation of some activities including the operation of FSSWG and the revision of FS2020 as mentioned above.

2) Assignment of Experts

While the assignment of the experts has contributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of the Project in some aspects, the frequent absence of the Japanese experts in Laos has had adverse impact on the project activities. As the dispatch periods and durations of Japanese experts are limited in the current implementation scheme, they need to be dispatched to Laos in a timely and focussed way.

As the Laos side implements the project activities while the Japanese experts are not in Laos, the experts need to check the activities conducted by the Laos C/P during their absence whenever they go back to Laos to implement next steps. In some cases, the experts had to rework. As reworking requires a lot of time, the long and frequent absence of the Japanese experts is considered to have had a certain level of adverse impact on the project implementation.

3) lack of clearly defined and revised annual plans

The C/P of DOF and PAFO and the Japanese experts are jointly implementing the project activities in accordance with the Activity Plan approved by JCC, which is supposed to be organized once every year. However, because of the lack of clearly defined annual plans and its revisions depending on the progress and other conditions, C/P sometimes failed to understand that certain activity had to be implemented intensively in a certain period and, in some cases, it was difficult to make fine adjustments to their activities.

3. Evaluation on the results of the Project Risk Management

As mentioned above, the establishment of a new organizational structure of DOF and the delay in the appointment of the C/P caused by the restructuring of the forest management organizations have delayed implementation of certain activities. The Project has monitored the progress of the restructuring and appointment of C/P and maintained close relationship with the Deputy Director of Planning and Cooperation Division, who was informally appointed by the Director General of DOF to perform roles of the project manager as a liaison with the Project, for the smooth implementation of the activities.

This is considered to be the only risk factor to have directly affected the implementation of the Project.



4. Lessons Learned to be used in Term II

- Maintenance of close relationships with DOF and C/P in the implementation of the project as a whole and activities of the Outputs

As many Japanese experts shuttle between Japan and Laos, as mentioned above, it is extremely important for them to establish communication with the C/P before and after the dispatch to Laos for the smooth implementation of the activities, to which they are assigned. The role of the two Japanese experts living in Laos, who have been working almost like full-time staff, is important not only for the implementation of the activities that they are responsible for but also for the communication with DOF and other relevant organizations and exchange of views and information with other projects for the smooth implementation of the entire Project.

- Technical and Financial Cooperation with DOF and Relevant Projects.

As mentioned above, the Project has managed to implement its activities efficiently in Term I with the cooperation with DOF and related projects including cost-sharing and joint implementation of activities. It is important to develop this type of cooperation further in Term II to realize the project outputs and improve the overall capacity of the Laos side.

## IV. For the Achievement of Overall Goals after the Project

### 1. Prospects to achieve Overall Goal

An overall goal is a positive output from project activities expected to be realized approx. 3 – 5 years after the completion of a project. The existing information and data on the state of the indicators for the achievement of the Overall Goal of the Project at the end of Term I are as follows:

Overall Goal: Sustainable forest management is promoted through full implementation of REDD+ and in coordination with the forest strategy.

Indicator 1. REDD+ MRV periodically reported through BURs.

Indicator 2. SFM shows progress in line with the revised FS2020.

Indicator 3. Luang Prabang province achieves 10% reduction of emissions and 10% increase of removals (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) from their forest in 2025 against the baseline of 2017.

Indicator 1. REDD+ MRV periodically reported through BURs.

- Developing countries that are Parties to UNFCCC including Laos are expected to fulfil a new obligation of the submission of a Biennial Update Report (BUR) every other year. A BUR should include the greenhouse gas inventory (GHG-I) including GHG emissions and removals from forests.
- The Department of Climate Change (DCC) of MONRE is responsible for the preparation and submission of BUR including GHG-I of the entire country every other year. In order to prepare BUR, DCC needs not only time and human resources but also budget and coordination with concerned Ministries. DCC is preparing the first BUR for the expected submission in the beginning of 2019. DCC intends to use the forest type maps for 2010 and 2015 and the results of NFI in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals for each land use type including forest to be included in the BUR. Two technical staff of DOF participate in the Technical Committee for the preparation of GHG-I.
- The Project has been maintaining good communications and necessary arrangements with DCC through DOF so that the results of MRV to be implemented in Term II will be reflected in the second BUR. Because GHG emissions and removals from forests account for an extremely large proportion in GHG-I as well as the establishment and commencement of the operation of a full-scale REDD+ results-based payment system is expected to be in 2020 or later, cooperative relationship and environment for the implementation of regular MRV and incorporation of the results of MRV into BUR after the completion of the Project is expected to be established. However, the strengthening of the capacity of DCC to compile BUR and that of DOF to implement MRV is essential for achievement of the above-mentioned output. On the other hand, it should be considered by both sides whether “DCC prepares and submits BUR regularly,” should be an important assumption.

Indicator 2. SFM shows progress in line with the revised FS2020.

- As the achievement of this indicator will be affected by the contents of revised FS2020 and resources available for implementation, it is difficult to predict the progress in the achievement of this indicator at present. However, every program for forest management is expected to be formulated and implemented in accordance with an important policy document for the forestry sector, which is the Forestry Strategy.

Indicator 3. Luang Prabang province achieves 10% reduction of emissions and 10% increase of removals (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) from their forest in 2025 against the baseline of 2017.

- The GoL is expected to submit ERPD to FCPF Carbon Fund in the beginning of 2018. However, FREL/FRL and the expected amount of the reduction in emissions in the document may be revised through the technical assessment to be conducted by FCPF-CF after the submission. In addition, it

is not certain whether the ERPD of Laos will be accepted in the meeting of the Carbon Fund to be organized in June 2018. Therefore, this indicator needs to be revised according to the year of ERPD acceptance and the FREL/FRL and expected amount of the reduction in emissions in the accepted ERPD.

2. Plan of Operation and Implementation Structure of the Laos side to achieve Overall Goal

As the Project is only at the completion of Term I, it is considered premature to discuss this matter or describe in this report.

3. Recommendations for the Laos side

As the Project is only at the completion of Term I, it is considered premature to discuss this matter or describe in this report.

4. Monitoring Plan from the end of the Project to Ex-post Evaluation

As the Project is only at the completion of Term I, it is considered premature to discuss this matter or describe in this report.

Annex 1

Results of the Project

List of

Dispatched Experts, Counterparts, and Trainings

# Annex 1-1 List of Experts

No.	Name	Field
1	Noriyoshi KITAMURA	Chief Advisor/Forest Policy and Forest Management
2	Eiji Egashira	Deputy Chief Advisor/REDD+ Policy
3	Takayuki NAMURA	Provincial REDD+ Action Plan & Implementation 1/Gender
4	Takutya MORI	Forest Information System 1/Forest Database 1
5	Yuta MORIKAWA	Forest Inventory 1/FREL, FRL/MRV 1
6	Daisuke YUMIYAMA	Forest Inventory 2/ Provincial REDD+ Action Plan & Implementation 2
7	Ryota KAJIWARA/ Kenichi MATSUBAYASHI	Remote Sensing/Forest Database 2
8	Gakumin KATO	Forest Information System 2



Annex 1-1 List of Counterparts

No.	Name	Job Title
1	Vongdeuane VONGSYHALATH	Project Director, Director General of the Department of Forest Resource Management
2	Saly SINGSAVANH	Project Manager, Director of Planning and Cooperation Division
3	Savanh CHANTHAKOUMMAN	Project Manager, Director of REDD+ Office
4	Linthong KHAMDY	Director of Forest Inventory and Planning Division
5	Syphavanh INTHAPATHA	Acting Director of REDD+ Division
6	Somvang SYHALATH	Director, Protection Forest and Conservation Forest Inventory Service
7	Phonkeo PHONSALY	Deputy Director of Forest Resource Management of Luang Prabang province
8	Tui PHOMMACHANH	Head of Protection Forest Management Unit
9	Bounpheng PHOUTHAVONG	Deputy Head of Protection Forest Management Unit
10	Sontisith LOUNYALATH	Technical Officer of Forest Resource Management Section
11	Xang SANAPHON	Representative of Agriculture and Forestry Department of Luang Prabang province
12	Hongkham SENEANACHACK	Technical staff of Provincial Forestry Section
13	Soulideth BOUNMANEE	Technical staff of the Agriculture and Cooperative

## Annex 1.3 List of other Training and Workshop

### 1. Technical Training and Workshop held in Laos

No.	Target Output	Training	Modality	Participant
1	Output2	NFI Kick-off meeting	Direct Assistance	20
2	Output2	Preparation Training for NFI Survey (2015-2016)	Direct Assistance	15
3	Output2	Progress sharing workshop for NFI	Direct Assistance	5
4	Output2	Wrap up Meeting for NFI	Direct Assistance	20
5	Output2	Preparation Training for NFI (2016-2017)	Direct Assistance	20
6	Output2	MD/RV Training	Direct Assistance	4
7	Output2	Kick-off meeting on how to deal with changes in Upland Crop	Direct Assistance	12
8	Output2	Kick-off meeting on how to deal with changes around agricultural area	Direct Assistance	12
9	Output2	Supplementary meeting on how to deal with changes in Upland Crop	Direct Assistance	12
10	Output2	Kick-off Meeting for modification of areas of coniferous forest and needleleaf-broadleaf mixed forest	Direct Assistance	12
11	Output2	Kick-off meeting for MD/RV revision	Direct Assistance	12
12	Output2	Kick-off Meeting for identification of categories in the areas where any changes found	Direct Assistance	12
13	Output2	Survey for drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	Collaborative Assistance	34
14	Output2	Supplementary meeting on drivers of deforestation and degradation of forest	Collaborative Assistance	10
15	Output3	FCPF CF Joint Meeting	Collaborative Assistance	63
16	Output3	Workshop on REDD+ social safeguard and BSM	Indirect Assistance	36
17	Output3	Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting on BSM	Indirect Assistance	20
18	Output3	Workshop on options of REDD+ strategy for environmental and social impact	Indirect Assistance	27
19	Output3	Joint Steering Committee of JCM-REDD+ and JCM-REDD+ Workshop	Indirect Assistance	23
20	Output3	Workshop on REDD+ BSM and Safeguard	Indirect Assistance	35
21	Output4	District Consultation Meeting (1) in Luang Prabang	Direct Assistance	55
22	Output4	PRAP Consultation Meeting (1) in Luang Prabang	Direct Assistance	52
23	Output4	PRAP Consultation Meeting (2) in Luang Prabang	Direct Assistance	63
24	Output4	District Consultation Meeting (2) in Luang Prabang	Direct Assistance	296
25	Output4	Consultation Meeting for village cluster in Luang Prabang	Direct Assistance	459
26	Output4	PRAP Consultation Meeting in Luang Prabang	Direct Assistance	59
27	Output4	1st PRTF Meeting	Direct Assistance	35
28	Output4	2nd PRTF Meeting	Direct Assistance	33
29	Output4	3rd PRTF Meeting	Direct Assistance	58
		Total		1514

### 2. REL/MRV TWG & REL Draft Team Meeting

No.	Target Output	Training	Modality	Participant
1	Output3	Kick-off meeting for REL/MRV TWG establishment (1)	Direct Assistance	12
2	Output3	Kick-off meeting for REL/MRV TWG establishment (2)	Direct Assistance	9
3	Output3	1st REL/MRV TWG Meeting	Direct Assistance	30
4	Output3	2nd REL/MRV TWG Meeting	Direct Assistance	31
5	Output3	6 TWG Joint Meeting	Indirect Assistance	33
6	Output3	3rd REL/MRV TWG Meeting	Direct Assistance	33
7	Output3	4th REL/MRV TWG Meeting	Direct Assistance	30
8	Output3	Small Group Technical Meeting	Direct Assistance	25
9	Output3	5th REL/MRV TWG Meeting	Direct Assistance	25
10	Output2	REL Drafting Team Meeting (1)	Direct Assistance	7
11	Output2	REL Drafting Team Meeting (2)	Direct Assistance	6
12	Output2	REL Drafting Team Meeting (3)	Direct Assistance	5
13	Output2	REL Drafting Team Meeting (4)	Direct Assistance	6
14	Output2	REL Drafting Team Meeting (5)	Direct Assistance	8
15	Output2	REL Drafting Team Meeting (6)	Direct Assistance	10
		Total		270

### 3. FSSWG and SWG-ARD Meeting

No.	Target Output	Training	Modality	Participant
1	Output1	10th FSSWG	Direct Assistance	56
2	Output1	1st FSSWG	Direct Assistance	46
4	Output1	SWG-ARD	Indirect Assistance	100
3	Output1	2nd FSSWG	Direct Assistance	62
5	Output1	SWG-ARD	Indirect Assistance	100
		Total		364

## Annex 2

List of Products (Reports, Manuals, Handbooks,  
etc.) Produced by the Project

## Annex 2: List of Products Produced by the Project

No.	Title
2-1	Project Leaflet
2-2	Project Newsletter
2-3	Land use and change for National RREDD+ Strategy
2-4	2nd National Forest Inventory Survey in Lao People's Democratic Republic
2-5	Summary Report Lao PDR NFI DASH
2-6	Development of Lao specific prediction equation of biomass for regenerating vegetation and establishment of a threshold number of years since abandonment, as Regenerating Vegetation, before becoming "forest"
2-7	Forest Type Maps 2000/2005/2010/2015
2-8	Data Preparation and Assessment of Forest Type Maps
2-9	NFMS User Manual
2-10	NFMS Data Installation Manual
2-11	NFMS DB Definition Document
2-12	Proposed national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC
2-13	Emission Reduction Program Document for Lao PDR
2-14	Activity Data Report (as an attachment to the Emission Reductions Program Document)
2-15	Emission and Removal Factors Report (as an attachment to the Emission Reductions Program Document)
2-16	Luang Prabang Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (English)
2-17	Luang Prabang Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (Lao)
2-18	Survey on Implementation and Potential of Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) in Luang Prabang
2-19	Ex-Post Monitoring of Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation and Degradation (PAREDD)

## Annex 3

PDM (All versions of PDM)



## Project Design Matrix

**Project Title:** Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project

**Implementing Agency:** DFRM-MONRE, DOF-MAF, PONRE and PAFO of Luang Prabang Province

**Target Group:** Government staff of the implementing agencies

**Period of Project:** 5 years from 2015

**Project Site:** Vientiane capital and Luang Prabang (LPB) Province

Version: draft 0

Dated 2015/06/16

ANNEX 1-1

Narrative Summary			
Overall Goal	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Sustainable Forest Management is promoted through full implementation of REDD+ and in coordination with the Forest Strategy.	1. REDD+ MRV periodically reported through BURs.	1. National MRV report through BURs.	
	2. SFM shows progress in line with the revised FS 2020.	2. [assess against the targets of the revised FS2020].	
	3. Forest cover in Luang Prabang increased xx % from year xxxx and thereby contribute to the FS implementation.	3. Comparison of forest cover.	
Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management is strengthened through incorporation of REDD+ into the sector strategy and improved forest resource information.	1. Revised FS2020 approved.	1. Approval document.	Laos is equipped with the UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ result-based financing (i.e. National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS, SIS). NFMS is in constant operation based on the Operational Plan. Importance of forest conservation is supported, and necessary resources are secured. Negative impacts external to the forestry sector are effectively controlled and managed.
	2. NFMS operational in compliance with the UNFCCC.	2. Approval document of NFMS Operational Plan.	
	3. Based on the information generated by the NFMS, effectiveness of REDD+ activities is evaluated among the stakeholders (e.g. MONRE, MAF, Local Government, Development Partners) through a consultative process.	3. Evaluation summary submitted to the NRTF.	
	4. Results of activities in LPB province are utilized for the formulation of national forestry/REDD+ policies.	4. Feedback workshop report.	

Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b> 1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies. 1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+). 1.3. Support sector coordination.	1. Role of REDD+ incorporated into the revised FS2020. 2. [number] counterparts are trained through Off-the-Job trainings. 3. FSSWGs held every quarter.	1. Verification of the revised FS2020. 2. Training session reports. 3. Working Group reports.	Administrative structure of the sector remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at national scale by using the NFMS.</b> 2.1. Support development of the NFMS. 2.2. Support the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS. 2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL. 2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.	1. NFMS developed. 2. The 1st national MRV results reported to the national entity or focal point by using the NFMS. 3. The national FREL/FRL developed and submitted to the national entity or focal point. 4. Results of the NFI summarized.	1. Completion report of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> modification. 2. 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report by DFRM/DOF. 3. FREL/FRL submission by DFRM/DOF. 4. NFI (2016 - 2017) report.	GoL decides to submit the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report to the UNFCCC. GoL decides to submit the FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.
<b>3. Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.</b> 3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions. 3.2. Support coordination role of DFRM and DOF in national REDD+. 3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ following its progress.	1. National REDD+ Strategy approved. 2. "xxx" TWG co-chaired by the Project operational following the developed TOR. 3. Recommendations made to the JCM-REDD+ Joint Committee along with the bilateral negotiation.	1. Approval document. 2. "xxx" TWG report. 3. Input records from the REDD+ focal point to the JCM Joint Committee.	National REDD+ Strategy is approved without delay (expected within 2017). Administrative structure of REDD+ remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang province is enhanced .</b> 4.1. Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province. 4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals. 4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring. 4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level. 4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.	1. Provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS) approved. 2. Policy (s) effective to address drivers identified. 3. Provincial forest monitoring conducted. 4. JCM-REDD+ under proposal by a private entity integrated into the PRS. 5. 9 districts not supported by PAREDD have at least 4 officers/district trained in PAREDD Approach.	1. Approval document. 2. Evaluation report of the piloting results. 3. Monitoring report. 4. Verification of the PRS. 5. Training records.	

Activities	Inputs		Important Assumption
	Japanese side	Laos side	
<p><b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies</b></p> <p>1.1.1. Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision.</p> <p>1.1.2. Support FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>1.1.3. Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs of GoL through FSSWG framework.</p> <p>1.1.4. Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. By-laws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3).</p> <p>1.1.5. Feedback the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy.</p> <p><b>1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).</b></p> <p>1.2.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, conduct in-country trainings on the related fields.</p> <p>1.2.2. Conduct trainings in Japan and third countries.</p> <p>1.2.3. In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops.</p> <p><b>1.3. Support sector coordination.</b></p> <p>1.3.1. Support the function of the FSSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, stakeholder coordination).</p> <p>1.3.2. Support organization of FSSWG meetings (quarterly).</p> <p>1.3.3. Promote synergizing the FSSWG and the NRESWG, and other initiatives (e.g. through RTIM process).</p>	<p><b>1. Team of Japanese experts and national experts (tbd)</b></p> <p>Chief Adviser, Project Coordinator, Forestry Policy, Forest Information System, REDD+ Strategy, REDD+ implementation, Remote Sensing, Forest Inventory, Carbon Accounting, Database Management</p> <p><b>2. Equipment and Machinery</b></p> <p>To be further discussed</p> <p><b>3. Training</b></p> <p>To be further discussed</p> <p><b>4. Project Operation cost</b></p> <p>To be further discussed</p>	<p><b>1. Counterpart personnel (tbd)</b></p> <p>Project Director Project Manager –DFRM Project Manager –DOF Component Manager for each output Component team member for each output</p> <p><b>2. Office and equipment</b></p> <p>Office room(s) in DFRM, DOF, Luang Prabang</p> <p><b>3. Project Operation Cost</b></p> <p>To be further discussed</p>	<p>GoL commits to progress the revision of FS2020, and development of other policies also progress as scheduled.</p>

2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at national scale by using the NFMS.
- 2.1. Support development of the NFMS.
- 2.1.1. Decide the NFMS development plan.
  - 2.1.2. Decide the scope, institutional arrangement and operational process.
  - 2.1.3. Build the physical system based on the NFIS prototype.
  - 2.1.4. Test-run and modify the scope, institutional arrangement, process, and the physical system (before and after the 1<sup>st</sup> MRV).
  - 2.1.5. Develop the NFMS Operational Manual after the 2<sup>nd</sup> modification.
  - 2.1.6. Develop the NFMS Operational Plan.
- 2.2. Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS
- 2.2.1. Decide the MRV procedure (e.g. technical methods, work process, institutional arrangement).
  - 2.2.2. Modify the MRV procedure after the 1<sup>st</sup> test-run of the NFMS.
  - 2.2.3. "Measuring": Estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the latest available Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factor (EF) (for 2018-2019, tbd).
  - 2.2.4. "Reporting": Facilitate inputs from forestry sector to the national GHG Inventory (assuming that the 3rd National Communications will be submitted in 2018-2019, and the BUR in 2019-2020).
  - 2.2.5. "Verifying": Facilitate necessary arrangements required under the UNFCCC.
- 2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL.
- 2.3.1. Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL.
  - 2.3.2. Conduct driver analysis and develop Policies and Measures (PaMs).
  - 2.3.3. Develop the 2015 forest map for creating the AD, including QA/QC.
  - 2.3.4. Organize available EF from the NFI (2016-2017) results and other sources.
  - 2.3.5. Develop the 2015 carbon map from the AD and EF prepared.
  - 2.3.6. Develop historical trend from the carbon maps of multiple years, including 2015.
  - 2.3.7. Define the national circumstances and reference scenario.
  - 2.3.8. Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL.
  - 2.3.9. Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.
  - 2.3.10. Support improvement of the national FREL/FRL by reflecting the technical assessment

Cooperation with MONRE-DDMCC, as the responsible agency of "Reporting" of the MRV, proceeds efficiently.

results of the UNFCCC.

**2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.**

- 2.4.1. Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure)
- 2.4.2. Provide technical supports to the field survey.
- 2.4.3. Support compilation of the NFI survey results, including QA/QC (data will be stored into the NFMS).

**3. Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.**

**3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions.**

- 3.1.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy.
- 3.1.2. Provide technical inputs to the National REDD+ Strategy.
- 3.1.3. Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, Benefit Sharing Mechanism).
- 3.1.4. Raise awareness on the need for the REDD+ focal point (i.e. DFRM and DOF) and the UNFCCC national entity or focal point (MONRE-DDMCC) to cooperate.
- 3.1.5. Based on the information obtained through the NFMS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities among the stakeholders through a consultative process.
- 3.1.6. Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level, including the NFMS.
- 3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing FCPF-CF (only if Laos is selected as a CF pipeline country).

**3.2. 3.2 Support coordination role of DFRM and DOF in national REDD+.**

- 3.2.1. Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.
- 3.2.2. Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.
- 3.2.3. Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWGs.

Development of National REDD+ Strategy and other national policies/institutions for REDD+ progress as scheduled.

TWGs are established and the TORs are decided without delay.



**3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ following its progress.**

- 3.3.1. Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of JCM-REDD+.
- 3.3.2. Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.

**4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang province is enhanced.**

**4.1. Establish an institutional framework for REDD+ in the province.**

- 4.1.1. In line with the progress of national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).
- 4.1.2. Identify the drivers of emissions and removals.
- 4.1.3. In line with the progress of national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS).
- 4.1.4. Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRS.

**4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals.**

- 4.2.1. Identify priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers identified in 4.1.
- 4.2.2. Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).
- 4.2.3. Evaluate the results of piloting.
- 4.2.4. Feedback the evaluated results to the province and the national level.

**4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.**

- 4.3.1. Develop the provincial forest monitoring plan.
- 4.3.2. Support implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on its plan.
- 4.3.3. Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of forestry sector.

**4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level.**

- 4.4.1. Feedback the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS).
- 4.4.2. Assist the province to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.


**4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.**

- 4.5.1. Provide advice to the JCM-REDD+ project proposed.
- 4.5.2. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply PAREDD Approach in

JCM-REDD+ progress as intended.

Provincial REDD+ is supported under national policy.

The proposed JCM-REDD+ project continues.

<p>their administrative unit.</p> <p>4.5.3. Continue field monitoring of PAREDD sites (e.g. Village Development Fund as the future basis for REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism), and feedback lessons to the province and the national level.</p> <p>4.5.4. Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement REDD+ activities, including PAREDD Approach.</p>			
			Pre-Conditions
			<p>Both Lao and Japanese side decide the project framework and implementation arrangement without delay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>&lt;Issues and counter measures&gt;</p>

## Tentative Plan of Operation

Version 0  
Dated 2015/06/16

Project Title: Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project

ANNEX 1-II

Inputs	Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Remarks
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Expert	Plan																									
	Plan																									
	Plan																									
	Plan																									
Equipment	Plan																									
	Plan																									
Training in Japan	Plan																									
In-country/Third country Training	Plan																									

Activities			Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Responsible Organization														
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL													
Sub-Activities																																										
Output 1: Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.																																										
1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies.								FS2020 review or alternatives, support other key policies, cooperate with Output 4																																		
1.1.1. Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision.																																										
1.1.2. Support FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on, and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy.																																										
1.1.3. Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs by donor partners through FSSWG framework.																																										
1.1.4. Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. By-laws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be supported under Output 3).																																										
1.1.5. Feedback the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy.																																										
1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).								Trainings, participate in international WS, etc.																																		
1.2.1. In coordination with other donor partners, conduct in-country trainings on the related fields.																																										
1.2.2. Conduct trainings in Japan and third countries.																																										
1.2.3. In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops.																																										
1.3. Support sector coordination.								Support FSSWG secretariat function, FSSWG meetings.																																		
1.3.1. Support the function of the FSSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, donor coordination).																																										
1.3.2. Support organization of FSSWG meetings (quarterly).																																										
1.3.3. Promote synergizing the FSSWG and the NRESWG, and other initiatives (e.g. thorough RTIM process).																																										

Activities			Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Responsible Organization		
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL	
Sub-Activities																														
Output 2: Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at national scale by using the NFMS																														
2.1. Support development of the NFMS.										Plan, decide scope/institutional arrangement/process, develop system, test-run and modify (1), modify (2), Manual, Operational Plan																				
2.1.1. Decide the NFMS development plan.																											Lead: FIPD/DOF Sub: R-Div/DFRM R-Office/DOF			
2.2.2. Decide the scope, institutional arrangement and operational process.																														
2.2.3. Build the physical system based on the NFIS prototype.																														
2.2.4. Test-run and modify the scope, institutional arrangement, process, and the physical system (before and after the 1 <sup>st</sup> MRV).																														
2.2.5. Develop the NFMS Operational Manual after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> modification.																														
2.2.6. Develop the NFMS Operational Plan.																														
2.2. Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS.																										Lead: FIPD/DOF Sub: R-Div/DFRM R-Office/DOF				
2.2.1. Decide the MRV procedure (e.g. technical methods, work process, institutional arrangement).																														
2.2.2. Modify the MRV procedure after the 1 <sup>st</sup> test-run of the NFMS.																														
2.2.3. "Measuring": Estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the latest available Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factors (EF) (for 2018-2019, tbd).																														
2.2.4. "Reporting": Facilitate inputs from forestry sector to the national GHG Inventory (assuming that the 3rd National Communications submitted in 2018-2019, and the BUR in 2019-2020).																														
2.2.5. "Verifying": Facilitate necessary arrangements required under the UNFCCC.																														
2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL.																										Lead: FIPD/DOF Sub: R-Div/DFRM R-Office/DOF				
2.3.1. Decide the plan and procedures for developing the national FREL/FRL.																														
2.3.2. Conduct driver analysis and develop Policies and Measures (PaMs).																														
2.3.3. Develop the 2015 forest map for creating the AD (including QA/QC).																														
2.3.4. Organize available EF from the NFI (2016-2017) results and other sources.																														
2.3.5. Develop the 2015 carbon map from the AD and EF prepared.																														
2.3.6. Develop historical trend from the carbon maps of multiple years, including 2015.																														
2.3.7. Define the national circumstances and reference scenario.																														
2.3.8. Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL.																														
2.3.9. Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.																														
2.3.10. Support improvement of the national FREL/FRL by reflecting the technical assessment results of the UNFCCC.																														
2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.																									Lead: FIPD/DOF Sub: R-Div/DFRM R-Office/DOF					
2.4.1. Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure).																														
2.4.2. Provide technical supports to the field survey.																														
2.4.3. Support compilation of the NFI survey results (including QA/QC) (data will be stored into the NFMS).																														

Activities					Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Responsible Organization										
						I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL									
Sub-Activities																																								
Output 3: Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.																																								
3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions.											Technical inputs to National REDD+ Strategy and other requirements for result-based payment, M&E. Cooperate with Output 4																													
3.1.1. In coordination with other donor partners, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy.																																								
3.1.2. Provide technical inputs to the National REDD+ Strategy.																																								
3.1.3. Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, Benefit Sharing Mechanism).																																								
3.1.4. Raise awareness on the need for REDD+ focal point(s) and UNFCCC focal point (MONRE-DDMCC) to cooperate.																																								
3.1.5. Based on the information obtained through the NFMS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities through a consultative process.																																								
3.1.6. Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level (including the NFMS).																																								
3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing FCPF-CF (only if Laos is selected as a CF pipeline country).																																								
3.2. Support coordination role of DFRM and DOF in national REDD+.											(in collaboration with other donors) Support NRTF, TWGs																													
3.2.1. Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.																																								
3.2.2. Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.																																								
3.2.3. Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWGs.																																								
3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ following its progress.											Indirect support to promote JCM-REDD+ following its technical and institutional progress																													
3.3.1. Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of JCM-REDD+.																																								
3.3.2. Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.																																								

Activities			Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Responsible Organization	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL
Sub-Activities																													
Output 4: REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang province is enhanced.																													
4.1 Establish an institutional framework for REDD+ in the province.																													
4.1.1. In line with the progress of national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).																											(collaborate with the CPs of Output 3) Lead: xxx Sub: xxx		
4.1.2. Identify the drivers of emission and removals.																													
4.1.3. In line with the progress of national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS).																													
4.1.4. Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRS.																													
4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emission and removals.																													
4.2.1. Identify priority forestry policy(s) of the province to address the drivers identified in 4.1.																											Lead: xxx Sub: xxx		
4.2.2. Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).																													
4.2.3. Evaluate the results of piloting.																													
4.2.4. Feedback the evaluated results to the province and the national level.																													
4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.																													
4.3.1. Develop the provincial forest monitoring plan.																											(collaborate with the CPs of Output 3) Lead: xxx Sub: xxx		
4.3.2. Support implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on its plan.																													
4.3.3. Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of forestry sector.																													
4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level.																													
4.4.1. Feedback the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS).																											(collaborate with the CPs of Output 3) Lead: xxx Sub: xxx		
4.4.2. Assist the province to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+																													
4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand PAREDD Approach.																													
4.5.1. Provide advice to the JCM-REDD+ project proposed.																													
4.5.2. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply PAREDD Approach in their administrative unit.																													
4.5.3. Continue field monitoring of PAREDD sites (e.g. VDF as the future basis for REDD+ BSM), and feedback lessons to the province and the national level.																													
4.5.4. Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement REDD+ activities, including PAREDD Approach.																													



Monitoring Plan	Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Remarks
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	sc	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Monitoring																										
Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)	Plan																									Review progress, approve DPO, etc.
Set-up the Detailed Plan of Operation (DPO)	Plan																									To be approved in the JCC. Harmonize with Lao annual planning cycle (Oct - Sep).
Submission of Monitoring Sheet	Plan																									To be used as the basis for the DPO. Also to be reported to the JCC.
JICA Monitoring Mission from Japan	Plan																									To be scheduled in conjunction with the JCC.
Joint Monitoring (JM)	Plan																									Shall be a process for developing the MS.
Post Monitoring	Plan																									Scheduled in 2021 and 2023 Internal M&E by JICA Laos
Reports/Documents																										
Mid-term Progress Report	Plan																									
Project Completion Report	Plan																									Draft to be submitted at least 1 month before the completion of the project.
Public Relations																										
Quarterly Newsletter	Plan																									
Project website	Plan																									

## Project Design Matrix

**Project Title:** Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project (F-REDD)

Version: draft 0

**Implementing Agency:** DFRM-MONRE, DOF-MAF, PONRE and PAFO of Luang Prabang Province

2015/11/23

**Target Group:** Government staff of the implementing agencies

**Period of Project:** 5 years from November 2015

**Project Site:** Vientiane capital and Luang Prabang (LPB) Province

Narrative Summary			
Overall Goal	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Sustainable Forest Management is promoted through full implementation of REDD+ and in coordination with the Forest Strategy.	1. REDD+ MRV periodically reported through BURs.	1. National MRV report through BURs.	
	2. SFM shows progress in line with the revised FS 2020.	2. [asses against the targets of the revised FS2020].	
	3. Luang Prabang province achieves 10 % reduction of emissions and 10% increase of removals (tCO2e) from their forest in 2025 against the baseline of 2017.	3. Comparison between the baseline and the MRV result.	
Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management is strengthened through incorporation of REDD+ into the sector strategy and improvement of forest resource information.	1. Revised FS2020 approved.	1. Approval document.	Laos is equipped with the UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ result-based financing (i.e. National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS, SIS). NFMS is in constant operation based on the Operational Plan. Importance of forest conservation is supported, and necessary resources are secured. Negative impacts external to the forestry sector are effectively controlled and managed.
	2. NFMS operational in compliance with the UNFCCC.	2. Approval document of NFMS Operational Plan.	
	3. Based on the information generated by the NFMS, effectiveness of REDD+ activities is evaluated among the stakeholders (e.g. MONRE, MAF, Local Government, Development Partners) through a consultative process.	3. Evaluation summary submitted to the NRTF.	
	4. Results of activities in LPB province are utilized for the formulation of national forestry/REDD+ policies.	4. Feedback workshop report.	

Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b> 1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies. 1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+). 1.3. Support sector coordination.	1. Role of REDD+ incorporated into the revised FS2020. 2. At least 120 persons from the counterpart agencies are trained through Off-the-Job trainings. 3. FSSWGs held every quarter.	1. Verification of the revised FS2020. 2. Training session reports. 3. Working Group reports.	Administrative structure of the sector remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS.</b> 2.1. Support development of the NFMS. 2.2. Support the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS. 2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL. 2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.	1. NFMS developed. 2. The 1st national MRV results reported to the national entity or focal point by using the NFMS. 3. The national FREL/FRL developed and submitted to the national entity or focal point. 4. Results of the NFI summarized.	1. Completion report of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> modification. 2. 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report by DFRM/DOF. 3. FREL/FRL submission by DFRM/DOF. 4. NFI (2016 - 2017) report.	GoL decides to submit the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report to the UNFCCC. GoL decides to submit the FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.
<b>3. Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+, is enhanced.</b> 3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions. 3.2. Support coordination role of DFRM and DOF in national REDD+. 3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress.	1. National REDD+ Strategy approved. 2. FREL/FRL & MRV TWG is operational following the developed TOR. 3. Recommendations made to the JCM-REDD+ Joint Committee along with the bilateral negotiation.	1. Approval document. 2. Meeting report of the TWG. 3. Input records from the REDD+ focal point to the JCM Joint Committee.	National REDD+ Strategy is approved without delay (expected within 2017). Administrative structure of REDD+ remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced.</b> 4.1. Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province. 4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals. 4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring. 4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level. 4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.	1. Provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS) approved. 2. Policy (s) effective to address drivers identified. 3. Provincial forest monitoring conducted. 4. JCM-REDD+ under proposal by a private entity integrated into the PRS. 5. 9 districts not supported by PAREDD have at least 4 officers/district trained in PAREDD Approach.	1. Approval document. 2. Evaluation report of the piloting results. 3. Monitoring report. 4. Verification of the PRS. 5. Training records.	


Activities	Inputs		Important Assumption
	Japanese side	Laos side	
<p><b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies</b></p> <p>1.1.1. Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision.</p> <p>1.1.2. Support FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on, and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>1.1.3. Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs of GoL through the FSSWG framework.</p> <p>1.1.4. Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. By-laws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3).</p> <p>1.1.5. Give feedback on the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy.</p> <p><b>1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas</b> (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).</p> <p>1.2.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, conduct in-country training sessions for the related fields.</p> <p>1.2.2. Conduct training sessions in Japan and third countries.</p> <p>1.2.3. In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops.</p> <p><b>1.3. Support sector coordination.</b></p> <p>1.3.1. Support the function of the FSSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, stakeholder coordination).</p> <p>1.3.2. Support organization of the FSSWG meetings (quarterly).</p> <p>1.3.3. Promote synergizing the FSSWG and the NRESWG, and other initiatives (e.g. through the RTIM process).</p>	<p>1. Team of Japanese and national experts</p> <p>Forestry policy/Forest management REDD+ Policy Provincial REDD+ planning &amp; implementation/Gender Forest information system/Forestry database FREL•FRL/MRV/NFI Remote sensing</p> <p>2. Equipment and Machinery To be further discussed</p> <p>3. Training To be further discussed</p> <p>4. Project Operation cost To be further discussed</p>	<p>1. Counterpart personnel</p> <p>Project Director Project Manager –DFRM Project Manager – DOF Component Manager for each output Component team members for each output</p> <p>2. Office and equipment Office room(s) In DFRM, DOF, Luang Prabang</p> <p>3. Project Operation Cost To be further discussed</p>	<p>GoL commits to progress the revision of FS2020, and development of other policies also progress as scheduled.</p>

<p><b>2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS.</b></p> <p><b>2.1. Support development of the NFMS.</b></p> <p>2.1.1. Decide the scope of NFMS and its develop plan.</p> <p>2.1.2. Decide the institutional arrangement and operational process.</p> <p>2.1.3. Build the physical system based on the NFIS prototype.</p> <p>2.1.4. Test-run and modify the scope, institutional arrangement, process, and the physical system (before and after the 1<sup>st</sup> MRV).</p> <p>2.1.5. Develop the NFMS Operational Manual after the 2<sup>nd</sup> modification.</p> <p>2.1.6. Develop the NFMS Operational Plan.</p> <p><b>2.2. Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS</b></p> <p>2.2.1. Decide the MRV procedure (e.g. technical methods, work process, institutional arrangement).</p> <p>2.2.2. Modify the MRV procedure after the 1<sup>st</sup> test-run of the NFMS.</p> <p>2.2.3. “Measuring”: Estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the latest available Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factor (EF) (for 2018-2019, tbd).</p> <p>2.2.4. “Reporting”: Facilitate inputs from the forestry sector to the national GHG Inventory (assuming that the 3rd National Communications is submitted in 2017, and the BUR in 2019).</p> <p>2.2.5. “Verifying”: Facilitate necessary arrangements required under the UNFCCC.</p> <p><b>2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL.</b></p> <p>2.3.1. Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL.</p> <p>2.3.2. Conduct driver analysis and specify Policies and Measures (PaMs).</p> <p>2.3.3. Develop the 2015 forest type map and calculate the Activity Data (AD).</p> <p>2.3.4. Organize available Emission Factor (EF) from the NFI (2016-2017) results and other sources.</p> <p>2.3.5. Develop the 2015 forest carbon map.</p> <p>2.3.6. Analyze historical trend based on multi-year forest carbon maps.</p> <p>2.3.7. Define the national circumstances and reference scenario.</p> <p>2.3.8. Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL.</p> <p>2.3.9. Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>2.3.10. Support the improvement of the national FREL/FRL by reflecting the technical assessment</p>			<p>Cooperation with MONRE-DDMCC, as the responsible agency of “Reporting” of the MRV, proceeds efficiently.</p>
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<p>results of the UNFCCC.</p> <p><b>2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.</b></p> <p>2.4.1. Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure).</p> <p>2.4.2. Provide technical supports to the field survey.</p> <p>2.4.3. Support compilation of the NFI survey results, including QA/QC (data will be stored into the NFMS).</p> <p><b>3. Institutional development, management, and coordination of national REDD+, is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions.</b></p> <p>3.1.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>3.1.2. Provide technical inputs to the National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>3.1.3. Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, Benefit Sharing Mechanism).</p> <p>3.1.4. Raise awareness on the need for the REDD+ focal point (i.e. DFRM and DOF) and the UNFCCC focal point (MONRE-DDMCC) to cooperate with each other.</p> <p>3.1.5. Based on the information obtained through the NFMS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities among the stakeholders through a consultative process.</p> <p>3.1.6. Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level (including the NFMS).</p> <p>3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing the FCPF-CF (only if Laos is selected as a CF pipeline country).</p> <p><b>3.2. Support coordination role of the DFRM and the DOF in national REDD+.</b></p> <p>3.2.1. Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.</p> <p>3.2.2. Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.</p> <p>3.2.3. Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWG.</p>			<p>Development of National REDD+ Strategy and other national policies/institutions for REDD+ progress as scheduled.</p> <p>TWGs are established and the TORs are decided without delay.</p>
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<p><b>3.3. Provide indirect support to the JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress.</b></p> <p>3.3.1. Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of the JCM-REDD+.</p> <p>3.3.2. Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on the JCM-REDD+.</p> <p><b>4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>4.1. Establish an institutional framework for REDD+ in the province.</b></p> <p>4.1.1. In line with the progress of national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).</p> <p>4.1.2. Identify the drivers of emissions and removals.</p> <p>4.1.3. In line with the progress of national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS).</p> <p>4.1.4. Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRS.</p> <p><b>4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals.</b></p> <p>4.2.1. Identify priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers identified in 4.1.</p> <p>4.2.2. Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).</p> <p>4.2.3. Evaluate the results of piloting.</p> <p>4.2.4. Provide feedback on the evaluated results to the provincial and national levels.</p> <p><b>4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.</b></p> <p>4.3.1. Develop the provincial forest monitoring plan.</p> <p>4.3.2. Support implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on the plan.</p> <p>4.3.3. Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of the forestry sector.</p> <p><b>4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level.</b></p> <p>4.4.1. Provide feedback on the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS).</p> <p>4.4.2. Assist the province to foster their understanding of the JCM-REDD+.</p> <p><b>4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.</b></p> <p>4.5.1. Provide advice to the proposed JCM-REDD+ project.</p> <p>4.5.2. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply the PAREDD approach</p>			<p>JCM-REDD+ progress as intended.</p> <p>Provincial REDD+ is supported under national policy.</p> <p>The proposed JCM-REDD+ project continue.</p>
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<p>in their administrative unit.</p> <p>4.5.3. Continue field monitoring of the PAREDD sites (e.g. Village Development Fund as the future basis for REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism), and provide feedback lessons to the provincial and the national levels.</p> <p>4.5.4. Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement the REDD+ activities, including the PAREDD approach.</p>			
			<b>Pre-Conditions</b>
			<p>Both Lao and Japanese side decide the project framework and implementation arrangement without delay.</p> 
			<b>&lt;Issues and counter measures&gt;</b>

## Project Design Matrix

**Project Title:** Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project (F-REDD)

Version 2

**Implementing Agency:** DOF-MAF, PAFO of Luang Prabang Province

2017/05/12

**Target Group:** Government staff of the implementing agencies

**Period of Project:** 5 years from November 2015

**Project Site:** Vientiane capital and Luang Prabang (LPB) Province

Narrative Summary			
Overall Goal	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Sustainable Forest Management is promoted through full implementation of REDD+ and in coordination with the Forest Strategy.	1. REDD+ MRV periodically reported through the BURs.	1. National MRV report in the BURs.	
	2. SFM shows progress in line with the revised FS 2020.	2. [assess against the targets of the revised FS2020].	
	3. Luang Prabang province achieves 10 % reduction of emissions and 10% increase of removals (tCO2e) from their forest in 2025 against the baseline of 2017.	3. Comparison between the baseline and the MRV result.	
Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management is strengthened through incorporation of REDD+ into the sector strategy and improvement of forest resource information.	1. Revised FS2020 approved.	1. Approval document.	Laos is equipped with the UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ result-based financing (i.e. National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS, SIS). The NFMS is in constant operation based on the Operational Plan. Importance of forest conservation is supported, and necessary resources are secured. Negative impacts external to the forestry sector are effectively
	2. The NFMS operational in compliance with the UNFCCC requirements.	2. Approval document of the NFMS Operational Plan.	
	3. Based on the information generated by the NFMS, effectiveness of REDD+ activities is evaluated among the stakeholders (e.g. MONRE, MAF, Local Government, Development Partners) through a consultative process.	3. Evaluation summary submitted to the NRTF.	
	4. Results of the activities in LPB province are utilized for the formulation of national forestry/REDD+ policies.	4. Feedback workshop report.	

			controlled and managed.
Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b> 1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies. 1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+). 1.3. Support sector coordination.	1. Role of REDD+ incorporated into the revised FS2020. 2. At least 120 persons from the counterpart agencies trained through Off-the-Job Trainings. 3. FSSWGs held every quarter.	1. Verification of the revised FS2020. 2. Training session reports. 3. Working Group reports.	Administrative structure of the sector remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS.</b> 2.1. Support development of the NFMS. 2.2. Support the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS. 2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL and the ERP of the FCPF-CF. 2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.	1. The NFMS developed. 2. The 1st national MRV results reported to the national entity or focal point by using the NFMS. 3. The national FREL/FRL developed and submitted to the national entity or focal point. 4. Results of the NFI summarized.	1. Completion report of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> modification. 2. 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report by DOF. 3. FREL/FRL submission by DOF. 4. NFI (2016 - 2017) report.	GoL decides to submit the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report to the UNFCCC. GoL decides to submit the FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.
<b>3. Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ are enhanced.</b> 3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions. 3.2. Support the coordination role of DOF in national REDD+. 3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress.	1. National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) approved. 2. FREL/FRL & MRV TWG operational following the developed TOR. 3. Recommendations made to the JCM-REDD+ Joint Committee along with the bilateral negotiation.	1. Approval document. 2. Meeting report of the TWG. 3. Input records from the REDD+ focal point to the JCM Joint Committee.	NRS is approved without delay (expected within 2017). Administrative structure of REDD+ remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced.</b> 4.1. Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province. 4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals.	1. Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP) approved. 2. Policy(s) effective to address drivers identified. 3. Provincial forest monitoring conducted. 4. JCM-REDD+ under proposal by a private entity	1. Approval document. 2. Evaluation report of the piloting results. 3. Monitoring report. 4. Verification of the PRAP.	

4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.	integrated into the PRAP.	
4.4. Promote cooperation between the central level and provincial level on REDD+.	5. 9 districts not supported by PAREDD have at least 4 officers/district trained in PAREDD Approach.	5. Training records.
4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.		

Activities	Inputs		Important Assumption
	Japanese side	Laos side	
<b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b> <b>1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies</b> 1.1.1. Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision. 1.1.2. Support the FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on, and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy. 1.1.3. Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs of GoL through the FSSWG framework. 1.1.4. Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. Forestry Law revision, By-laws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3). 1.1.5. Provide feedback on the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy. <b>1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).</b> 1.2.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, conduct in-country training sessions for the related fields. 1.2.2. Conduct training sessions in Japan and third countries. 1.2.3. In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops. <b>1.3. Support sector coordination.</b> 1.3.1. Support the function of the FSSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, stakeholder coordination). 1.3.2. Support quarterly organization of the FSSWG meetings. 1.3.3. Promote synergizing the FSSWG and the SWG-ARD, and other initiatives (e.g. RTIM).	1. Team of Japanese and national experts  Forestry policy/Forest management REDD+ Policy Provincial REDD+ planning & implementation/Gender Forest information system/Forestry database FREL•FRL/MRV/NFI Remote sensing  2. Equipment and Machinery To be further discussed  3. Training To be further discussed  4. Project Operation cost To be further discussed	1. Counterpart personnel Project Director Project Manager – DOF Component Manager for each output Component team members for each output  2. Office and equipment Office room(s) in DOF and Luang Prabang  3. Project Operation Cost To be further discussed	GoL commits to progress the revision of FS2020 and development of other policies as scheduled.

**2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS.**

**2.1. Support the development of the NFMS.**

- 2.1.1. Decide the scope of the NFMS and its develop plan.
- 2.1.2. Decide the institutional arrangement and operational process.
- 2.1.3. Build the physical system based on the NFIS prototype.
- 2.1.4. Test-run and modify the scope, institutional arrangement, process, and the physical system (before and after the 1<sup>st</sup> MRV).
- 2.1.5. Develop the NFMS Operational Manual after the 2<sup>nd</sup> modification.
- 2.1.6. Develop the NFMS Operational Plan.

**2.2. Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS**

- 2.2.1. Decide the MRV procedure (e.g. technical methods, work process, institutional arrangement).
- 2.2.2. Modify the MRV procedure after the 1<sup>st</sup> test-run of the NFMS.
- 2.2.3. “Measuring”: Estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the latest available Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factor (EF) (for 2018-2019, tbd).
- 2.2.4. “Reporting”: Facilitate inputs from the forestry sector to the national GHG Inventory (assuming that the 3rd National Communications will be submitted in 2017, and the BUR in 2019).
- 2.2.5. “Verifying”: Facilitate necessary arrangements required under the UNFCCC.

**2.3. Support the development of the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.**


- 2.3.1. Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.
- 2.3.2. Conduct driver analysis and specify Policies and Measures (PaMs).
- 2.3.3. Develop the 2015 forest type map and calculate the Activity Data (AD).
- 2.3.4. Organize available Emission Factor (EF) from the NFI (2016-2017) results and other sources.
- 2.3.5. Develop the 2015 forest carbon map.
- 2.3.6. Analyze historical trend based on multi-year forest carbon maps.

Cooperation with  
MONRE-DDMCC, as the  
responsible agency for  
“Reporting” of the MRV,  
proceeds efficiently.



<p>2.3.7. Define the national circumstances and reference scenario.</p> <p>2.3.8. Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</p> <p>2.3.9. Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</p> <p>2.3.10. Support the correspondence with the technical assessments of the FREL/FRL by the UNFCCC and the FCPF-CF.</p> <p><b>2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.</b></p> <p>2.4.1. Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure).</p> <p>2.4.2. Provide technical support to the field survey.</p> <p>2.4.3. Support compilation of the NFI survey results, including QA/QC (data will be stored into the NFMS).</p> <p><b>3. Institutional development, management, and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions.</b></p> <p>3.1.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy (NRS).</p> <p>3.1.2. Provide technical inputs to the NRS.</p> <p>3.1.3. Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, Benefit Sharing Mechanism).</p> <p>3.1.4. Facilitate collaboration between DOF (REDD+ focal point) and MONRE-DDMCC (UNFCCC focal point) on FREL/FRL, MRV and other related issues.</p> <p>3.1.5. Based on the information obtained through the NFMS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities among the stakeholders through a consultative process.</p> <p>3.1.6. Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level (including NFMS).</p> <p>3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing the FCPF-CF.</p> <p><b>3.2. Support the coordination role of DOF in national REDD+.</b></p>			<p>Development of NRS and other national policies/institutions for REDD+ progress as scheduled.</p>
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<p>3.2.1. Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.</p> <p>3.2.2. Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.</p> <p>3.2.3. Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWGs.</p> <p><b>3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress.</b></p> <p>3.3.1. Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of JCM-REDD+.</p> <p>3.3.2. Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.</p> <p><b>4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>4.1. Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province.</b></p> <p>4.1.1. In line with the progress of the national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).</p> <p>4.1.2. Identify the drivers of emissions and removals.</p> <p>4.1.3. In line with the progress of the national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP).</p> <p>4.1.4. Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRAP.</p> <p>4.1.5. Support the province to comply with the requirements as a FCPF-CF target province.</p> <p><b>4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals.</b></p> <p>4.2.1. Identify priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers identified in 4.1.</p> <p>4.2.2. Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).</p> <p>4.2.3. Evaluate the results of piloting.</p> <p>4.2.4. Provide feedback on the evaluated results to the provincial and national levels.</p> <p><b>4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.</b></p> <p>4.3.1. Develop a provincial forest monitoring plan.</p> <p>4.3.2. Support the implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on the plan.</p> <p>4.3.3. Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of the forestry sector.</p> <p><b>4.4. Promote cooperation between the central level and provincial level on REDD+.</b></p> <p>4.4.1. Provide feedback on the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS).</p>			<p>TWGs are established and the TORs are decided without delay.</p> <p>JCM-REDD+ progress as intended.</p> <p>Provincial REDD+ is supported under the national policy.</p>
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<p>4.4.2. Assist the province to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.</p> <p><b>4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.</b></p> <p>4.5.1. Provide advice to the proposed JCM-REDD+ project.</p> <p>4.5.2. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply the PAREDD Approach in their administrative units.</p> <p>4.5.3. Continue field monitoring of the PAREDD sites (e.g. Village Development Fund as the future basis for REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism), and provide feedback on the lessons to the provincial and national levels.</p> <p>4.5.4. Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement the REDD+ activities, including the PAREDD Approach.</p>			<p>The proposed JCM-REDD+ project continue.</p>
			<b>Pre-Conditions</b>
			<p>Both the Lao and Japanese sides decide the project framework and implementation arrangement without delay.</p> 
			<b>&lt;Issues and counter measures&gt;</b>

## Project Design Matrix (with proposed revisions marked)

**Project Title:** Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project (F-REDD)

Version **3**

**Implementing Agency:** DOF-MAF, PAFO of Luang Prabang Province

2017/**10/13**

**Target Group:** Government staff of the implementing agencies

**Period of Project:** 5 years from November 2015

**Project Site:** Vientiane capital and Luang Prabang (LPB) Province

Narrative Summary			
Overall Goal	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Sustainable Forest Management is promoted through full implementation of REDD+ and in coordination with the Forest Strategy.	1. REDD+ MRV periodically reported through the BURs.	1. National MRV report in the BURs.	
	2. SFM shows progress in line with the revised FS 2020.	2. [assess against the targets of the revised FS2020].	
	3. Luang Prabang province achieves 10 % reduction of emissions and 10% increase of removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) from their forest in 2025 against the baseline of 2017 <b>(Note: Baseline year should be reconsidered once ERPD is submitted).</b>	3. Comparison between the baseline and the MRV result.	
Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management is strengthened through incorporation of REDD+ into the sector strategy and improvement of forest resource information.	1. Revised FS2020 approved.	1. Approval document.	Laos is equipped with the UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ result-based financing (i.e. National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS, SIS). The NFMS is in constant operation based on the Operational Plan. Importance of forest conservation is supported, and necessary resources are secured. Negative impacts external to the
	2. The NFMS operational in compliance with the UNFCCC requirements.	2. Approval document of the NFMS Operational Plan.	
	3. Based on the information generated by the NFMS, effectiveness of REDD+ activities is evaluated among the stakeholders (e.g. MONRE, MAF, Local Government, Development Partners) through a consultative process.	3. Evaluation summary submitted to the NRTF.	
	4. Results of the activities in LPB province are utilized for the formulation of national forestry/REDD+ policies.	4. Feedback workshop report.	

			forestry sector are effectively controlled and managed.
Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b> 1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies. 1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+). 1.3. Support sector coordination.	1. Role of REDD+ incorporated into the revised FS2020. 2. At least 120 persons from the counterpart agencies trained through Off-the-Job Trainings. 3. FSSWGs held every quarter.	1. Verification of the revised FS2020. 2. Training session reports. 3. Working Group reports.	<del>Administrative structure of the sector remains unchanged, or</del> <del>The impact of changes from</del> <b>organizational restructuring</b> does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS.</b> 2.1. Support development of the NFMS. 2.2. Support the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS. 2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL and the ERP of the FCPF-CF. 2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.	1. The NFMS developed. 2. The 1st national MRV results reported to the national entity or focal point by using the NFMS. 3. The national FREL/FRL developed and submitted to the national entity or focal point. 4. Results of the NFI summarized.	1. Completion report of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> modification. 2. 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report by DOF. 3. FREL/FRL submission by DOF. 4. NFI (2016 - 2017) report.	GoL decides to submit the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report to the UNFCCC. GoL decides to submit the FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.
<b>3. Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ are enhanced.</b> 3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions. 3.2. Support the coordination role of DOF in national REDD+. 3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress.	1. National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) approved. 2. FREL/FRL & MRV TWG operational following the developed TOR. 3. Recommendations made to the JCM-REDD+ Joint Committee along with the bilateral negotiation.	1. Approval document. 2. Meeting report of the TWG. 3. Input records from the REDD+ focal point to the JCM Joint Committee.	NRS is approved without delay (expected within 2017). <del>Administrative structure of REDD+ remains unchanged, or</del> <del>The impact of changes from</del> <b>organizational restructuring</b> does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced.</b> 4.1. Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province. 4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions	1. Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP) approved. 2. Policy(s) effective to address drivers identified. 3. Provincial forest monitoring conducted.	1. Approval document. 2. Evaluation report of the piloting results. 3. Monitoring report.	

and removals. 4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring. 4.4. Promote cooperation between the central level and provincial level on REDD+. 4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.	4. JCM-REDD+ under proposal by a private entity integrated into the PRAP.	4. Verification of the PRAP.
	5. <u>9 districts not supported by PAREDD have at least 4 officers/district trained in PAREDD Approach.</u> <u>PARRED approach is applied at least one district not supported by PARRED.</u>	5. <u>Training records:</u> <u>Monitoring report.</u>


Activities	Inputs		Important Assumption
	Japanese side	Laos side	
<b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b> <b>1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies</b> 1.1.1. Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision. 1.1.2. Support the FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on, and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy. 1.1.3. Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs of GoL through the FSSWG framework. 1.1.4. Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. Forestry Law revision, By-laws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3). 1.1.5. Provide feedback on the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy. <b>1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).</b> 1.2.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, conduct in-country training sessions for the related fields. 1.2.2. Conduct training sessions in Japan and third countries. 1.2.3. In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops. <b>1.3. Support sector coordination.</b> 1.3.1. Support the function of the FSSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, stakeholder coordination). 1.3.2. Support quarterly organization of the FSSWG meetings.	1. Team of Japanese and national experts  Forestry policy/Forest management REDD+ Policy Provincial REDD+ planning & implementation/Gender Forest information system/Forestry database FREL•FRL/MRV/NFI Remote sensing  2. Equipment and Machinery To be further discussed  3. Training To be further discussed  4. Project Operation cost	1. Counterpart personnel Project Director Project Manager – DOF Component Manager for each output Component team members for each output  2. Office and equipment Office room(s) in DOF and Luang Prabang  3. Project Operation Cost To be further discussed	GoL commits to progress the revision of FS2020 and development of other policies as scheduled.

<p>1.3.3. Promote synergizing the FSSWG and the SWG-ARD, and other initiatives (e.g. RTIM).</p>	<p>To be further discussed</p>		
<p><b>2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at the national scale by using the NFMS.</b></p> <p><b>2.1. Support the development of the NFMS.</b></p> <p>2.1.1. Decide the scope of the NFMS and its develop plan.</p> <p>2.1.2. Decide the institutional arrangement and operational process.</p> <p>2.1.3. Build the physical system based on the NFIS prototype.</p> <p>2.1.4. Test-run and modify the scope, institutional arrangement, process, and the physical system (before and after the 1<sup>st</sup> MRV).</p> <p>2.1.5. Develop the NFMS Operational Manual after the 2<sup>nd</sup> modification.</p> <p>2.1.6. Develop the NFMS Operational Plan.</p> <p><b>2.2. Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS</b></p> <p>2.2.1. Decide the MRV procedure (e.g. technical methods, work process, institutional arrangement).</p> <p>2.2.2. Modify the MRV procedure after the 1<sup>st</sup> test-run of the NFMS.</p> <p>2.2.3. “Measuring”: Estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the latest available Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factor (EF) (for 2018-2019, tbd).</p> <p>2.2.4. “Reporting”: Facilitate inputs from the forestry sector to the national GHG Inventory (assuming that the 3rd National Communications will be submitted in 2017, and the BUR in 2019).</p> <p>2.2.5. “Verifying”: Facilitate necessary arrangements required under the UNFCCC.</p> <p><b>2.3. Support the development of the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</b></p> <p>2.3.1. Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</p> <p>2.3.2. Conduct driver analysis and specify Policies and Measures (PaMs).</p> <p>2.3.3. Develop the 2015 forest type map and calculate the Activity Data (AD).</p> <p>2.3.4. Organize available Emission Factor (EF) from the NFI (2016-2017) results and other sources.</p>			<p>Cooperation with MONRE-DDMCC, as the responsible agency for “Reporting” of the MRV, proceeds efficiently.</p>



<p>2.3.5. Develop the 2015 forest carbon map.</p> <p>2.3.6. Analyze historical trend based on multi-year forest carbon maps.</p> <p>2.3.7. Define the national circumstances and reference scenario.</p> <p>2.3.8. Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</p> <p>2.3.9. Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC, and the FREL/FRL for the ERP to the FCPF-CF.</p> <p>2.3.10. Support the correspondence with the technical assessments of the FREL/FRL by the UNFCCC and the FCPF-CF.</p> <p><b>2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.</b></p> <p>2.4.1. Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure).</p> <p>2.4.2. Provide technical support to the field survey.</p> <p>2.4.3. Support compilation of the NFI survey results, including QA/QC (data will be stored into the NFMS).</p>			
<p><b>3. Institutional development, management, and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions.</b></p> <p>3.1.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy (NRS).</p> <p>3.1.2. Provide technical inputs to the NRS.</p> <p>3.1.3. Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, Benefit Sharing Mechanism).</p> <p>3.1.4. Facilitate collaboration between DOF (REDD+ focal point) and MONRE-DDMCC (UNFCCC focal point) on FREL/FRL, MRV and other related issues.</p> <p>3.1.5. Based on the information obtained through the NFMS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities among the stakeholders through a consultative process.</p> <p>3.1.6. Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level (including NFMS).</p> <p>3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing the FCPF-CF.</p>			<p>Development of NRS and other national policies/institutions for REDD+ progress as scheduled.</p>

<p><b>3.2. Support the coordination role of DOF in national REDD+.</b></p> <p>3.2.1. Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.</p> <p>3.2.2. Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.</p> <p>3.2.3. Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWGs.</p> <p><b>3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ in line with its progress.</b></p> <p>3.3.1. Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of JCM-REDD+.</p> <p>3.3.2. Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.</p> <p><b>4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang Province is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>4.1. Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province.</b></p> <p>4.1.1. In line with the progress of the national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).</p> <p>4.1.2. Identify the drivers of emissions and removals.</p> <p>4.1.3. In line with the progress of the national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP).</p> <p>4.1.4. Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRAP.</p> <p>4.1.5. Support the province to comply with the requirements as a FCPF-CF target province.</p> <p><b>4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals.</b></p> <p>4.2.1. Identify priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers identified in 4.1.</p> <p>4.2.2. Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).</p> <p>4.2.3. Evaluate the results of piloting.</p> <p>4.2.4. Provide feedback on the evaluated results to the provincial and national levels.</p> <p><b>4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.</b></p> <p>4.3.1. Develop a provincial forest monitoring plan.</p> <p>4.3.2. Support the implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on the plan.</p> <p>4.3.3. Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of the forestry sector.</p> <p><b>4.4. Promote cooperation between the central level and provincial level on REDD+.</b></p>			<p>TWGs are established and the TORs are decided without delay.</p> <p><del>JCM-REDD+ progress as intended.</del></p> <p>Provincial REDD+ is supported under the national policy.</p>
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<p>4.4.1. Provide feedback on the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS).</p> <p>4.4.2. Assist the province to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.</p> <p><b>4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.</b></p> <p>4.5.1. Provide advice to the proposed JCM-REDD+ project.</p> <p>4.5.2. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply the PAREDD Approach in their administrative units.</p> <p>4.5.3. Continue field monitoring of the PAREDD sites (e.g. Village Development Fund as the future basis for REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism), and provide feedback on the lessons to the provincial and national levels.</p> <p>4.5.4. Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement the REDD+ activities, including the PAREDD Approach.</p>			<p><del>The proposed JCM-REDD+ project continue.</del></p>
			<p><b>Pre-Conditions</b></p>
			<p>Both the Lao and Japanese sides decide the project framework and implementation arrangement without delay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>&lt;Issues and counter measures&gt;</b></p>

## Annex 4

R/D, Minutes of Meeting of JCC, FSSWG,  
REL/MRV TWG (copy)

RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS

ON

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND REDD+ SUPPORT  
PROJECT

IN

THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AGREED UPON BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

AND

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

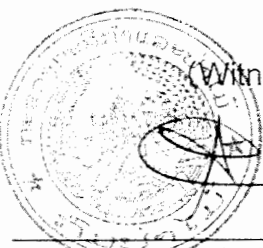

Vientiane Capital, 1st July 2015



Mr. Yusuke MURAKAMI  
Chief Representative,  
Laos Office,  
Japan International Cooperation  
Agency



Mr. Vongdeuane VONGSIHARATH  
Director General,  
Department of Forest Resource  
Management  
Ministry of Natural Resources and  
Environment



(Witness)

Mr. Thongphath VONGMANY  
Director General,  
Department of Forestry  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

In response to the official request of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereinafter referred to as "GOL") to the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and the Department of Forest Resources Management, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of GOL (hereinafter referred to as "DFRM") and relevant organizations have been collaborating on the preparation phase of the Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project", and formerly called as the "Forestry Sector Policy Strategy for Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Promotion Project") since 9 December 2014.

Up to now, JICA, DFRM and relevant organizations held a series of discussions in order to develop a detailed plan for the full implementation phase of the Project. As a result, both parties agreed the details of the full implementation phase of the Project as outlined herewith, with its expected duration for 5 years from October 2015, and the main points discussed as described in the Appendix 1 and the Appendix 2 respectively.

Both parties also agreed that DFRM, the counterpart to JICA, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, and coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period in order to contribute toward social and economic development of Lao P.D.R.

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2003 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and the Note Verbales exchanged on 19<sup>th</sup> May 2014 between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and GOL.

Present Record of Discussion, which was signed on 16th September 2014 will be expired upon signing of this Record of Discussion.

Appendix 1: Project Description

Appendix 2: Main Points Discussed

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### I. BACKGROUND

Lao P.D.R experienced rapid deforestation and forest degradation for decades. Forest cover in national territory for instance dropped from more than 70% in 1940's to 40% in 2010. Nine drivers of deforestation and degradation of forest were identified in the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), i.e. fire, unsustainable wood extraction, pioneering shifting cultivation, agriculture expansion, industrial tree plantation, mining, hydropower, infrastructure development and urban expansion, although the magnitude of deforestation of each of these drivers is not well studied.

Such serious deforestation and degradation of forest leads to adverse effects for micro and macro economy of Laos. Majority of the rural population directly rely on forest for food, water, energy, cash income and building material as well as pasture for cattle raising. Hydropower, which is one of the major sources for government revenue, also depends heavily on the function of forest as a mean for soil and water conservation. For such reasons, forest is crucial for sustaining the socio-economy of Laos, and at the same time, the country is vulnerable to the impacts of deforestation and degradation of forest.

Responding to such serious condition over forest in Laos, the Government of Laos (GOL) adopted the "Forest Strategy to the year 2020" (FS2020) in 2005. The FS2020 defines achieving 70% of forest cover by 2020 as its main target, and a set of actions for specific areas and cross-cutting issues, with responsible department for each action. At the same time, with bilateral and multilateral assistance, a number of countermeasures have been undertaken both in field level and in policy development, including "Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation including Forest Conservation, Sustainable Forest Management and Carbon Stock Enhancement in Developing Countries" (REDD+).

Among such efforts, the Government of Japan (GOJ) has been supporting the forestry sector from the central to the local levels through four projects, i.e. Forestry Sector Capacity Development Project (FSCAP) terminated in September 2014, Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R (PAREDD) to be completed in mid-August 2015, Forest Preservation Program (FPP) to be completed in June 2016, and Project on Capacity Development to Establish National Forest Information System for Promoting Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ (NFIS) to be completed in September 2015.

Japan has been supporting core issues in forestry sector for a long time,



including National Forest Information System, which forms a backbone of all information related to forest. It is rational, therefore, that Japan will play a central role in coordination on Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), development of Reference Emission Level (REL) and other elements of REDD+, in addition to forest policy development and implementation in general.

The FS2020 defines the concrete targets of forest coverage as 65% in 2015 and 70% in 2020. The achievements against the targets should be verified and reported to the National Assembly, based on the forest cover assessment. Forest Resource Assessment 2020 by FAO will require a report on general information about the forest resources from every country, based on the latest information. To meet these demands, capacity of forest administrations for forest inventory and information management system at the national level is an urgent need for DOF and DFRM.

The United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) envisages a new framework succeeding to the Kyoto Protocol to enter into force in 2020, and REDD+ mechanism will be mainstreamed into the new framework. As a party to the UNFCCC, Lao P.D.R should be ready for the submission of comprehensive and reliable data including emissions from deforestation and degradation of forest as well as removal of carbon dioxide.

The GOL and the GOJ have been discussing the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) for mitigation of climate change, which creates opportunities for Laos to reduce emissions of Green House Gases (GHG) by investments from Japanese private sector. Since this is a newly developed mechanism, official procedures, rules and technical guidance should be developed and operationalized, while central and provincial authorities must have capacity to manage REDD+ projects properly.

Given such circumstances, the GOL requests the GOJ to support a new strategic project addressing key challenges in the forestry sector which Lao P.D.R is facing.

## **II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT**

Details of the Project are described in the Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM) (Annex 1-II) and the tentative Plan of Operation (Annex 1-II).

### **1. Input**

#### **(1) Input by JICA**

##### **(a) Dispatch of Experts**

Chief Adviser, Project Coordinator, Forestry Policy, Forest Information System, REDD+ Strategy, REDD+ implementation, Remote Sensing, Forest Inventory, Carbon Accounting, Database Management

##### **(b) Training**

Training courses in Japan and/ or third countries

##### **(c) Machinery and Equipment**

Input other than those indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA ,DFRM and DOF during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

## (2) Input by DFRM

DFRM will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of DFRM's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-6;
- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment;
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA;
- (d) Means of transport and travel allowances for the JICA experts for official travel within GOL;
- (e) Suitable furnished accommodation for the JICA experts and their families;
- (f) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service;
- (g) Credentials or identification cards;
- (h) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project;
- (i) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (j) Expenses necessary for transportation within GOL of the equipment referred to in II-5 (1) as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof; and
- (k) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into GOL from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project

## (3) Input by DOF

DOF will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of DOF's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-6;
- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA;
- (d) Means of transport and travel allowances for the JICA experts for official travel within GOL;
- (e) Suitable furnished accommodation for the JICA experts and their families;
- (f) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service;
- (g) Credentials or identification cards for the experts working for DOF;
- (h) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related

to the Project;

- (i) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (j) Expenses necessary for transportation within GOL of the equipment referred to in II-5 (1) as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof; and
- (k) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into GOL from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project

## 2. Implementation Structure

The Project organization chart is given in the Annex 1-III. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

### (1) DFRM, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment

#### (a) Project Director

- Deputy Director General of DFRM, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment shall be assigned as the Project Director.
- Project Director will be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project.

#### (b) Project Manager

- Division Head of the Planning and Cooperation Division, DFRM, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment shall be assigned as the Project Manager.

### (2) DOF, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

#### (a) Project Manager

- Head of the REDD+ Office, DOF, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry shall be assigned as the Project Manager.

### (3) JICA Experts

The JICA experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to the counterparts in DFRM and DOF on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

### (4) Joint Coordinating Committee

Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate efficient planning, smooth implementation and inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least once a year and whenever deems it necessary. JCC will approve the annual work plan, review overall progress, conduct evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions on major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex 1-IV.

## 3. Project Site(s) and Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries

Main target groups of the project: DFRM, DOF, and PONRE/PAFO in Luang Prabang Province.

#### 4. Duration

Five (5) years from the first arrival of the JICA experts for the full implementation phase to Lao P.D.R.

#### 5. Reports

The project will prepare final report and necessary reports related to the project.

#### 6. Environmental and Social Considerations

DFRM agreed to abide by 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations' in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

### **III. UNDERTAKINGS OF DFRM AND GOL**

DFRM and GOL will take necessary measures to:

- (1) ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Lao People's Democratic Republic nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of Lao People's Democratic Republic, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of Lao People's Democratic Republic from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project; and
- (2) grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to the JICA experts referred to in II-5 (1) above and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to experts and members of the missions and their families of third countries or international organizations performing similar missions in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

### **IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

JICA and the DFRM will jointly and regularly monitor the progress of the Project through the Monitoring Sheets based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO). The Monitoring Sheets shall be reviewed every six (6) months.

Also, Project Completion Report shall be drawn up one (1) month before the termination of the Project.

### **V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT**

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, DFRM will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of Lao P.D.R.

### **VI. MISCONDUCT**

If JICA receives information related to suspected corrupt or fraudulent practices in the implementation of the Project, DFRM and relevant organizations shall

provide JICA with such information as JICA may reasonably request, including information related to any concerned official of the government and/or public organizations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

DFRM and relevant organizations shall not, unfairly or unfavorably treat the person and/or company which provided the information related to suspected corrupt or fraudulent practices in the implementation of the Project.

#### **VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION**

JICA and DFRM will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.

#### **VIII. AMENDMENTS**

The Record of Discussions may be amended by a Minutes of Meetings between JICA and DFRM with witness by DOF.

A Minutes of Meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

Annex 1-I Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM)

Annex 1-II Tentative Plan of Operation

Annex 1-III Project Organization Chart

Annex 1-IV A List of Proposed Members of the Joint Coordinating Committee

**MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED**

- The project needs to be implemented under good collaboration of DFRM and DOF. Both DFRM and DOF will take roles and make necessary inputs to achieve the project goal.
- The Project is expected to contribute to mitigation of and/or adaptation to climate change through promoting sustainable forest management and REDD+.
- The project needs to be implemented in line with the REDD+ roadmap (draft) as attached to the Minutes of Meetings on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. It is also confirmed that the government of Lao P.D.R will finalize the REDD+ roadmap in the early stage of the project.
- It is confirmed that the PONRE of Luang Prabang will lead the Output 4 of the project in collaboration with PAFO of Luang Prabang. As the lead of the Output 4, PONRE of Luang Prabang is also requested to provide the inputs described under "5. Inputs" of the R/D.

## Project Design Matrix

**Project Title:** Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project

**Implementing Agency:** DFRM-MONRE, DOF-MAF, PONRE and PAFO of Luang Prabang Province

**Target Group:** Government staff of the implementing agencies

**Period of Project:** 5 years from 2015

**Project Site:** Vientiane capital and Luang Prabang (LPB) Province

Version: draft 0

Dated 2015/06/16

ANNEX 1-1

Narrative Summary			
Overall Goal	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Sustainable Forest Management is promoted through full implementation of REDD+ and in coordination with the Forest Strategy.	1. REDD+ MRV periodically reported through BURs.	1. National MRV report through BURs.	
	2. SFM shows progress in line with the revised FS 2020.	2. [assess against the targets of the revised FS2020].	
	3. Forest cover in Luang Prabang increased xx % from year xxxx and thereby contribute to the FS implementation.	3. Comparison of forest cover.	
Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management is strengthened through incorporation of REDD+ into the sector strategy and improved forest resource information.	1. Revised FS2020 approved.	1. Approval document.	Laos is equipped with the UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ result-based financing (i.e. National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS, SIS). NFMS is in constant operation based on the Operational Plan. Importance of forest conservation is supported, and necessary resources are secured. Negative impacts external to the forestry sector are effectively controlled and managed.
	2. NFMS operational in compliance with the UNFCCC.	2. Approval document of NFMS Operational Plan.	
	3. Based on the information generated by the NFMS, effectiveness of REDD+ activities is evaluated among the stakeholders (e.g. MONRE, MAF, Local Government, Development Partners) through a consultative process.	3. Evaluation summary submitted to the NRTF.	
	4. Results of activities in LPB province are utilized for the formulation of national forestry/REDD+ policies.	4. Feedback workshop report.	



Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b> 1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies. 1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+). 1.3. Support sector coordination.	1. Role of REDD+ incorporated into the revised FS2020. 2. [number] counterparts are trained through Off-the-Job trainings. 3. FSSWGs held every quarter.	1. Verification of the revised FS2020. 2. Training session reports. 3. Working Group reports.	Administrative structure of the sector remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at national scale by using the NFMS.</b> 2.1. Support development of the NFMS. 2.2. Support the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS. 2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL. 2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.	1. NFMS developed. 2. The 1st national MRV results reported to the national entity or focal point by using the NFMS. 3. The national FREL/FRL developed and submitted to the national entity or focal point. 4. Results of the NFI summarized.	1. Completion report of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> modification. 2. 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report by DFRM/DOF. 3. FREL/FRL submission by DFRM/DOF. 4. NFI (2016 - 2017) report.	GoL decides to submit the 1 <sup>st</sup> national MRV report to the UNFCCC. GoL decides to submit the FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.
<b>3. Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.</b> 3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions. 3.2. Support coordination role of DFRM and DOF in national REDD+. 3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ following its progress.	1. National REDD+ Strategy approved. 2. "xxx" TWG co-chaired by the Project operational following the developed TOR. 3. Recommendations made to the JCM-REDD+ Joint Committee along with the bilateral negotiation.	1. Approval document. 2. "xxx" TWG report. 3. Input records from the REDD+ focal point to the JCM Joint Committee.	National REDD+ Strategy is approved without delay (expected within 2017). Administrative structure of REDD+ remains unchanged, or the impact of change does not substantially risk the achievement of outputs.
<b>4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang province is enhanced .</b> 4.1. Establish an institutional framework for implementing REDD+ in the province. 4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals. 4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring. 4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level. 4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.	1. Provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS) approved. 2. Policy (s) effective to address drivers identified. 3. Provincial forest monitoring conducted. 4. JCM-REDD+ under proposal by a private entity integrated into the PRS. 5. 9 districts not supported by PAREDD have at least 4 officers/district trained in PAREDD Approach.	1. Approval document. 2. Evaluation report of the piloting results. 3. Monitoring report. 4. Verification of the PRS. 5. Training records.	

Activities	Inputs		Important Assumption
	Japanese side	Laos side	
<p><b>1. Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.</b></p> <p><b>1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies</b></p> <p>1.1.1. Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision.</p> <p>1.1.2. Support FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>1.1.3. Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs of GoL through FSSWG framework.</p> <p>1.1.4. Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. By-laws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be dealt with under Output 3).</p> <p>1.1.5. Feedback the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy.</p> <p><b>1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).</b></p> <p>1.2.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, conduct in-country trainings on the related fields.</p> <p>1.2.2. Conduct trainings in Japan and third countries.</p> <p>1.2.3. In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops.</p> <p><b>1.3. Support sector coordination.</b></p> <p>1.3.1. Support the function of the FSSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, stakeholder coordination).</p> <p>1.3.2. Support organization of FSSWG meetings (quarterly).</p> <p>1.3.3. Promote synergizing the FSSWG and the NRESWG, and other initiatives (e.g. through RTIM process).</p>	<p><b>1. Team of Japanese experts and national experts (tbd)</b></p> <p>Chief Adviser, Project Coordinator, Forestry Policy, Forest Information System, REDD+ Strategy, REDD+ implementation, Remote Sensing, Forest Inventory, Carbon Accounting, Database Management</p> <p><b>2. Equipment and Machinery</b></p> <p>To be further discussed</p> <p><b>3. Training</b></p> <p>To be further discussed</p> <p><b>4. Project Operation cost</b></p> <p>To be further discussed</p>	<p><b>1. Counterpart personnel (tbd)</b></p> <p>Project Director Project Manager –DFRM Project Manager –DOF Component Manager for each output Component team member for each output</p> <p><b>2. Office and equipment</b></p> <p>Office room(s) in DFRM, DOF, Luang Prabang</p> <p><b>3. Project Operation Cost</b></p> <p>To be further discussed</p>	<p>GoL commits to progress the revision of FS2020, and development of other policies also progress as scheduled.</p>

2. Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at national scale by using the NFMS.
- 2.1. Support development of the NFMS.
- 2.1.1. Decide the NFMS development plan.
  - 2.1.2. Decide the scope, institutional arrangement and operational process.
  - 2.1.3. Build the physical system based on the NFIS prototype.
  - 2.1.4. Test-run and modify the scope, institutional arrangement, process, and the physical system (before and after the 1<sup>st</sup> MRV).
  - 2.1.5. Develop the NFMS Operational Manual after the 2<sup>nd</sup> modification.
  - 2.1.6. Develop the NFMS Operational Plan.
- 2.2. Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS
- 2.2.1. Decide the MRV procedure (e.g. technical methods, work process, institutional arrangement).
  - 2.2.2. Modify the MRV procedure after the 1<sup>st</sup> test-run of the NFMS.
  - 2.2.3. "Measuring": Estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the latest available Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factor (EF) (for 2018-2019, tbd).
  - 2.2.4. "Reporting": Facilitate inputs from forestry sector to the national GHG Inventory (assuming that the 3rd National Communications will be submitted in 2018-2019, and the BUR in 2019-2020).
  - 2.2.5. "Verifying": Facilitate necessary arrangements required under the UNFCCC.
- 2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL.
- 2.3.1. Decide the plan and procedure for developing the national FREL/FRL.
  - 2.3.2. Conduct driver analysis and develop Policies and Measures (PaMs).
  - 2.3.3. Develop the 2015 forest map for creating the AD, including QA/QC.
  - 2.3.4. Organize available EF from the NFI (2016-2017) results and other sources.
  - 2.3.5. Develop the 2015 carbon map from the AD and EF prepared.
  - 2.3.6. Develop historical trend from the carbon maps of multiple years, including 2015.
  - 2.3.7. Define the national circumstances and reference scenario.
  - 2.3.8. Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL.
  - 2.3.9. Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.
  - 2.3.10. Support improvement of the national FREL/FRL by reflecting the technical assessment

Cooperation with MONRE-DDMCC, as the responsible agency of "Reporting" of the MRV, proceeds efficiently.

results of the UNFCCC.

**2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.**

- 2.4.1. Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure)
- 2.4.2. Provide technical supports to the field survey.
- 2.4.3. Support compilation of the NFI survey results, including QA/QC (data will be stored into the NFMS).

**3. Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.**

**3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions.**

- 3.1.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy.
- 3.1.2. Provide technical inputs to the National REDD+ Strategy.
- 3.1.3. Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, Benefit Sharing Mechanism).
- 3.1.4. Raise awareness on the need for the REDD+ focal point (i.e. DFRM and DOF) and the UNFCCC national entity or focal point (MONRE-DDMCC) to cooperate.
- 3.1.5. Based on the information obtained through the NFMS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities among the stakeholders through a consultative process.
- 3.1.6. Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level, including the NFMS.
- 3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing FCPF-CF (only if Laos is selected as a CF pipeline country).

**3.2. 3.2 Support coordination role of DFRM and DOF in national REDD+.**

- 3.2.1. Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.
- 3.2.2. Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.
- 3.2.3. Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWGs.

Development of National REDD+ Strategy and other national policies/institutions for REDD+ progress as scheduled.

TWGs are established and the TORs are decided without delay.

**3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ following its progress.**

- 3.3.1. Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of JCM-REDD+.
- 3.3.2. Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.

**4. REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang province is enhanced.**

**4.1. Establish an institutional framework for REDD+ in the province.**

- 4.1.1. In line with the progress of national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).
- 4.1.2. Identify the drivers of emissions and removals.
- 4.1.3. In line with the progress of national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS).
- 4.1.4. Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRS.

**4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emissions and removals.**

- 4.2.1. Identify priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers identified in 4.1.
- 4.2.2. Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).
- 4.2.3. Evaluate the results of piloting.
- 4.2.4. Feedback the evaluated results to the province and the national level.

**4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.**

- 4.3.1. Develop the provincial forest monitoring plan.
- 4.3.2. Support implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on its plan.
- 4.3.3. Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of forestry sector.

**4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level.**

- 4.4.1. Feedback the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS).
- 4.4.2. Assist the province to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.


**4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand the PAREDD Approach.**

- 4.5.1. Provide advice to the JCM-REDD+ project proposed.
- 4.5.2. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply PAREDD Approach in

JCM-REDD+ progress as intended.

Provincial REDD+ is supported under national policy.

The proposed JCM-REDD+ project continues.

<p>their administrative unit.</p> <p>4.5.3. Continue field monitoring of PAREDD sites (e.g. Village Development Fund as the future basis for REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism), and feedback lessons to the province and the national level.</p> <p>4.5.4. Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement REDD+ activities, including PAREDD Approach.</p>			
			Pre-Conditions
			<p>Both Lao and Japanese side decide the project framework and implementation arrangement without delay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>&lt;Issues and counter measures&gt;</p>

## Tentative Plan of Operation

Version 0  
Dated 2015/06/16

Project Title: Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project

ANNEX 1-II

Inputs	Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Remarks
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Expert	Plan																									
	Plan																									
	Plan																									
	Plan																									
Equipment	Plan																									
	Plan																									
Training in Japan	Plan																									
In-country/Third country Training	Plan																									

Activities			Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Responsible Organization														
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL													
Sub-Activities																																										
Output 1: Capacity of the central government on policy development, implementation and sector coordination is enhanced.																																										
1.1. Support development of forestry related regulations and policies.								FS2020 review or alternatives, support other key policies, cooperate with Output 4																																		
1.1.1. Agree on the orientation of FS2020 revision.																																										
1.1.2. Support FS2020 revision following the orientation agreed on, and by incorporating the National REDD+ Strategy.																																										
1.1.3. Facilitate coordinated support to the policy needs by donor partners through FSSWG framework.																																										
1.1.4. Based on 1.1.3 above, support development of other key policies (e.g. By-laws to the Forestry Law) (REDD+ related policies will be supported under Output 3).																																										
1.1.5. Feedback the results of policy piloting in Luang Prabang to the national policy.																																										
1.2. Conduct capacity building sessions for targeted technical areas (e.g. PES, NFMS, REDD+).								Trainings, participate in international WS, etc.																																		
1.2.1. In coordination with other donor partners, conduct in-country trainings on the related fields.																																										
1.2.2. Conduct trainings in Japan and third countries.																																										
1.2.3. In coordination with other stakeholders, support participation of the counterparts to international conferences and workshops.																																										
1.3. Support sector coordination.								Support FSSWG secretariat function, FSSWG meetings.																																		
1.3.1. Support the function of the FSSWG secretariat (e.g. information sharing, policy dialogues, donor coordination).																																										
1.3.2. Support organization of FSSWG meetings (quarterly).																																										
1.3.3. Promote synergizing the FSSWG and the NRESWG, and other initiatives (e.g. thorough RTIM process).																																										



Activities			Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Responsible Organization												
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL											
Sub-Activities																																								
Output 2: Emission reductions and removals resulting from the implementation of the REDD+ activities are quantified at national scale by using the NFMS																																								
2.1. Support development of the NFMS.									Plan, decide scope/institutional arrangement/process, develop system, test-run and modify (1), modify (2), Manual, Operational Plan																															
2.1.1. Decide the NFMS development plan.																																								
2.1.2. Decide the scope, institutional arrangement and operational process.																																								
2.1.3. Build the physical system based on the NFIS prototype.																																								
2.1.4. Test-run and modify the scope, institutional arrangement, process, and the physical system (before and after the 1 <sup>st</sup> MRV).																																								
2.1.5. Develop the NFMS Operational Manual after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> modification.																																								
2.1.6. Develop the NFMS Operational Plan.																																								
2.2. Support the 1st national MRV for REDD+ by using the NFMS.																																								
2.2.1. Decide the MRV procedure (e.g. technical methods, work process, institutional arrangement).																																								
2.2.2. Modify the MRV procedure after the 1 <sup>st</sup> test-run of the NFMS.																																								
2.2.3. "Measuring": Estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks from the latest available Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factors (EF) (for 2018-2019, tbd).																																								
2.2.4. "Reporting": Facilitate inputs from forestry sector to the national GHG Inventory (assuming that the 3rd National Communications submitted in 2018-2019, and the BUR in 2019-2020).																																								
2.2.5. "Verifying": Facilitate necessary arrangements required under the UNFCCC.																																								
2.3. Support development of the national FREL/FRL.																																								
2.3.1. Decide the plan and procedures for developing the national FREL/FRL.																																								
2.3.2. Conduct driver analysis and develop Policies and Measures (PaMs).																																								
2.3.3. Develop the 2015 forest map for creating the AD (including QA/QC).																																								
2.3.4. Organize available EF from the NFI (2016-2017) results and other sources.																																								
2.3.5. Develop the 2015 carbon map from the AD and EF prepared.																																								
2.3.6. Develop historical trend from the carbon maps of multiple years, including 2015.																																								
2.3.7. Define the national circumstances and reference scenario.																																								
2.3.8. Hold consultation workshop(s) to decide the national FREL/FRL.																																								
2.3.9. Facilitate submission of the national FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC.																																								
2.3.10. Support improvement of the national FREL/FRL by reflecting the technical assessment results of the UNFCCC.																																								
2.4. Support the next National Forest Inventory (NFI) scheduled in 2016-2017.																																								
2.4.1. Support developing the plan for the next NFI (e.g. scope, institutional arrangement, work procedure).																																								
2.4.2. Provide technical supports to the field survey.																																								
2.4.3. Support compilation of the NFI survey results (including QA/QC) (data will be stored into the NFMS).																																								

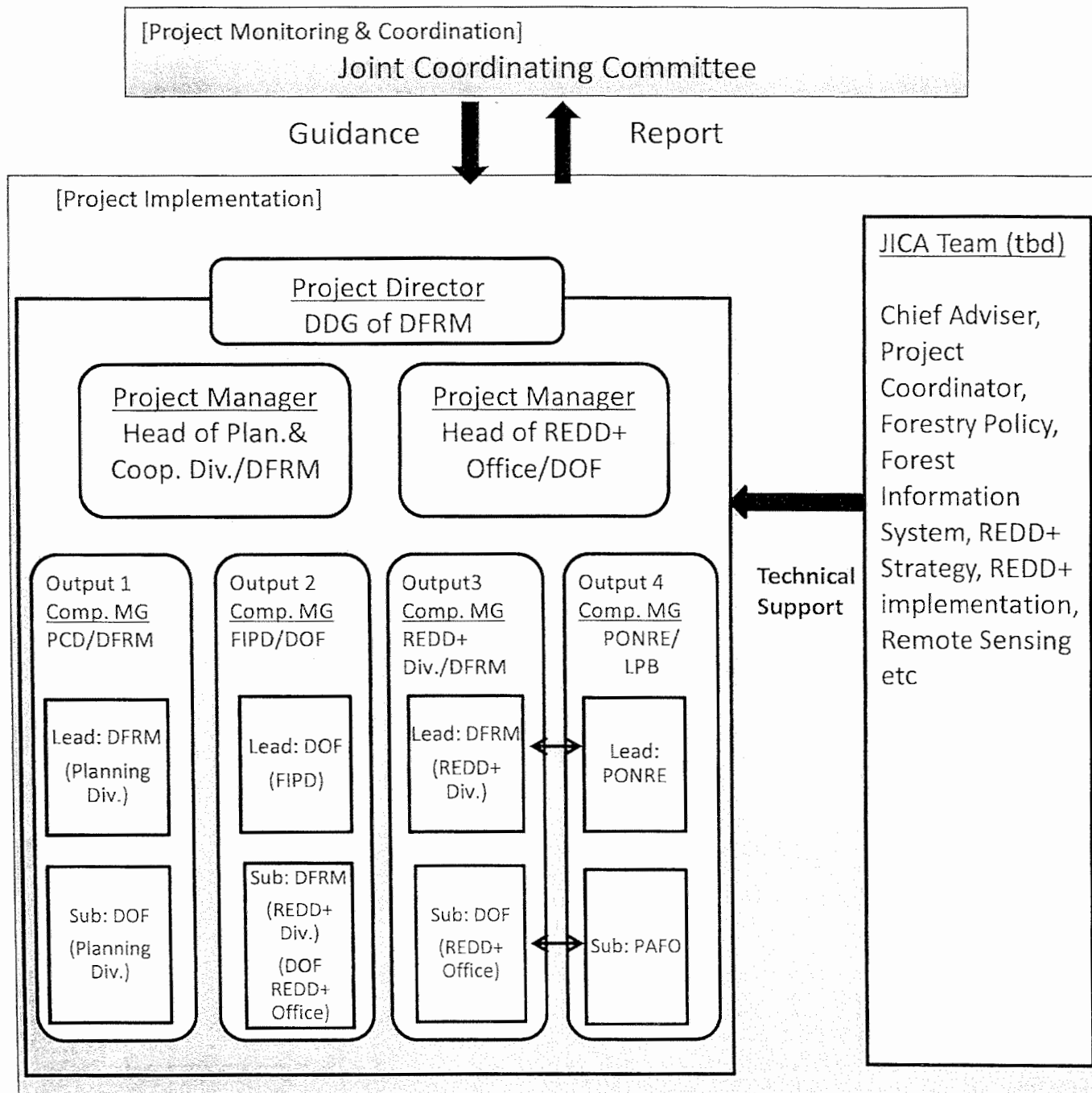
Activities					Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Responsible Organization																		
						I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL																	
Sub-Activities																																																
Output 3: Institutional development, management and coordination of national REDD+ is enhanced.																																																
3.1. Provide technical inputs to the national REDD+ policies and institutions.											Technical inputs to National REDD+ Strategy and other requirements for result-based payment, M&E. Cooperate with Output 4																																					
3.1.1. In coordination with other donor partners, facilitate the development of National REDD+ Strategy.																																																
3.1.2. Provide technical inputs to the National REDD+ Strategy.																																																
3.1.3. Provide technical inputs to other national REDD+ policies (e.g. Safeguard, Benefit Sharing Mechanism).																																																
3.1.4. Raise awareness on the need for REDD+ focal point(s) and UNFCCC focal point (MONRE-DDMCC) to cooperate.																																																
3.1.5. Based on the information obtained through the NFMS, evaluate the effectiveness of REDD+ activities through a consultative process.																																																
3.1.6. Enhance synergy between REDD+ in Luang Prabang and the national level (including the NFMS).																																																
3.1.7. In coordination with other stakeholders, support Laos on accessing FCPF-CF (only if Laos is selected as a CF pipeline country).																																																
3.2. Support coordination role of DFRM and DOF in national REDD+.																																																
3.2.1. Provide technical inputs to the NRTF.																																																
3.2.2. Provide technical inputs to the TWGs.																																																
3.2.3. Provide technical and operational support to the selected TWGs.																																																
3.3. Provide indirect support to JCM-REDD+ following its progress.																																																
3.3.1. Provide technical inputs to the institutional and technical aspects of JCM-REDD+.																																																
3.3.2. Assist the counterparts to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.																																																

Activities			Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Responsible Organization	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Japan	GoL
Sub-Activities																													
Output 4: REDD+ readiness in Luang Prabang province is enhanced.																													
4.1 Establish an institutional framework for REDD+ in the province.																													
4.1.1. In line with the progress of national policies, develop an institution for REDD+ in the province (e.g. provincial REDD+ Task Force).																											(collaborate with the CPs of Output 3) Lead: xxx Sub: xxx		
4.1.2. Identify the drivers of emission and removals.																													
4.1.3. In line with the progress of national policies, develop the provincial REDD+ Strategy (PRS).																													
4.1.4. Build technical capacity of the stakeholders to implement the PRS.																													
4.2. Pilot priority forestry policy(s) to address the drivers of emission and removals.																													
4.2.1. Identify priority forestry policy(s) of the province to address the drivers identified in 4.1.																											Lead: xxx Sub: xxx		
4.2.2. Pilot identified priority forestry policy(s).																													
4.2.3. Evaluate the results of piloting.																													
4.2.4. Feedback the evaluated results to the province and the national level.																													
4.3. Pilot forest monitoring as a part of REDD+ monitoring.																													
4.3.1. Develop the provincial forest monitoring plan.																											(collaborate with the CPs of Output 3) Lead: xxx Sub: xxx		
4.3.2. Support implementation of provincial forest monitoring based on its plan.																													
4.3.3. Review the monitoring result to assess the situation of forestry sector.																													
4.4. Promote cooperation on REDD+ between the central level and provincial level.																													
4.4.1. Feedback the lessons from the provincial REDD+ readiness exercise to the national level (e.g. National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS).																											(collaborate with the CPs of Output 3) Lead: xxx Sub: xxx		
4.4.2. Assist the province to foster their understanding on JCM-REDD+.																													
4.5. Strengthen the foundation to expand PAREDD Approach.																													
4.5.1. Provide advice to the JCM-REDD+ project proposed.																													
4.5.2. Conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs) to increase the staff who can apply PAREDD Approach in their administrative unit.																													
4.5.3. Continue field monitoring of PAREDD sites (e.g. VDF as the future basis for REDD+ BSM), and feedback lessons to the province and the national level.																													
4.5.4. Assist the province to access and/or coordinate external funds and other donor projects, as the resources to implement REDD+ activities, including PAREDD Approach.																													

Monitoring Plan	Year	1st Year (2015)				2nd Year (2016)				3rd Year (2017)				4th Year (2018)				5th Year (2019)				6th Year (2020)				Remarks
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	sc	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Monitoring																										
Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)	Plan																									Review progress, approve DPO, etc.
Set-up the Detailed Plan of Operation (DPO)	Plan																									To be approved in the JCC. Harmonize with Lao annual planning cycle (Oct - Sep).
Submission of Monitoring Sheet	Plan																									To be used as the basis for the DPO. Also to be reported to the JCC.
JICA Monitoring Mission from Japan	Plan																									To be scheduled in conjunction with the JCC.
Joint Monitoring (JM)	Plan																									Shall be a process for developing the MS.
Post Monitoring	Plan																									Scheduled in 2021 and 2023 Internal M&E by JICA Laos
Reports/Documents																										
Mid-term Progress Report	Plan																									
Project Completion Report	Plan																									Draft to be submitted at least 1 month before the completion of the project.
Public Relations																										
Quarterly Newsletter	Plan																									
Project website	Plan																									

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# Project Organization Chart



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8.1

## ANNEX 1-IV

### JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

#### 1. Function

The Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) will meet at least once a year or whenever necessity arises. The main functions of JCC are:

- (1) To approve the Plan of Operation and the annual work plan of the Project.
- (2) To review the overall progress of the Project activities as well as the achievement of the above-mentioned annual plan; and
- (3) To review and exchange views on major issues arising from or in connection with the Project, and to recommend corrective measures.

#### 2. Membership

##### (1) Chairperson:

Director General, DFRM, MONRE

##### (2) Vice chairperson:

Chief Representative, JICA Laos Office

##### (3) Lao side:

- Deputy Director General, DOF, MAF
- Representative from Department of Planning and Cooperation, MONRE
- Representative from Department of Planning and Cooperation, MAF
- Representative from Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change, MONRE
- Representative from Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)
- Representative from Ministry of Finance (MOF)
- Representative from Government Office of Luang Prabang Province
- Representative from PONRE and PAFO of Luang Prabang Province
- Representative from Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos (NUL)
- Project Director, Project Manager(s), Component Manager(s) and other counterparts
- Other officials mutually agreed upon

(4) Japanese side:

- Representative of JICA Laos Office
- JICA Experts of the Project
- Other relevant personnel mutually agreed upon

Note: Official(s) of Embassy of Japan may attend the JCC as observer(s)





MINUTES OF MEETING  
BETWEEN  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
AND  
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC  
FOR  
THE 1<sup>ST</sup> JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING OF  
THE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND REDD+ SUPPORT PROJECT


Pursuant to the Record of Discussions signed between Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and the Department of Forest Resource Management, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment of Lao PDR, dated 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015, the first meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") of the Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was convened on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2015 in Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR.

The JCC in principle approved the draft Work Plan for the 5-year project period from November 2015 to October 2020 and the draft Annual Work Plan for the first year from November 2015 to December 2016. After the 1<sup>st</sup> JCC meeting, the drafts were open for comments with the deadline on 20<sup>th</sup> November. Since no additional comments have been received by the deadline, the both Work Plans are approved as attached. The Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operation are also approved as attached herewith.

Vientiane Capital, 23 November 2015

  
Ms. Saeda MAKIMOTO  
Senior Representative  
JICA Laos Office  
Japan International Cooperation Agency

  
Mr. Vongdeuane VONGSIHARATH  
Director General  
Department of Forest Resource Management  
Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment

  
Mr. Somchay SANONTRY  
Deputy Director General  
Department of Forestry

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Annex 1: Agenda of the JCC Meeting

Annex 2: Summary of the Meeting

Annex 3: List of Participants

Annex 4: Work Plan for the 5-year project period

Annex 5: Annual Work Plan for the 1<sup>st</sup> year (November 2015 to December 2016), as a part of the Detailed  
Plan of Operation for Term 1 (November 2015 to December 2017)

Annex 6: Project Design Matrix (version 1, dated 2015/11/23)

Annex 7: Plan of Operation (version 1, dated 2015/11/23)





Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity  
.....

### **Minutes of Meeting**

#### **The 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project, on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2017, at Settha Palace Hotel**

Following the Record of Discussion of the Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project (F-REDD) dated 1 July 2015, the F-REDD, in cooperation with the Department of Forestry, organized the 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting, on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2017, at Settha Palace Hotel. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Sousath SAYAKOUMMANE, Director General of Department of Forestry and co-chaired by Ms. Saeda MAKIMOTO, Senior Representative of JICA Laos Office, and attended by 39 participants, representing concerned agencies such as DOF, other line ministries and institutes, PAFO of Luang Prabang, JICA Laos Office, JICA Headquarter, and F-REDD Project (List of Participants as attached).

The objective of the meeting was to: share the progress of the project implementation over the last 1.5 year; share the work plan until December 2017 (end of Term 1) as well as its strategic orientation for the January 2018 - November 2020 period (Term 2); discuss and confirm the revision of Record of Discussions (R/D), Project Design Matrix (PDM), Plan of Operation (PO) and other project-related documents; and discuss any other issues related to the project.

The meeting finally agreed on the following points:

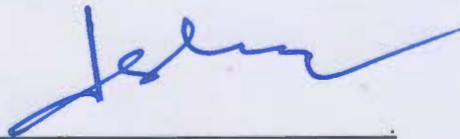
#### Agreed points

- The achievements of the project to date were understood and endorsed;
- The work plan till the end of Term 1 were understood and endorsed. Some activities are given strict deadline, therefore, all the concerned parties should take their part in order to meet the target;
- The proposed revisions to the R/D, PDM and PO were in principle agreed on, with a condition that:
  - DOF will internally discuss the implementation structure of Lao side, including the Project Director, Project Manager and other key positions, and then propose to JICA;
  - JICA will internally discuss the proposal from DOF;
  - DOF and JICA will further discuss and agree on the final arrangement.

- Activities for Term 2 should be discussed in detail during the mid-term review scheduled around October 2017.

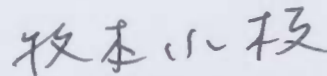
The meeting officially closed at 12:00 pm on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2017.

Vientiane Capital, 12<sup>th</sup> May 2017



Mr. Sousath SAYAKOUMMANE  
Chair of the meeting

Director General  
Department of Forestry



Ms. Saeda MAKIMOTO  
Co-chair of the meeting

Senior Representative  
JICA Laos Office

#### Attachments

- Annex 1: Agenda of the JCC Meeting
- Annex 2: Meeting Summary
- Annex 3: List of Participants
- Annex 4: Presentations
- Annex 5: Project Design Matrix (version 2, dated 2017/05/12)
- Annex 6: Plan of Operation (version 2, dated 2017/05/12)

**Record of 10th Meeting of the GOL-Donor Forestry Sub-Sector Working Group Meeting (FSSWG)  
Under the Natural Resource and Environment Sector Working Group (NRESWG)**

**1. Date and Time:** Feb 12<sup>th</sup>, 2016 08:00-12:00

**2. Venue:** Meeting Room, Department of Forestry (DOF)

**3. Chair and Co-chair:**

Chair: Mr. Vongdeuane VONGSIHARATH, Director General, Department of Forest Resource Management (DFRM), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Co-Chair: Ms. Saeda MAKIMOTO, Senior Representative, JICA Laos Office

**4. Agenda:** Annex 1

**5. List of Participants:** Annex 2

**6. Summary of Discussions**

**6.1. Results of HL RTM in Nov 2015**, presented by Ms. Phavikha Kimanivong, Department of Planning and Cooperation (DPC), MONRE and **Status of MONRE's Vision towards 2030, Strategy towards 2025 and Action Plan 2016-2020**, presented by Mr. Khamla Nanthavong, DPC, MONRE– Handout 1a and Handout 1b.

**Mr. Vene Vongphet, BCC**, pointed out that “conservation of *Pseudoryx nghetinhensis* (Saola) in Oudomxay” must be wrong and the province should be Bolikhamxay (slide 5 of Handout 1b). (The presenter acknowledged the comment and would re-check the information)

**Dr. Paula Williams, SUFORD-SU**, suggested that since the presentation of MONRE's forest management activity only covers a part of the forestry sector, it would be useful for the FSSWG to have presentations also from DOF in order to understand the entire picture.

**Mr. Darren Daley, Global Association for People and the Environment**, asked how MONRE would ensure that customary tenure is formally recognized through the forest allocation process.

**Dr. Chanh Samone Phongoudome, NAFRI**, asked two questions; one is whether updating of the CITES and IUCN Red List would be considered; the other is how the number of ‘5% reduction of illegal logging and illegal wild life trading’ was decided

**Mr. Khamla Nanthavong**, replied that this plan has been also shared to the MPI and then to be submitted to the national assembly for approval. Since the FSSWG intends to revise its TOR, it would be a good timing to also review the plan.

**Mr. Vongdeuane Vongsihara**, also replied that:

- The government is concerned and emphasizes the importance of customary rights in forest allocation process. This is reflected in the draft of national land policy and the amendment of forestry law. The government would like to acknowledge customary rights on forest, but how to register the use by people under the real situation is not yet decided. This will be discussed in the coming year under the land sub-sector and forestry sub-sector.
- Concerning the 'vision and strategy of the forestry sector' prepared by MONRE, this does not cover all the activities under the sector. For example, production forest is still under MAF, but it would be good if they can be merged together in the future. As the 'vision and strategy' is a long term strategy, and it is not possible to include all the activities in detail, only the main activities are described.
- Issues such as the revision of CITES-related information could be incorporated into the detailed action plan. The 5 years plan is not approved by the national assembly yet, and it will be submitted to the next national assembly session, thus, there is still time to propose changes to the government for consideration.
- The target of '5% reduction of illegal logging and illegal wildlife trading' needs to be reviewed since the sector lacks baseline data. This may require some time for discussion.

**Mr. Bounsouan Phongphichith, Director of Planning and Cooperation Division of DOF**, asked Ms. Saeda Makimoto, Senior Representative of JICA, to share information on the work related to the revision of FS2020, for example, who is leading the work, since the DG of DOF is also concerned about this issue.

**Mr. Thongphanh Ratanalangsy, Deputy Director General, Department of Forest Inspection (DOFI)**, commented that reduction of illegal logging and illegal wildlife trading is the aim of Lao PDR. Other ASEAN member countries are also trying to combat this issue. There are regional actions, for example ASEAN WEN, to address such illegal trading of wildlife, and a special investigation which was conducted in 2008 and 2012 agreed on a cooperation program to protect specific wildlife species, such as rosewood and pangolin. After that the cooperation program specified more species such as rhino, elephant and reptiles listed in the CITES list. Lao PDR is also having an inter-agency collaboration, so called LAO WEN which is a sub-organization of ASEAN WEN, and agreed on establishing a task force and also to collaborate with other entities, such as EU. Lao PDR should participate in the next round-table meeting in Thailand.

**Mr. Vongdeuane Vongsiharath**, informed that the revision of FS2020 would be led by the three departments, namely DFRM, DOF and DOFI. The review of the implementation of forest strategy and the state of forest resources has already started. The three departments can collaborate and continue to revise

the strategy in the coming time. However, the forestry sector may not be able to receive immediate results for some issues, such as the wood industry which is under the management of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

**Mr. Kitamura Noriyoshi, F-REDD**, explained that, the FSSWG agreed to conduct a review of FS2020 almost two years ago. The report was produced which consists of two parts; assessment of the implementation status of the proposed actions; and compilation of indicators. However, he was not sure whether the results presented in the FSSWG meeting were officially accepted by the GoL. The report is only available in English, so it may need to be translated into Lao.

**Mr. Vongdeuane Vongsiharath**, proposed to organize a separate meeting specifically on this issue, since the revision of FS2020 is a very important task.

**Mr. Bounsouan Phongphichith**, shared that the revision of FS2020 was led by Mr. Takai, CTA of FSCAP project funded by JICA. After he left Lao PDR, it became unclear who could continue to support the work. This important work is also of the interests of MAF Minister.

**Mr. Saly Singsavanh, Director of Planning and Cooperation Division, DFRM**, also shared that the review of FS2020 might not be regarded as complete, since there were some departments concerned which did not respond to the questionnaire. This is making the forestry sector difficult to consider how to revise the content of the FS2020. If the FS2020 is to be revised, it would be necessary to form a team for the revision and decide the process.

**Dr. Paula Williams**, commented that since the National REDD+ Task Force and the six TWGs will start working on the National REDD+ Strategy this year, it would be important that the work on National REDD+ Strategy and updating of the FS2020 should go hand in hand.

**Ms. Saeda Makimoto**, replied that the revision of FS2020 is one of the activities to be supported under JICA F-REDD project. However, the revision should be led by MONRE and the related departments, and this depends on the GoL. She requested the Lao side to clarify the process and to agree on the need of holding a specific meeting to consult and agree on the steps forward.

## **6.2. Draft revised TOR of FSSWG**, presented by Mr. Noriyoshi Kitamura, F-REDD (on behalf of the FSSWG Secretariat) – Handout 2

**Mr. Noriyoshi Kitamura**, suggested that since the revised TOR of FSSWG is the first draft consulted, he requested the members to provide inputs to the draft, and then he would consult with the chair, co-chair and



also the DPC of MONRE for final approval.

**Mr. Vongdeuane Vongsiharath**, agreed that the revised TOR of FSSWG will be sent to the FSSWG members for considerations for one week, and afterward submitted to the NRESWG for approval.

**6.3. TOR of Village Forestry Working Group**, presented by Mr. Sengrath Phirasack, Village Forestry and NTFP Management Division, DOF – Handout 3a and 3b

**Mr. Edwin Payuan, SUFORD-SU**, added that, following the discussions in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> FSSWG meetings which the modality of VFWG was discussed, four workshops and meetings under the participation of concerned government agencies and civil societies were held, followed by an internal government meeting. The result is the draft TOR submitted here to FSSWG for acceptance and endorsement, so that VFWG could officially move forward.

**Mr. Khamla Nanthavong**, suggested FSSWG to send the revised TORs of FSSWG and VFWG to the DPC-MONRE for review before the final endorsement. The comments would be given back to FSSWG soon.

**Mr. Bounsouan Phongphichith**, asked when the TOR of VFWG could come into effect, since he is the national focal point of ASOF (ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry) and the ASFN (ASEAN Social Forestry Network), and he knows that some member countries have already submitted their TORs on village forestry, while Lao PDR has not yet submitted.

**Mr. Edwin Payuan**, replied that it is not a requirement for Lao PDR to obtain an approval from the ASFN on this matter. Establishment of VFWG is an in-country decision, and the countries just need to inform the results to ASFN. In fact there will be an ASFN meeting next week in the Philippines, and any updates in the member countries should be presented, and exchanged at the regional level.

**Mr. Noriyoshi Kitamura**, added that the draft TOR of VFWG has already been discussed several times and the group is requesting for endorsement by FSSWG. As there was a comment from the DPC of MONRE regarding the endorsement process, it needs to be clear which party is authorized to endorse the TOR.

**Dr. Paula Williams**, proposed the meeting to vote for endorsing the TOR for the VFWG, since this issues has been under discussion for 2 years already, and the TOR has been revised many times and discussed in many meetings. The FSSWG have the mandate under the existing TOR to endorse this matter.

**Mr. Vongdeuane Vongsiharath**, agreed that the TOR for VFWG should be accepted soon. However, VFWG is established under DOF of MAF, but not under MONRE, and FSSWG meeting is discussing this issue since

FSSWG is the forum to discuss all sorts of forestry sector activities. Accordingly, he suggested this meeting to agree on the TOR, but the TOR itself needs to be submitted to DG of DOF for consideration since VFWG is under DOF's authority. The Lao version of the TOR needs to go through a final check and revision.

**Ms. Saeda Makimoto**, confirmed that as the FSSWG, this meeting reached a consensus on the TOR of VFWG as proposed, and the government needs further official procedures to approve it.

**6.4. Economic Evaluation of Non-Timber Forest Products in Rural Areas in Central Laos**, presented by Dr. Kenichiro KIMURA, JIRCAS – Handout 4

**Mr. Vene Vongphet**, asked how the local people have been organizing themselves to use the natural resources sustainably, since the NTFPs are very important for their livelihood.

**Dr. Kenichiro Kimura**, replied that there is an increasing recognition by the villagers on the importance of NTFPs including consumable NTFPs. For example the villagers recognize the importance of mushroom, rattan and medicinal NTFPs which are collected on daily basis, but had little attention on the importance of sustainable management since the NTFPs always seemed abundant. After showing the fact that the host trees for the mushroom are decreasing, the villagers came to recognize the importance of sustainable management of natural resources.

**Mr. Vongvilay Vongkhamsoo, NAFRI**, agreed on the importance of NTFPs. He shared that there have been various studies on NTFPs since 1999, and it is becoming even more important. He expects to re-establish the national NTFP network meeting which used to exist in 1997 but is not continued any more.

**Mr. Alex Vandermeer, Australian National University**, asked Dr. Kimura why the suggestions from the research results are not actually reflected into the farmer's daily practice, and what would be the suggested actions to let the farmers change their practice. Then, everyone could know what is needed to facilitate a change, for example, policies or interventions that need to be in place.

**Dr. Kenichiro Kimura**, replied that the villages do not have a sustainable system in place yet, because the farmers do not know which NTFPs are more important or have higher economic value. The research has identified the NTFPs which have higher economic value, and have been informing this to the villagers. Also the villagers are very busy and in need of effective cultivation system.

**Mr. Robert Davis, WB**, asked Dr. Kimura, how long it took to conduct the study and how much it costed, in case other people would like to replicate.

**Dr. Kenichiro Kimura**, replied that this is a 5 year project which started in 2011. The project is currently preparing several databases, such as tree database and NTFP database. By using these databases, similar studies could be done in shorter period. He was not able to disclose the cost of the study.

**6.5. Forest Cover Assessment 2015**, presented by Mr. Soukanh BOUNTHAPANDIT, DDG of Forest Inventory and Planning Division (FIPD), DOF – Handout 5

**Mr. Khamla Nanthavong**, was pleased to know the increase of forest cover rate, and asked whether the results are only shown in terms of forest area or also covering other aspects following any standards.

**Mr. Vene Vongphet**, asked if the forest increase includes tree plantations including rubber.

**Mr. Soukanh Bounthabandit**, explained that:

- Forests should have >10% canopy density in the FAO definition, while >20% canopy density is required in Lao definition due to various reasons. For example, in Lao system, bamboo is not classified as forest but regarded as something similar to grass.
- There are several reasons for the upward trend of the FCA result, such as effect of policy interventions, success of protection through 3 forest categories, reforestation, etc. Nationwide expansion of rubber plantations also contribute to this result, and the Lao PDR is seeing increase in forest cover which is mostly attributable to the increase of fallow lands. Although the forest quality is not enough, the increase of forest cover itself showing a positive trend. It is not rational to compare the current situation with 50 years ago, and as a developing country, Lao PDR is being successful on protecting the forests.

**Dr. Ryota Kajiwara, F-REDD/JICA**, provided supplementary explanation that some miss-classifications were found in the original FCA 2010 result, however, since the result was already officially published, it has not been changed. If the FCA 2010 is to be revised, the forest cover could be higher than the official figure. He informed everyone to note this point when comparing the results of the FCA 2010 and the FCA 2015.

**6.6. Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project with Additional Financing for REDD+ Activities**, presented by Mr. Vene Vongphet, Project Manager/BCC – Handout 6

**Mr. Darren Daley, Mr. Darren Daley**, said that the BCC Project in Sekong and Attapu has areas running along the national boarder with Vietnam and Cambodia, which are within 15 km of the international borders that are considered as strategic defense zones. He asked if this is affecting the BCC project and how the collaboration would work.

**Mr. Vene Vongphet**, replied that there have been lot of problems along the national borders, and BCC Project is not only for Lao PDR but also includes Vietnam and Cambodia, supported by the same fund source and having similar activities. Vietnam is often blamed for conducting illegal activities in Lao PDR's territory, and there have been some discussions on how to protect this area through cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia, for example in a form of regional study tours, etc. Various development activities are occurring in the Vietnam side. For example, road construction is causing increased moving of people over the border areas. The respective governments have been trying to collaborate to stop environmental crimes, such as illegal logging illegal mining, pollution, etc., to protect the biodiversity. This might take some time but the situation has been improving.

**Mr. John Parr, DFRM Advisor to LENS 2 Project**, shared that 30% of the funding from Nakai Nam Theun directly goes into the buffer zone villages, and the fund is managed by the national protected area management board. Hin Nam No has 18 guardian villages with respects to the buffer zone. He asked where the NPA management fit into the BCC Project and how the project recognizes the buffer zone. He also asked if there is a guardian village inside the buffer zone and whether they are managed by a corridor manager or by a NPA manager?

**Mr. Vene Vongphet**, replied that corridors are not like NPAs, and corridors do not have clear legal status or category, although they are mentioned in the forestry law. This is causing management problems, therefore, BCC project conducted land-use-planning and management for the 67 villages in the project area, which are necessary to protect the forest and village lands through issuance of land certificates. There are village patrol teams in the 67 villages patrolling the corridors with support from the district and provincial authorities who are responsible for law enforcement. Besides this, the patrol teams collaborate with the NPAs staff to suppress illegal activities in the corridors.

Corridors could be also called as buffer zones which aim to reduce pressures on NPAs from human activities. In terms of management structure, the project uses the local government staff led by the provincial department, and villages as the key implementation unit.

**Mr. Edwin Payuan**, asked whether the project has a mechanism to coordinate with other projects and organizations.

**Mr. Vene Vongphet**, replied that the Steering Committee is responsible for coordinating with other sectors in order to make sure the project receives due support. The project will integrate with the existing organizations, such as agriculture and forestry sector.

**Mr. Robert Davis**, World Bank shared that the additional FIP financing proposal has been accepted by the FIP committee. The fund is not actually allocated yet. Although there would not be a formal agreement between the World Bank/FIP and the government of Lao PDR on fund allocation, it is in the work plan for the next

fiscal year starting from July.

**Mr. Savanh Chanthakoummane, Director of REDD+ Office, MAF**, questioned about the FIP additional funding for implementing REDD+ activities in the BCC project areas. According to the presentation, the fund is planned to be used only for the corridor areas but the main purpose of expenditure is REDD+ activities. The presentation also explained about the increasing pressures to the biodiversity, however, no fund is allocated for the management of the NPA. How could such pressures be managed?

**Mr. Vene Vongphet**, replied that the reason the BCC Project is focusing more to the corridor is because one key objective of the project is to connect the wildlife habitats in the corridors with the NPAs in order to conserve the biodiversity. The BCC project interventions thorough the activities in the 67 villages, such as forest rehabilitation, law enforcement and livelihoods improvement, contribute to reducing pressures to the NPAs along the corridors.

Additional funding components will be implemented in the non-BCC villages with focus on reforestation/rehabilitation, sustainable agriculture development and agro-forestry in order to stock carbon and protect the watersheds in the project sites.

#### **6.7. Report on Progress in REDD+, presented by Dr. Inthavy Akkharath, DDG of DFRM – Handout 7**

**Mr. Savanh Chanthakoummane**, commented on the information regarding the Provincial REDD+ Task Force (PRTF) and Provincial REDD+ Office (PRO) that Houahphan Province already established its PRO, but the budget is only prepared for PONRE but not for PAFO. This is different from the set-up of their PRTF. It would be fine if both of them can work together, but this point may need to be reconsidered.

**Dr. Inthavy Akkharath**, replied that Houaphanh PRTF includes all the line agencies, since REDD+ need transparent working mechanism, and it also requires all the parties and line agencies to collaborate.

**Mr. Vongdeuane Vongsiharath**, added that Houaphanh PRTF includes all the line agencies, but the PRO is established under PONRE. The reason is that PRO is an 'office' with permanent role while the PRTF is a committee to coordinate. Each of the line agencies under the PRTF, for example PAFO, should assign their staff and decide how to take actions for REDD+ under their respective agencies. Since the Director General of PONRE assigned the task of PRO under their mandate, it is not possible to assign personnel outside of PONRE to be a staff of the PRO.

## **6.8. Co-chairs summary and Chairs closing**

**Ms. Saeda Makimoto**, as the co-chair, summarized the meeting as follows:

- She appreciated all the presenters and participants for their participation, and requested the secretariat to share the presentation materials after the meeting.
- The meeting took note of the request from the NRESWG secretariat regarding the TORs of FSSWG and VFWG, and will take necessary steps for finalization;
- Regarding the revision of FS2020, FSSWG needs to consider its relationship with the National REDD+ Strategy, and also clarify the process and responsibilities among the related departments including herself (as the co-chair). These points need to be clarified by the next meeting;
- The FSSWG congratulates the increase of forest cover rate. At the same time, it is still far from the national target, therefore, FSSWG needs to work further and also in partnership under the new Vientiane Declaration.

**Mr. Vongdeuane Vongsiharath**, as the chair, concluded as follows:

- He appreciated all the participants and presenters who shared their ideas to the meeting;
- As this meeting was limited in its time to discuss all the topics in detail, the secretariat should consider extending the length of future FSSWG meetings, for example to a full-day meeting.
- Participants of the FSSWG meeting are increasing. It is hoped that the FSSWG continue to gain support from all the parties, and administrative support from F-REDD.

End

**Record of 11th Meeting of the GOL-Donor Forestry Sub-Sector Working Group Meeting (FSSWG)  
Under the Natural Resource and Environment Sector Working Group (NRESWG)**

1. **Date and Time:** Mar 24<sup>th</sup>, 2017 08:00-12:00
2. **Venue:** Meeting Room, Department of Forestry (DOF)
3. **Chair and Co-chair:**  
Chair: Mr. Saysamone PHOTHISATH, Deputy Director General, Department of Forest Resource Management (DFRM)  
Co-Chair: Ms. Saeda MAKIMOTO, Senior Representative, JICA Laos Office
4. **Agenda: Annex 1**
5. **List of Participants: Annex 2**
6. **Summary of Discussions**

- 6.1. **Update on forest policy and implementation**, presented by Mr. Phouthone Sophathilath, Deputy Director of Planning and Cooperation Division, DOF – Handout 1.

**Venevongphet, BCC**, mentioned about how to increase forest cover by 70%. He mentioned that the report by FAO on forest inventory stated that the forest cover in the country now is 60%, which this percentage also include plantation; thus, this depends on how forest cover is defined. He also expressed that while forest plantation is good for stocking carbon, it is not ideal for biodiversity conservation. He is also doubt that how can we reach the 70% forest cover target as a lot of land were lost to other development, e.g. hydropower dam construction, mining, etc. Weak law enforcement is also an issue for forest management.

**Margaret, UNDP**, also pointed out that the issue with forest cover definition has been raised in almost every sector or sub-sector working group meeting; hence we need to be very clear about its definition. She stressed that plantations do not provide all the ecosystem services that forests do. Some countries in the region have separated plantations in their calculation of forest cover assessment. The most recent Forest Cover Assessment Report reported forest cover in Lao PDR as 46-47% while other reports quote 60% forest cover. We must reach a consensus on the definition to be used for consistency in reporting. It is important that when quoting the figure, we state whether or not plantations are included so that the definition is clear and whether or not we are talking about forest cover, tree cover or canopy cover as they are all different.



**Peter Schwab, ProFLEGT**, also stressed that the issue of forest definition has been raised in almost every sector and subsector working group meetings, so it is very important to discuss to find consent.

**Phouthone, DOF**, made clarification about forest cover that in the FS2020, it specifies exactly what kind of forest should be included in the 70% target including plantations both for commercial and environmental protection. .

The FAO's 2015 report stated Laos has gained forest cover by almost 200,000 ha, so according to the report, if not miscalculated, there is already more than 70% forest cover; however, he believed that they have taken wrong figure from the total land area of Laos, so he recalculated in according to FAO's definition on forest cover, which the result is about 69.9%. In according to Lao's definition, the cover is 47%. Nevertheless, it is not yet decided which definition to be used.

He also suggested that to achieve a 70% target, we need to have around 8.2 million ha of protection forest, 4.7 million ha of conservation forest and 3.1 million ha of production forest, which means the forest cover assessment should include plantation.

**Thongsoune, CLIPAD**, asked whether forest land has been defined or designated and how many hectares we currently have. He believed that most of the plantation occurs in the agricultural land; hence it is still confusing whether the plantation area should be considered as forest land or agricultural land.

**Phouthone, DOF**, replied that the government already determined forest land, and it is agreed in the government meeting that we currently have 16.5 million ha of forest land, but the actual location is not yet determined. There is still an ongoing work to classify where agricultural land and forest land are. Hence, land use planning, land demarcation and delineation is in the process.

## **6.2. TOR and work plan for 2017 of FSSWG**, presented by Mr. Noriyoshi Kitamura, F-REDD (on behalf of the FSSWG Secretariat) – Handout 2.

**Michael Jones, FAO**, relayed a brief message from the Secretariat of the SWG-ARD, relating to the tasks assigned to the ARD sector by the High level RTM. From a list of close to 40 points, the secretariat has suggested 8 points specifically for the forestry sector follow-up as part of their work plan. The points will be shared during the ARDSWG meeting on the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2017.

**Kitamura, F-REDD**, replied that the work plan for the FSSWG will be developed after the ARDSWG meeting and hopefully it will be available to be presented and agreed during the next FSSWG.

**Margaret Jones Williams, UNDP,** suggested that since we are still developing the TOR, it is a good opportunity to make some strengthening of the wording in the TORs. The TORs mentions roles and responsibilities. Point 3, bullet 4 speaks to initiation of cross-sectorial collaboration, improving complementarities and effective synergies. While this is good, it is suggested that we add some wording in terms of linking with the specific sub-sector working groups that are related to forestry, including some linkages and some cross-sectorial coordination. In particular, the Sub Sector Working Group on Disasters, Climate Change and Environment, co-chaired by DDMCC in MONRE, as the climate change issues are relevant to the forestry issues for both mitigation and adaptation.

This is important also for linking to climate change and INDCs because the INDCs lists five priority sectors and forestry is one of them. Other sectors include water resources, agriculture and public health; thus we need to ensure that the climate change issues are brought in because they are very significant to Lao PDR. The TORs also speak to alignment with indicators in the NSEDP, FS2020 and other documents and it would be good to also show alignment with the SDGs.

**Thongsoune, CliPAD,** supported the idea raised by Margaret and added more to her comments that it is still not clear how the FSSWG will be included in the ARDSWG; hence some strengthening of wordings, for example, FSSWG should provide input to ARDSWG, not just collaborate and coordinate. We should also make it clear how FSSWG can provide input to other sector working groups that deal with climate change.

**Kitamura, F-REDD,** proposed that comments on the TOR should be submitted to the secretariat no later than 4pm on Friday 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 and the Chair and Co-chair will decide the final ToR taking into account comments received today and by 31<sup>st</sup> next week.

**6.3. Revision of Forestry Law,** presented by Dr. Oupakone Alounsavath, Director of Village Forest and NTFP Division, DOF – Handout 3.

**Venevongphet, BCC,** asked whether Water Law is linked or connected to Land Law and Forest Law. Currently, there are about 12 catchment areas and 56 sub-catchment areas throughout the country, which most of them are in the protection, conservation and production forests. He stressed that it is important to links those laws while revising the Forest Law.

**Oupakone, DOF,** replied that it is already agreed in principle that the Forest Law revision will be linked with other related law as well as other related sector policies.

**Thongsoune, CliPAD,** asked about the timeframe of the Forest Law revision as it seems very tight that require a submission to the National Assembly for consideration by early 2018.

He also informed the participants that the Forest Law revision has started since 2012 by beginning with gap analysis of the law, particularly with the focus on REDD dimension. He was hoping that the new Committee for the Forest Law revision will include the members of the past Committee or key persons to ensure continuity, as well as considering the comments from the past consultations since 2012.

He also agreed with Venevongphet's comments regarding the need to ensure that there is no conflict between Forest Law and other related laws.

**Oupakone, DOF**, replied that it is in their plan that before proceeding to the revision they will look back at previous consultation and comments.

**6.4. Boundary re-delineation of 3 forest categories**, presented by Mr. Phoukhong Phongsa, GIS Expert, LENS 2 Project, on behalf of Mr. Somvang Siharath, Director of Protection Forest and Conservation Forest Inventories Division, DOF – Handout 4.

**Christ Flint, TABI**, asked if there are some coordination between the two national level mapping, namely the 3 Forest Categories mapping and the National Forest Inventories (NFI). He also commented on the NFI and the drivers of deforestation. It can be seen in the draft inventory that there is still a category of potential forest and a large area is still mapped as potential forest (around 40%); however, that mapping of potential forest do not help us to understand what are the drivers of deforestation. He asked whether potential forest will still be a category in the NFI.

**Thongsoune, ClipAD**, asked about boundary delineation of the 3 forest categories when it is completed whether the output can be a true representation as it will only be done through a study of satellite images, with no actual on-ground survey; hence we will not know the actual situation of land use in those forest categories.

**Micah Ingalls, CDE**, stated that if we rush into the process for the delineation of 3 forest categories, we could end up cutting short a lot of consultations and opportunities for participations, in particular at local level, and hence we can end up causing some significant future problems.

He also mentioned that in slide 12 of the power point presentation (handout 4), it stated that villagers will have the opportunity to say whether they want it or not, however, local participation is not mentioned anywhere in the work plan; hence he asked if it is still possible to modify the timeframe of the work plan as it seems very tight and limit the opportunity for local consultation and participation.

**Phoukhong, LENS2**, replied to Micah Ingalls that they cannot do detailed work due to time constraint hence they will only make identification through satellite images and no ground survey. Also, because of that they are also unable to do direct consultations with villagers, but only with district staffs.

**Kitamura, F-REDD**, asked Phoukhong whether this 15 months revision period will only deal mainly with the exclusion of permanent agricultural land, concession land and inclusion of forest currently outside of boundaries.

**Phoukhong, LENS2**, replied that they will not make exclusion but they will make summary of total area of each land type and propose to the National Assembly. Basically, they cannot add or deduct the area of the existing ones without the approval; however, they can make recommendation to revise the boundary.

**6.5. FLEGT Status and Plan**, presented by Mr. Khamfeua Sirivongs, FLEGT Standing Office – Handout 5

**6.6. REDD+ Status and Plan**, presented by Mr. Savanh Chanthakoummane, REDD+ Office, DOF – Handout 6

#### **6.7. Co-chairs summary and Chairs closing**

**Mr. Saysamone PHOTHISATH**, as the chair, concluded as follows:

- This FSSWG meeting is very important as we were unable to organize it for a year due to the reform of MAF and MONRE; hence, a lot of discussions have been made.
- We now have a new draft TOR of FSSWG, and hopefully we will finalize it soon, and in the next meeting we will be able to discuss the next step i.e. work plan.
- Regarding the forest policy presented by Phouthone, FLEGT status by Khamfeua, and the progress of REDD+ by Savanh, these works are very significant. We now have the draft decree of the REDD+, however, we cannot submit it yet as we have to wait for the Forest Law to be submitted first.
- Regarding the boundary re-delineation of 3 forest categories, we have received suggestions from the National Assembly in 2014 to do survey on modifying the boundary of demarcation in order to know the number of people inside the 3 forest categories, the amount of hectares converted to reservoir, the amount of hectares converted to roads. Generally, there are many issues within the areas of the 3 forest categories; however, we have limited budget to deal with the issues.

**Ms. Saeda MAKIMOTO**, as the co-chair, summarized the meeting as follows:

- She appreciated the secretariat for organizing this meeting, all the participants and presenters for sharing informative presentations, which are very helpful for the stakeholders to catch up with the current progress and future plans.
- During discussion, several issues were raised and the Chair, Mr. Saysamone, has suggested that those issues need to be solved or clarified to avoid confusion.
- Regarding the TOR, it is proposed that the comments need to be submitted to the secretariat by the end next week and the Chair and Co-chair will make decision after reviewing comments.
- She is hoping to see all participants again in the next FSSWG meeting.

End



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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**Minutes of Meeting**  
**The Forestry Sub-Sector Working Group Meeting, on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2017,**  
**at DOF Meeting Room**

The Department of Forestry organized the Forestry Sub-Sector Working Group Meeting, on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2017, at DOF Meeting Room with support from the Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project (F-REDD). The meeting was chaired by Mr. Sousath SAYAKOUMMANE, Director General of Department of Forestry, and co-chaired by Mr. Shunsuke SAKUDO, Senior Representative of JICA Laos Office, and attended by a total of 62 participants, representing various agencies such as DOF divisions, line ministries and institutes, JICA Laos Office, and Development Partners and projects such as CliPAD, FCPF REDD+ Readiness, WCS, UNDP, ICBF, BCC, ProFLEGT, FAO, Mekong Watch, EU REDD, SUFORD-SU, KfW, and the World Bank. (List of Participants as attached).

The meeting aims to provide a platform for information exchange and policy dialogue on important forest-related issues and activities. The topics covered in the meeting are as follows:

1. Roles, responsibilities and structure of new DOF, presented by Mr. Sengrath, PHILASAK, Director of Administration Division, DOF.
2. Update on Revision of Forestry Law, presented by Mr. Khamfeua SIRIVONG, Deputy Director of Forest Technical Criteria Development Division, DOF.
3. Progress in Project on Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Dry Dipterocarp Ecosystems of Southern Lao PDR, presented by Mr. Saly Singsavanh, Project Manager.
4. Update on REDD+ Readiness and ERP Document, presented by Mr. Savanh CHANTHAKOUMMANE, Director of REDD+ Division, DOF.
5. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the context of Village Forest Management and REDD+ in Houaphan Province, presented by Mr. Thongsoune Bounphasaisol, Expert from CliPAD/GIZ.

The outcome of the meeting can be summarized as follows:

**New DOF Mandates and Structure**

- The new mandates of DOF were integration of those of Department of Forestry and Department of Forest Resource Management and, therefore, cover the



management of all forest categories, including production, conservation and protection forests. Roles and responsibilities related to these mandates are decentralized to 13 subsidiary divisions and equivalent management units. In particular, the new mandates officially incorporate REDD+ into roles and responsibility of new DOF.

- It should also be noticed that DOF will continuously reorganize its structure in order to meet the new mandates as appropriate.

#### Revision of Forestry Law

- The process of the revision of Forestry Law has progressed considerably well. The progresses include:
  1. re-appointment of revision committee led by Deputy Minister, Mr. Thongphat Vongmany, was made in April 2017;
  2. several meetings and retreats were organized to review and revise the provisions of the current law and as a result, the first updated draft is expected to be made in early September 2017; submitted to Ministry of Justice for review by Mid-October 2017; submitted to Prime Minister Office for Government meeting; and submitted and presented to the meeting of National Assembly by April 2018.
- In addition, comments were also made from participants related to village forestry and ownership of carbon right and the proposal of the Technical Working Group on Benefit Sharing Mechanism under the National REDD+ Task Force not to define carbon right in the revised Forestry Law was informed.
- Suggestions were also made to ensure that the revision of Forestry Law is synchronized with ongoing revisions and development of other relevant laws such as Land Law and Climate Change Law.
- Co-chair proposed DOF to properly consult with concerned development partners regarding the revision of Forestry Law, including the provision of English translation of the draft revised law for partners' comments.

#### Progress in REDD+

- Co-chair suggested that there should be a separate high-level meeting/forum between Government or NRTF and development partners to exchange views and information about REDD+ because NRTF mostly consists of GOL members and no development partners. Such meeting/forum will be beneficial for development partners to understand the government's efforts on REDD+ and to assist in mobilizing support. There was a suggestion that the meeting/forum on REDD+ proposed above could be organized in the meeting of SWG-ARD. The Secretariat will contact the secretariat of SWG-ARD on this matter, but the limited time would be a constraint.
- Responding to the question of how the inputs from FSSWG on REDD+ to SWG-ARD and further to the RTM in November will be made, the Secretariat stated the

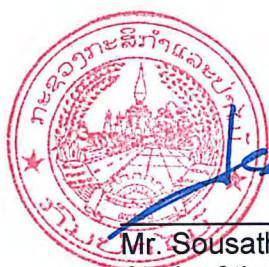
SWG-ARD was planned to be organized to synthesize reports from its Sub-sector WGs and FSSWG would report that the progress in REDD+ readiness would be discussed and reported.

#### FPIC

- Many comments and questions mostly positive ones were made and the guidelines on FPIC was requested to share with participants.

The meeting officially closed at 16:30 pm on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2017.


Vientiane Capital, 30<sup>th</sup> Aug 2017



  
Mr. Sousath SAYAKOUMMANE  
Chair of the meeting

Director General  
Department of Forestry



  
Mr. Shunsuke SAKUDO  
Co-chair of the meeting

Senior Representative  
JICA Laos Office

#### Attachments

- Annex 1: Agenda of the FSSWG Meeting
- Annex 2: List of Participants
- Annex 3: Presentations





## ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

### ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

#### ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມ ດ້ານລະດັບ ການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການ ຄັ້ງທີ 1

ໃນວັນທີ 27 ເມສາ 2016 ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ດ້ານລະດັບ ການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການ ຄັ້ງທີ 1 ຂຶ້ນທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມກົມປ່າໄມ້, ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ ຫົວໜ້າ ທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ ທັງເປັນຫົວໜ້າກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້, ຊຶ່ງມີເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ທັງໝົດ ຈຳນວນ 30 ທ່ານ.

ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນເພື່ອ ນຳສະເໜີບາງໜ້າວຽກດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບພາລະບົດບາດຂອງກຸ່ມ (TOR) ຂອງກຸ່ມ (ເຊັ່ນ: ຈຸດປະສົງ, ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ແລະ ສະຖາບັນການຈັດຕັ້ງ).
2. ການປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບແຜນວຽກຂອງກຸ່ມ.
3. ການນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການປ່ອຍທາດອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວຈາກການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ (REDD+).
4. ການນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ REDD+ REL/MRV/NFMS.
5. ການນຳສະເໜີ/ການປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບ ຄຳນິຍາມປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການຈັດແບ່ງປະເພດປ່າ

#### ວາລະທີ 1

ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ, ພາລະບົດບາດ-ໜ້າທີ່ (TOR) ແລະ ແຜນວຽກຂອງທີມງານ. (ລະອຽດກະລຸນາເບິ່ງເອກະສານແນບທ້າຍທີ 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 ແລະ 1-4).

#### ບັນຫາທີ່ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື

- ✓ ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງຮ່າງໂດຍລວມຂອງຄະນະດຳເນີນງານສະເພາະກິດວຽກງານREDD+ ໃນຂັ້ນສູນກາງ; ປະກອບມີ 6 ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ, ໃນນັ້ນ ໄດ້ເນັ້ນໃສ່ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ REL/MRV, ຮ່າງສະບັບສຸດທ້າຍກ່ຽວກັບ TOR ສຳລັບຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການຂອງ REL/MRV ແລະ ຮ່າງແຜນວຽກ (ສະບັບທີ 0.1 ວັນທີ 19/04/2016).
- ✓ ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງໄພພິບັດ ແລະ ປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ ໄດ້ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານການສຳຫລວດການປ່ອຍທາດອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວ ແລະ ໂຄງການ UNEP/GEF ຈະໄດ້ມີການກະກຽມບົດສື່ສານແຫ່ງຊາດຄັ້ງທີ 3 ໂດຍການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກໂຄງການ UNEP/GEF ແລະ ໃນປັດຈຸບັນໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແລ້ວ. ສຳລັບແຜນວຽກລະອຽດ ແລະ ແນວທາງສຳລັບການພັດທະນາບົດສື່ສານແຫ່ງຊາດຄັ້ງທີ 3 ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງໜ້າ. ບົດສື່ສານແຫ່ງຊາດຄັ້ງທີ 3 ແມ່ນຄາດວ່າຈະສາມາດຍື່ນສະເໜີໄປຍັງ UNFCCC ໃນປີ 2018 ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ມີການລະດົມທຶນ ແລະ ມີຊ່ຽວຊານທີ່ປຶກສາ ແລ້ວ ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງໄພພິບັດ ແລະ ປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າ



ອາກາດຍັງຄາດຫວັງວ່າການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກ UNEP ສໍາລັບການພັດທະນາບົດລາຍງານແຫ່ງຊາດ ສໍາລັບທຸກໆ ສອງປີ (BUR).

- ✓ ການກໍານົດແຜນວຽກຕ້ອງໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບແຜນດໍາເນີນງານຂອງຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານສະເພາະກິດວຽກງານ REDD+ ໃນຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ພາລະບົດບາດ (TORs) ຂອງຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ REL/MRV ສະບັບສົມບູນ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນຕົວຊີ້ວັດຜົນໄດ້ຮັບ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ຕົວຢ່າງ: ການນໍາສະເໜີບາດກ້າວຂອງ REL ໄປຍັງ UNFCCC ແມ່ນມີຫຼາຍບາດກ້າວ, ສະນັ້ນ ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ REL/MRV ແມ່ນມີບົດບາດໃນການສະເໜີ ວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວໄປຍັງຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານສະເພາະກິດຂອງວຽກງານ REDD+ ໃນຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ອີກດ້ານໜຶ່ງ ຕ້ອງນໍາສະເໜີໄປຍັງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ຈະຮັບຮອງແຜນທີ່ດ້ານປ່າໄມ້ ຊຶ່ງເປັນຂໍ້ມູນທາງການສໍາລັບການລາຍງານວຽກງານ REDD+
- ✓ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກໍານົດກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດເພີ່ມຕື່ມໃນຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ REL/MRV.

**ວາລະທີ 2** ທ່ານ Eiji EGASHIRA ( ຊ່ຽວຊານ ໂຄງການ F-REDD) ໄດ້ນໍາສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ REDD+ (ລາຍລະອຽດມີບົດນໍາເໜີທີ 2) ນອກນັ້ນ ຍັງໄດ້ຍົກບາງບັນຫາດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ✓ ໄດ້ມີການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີວ່າປະທານຂອງຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານສະເພາະກິດຂອງວຽກງານ REDD+ ໃນຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແມ່ນ ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ/ກຊສ ແລະ ເປັນຜູ້ເຊັນຮັບຮອງ TORs ຂອງ 6 ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ. ຮ່າງTORs ທຸກ ສະບັບຈະໄດ້ມີການດັດແກ້ໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັນ.
- ✓ ສະເໜີ ໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການ REDD+ ດັດແກ້ກ່ຽວກັບ ຜູ້ເຊັນຮັບຮອງ ສໍາລັບ TOR.

**ວາລະທີ 3:** ທ່ານ Yuta MORIKAWA ( ຊ່ຽວຊານໂຄງການ F-REDD) ໄດ້ນໍາສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ REL ແລະ MRV (ລາຍລະອຽດມີບົດນໍາເໜີທີ 3), ນອກນັ້ນ ໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລື ບາງຢ່າງລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ✓ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບແນວທາງການແກ້ໄຂໃນການຫລຸດຜ່ອນ ແລະ ການກໍາຈັດ ການປ່ອຍ ທາງອາຍພິດ 'ການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້'. ກອງທຶນ FCPF ໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄໍາແນະນໍາກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫານີ້, ແຕ່ໃນຂະນະດຽວກັນ ຄໍາແນະນໍາຂອງ UNFCCC ແມ່ນມີລັກສະນະເປັນນາມມະທໍາຫລາຍກວ່າ ແລະ ມີແນວໂນ້ມທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການ ຮັບຮອງໃນແຕ່ລະປະເທດ.
- ✓ ຍັງຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບ 'ໄມ້ຕາຍ' ໃນເຂດເກັບກັກທາດກາກບອນ ລວມທັງບັນຫາອື່ນໆ ເຊັ່ນ:
  - ການສໍາຫລວດປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດຄັ້ງທີ 1 ແມ່ນບໍ່ໄດ້ລວມເອົາໄມ້ຕາຍ, ແຕ່ໃນຂະນະດຽວກັນ ການສໍາຫລວດ ປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດໃນປັດຈຸບັນ ແມ່ນຈະລວມເອົາໄມ້ຕາຍເຂົ້ານໍາ ແລະ ຈະມີການວິເຄາະຜົນຂອງມັນ.
  - ການສໍາຫລວດຊີວະມວນສານໃນແຂວງຫົວພັນ ແມ່ນສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າໄມ້ຕາຍ ບໍ່ມີຄວາມສໍາຄັນປານໃດ.
  - ການສໍາຫລວດປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດໃນປັດຈຸບັນ ແມ່ນໄດ້ໃຊ້ວິທີການສຸມຕົວຢ່າງ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຜົນກະທົບຈາກ ປະຊາຊົນອາດຈະບໍ່ແມ່ນບັນຫາທີ່ໜ້າກັງວົນ (ຕົວຢ່າງ: ການນໍາໃຊ້ໄມ້ຕາຍເພື່ອເປັນເຊື້ອເຟີງ).ບັນຫາເຫລົ່ານີ້ ແມ່ນຈໍາເປັນຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມໃນກອງປະຊຸມຂອງຄະນະທີມງານຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ
- ✓ ສປປ ລາວ ຈໍາເປັນຕ້ອງໄດ້ກໍານົດຄໍານິຍາມ 'ປ່າໄມ້' ໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍພາຍໃນ
- ✓ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມບາງທ່ານແມ່ນໄດ້ຮຽກຮ້ອງໃຫ້ມີການນໍາສະເໜີຂໍ້ມູນເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງ ເມື່ອກ່ອນ ແລະ ໃນປັດຈຸບັນ ກ່ຽວກັບການສໍາຫລວດປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ແນວທາງການສໍາຫລວດ. ຊຶ່ງບັນຫານີ້ຈະໄດ້ມີການຊີ້ ແຈງເພີ່ມຕື່ມໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ.

#### ການດໍາເນີນງານ

- ✓ ໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີທີ່ຈະປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບຫລາຍໆບັນຫາໃນກອງປະຊຸມຂອງຄະນະທີມງານຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ



**ວາລະທີ 4:** ທ່ານ. Ryota KAJIWARA/F-REDDໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ NFMS ລາຍລະອຽດມີບົດນຳເໝີທີ 4 ນອກນັ້ນ ໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລື ບາງຢ່າງລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ✓ ຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກຳນົດຢ່າງຈະແຈ້ງກ່ຽວກັບພາກສ່ວນຄຸ້ມຄອງລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ. ຊຶ່ງບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນ ຕ້ອງຕັດສິນໃຈໂດຍລັດຖະບານລາວ. ບາງທັດສະນະຂອງຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ແມ່ນເຫັນວ່າລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ ຄວນຢູ່ພາຍໃຕ້ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍບໍ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການປັບປຸງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງໃໝ່ໃນອານາຄົດ ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າ ກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ແມ່ນມີອຸປະກອນ ແລະ ບຸກຄະລາກອນທີ່ເໝາະສົມໃນການຈັດການລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ. ບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ ສປປ ລາວ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການຕັດສິນໃຈ ແລະ ແຈ້ງຕອບກ່ຽວກັບ ລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ ໄປຍັງ UNFCCC ໃນຊ່ວງໄລຍະສຸດທ້າຍ

#### ການດຳເນີນງານ

- ✓ ຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

**ວາລະທີ 5:** ທ່ານ ທ່ານ. Ryota KAJIWARA ( ຊ່ຽວຊານໂຄງການ F-REDD) ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ ການແນະນຳ ແລະ ການປຶກສາຫາລື ຂອງຄຳນິຍາມປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການຈັດປະເພດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ/ປ່າໄມ (ລາຍລະອຽດມີບົດນຳສະ ເໜີທີ 5), ນອກນັ້ນ ໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລື ບາງຢ່າງລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ✓ ການປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບຄຳນິຍາມ ແລະ ການຈັດປະເພດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ/ປ່າໄມ້ເຊັ່ນ:
  - ຈະເປັນແນວໃດຖ້າຫາກປ່າພື້ນຟູ (RV) ແມ່ນຢູ່ໃນວົງຈອນຂອງການຖາງ ແລະ ຈຸດປ່າ. ເພາະສະນັ້ນ, ກາກບອນຈຶ່ງບໍ່ມີປ່ຽນແປງ?
  - ປະເພດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຂອງ IPCC ແມ່ນອີງຕາມການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ. ໃນຄວາມເປັນຈິງແລ້ວ, ປ່າພື້ນຟູແມ່ນມີການສືບຕໍ່ຖາງປ່າຊຶ່ງແມ່ນການຫັນປ່ຽນປ່າໄມ້ໄປເປັນການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນອື່ນໆ ຊຶ່ງຄ້າຍຄືກັບວ່າການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້
  - ຫົວໜ້າກົມປ່າໄມ້ ໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄຳເຫັນວ່າພື້ນທີ່ປູກພືດເຂດເນີນສູງ (UC) ແມ່ນທີ່ດິນທີ່ຖືກນຳໃຊ້ສຳລັບການຜະລິດກະສິກຳ, ໃນຂະນະທີ່ປ່າພື້ນຟູ RV ຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ສຳລັບການຜະລິດກະສິກຳ ແລະ ສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ກໍ່ສາມາດກາຍເປັນພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງນີ້ແມ່ນເປັນເຫດຜົນຂອງຂະແໜງການປ່າໄມ້ທີ່ຕ້ອງການແຍກປ່າພື້ນຟູ RV ອອກຈາກທີ່ດິນກະສິກຳ.
  - ມັນເປັນໄປໄດ້ບໍ່ທີ່ຈະລວມເອົາປ່າໄມ້ກະສິກຳ (agroforestry) ເຂົ້ານຳ? ປ່າໄມ້ກະສິກຳ (agroforestry) ແມ່ນໄດ້ຖືກຈັດເປັນທີ່ດິນປູກພືດ ໃນ IPCC ແລະ ຂ້ອນຂ້າງຍາກຫລາຍທີ່ຈະຕັດສິນໃຈ ກ່ຽວກັບປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ເຊັ່ນ ພຶດຄວນຖືກຈັດເປັນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປະເພດໃດຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ.
  - 'ການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້' ແມ່ນມີຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກຫລາຍທີ່ຈະຈຳແນກໂດຍຜ່ານການສຳຫຼວດທາງໄກ. ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການພິຈາລະນາເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບແນວທາງໃນການແກ້ໄຂສິ່ງທ້າທາຍດັ່ງກ່າວ.
  - ເອກະສານອ້າງອີງ IPCC GPG 2003 ແລະ ໂດຍຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລືຮ່ວມກັບ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ຂະແໜງການປ່າໄມ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ ທີ່ຈະນຳໃຊ້ຄຳນິຍາມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ໃນປັດຈຸບັນ. ໃນທີ່ສຸດ, ມັນແມ່ນຂຶ້ນກັບປະເທດວ່າຈະຕັດສິນໃຈກ່ຽວກັບ ຄຳນິຍາມປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການຈັດປະເພດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ/ປ່າໄມ້ແນວໃດ.

#### ການດຳເນີນງານຕໍ່ໄປ

- ✓ (ຄືດັ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີ) ກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ລວມທັງ ການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກໂຄງການ F-REDD ຈະໄດ້ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄວ້າເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບແນວທາງໃນການ ຈຳແນກປ່າພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ປ່າປະສົມຜັດໃບ (MD). ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບ



- ຂອງການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄວ້າດັ່ງກ່າວ ຈະໄດ້ເຜີຍແຜ່ໃນກອງປະຊຸມຂອງຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ ໃນຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ
- ✓ ຈະມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ/ປ່າໄມ້ໃນກອງປະຊຸມຂອງກຸ່ມຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ

#### ວາລະທີ 6 ວາລະສຸດທ້າຍ

##### ການຖາມ&ຕອບ ແລະ ການປຶກສາຫາລື

- ✓ ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດແມ່ນມີຄວາມສໍາຄັນຫລາຍ. ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການຄວນເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນການພິຈາລະນາວ່າ ເປັນໄປໄດ້ບໍ່ທີ່ຈະແຕ່ງຕັ້ງພະນັກງານຮັບຜິດຊອບເພື່ອຍົກລະດັບການປະສານງານ. ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮວບຮວມຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນທາງດ້ານການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດຈາກຄູ່ຮ່ວມພັດທະນາ.
- ✓ ນອກນັ້ນ ຝ່າຍລາວຍັງຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງໄດ້ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງພະນັກງານຮັບຜິດຊອບສໍາລັບແຕ່ລະກິດຈະກຳ ຊຶ່ງຈະເຮັດໃຫ້ມີສາມາດໃນການກຳນົດກິດຈະກຳກ່ຽວກັບການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດໃຫ້ລະອຽດຍິ່ງຂຶ້ນ
- ✓ ການສ້າງຄວາມສາມາດໃນໄລຍະຍາວໃຫ້ພະນັກງານ, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນພະນັກງານວິຊາການໜຸ່ມນ້ອຍ ແມ່ນເປັນກິດຈະກຳທີ່ມີປະໂຫຍດຫລາຍ. ມັນຈະມີປະສິດທິພາບຫລາຍຂຶ້ນ ຖ້າຫາກຝ່າຍລາວສາມາດສ້າງລະບົບການພັດທະນາຄວາມອາດສາມາດເພື່ອເຜີຍແຜ່ຄວາມຮູ້ພາຍໃນພວກເຂົາເອງ.
- ✓ ຜົນຕົວຊີ້ວັດ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກຳນົດເພີ່ມຕື່ມ. ກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປຄວນກະກຽມຮ່າງສະບັບປັບປຸງ
- ✓ ອີງຕາມຂັ້ນເທິງ, ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການແມ່ນສາມາດກຳນົດ TORs ຂອງກຸ່ມຕົນເອງໄດ້ ແລະ ສະເໜີໄປຍັງຄະນະດຳເນີນງານສະເພາະກິດຂອງວຽກງານ REDD+ ໃນຂັ້ນສູນກາງ. ສະມາຊິກຂອງຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ REL/MRV ແມ່ນໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີກ່ຽວກັບຮ່າງພາລະບົດບາດຂອງຕົນ ແລະ ໄດ້ສະເໜີໄປຍັງ ຫົວໜ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ສໍາລັບການທົບທວນ. ຫລັງຈາກນັ້ນ, ມັນຈະຖືກນຳສະເໜີໄປຍັງຄະນະດຳເນີນງານສະເພາະກິດຂອງວຽກງານ REDD+ ໃນຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ເພື່ອຮັບຮອງ
- ✓ ໃນ TORs ໄດ້ກຳນົດສະມາຊິກພຽງແຕ່ 5 ທ່ານ, ແຕ່ ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ ຈະໄດ້ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງພະນັກງານສະເພາະເພື່ອມາຮັບຜິດຊອບກ່ຽວກັບກິດຈະກຳຍ່ອຍ ແລະ ເຮັດວຽກປະຈຳກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວ.

##### ການດຳເນີນງານ ຕໍ່ໄປ

- ✓ ສະມາຊິກຂອງຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການຈະພິຈາລະນາ ເຖິງຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ໃນການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງພະນັກງານຮັບຜິດຊອບການປະສານງານ ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ, ແລະ ຈະເລີ່ມການປະສານງານໃນໄວ້ນີ້.
- ✓ ສະມາຊິກຂອງຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການຈະທົບທວນຮ່າງແຜນວຽກໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ (ຄືດັ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລືຮຽບຮ້ອຍແລ້ວ ພາຍໃຕ້ ວາລະກອງປະຊຸມ #1),.

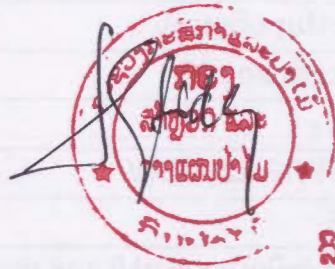
ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນ, ທ່ານປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ຊີ້ນຳ ໃຫ້ສືບຕໍ່ດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ຄຳນິຍາມ ແລະ ການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ-ປ່າໄມ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີພາຍໃນຂະແໜງການປ່າໄມ້ ແຕ່ການຈັດປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ໂດຍທຽບກັບປະເພດທີ່ດິນ IPCC ແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີຮ່ວມກັບຂະແໜງການອື່ນ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການບໍລິຫານຈັດການທີ່ດິນ ລວມທັງ ກະສິກຳ
- ຍັງມີບາງບັນຫາທາງດ້ານເຕັກນິກ ທີ່ຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການໃນຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ ເຊັ່ນ: ການພິຈາລະນາກ່ຽວກັບແຫລ່ງສະສົມຂອງທາດກາກບອນ, ການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ບັນຫາອື່ນໆ.
- ອີງຕາມຕາມຄຳແນະນຳແມ່ນຄວນແຕ່ງຕັ້ງພະນັກງານຮັບຜິດຊອບຢ່າງໜ້ອຍ 3 ທ່ານ ສໍາລັບແຕ່ລະກິດຈະກຳຍ່ອຍໃນແຜນການເຮັດວຽກ.

- ຮ່າງ TOR ຂອງຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການຈະຖືກພັກດັນໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບການຮັບຮອງ, ຄວນປັບປຸງແກ້ໄຂແຜນການ ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ຄໍາແນະນຳທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ແລະ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການຕັດແກ້ໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະໃນກໍລະນີຈຳເປັນ.
- ສະເໜີໃຫ້ຜູ້ແທນທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ຖ້າຫາກວ່າທ່ານໃດ ມີຄຳເຫັນ ຫລື ຄໍາແນະນຳອື່ນໆກ່ຽວກັບຮ່າງ TOR ຂໍໃຫ້ສົ່ງທາງ ອີເມວ ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ດຳເນີນເປັນເວລາ 1 ວັນ ແລະ ປິດລົງຢ່າງເປັນທາງການ

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ໄວ້ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ

ຫົວໜ້າກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້  
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



ສິນທອງ ຄຳດີ

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

*[Handwritten signature]*  
ສິນ ຫຼັກ ສິນທອງ

ເອກສານຊື່ນທ້າຍ

ເອກະສານການປະຊຸມ	
ເອກະສານແນບທ້າຍ 1	ວາລະກອງປະຊຸມ
ເອກະສານແນບທ້າຍ 2	ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 1-1	ຮ່າງ TOR (ພາສາລາວ) (ວັນທີ 5 ເມສາ 2016)
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 1-2	ຮ່າງ TOR (ພາສາອັງກິດ) (ວັນທີ 5 ເມສາ 2016)
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 1-3	ລາຍຊື່ສະມາຊິກຂອງຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການ
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 1-4	ຮ່າງແຜນວຽກ (ວັນທີ 19 ເມສາ 2016)
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 2	ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ REDD+
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 3	ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ FREL/FRE ແລະ MRV
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 4	ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ NFMS
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 5	ນຳສະເໜີ/ປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບຄຳນິຍາມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການຈັດຊັ້ນປະເພດປ່າໄມ້





Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

**Minutes of Meeting**  
**1<sup>st</sup> REL/MRV Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting**

The 1<sup>st</sup> REL/MRV Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting was held on 27 April, 2016, at the meeting room of Department of Forestry, chaired by Mr. Linthong KHAMDY as the team leader of the REL/MRV TWG and the director of Forestry Inventory and Planning Division, with the attendance of 30 participants.

The objectives of meetings were as follows:

1. Introduction of the TOR of the TWG (e.g. objectives, responsibilities, and institutional structure).
2. Discussion on the work plan of the TWG.
3. Introduction to REDD+.
4. Introduction to REDD+ REL/MRV/NFMS.
5. Introduction/Discussion on forest definition and forest classification.

**Agenda item 1**

Introduction of the meeting objectives, updates on the TOR, work plan of the TWG – Mr. Linthong KHAMDY/Chair of the meeting (See Presentation 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 and 1-4).

**Discussed points**

- ✓ The Chair introduced the overall structure of NRTF and the six TWGs; REL/MRV TWG and its members; the latest draft TOR for the REL/MRV TWG; and the draft work plan (ver.0.1 as of 2016/04/19).
- ✓ DDMCC shared the updates on the work related to GHG Inventory and the UNEP/GEF project. The 3<sup>rd</sup> NC will be prepared with the support from UNEP/GEF project, and the project has been recently launched. Detailed work plan and the methods for the development of 3<sup>rd</sup> NC will be discussed in the future meetings, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> NC is expected to be submitted to UNFCCC in 2018. Budget is already secured and some of the experts are already mobilized. DDMCC expects support from UNEP also for the development of the Biennial Update Report (BUR).
- ✓ The work plan, especially the result indicators and responsibilities, need to be consistent with the final TORs of REL/MRV TWG and NRTF. For example, there are several steps for the submission of REL to the UNFCCC, and the role of REL/MRV TWG is to submit it to the NRTF. Another example is how and by whom the forest type maps will be approved as the official data for REDD+ reporting.
- ✓ Capacity building activities need to be more specific.

**Agenda item 2**

Introduction to REDD+ - Eiji EGASHIRA (Advisor/F-REDD), presented about REL/MRV (See Presentation 2), and also discussed the following issues:



- ✓ It was agreed that the chairperson of the NRTF (Vice Minister/MONRE), should be the signer of the TORs of the six TWGs. All the draft TORs shall be revised accordingly.
- ✓ REDD+ Division revises the ‘signer’ of the TOR.

### **Agenda item 3**

Introduction to REL and MRV – Yuta MORIKAWA (Advisor/F-REDD), presented about REL/MRV (See Presentation 3), and also discussed the following issues:

- ✓ The issue of how to deal ‘forest degradation’ in emission reductions and removals needs further discussion. The FCPF Carbon Fund gives some guidance on this issue, while the UNFCCC’s guidance is more abstract and likely to accommodate each country’s decision.
- ✓ Whether to include ‘dead wood’ in the carbon pools was also discussed, including following points:
  - The 1<sup>st</sup> NFI did not include dead wood in its survey, while the current NFI does include dead wood and its results will be analyzed.
  - A biomass survey in Houphanh showed that dead wood is insignificant.
  - The current NFI applies random sampling method, therefore, impact of villagers (e.g. taking of dead wood for firewood) may not be a serious issue.
 This issue needs to be further discussed in the future TWG meetings.
- ✓ Lao PDR needs to define ‘forest’ in accordance with its domestic policy.
- ✓ Some participants requested for further information on the roles of different players in the current NFI and the survey methodologies. This will be explained after the meeting

### **Action**

- ✓ Several issues are agreed to be further discussed in the future TWG meetings.

### **Agenda item 4**

Introduction to NFMS – Ryota KAJIWARA/F-REDD, presented about NFMS, please see Presentation 4, and also discussed the following issues:

- ✓ It is important clarify where and under which agency the NFMS shall be located in. This is an issue to be decided by the GoL. Some argued that the physical system of NFMS should be housed in FIPD building regardless of the future government restructuring, since they have suitable equipment and human resources to manage the NFMS. This issue can be decided by the time when Lao PDR wants to inform about the NFMS to the UNFCCC, at the latest.

### **Action**

- ✓ n.a.

### **Agenda item 5**

Introduction and discussion on forest definition and forest/land classification (See Presentation 5)– Ryota KAJIWARA/F-REDD, and also discussed the following issues:

- ✓ Discussions on forest definition and classification, such as:
  - What if Regenerating Vegetation (RV) is in a continuous slash and burn cycle, therefore, the carbon dynamics is stable?

- IPCC land use category is land use based. In reality, many of the RVs are continuously fallow which could be regarded as a conversion of forest to other land use = deforestation.
- DOF leaders argued that Upland Crop (UC) lands are used for crop production purpose, while RV lands are not used for crop production and many of them reach the forest thresholds, which is one reason forestry sector wants to differentiate RV from agricultural land.
- Would it be possible to include agroforestry as a new class? Agroforestry is classified as 'cropland' in IPCC definition, and it would be difficult to judge which category such vegetation should be classified as in the current forest and land category of Lao.
- 'Forest degradation' is difficult to distinguish through remote sensing. The way to address this challenge needs to be further examined.
- In reference to the IPCC GPG2003 and through intensive discussions among the sector agencies, forestry sector agreed to apply the current forest definition. In the end, it is up to the country on how to decide the forest definition and forest/land classification.

#### Action

- ✓ (As presented) FIPD with support from F-REDD will further explore methods to distinguish RV and Mixed Deciduous (MD). The results will be shared in the future TWG meeting.
- ✓ Further discussion on the land/forest classification in the future TWG meeting.

### **Agenda item 6**

#### Additional time for Q&As and discussions

- ✓ Coordinated capacity building effort is important. The TWG should consider whether it is possible to appoint responsible staff to enhance coordination. The TWG also needs to gather information on the planned support to capacity building by the development partners.
- ✓ It is also important that the Lao side specifically assign responsible staff for each sub-activity, so that capacity building can be more specific and tailor-made.
- ✓ A long-term capacity building for staff, especially for the younger technical staff, will be useful. It will be even more effective if Lao side can eventually formulate their own capacity building system to disseminate the knowledge within themselves.
- ✓ Result-indicators and responsibilities need to be further specific. A revised draft should be prepared by the next meeting.
- ✓ According to its given authority, the TWGs can develop their own TORs and submit to the NRTF. The REL/MRV TWG members already agreed on its draft TOR and already submitted to the Director General of DFRM for review. Afterwards, it will be submitted to the chairperson of the NRTF for approval.
- ✓ The TOR only specifies 5 key members, but the TWG will assign specific personnel(s) to work on the sub-activities on daily basis.

#### Action

- ✓ The TWG members will consider whether it is possible to appoint personnel(s) for coordinating capacity building activities, and start coordinating as soon as ready.
- ✓ (as already discussed under Agenda item #1), the TWG members will revise the draft work plan by next meeting.

After that, the meeting was summarized by chairperson as follow:

- ✓ The forest definition and classification has already been agreed within forestry sector but the land classification vis-à-vis IPCC land categories needs to be agreed with other concerned sectors, especially those who are involved in land administration including agriculture.
- ✓ There are some technical issues that need to be further discussed in the future TWG meetings, for example consideration of carbon pools, forest degradation and so forth.
- ✓ As suggested at least 3 staff responsible for each sub-activity in the work plan should be appointed.
- ✓ The draft TOR of the TWG will be processed for approval. The work plan should be revised by reflecting the comments received, and revised time-to-time in the future as necessary.
- ✓ Any comments and suggestions to the TOR and work plan after this meeting can be still accepted by email.

The meeting was conducted for one day and closed.

**Director of Forestry Inventory and Planning Division  
Chairperson**

Mr. Linthong Khamdy

**Reporter**

Mr. Somvang Sihalath

## Attachment

Meeting Materials	
Attachment 1	Meeting agenda
Attachment 2	List of participants
Presentation 1-1	Draft TOR (LAO) (as of 5 April 2016)
Presentation 1-2	Draft TOR (ENG) (as of 5 April 2016)
Presentation 1-3	List of TWG members
Presentation 1-4	Draft work plan (as of 19 April 2016)
Presentation 2	Introduction to REDD+
Presentation 3	Introduction to FREL/FRE and MRV
Presentation 4	Introduction to NFMS
Presentation 5	Introduction/Discussion of Forest Definition and Forest Classification



**ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ**  
**ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ**

**ບົດບັນທຶກ**

**ກອງປະຊຸມ ດ້ານລະດັບ ການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການ ຄັ້ງທີ 2**

ໃນວັນທີ 2 ກັນຍາ 2016 ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ດ້ານລະດັບ ການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການ ຄັ້ງທີ 2 ຂຶ້ນທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ ຫົວໜ້າ ທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ ທັງເປັນຫົວໜ້າກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້, ຊຶ່ງມີເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ທັງໝົດ ຈຳນວນ 31 ທ່ານ.

ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນເພື່ອ ນຳສະເໜີບາງໜ້າວຽກດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ສະຫຼຸບຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຂອງກອງປະຊຸມທີມງານວິຊາການ ດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຄັ້ງທີ 1 (2016/04/27) ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາທີ່ຍັງຄົງຄ້າງ
2. ນຳສະເໜີຄວາມຄືບໜ້າໃນການລິເລີ່ມທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.
3. ນຳສະເໜີຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງກິດຈະກຳພາຍໃຕ້ແຜນວຽກ.
  - ✓ ການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ/ປ່າໄມ້
  - ✓ NFI: ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງປີ 2015-2016 ແລະ ບາດກ້າວຕໍ່ໄປ .
  - ✓ REL: ການສ້າງຕັ້ງທີມງານຮ່າງເອກະສານ ແລະ ແຜນໃນການຍື່ນສະເໜີໄປຍັງ (ກອງປະຊຸມ UNFCCC 2018, ກອງທຶນກາກບອນ FCPF); ກໍລະນີຂອງປະເທດຫວຽດນາມ
  - ✓ NFMS: ລະດົມແນວຄວາມຄິດໃນການອອກແບບໂດຍລວມ, ຂອບເຂດ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາຂັ້ນຕອນ.
4. ປຶກສາຫາລື ບາດກ້າວຕໍ່ໄປ

**ວາລະທີ 1**

ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ, ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ, ສັງລວມກ່ຽວກັບຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຂອງກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງທີ 1 ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື ບັນຫາທີ່ຍັງຄົງຄ້າງ. (ລະອຽດກະລຸນາເບິ່ງເອກະສານແນບທ້າຍທີ 1, 2, 3 ແລະ 4).

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ສະເໜີບັນຫາຄືດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:

- ✓ ແນວຄວາມຄິດໃນການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ 'ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ' ຂອງສະມາຊິກແຕ່ລະທ່ານ ເພື່ອສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງທາງດ້ານພາລະບົດບາດ ແລະ ຄວາມອາດສາມາດຂອງຄະນະດຳເນີນງານດັ່ງກ່າວ
- ✓ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ
- ✓ ທົບທວນຄືນຮ່າງແຜນວຽກ (ສະບັບທີ 1 ລົງວັນທີ 2016/07/13) ເພື່ອຮ້ອງຂໍຄຳເຫັນ ແລະ ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ.



## ບັນຫາທີ່ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື

- ✓ ໂຄງການສ້າງຄວາມພ້ອມ FCPF ວາງແຜນທີ່ຈະສະໜັບສະໜູນການພັດທະນາຍຸດທະສາດ REDD ແຫ່ງຊາດ (NRS), ແລະ ຄາດວ່າຈະສໍາເລັດໃນທ້າຍປີ 2017. NRS ຄວນລວມເອົາ ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບເບື້ອງຕົ້ນຈາກຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານວິຊາການ.
- ✓ MRV ແລະ ບົດລາຍງານທຸກໆສອງປີ (BUR) ແມ່ນບໍ່ມີຄວາມສອດຄ້ອງກັນທາງດ້ານໄລຍະເວລາ ທີ່ໄດ້ການິດໄວ້ໃນແຜນວຽກ, ດັ່ງນັ້ນອາດຕັ້ງໄດ້ມີການປັບປຸງເພື່ອໃຫ້ເກີດຄວາມຖືກຕ້ອງ (ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມໃນຫົວຂໍ້ທີ#4).
- ✓ ສໍາລັບຄວາມຖີ່ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ NFI, ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການ ດາເນີນການໃນທຸກໆ 5 ປີ ອີງຕາມລະບຽບການຂອງລັດຖະບານ
- ✓ ການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ 'ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ' ຂອງສະມາຊິກແຕ່ລະທ່ານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງບໍ່ເປັນທາງການ (ບໍ່ໄດ້ມີຈຸດປະສົງໃນການປັບປຸງ TOR ຂອງ ຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານວິຊາການ). ແຕ່ລະພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈະອອກໄດ້ສິ່ງລາຍຊື່ຢ່າງເປັນທາງການ ໃຫ້ຫົວໜ້າທີມງານ ເພື່ອຈະໄດ້ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງໃນນາມຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມ ໂດຍມີການຮັບຮອງຈາກ NRF, ແລະ ຈະເລີ່ມແຈ້ງຂໍ້ມູນໃຫ້ສະມາຊິກ (ສະມາຊິກ + 'ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ' ຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານວິຊາການ).
- ✓ ຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານວິຊາການ ສາມາດນໍາໃຊ້ໂອກາດນີ້ໃນການປະສານງານກ່ຽວກັບການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກຄູ່ຮ່ວມພັດທະນາຫລາຍພາກສ່ວນ
- ✓ ສະຫຼຸບສັງລວມ, (1) ການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ 'ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ' ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ, (2) ຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານວິຊາການຈະສືບຕໍ່ປະສານງານກ່ຽວກັບກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ, (3) ແຜນວຽກທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການປັບປຸງ ແມ່ນເປັນ 'ເອກະສານທີ່ສາມາດນໍາໃຊ້ໄດ້' ຊຶ່ງສາມາດດັດແກ້ໄດ້ໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ ອີງຕາມຄວາມຈາເປັນ.

## ວາລະທີ 2

ນໍາສະເໜີຄວາມຄືບໜ້າໃນການລິເລີ່ມທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:

- ✓ ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກກອງປະຊຸມ ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າປຶກສາຫາລື ທີ່ ທ່າລາດ ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ສະເໜີໂດຍ ທ່ານ ສິມບັດ ໄຊບັນຍາ (ກະຊວງເບື້ອງບົດສະເໜີທີ 1).
- ✓ ໂຄງການ GEF/TNC ໂດຍ ທ່ານ ບຸນເອື້ອ ຄໍາໄພລາວັນ (ກະຊວງເບື້ອງບົດສະເໜີທີ 2).
- ✓ ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກ ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ ກ່ຽວກັບ REL/NFMS ຂອງໂຄງການ F-REDD ທີ່ປະເທດຍີ່ປຸ່ນ ໂດຍ ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄໍາດີ (ກະຊວງເບື້ອງບົດສະເໜີທີ 3).

### 1. ບົດສະເໜີທີ 1: ການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຈັດຊື້ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ແມ່ນໄດ້ເຊື່ອເຊີນບັນດາພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລືບັນຫາທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບ ການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເຊັ່ນ: ການກໍານົດຄໍານິຍາມປ່າໄມ້, ການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງລະຫວ່າງ ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້. ກອງປະຊຸມດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີກ່ຽວກັບ ການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:

- a) ປ່າເຫລົ່າ ຊັ້ນທີ 1 (RV) ຄວນປ່ຽນໄປເປັນ ພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ສາມາດກາຍເປັນປ່າໄດ້ (Potential Forest) ຊັ້ນທີ 1, ໂດຍການຄານົງເຖິງລັກສະນະຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ເພື່ອຫລີກລ້ຽງຄວາມສັບສົນລະຫວ່າງ ປ່າເຫລົ່າ (RV) ຊັ້ນທີ 1 ແລະ 2
- b) ພື້ນທີ່ປູກທັນຍາພືດ ຊັ້ນທີ 1 ຄວນປ່ຽນໄປເປັນ ພື້ນທີ່ດິນກະສິກໍາ ຊັ້ນທີ 1

- c) ພື້ນທີ່ທົ່ງຫຍ້າ ຊັ້ນທີ່ 2 ຄວນຍ້າຍໄປຢູ່ ພື້ນທີ່ດິນກະສິກໍາ ຊັ້ນທີ່ 1, ຊຶ່ງ ພື້ນທີ່ທົ່ງຫຍ້າ ຫລາຍໆເຂດແມ່ນທົ່ງຫຍ້າລ້ຽງສັດ.
- d) ພື້ນທີ່ດິນທາມ ແມ່ນຕ້ອງມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມ
- ✓ ນອກຈາກນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມຍັງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ຄໍານິຍາມຂອງປ່າເສື່ອມໂຊມ, ການທໍາລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການຟື້ນຟູປ່າ ຄືດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:
  - ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້-ໝາຍເຖິງການຫຼຸດລົງທາງດ້ານຄວາມອາດສາມາດ ແລະ ຄວາມໜາແໜ້ນຂອງປ່າໄມ້
  - ຄໍານິຍາມຂອງ ການທໍາລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ແມ່ນມີ 2 ຕົວເລືອກຄື:
    - I. ໝາຍເຖິງການ ກະທຳຂອງມະນຸດ ແລະ ເກີດຈາກໄພທຳມະຊາດດ້ວຍຫຼາຍຮູບການ ເຊິ່ງເຮັດໃຫ້ລະບົບນິເວດຂອງປ່າມີການປ່ຽນແປງ.
    - II. ໝາຍເຖິງການ ກະທຳຂອງມະນຸດ ແລະ ເກີດຈາກໄພທຳມະຊາດດ້ວຍຫຼາຍຮູບການ ຈົນເຮັດໃຫ້ຄວາມປົກຫຸ້ມຂອງເຮືອນຍອດຕໍ່າກວ່າ 20% ແລະ ເຮັດໃຫ້ລະບົບນິເວດຂອງປ່າມີການປ່ຽນແປງ
  - ການປຸກໄມ້ຄືນໃໝ່- ໝາຍເຖິງ ການປຸກໄມ້ໃສ່ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ທີ່ຖືກທໍາລາຍ ມາກ່ອນໃຫ້ກາຍເປັນປ່າຄືນໃໝ່.
- ✓ ກອງປະຊຸມຍັງໄດ້ມີການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີວ່າ ພື້ນທີ່ ສາມາດກາຍເປັນປ່າໄມ້ໄດ້ແມ່ນໝາຍເຖິງພື້ນທີ່ໆເໝາະສົມສໍາລັບການກໍານົດເປັນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ມີຄວາມໜາແໜ້ນຂອງເຮືອນຍອດຕໍ່າກວ່າ 20% ແລະ ບໍ່ໄດ້ຖືກນໍາໃຊ້ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງອື່ນໆ ທີ່ມີລັກສະນະຖາວອນ(ດິນປຸກສ້າງ, ດິນກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ)

#### ບັນຫາທີ່ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື

- ✓ ມີຫລາຍຄວາມຄິດເຫັນຈາກທີ່ປຶກສາ ເຊັ່ນ:
  - ພື້ນທີ່ທົ່ງຫຍ້າແມ່ນມີຫລາຍເຂດ ທີ່ມີຂະໜາດພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ແນ່ນອນ ເຊັ່ນ: ມີຢູ່ໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ສູງ ຂອງ ນໍ້າແອດພູເລີຍ
  - ມັນເປັນສິ່ງຈຳເປັນທີ່ ສປປ ລາວ ຈະຕ້ອງສາມາດ ອະທິບາຍກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມສອດຄ້ອງລະຫວ່າງລະບົບການຈັດຊັ້ນຂອງການສໍາຫລວດ GHG ແລະ ການຈັດຊັ້ນດັ່ງກ່າວ;
  - ຄໍານິຍາມທີ່ໃຊ້ສໍາລັບ ຈຸດປະສົງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ໃຊ້ສໍາລັບການລາຍງານວຽກງານ REDD+ ແມ່ນຈະແຕກຕ່າງກັນ (ເຊັ່ນ: ການທໍາລາຍປ່າໄມ້). ນອກນັ້ນ ຕ້ອງຄໍານຶງວ່າ ປະເພດການຈັດແບ່ງການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ IPCC ແມ່ນເປັນການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຂັ້ນພື້ນຖານ, ແຕ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ຄວມເອົາໝົດທຸກປະເພດການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ.
- ✓ ທ່ານ ປະທານ ໄດ້ສະຫລຸບສັງລວມວ່າ ບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ແມ່ນເປັນພຽງຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກການປະຊຸມ, ແຕ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຮ່ວມກັບຂັ້ນເທິງ ແລະ ທີ່ປຶກສາຂອງອົງການສາກົນອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫານີ້ຮ່ວມກັນ.

#### ການດໍາເນີນງານ

- ✓ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມກ່ຽວກັບ ການຈັດຊັ້ນປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຮ່ວມກັບຂັ້ນເທິງ ແລະ ທີ່ປຶກສາຂອງອົງການສາກົນອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
- 2. ບົດສະເໜີທີ 2: ໂຄງການ UNEP/TNC  
DDMCC ໄດ້ນາສະເໜີຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບປະຫວັດຄວາມເປັນມາຂອງໂຄງການ ບົດສື່ສາມແຫ່ງຊາດສະບັບທີ່ສາມ (TNC) ເຊັ່ນ: ພາບບລວມຂອງໂຄງການ, ໂຄງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງສະຖາບັນ, ຈຸດປະສົງ, ກິດຈະກຳຫລັກ, ຄາດຄະເນຜົນໄດ້ຮັບ ແລະ ແຜນໃນອານາຄົດສໍາລັບໂຄງການ ບົດສື່ສາມແຫ່ງຊາດສະບັບທີ່ສາມ(TNC). ສປປ ລາວ



ຈະກະກຽມ ບົດສື່ສາມແຫ່ງຊາດສະບັບທີ່ສາມ(TNC) ໂດຍການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກ ໂຄງການ UNEP/GEF ແລະ ຄາດວ່າຈະສະເໜີໄປຍັງ UNFCCC ໃນທ້າຍປີ 2018. DDMCC ຮ່ວມມືກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເຊັ່ນ: MAF, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນ ຫ້ອງການ REDD+ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກົດຈະກຳ. ນອກຈາກນັ້ນ, DDMCC ວາງແຜນທີ່ຈະຈັດກອງປະຊຸມໃນຕົ້ນເດືອນ ຕຸລາ ແລະ ຈະເຊື່ອເຊີນ ຫ້ອງການ REDD+ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ໃນຝຶກອົບຮົມກ່ຽວກັບ ການນຳໃຊ້ GHG software ແລະ ບົດແນະນາ IPCC ຂອງ UNFCCC ໃນປີ 1996 ແລະ 2006. ນອກນັ້ນ ຍັງຈະໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ/ກ່ຽວກັບ ຄວາມບອບບາງ ແລະ ການປັບໂຕ (V&A) ທາງດ້ານ ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ.

#### ບັນຫາທີ່ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື

- ✓ ມັນເປັນສິ່ງທີ່ສຳຄັນ ທີ່ຂະແໜງການ ການສຳຫລວດ GHG ແລະ ຂະແໜງການປ່າໄມ້ ຈະຕ້ອງມີການຮ່ວມມືກັນ ຢ່າງໄກ້ຊິດ, ເຊັ່ນ: REL ແລະ MRV ຕ້ອງສອດຄ້ອງກັບ REL/MRV ແລະ ການສຳຫລວດ GHG. ເຖິງ ແມ່ນວ່າ ຈະມີຕົວແທນຈາກຂະແໜງການປ່າໄມ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໃນໂຄງການ TNC, ແຕ່ກໍຕ້ອງສ້າງຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈກ່ຽວ ກັບ ຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ບັນຫາ ໃຫ້ແກ່ ອົງການຕ່າງໆ, ບໍ່ສະເພາະແຕ່ບຸກຄົນ
  - ✓ DDMCC ຄາດຫວັງການສະໜັບສະໜູນອື່ນໆຈາກ UNEP ສາລັບການລິເລີ່ມ BUR ໃນປີ 2017, ຖ້າໄດ້ຮັບ ການສະໜັບສະໜູນດັ່ງກ່າວ, ບົດລາຍງານທຸກໆສອງປີ BUR ສະບັບທີ່ 1 ແລະ TNC ຈະຖືກສະເໜີໄປຍັງ UNFCCC ພ້ອມກັນ ໃນຊ່ວງທ້າຍປີ 2018.
  - ✓ ຄາດວ່າ ຈະມີການທົບທວນ INDC ສາລັບ NDC ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນຕ່າງໆ ຈະເລີ່ມໃນທ້າຍເດືອນນີ້ ພາຍໃຕ້ການ ສະໜັບສະໜູນຂອງ UNDP. ແຕ່ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍຕາມ, ກໍຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີຄວາມຊັດເຈນວ່າເມື່ອໃດຈະມີການສັງລວມ ແລະ ສະເໜີໄປຍັງ UNFCCC ອີກຄັ້ງ (ຈະຕ້ອງສອບຖາມໄປຍັງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ)
3. ບົດສະເໜີທີ 3: ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກການຝຶກອົບຮົມກ່ຽວກັບ REL/NFMS ຂອງໂຄງການ F-REDD ໃນປະເທດ ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ແມ່ນເປັນໜຶ່ງໃນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການຝຶກອົບຮົມ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບປະສົບການ ແລະ ການ ປຶກສາຫາລື ຢູ່ໃນປະເທດຍີ່ປຸ່ນ, ໂດຍສະເພາະ ການດັດແກ້ ແລະ ແນວທາງສຳລັບການສ້າງ FREL/FRL ແລະ ໄລຍະເວລາສຳລັບການຍືນສະເໜີບົດລາຍງານໄປຍັງ UNFCCC ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

#### ວາລະທີ 3

ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໃນຊ່ວຍລະດູແລ້ງ ປີ 2015-2016 ແລະ ບາດກ້າວຕໍ່ໄປ- ທ່ານ. Yuta Morikawa, ໂຄງການ F-REDD (ກະຈຸນາເບິ່ງບົດສະເໜີທີ 4).

#### ບັນຫາທີ່ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື

- ✓ ການສຳຫລວດພາກສະໜາມໂຄງການ NFI ເຫັນວ່າ ການຈັດຊື້ນບາງປະເພດປ່າແມ່ນຍັງບໍ່ຖືກຕ້ອງ ກັບແຜນທີ່ ປ່າໄມ້, ຫລາຍເຂດ ແມ່ນປ່າຜະສົມພັດໃບ(MD)
- ✓ ການສຳຫລວດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2 ແມ່ນຈະມີການປ່ຽນແປງທາງດ້ານຈຳນວນດອນຕົວຢ່າງຈາກແຜນວຽກເດີມທີ່ວາງໄວ້ ຍ້ອນເຫດຜົນດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:
  - ດອນຕົວຢ່າງ ແລະ ຈຳນວນດອນໃນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນແມ່ນຖືກອອກແບບເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ໃນລະດັບຊາດ. ດອນຕົວຢ່າງ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ໃນເຂດປ່າດົງດິບ (EF) ແລະ ປ່າຜະສົມພັດໃບ (MD) ໃນແຂວງເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ FCPF ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເພີ່ມຈຳນວນຂຶ້ນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ໄດ້ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ແນ່ນອນ;

- ດ່ອນຕົວຢ່າງ ແລະ ຈຳນວນດອນໃນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນແມ່ນຖືກອອກແບບໂດຍການນຳໃຊ້ ແຜນທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ ປີ 2010. ແຕ່ຄັ້ງນີ້ ຈະມີການດັດແກ້ ໂດຍການນຳໃຊ້ແຜນທີ່ປີ 2015 ທີ່ມີຢູ່. ເນື່ອງຈາກມີການປ່ຽນແປງຂອງພື້ນທີ່ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ໃນປ່າຜະສົມໃບເຂັມ ແລະ ໃບກວ້າງ (MCB), ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງຕ້ອງໄດ້ຫລຸດຈຳນວນດອນລົງ ຈາກ 120 ດອນ ໄປເປັນ 30 ດອນ.
- ✓ ຈາກການສົມທຽບ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 1 ແລະ ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຂອງ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2 ເຫັນວ່າ: NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2 ແມ່ນມີມວນສານຊີວະພາບຫລາຍຂຶ້ນ. ເຫດຜົນແມ່ນຍ້ອນ:
  - ການນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກນິກໃນການສຳຫລວດທີ່ແຕກຕ່າງ. NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2 ນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກນິກທີ່ມີການປັບປຸງ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນທີ່ທັນສະໄໝ;
  - ໄດ້ມີການສຳຫລວດ ປ່າໄມ້ໃບເຂັມ (CF), ປ່າຜະສົມໃບເຂັມ ແລະ ໃບກວ້າງ (MCB) ແລ ປ່າດົງດິບ (EF) ໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງປີ 2015-2016 ຊຶ່ງໂດຍລວມແມ່ນຕັ້ງຢູ່ໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ພູສູງ, ດັ່ງນັ້ນປ່າໄມ້ແມ່ນຂ້ອນຂ້າງອຸດົມສົມບູນທາງດ້ານມວນສານຊີວະພາບ;
  - ສຸດຄິດໄລ່ທີ່ໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການ ຄິດໄລ່ຫມວນສານຊີວະພາບສຳລັບ ປ່າໄມ້ໃບເຂັມ (CF), ປ່າຜະສົມໃບເຂັມ ແລະ ໃບກວ້າງ (MCB) ແລ ປ່າດົງດິບ (EF) ໃນການສຳຫລວດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2 (Chave 2014, ປ່າເຂດຮ້ອນ) ແມ່ນສາມາດສະແດງຜົນໄດ້ຮັບທີ່ມີມວນສານຊີວະພາບສູງຂຶ້ນ ເມື່ອສົມທຽບກັບ ການສຳຫລວດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 1 ໂດຍການນຳໃຊ້ Chave 2005 “ປ່າເຂດຮ້ອນ”. ຊຶ່ງຄວນຄານຶງວ່າ Chave2014 ແມ່ນເປັນຮູບແບບທີ່ສ້າງຂຶ້ນສຳລັບ ‘ປ່າເຂດຮ້ອນ’, ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການທົດສອບເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບ ສຸດຄິດໄລ່ທີ່ເໝາະສົມທີ່ສຸດສຳລັບ ປະເພດປ່າໃນ ສປປ ລາວ, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນ ປ່າໄມ້ໃບເຂັມ (CF), ປ່າຜະສົມໃບເຂັມ ແລະ ໃບກວ້າງ (MCB)
- ✓ ຖ້າ ຜົນການສຳຫລວດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 1 ແລະ 2 ແມ່ນແຕກຕ່າງກັນ, ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ສປປ ລາວ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການພິຈາລະນາພຽງແຕ່ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກ ການສຳຫລວດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2.
- ✓ ໄດ້ມີການຢືນຢັນວ່າ ຄວນມີ ງົບປະມານ, ອຸປະກອນ, ພະນັກງານ ແລະ ທີມງານ NFI ຂອງ FIPD ສຳລັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2 ໃຫ້ສາເລັດຜົນ ໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງສິກປີ 2016-2017 ໃນເວລາທີ່ການົດ.
- ✓ ໄດ້ມີການສະຫລຸບສັງລວມວ່າ ຄະນະດຳເນີນງານວິຊາການ ແມ່ນເຫັນດີ ກ່ຽວກັບແຜນວຽກສຳລັບ ການສຳຫລວດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2 ໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງສິກປີ 2016-2017 ແລະ ການປ່ຽນແປງຈຳນວນດອນຕົວຢ່າງ.

#### ວາລະທີ 4

ສ້າງຕັ້ງທີມງານຮ່າງເອກະສານ, ແນວທາງການດຳເນີນງານໃນການຍືນສະເໜີ (UNFCCC 2018, FCPF Carbon Fund) - ທ່ານ. Yuta Morikawa, ໂຄງການ F-REDD (ກະຊວງເບີ່ງບົດສະເໜີທີ 5).

- ✓ ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ ແຜນວຽກ REL/MRV (ຮ່າງ) ຂອງໂຄງການສ້າງຄວາມພ້ອມ FCPF - ທ່ານ. Masamichi HARAGUCHI, ໂຄງການສ້າງຄວາມພ້ອມ FCPF (ກະຊວງເບີ່ງບົດສະເໜີທີ 6).
- ✓ ແບ່ງປັນປະສົບການຈາກປະເທດຫວຽດນາມ- ທ່ານ. ນາງ Akiko INOBUCHI, FAO (ກະຊວງເບີ່ງບົດສະເໜີທີ 7).

#### ບັນຫາທີ່ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື

- ✓ ໂຄງການ SUFORD-SU ໄດ້ດຳເນີນການ ການປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບການຂຸດຄົ້ນໄມ້ໃນບາງພື້ນທີ່ ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ລາຍງານຜົນໄດ້ຮັບໃນໄວໆນີ້. ສູນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າຮ່ວມ ພາຍໃຕ້ EC ແມ່ນໄດ້ໃຫ້ການສະໜັບສະໜູນທາງດ້ານແນວທາງການດຳເນີນງານສຳລັບການກວດສອບການຂຸດຄົ້ນໄມ້ ໂດຍການນຳໃຊ້ ພາບຖ່າຍ Sentinel, ຊຶ່ງກອງປະຊຸມໃນ ສປປ ລາວ ຈະຈັດຂຶ້ນໃນເດືອນ ພະຈິກ;



- ✓ ການນຳໃຊ້ Collect Earth ໃນການວິເຄາະສາເຫດ ອາດຈະມີຂໍ້ຈຳກັດບາງຢ່າງ ເນື່ອງຈາກພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມບໍ່ມີຄວາມຊັດເຈນສູງສຳລັບ ການວິເຄາະພື້ນທີ່ຢ່າງລະອຽດ. ໃນຂະນະທີ່ Collect Earth ແມ່ນເປັນເຄື່ອງມືໜຶ່ງທີ່ມີປະສິດທິພາບໃນການດຳເນີນການວິເຄາະຕົວຢ່າງ ເພື່ອກຳນົດ ພື້ນທີ່ ໃນການວິເຄາະທີ່ລະອຽດເພີ່ມຕື່ມ
- ✓ ການຊື້ ພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມທີ່ມີຄວາມຊັດເຈນສູງສຳລັບການວິເຄາະສາເຫດທີ່ລະອຽດຂອງພື້ນທີ່ hotspot ທີ່ໄດ້ມີການກຳນົດໄວ້ ແມ່ນເປັນອີກທາງເລືອກໜຶ່ງ. ແຕ່ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍຕາມ, ສປປ ລາວ ຄວນພິຈາລະນາ ພາບຖ່າຍທີ່ມີຢູ່ແລ້ວກ່ອນ ສຳລັບ ການວິເຄາະ
- ✓ ດຳເນີນການວິເຄາະປັດໃຈຄວາມສ່ຽງ ໃນການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການເຮັດໃຫ້ປ່າໄມ້ເສື່ອມໂຊມ ແມ່ນຈະເປັນປະໂຫຍດຫລາຍ. ຄວນພິຈາລະນາກ່ຽວກັບ ໄລຍະເວລາ ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າ ພະນັກງານຂອງ FIPD ແມ່ນຂ້ອນຂ້າງຫຍຸ້ງວຽກໃນຊ່ວງທ້າຍປີ.
- ✓ ການດັດແກ້ ສະຖາບານໃນລະດັບຊາດແມ່ນເປັນວຽກງານດ້ານວິຊາການ. ສປປ ລາວ ຄວນຈະກຳນົດດ້ວຍຕົວເອງ ຊຶ່ງຕ້ອງສົມເຫດສົມຜົນ ແລະ ຍອມຮັບໄດ້ (ຫລືບໍ່ໃຫ້ມີ ຜົນກະທົບທາງດ້ານລົບ ສຳລັບ ການເພີ່ມສິນເຊື້ອກາກບອນ) ສຳລັບ ຜູ້ທີ່ຈະໃຫ້ ການຈ່າຍບິນພື້ນຖານຜົນໄດ້ຮັບ (result-based payment). ນອກນັ້ນ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີການຮັບຮອງວ່າລາວຈະໄດ້ຮັບ ການຈ່າຍບິນພື້ນຖານຜົນໄດ້ຮັບ (result-based payment) ຫລາຍປານໃດ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ການຍົກລະດັບທາງດ້ານຜົນປະໂຫຍດໃນດ້ານອື່ນໆ ຈາກ REDD+ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນເຊັ່ນກັນ.
- ✓ ໄດ້ມີການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີວ່າ ຈະມີການສ້າງຕັ້ງທີມງານຮ່າງເອກະສານ ຊຶ່ງ DOF ຈະແມ່ນພາກສ່ວນຮັບຜິດຊອບຫລັກ. ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າ ໄລຍະເວລາໃນການສ້າງ REL ແມ່ນຈຳກັດ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນໃນການອະນຸມັດແມ່ນຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີຄວາມຊັດເຈນ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກຳນົດ TOR ແລະ ແນວທາງໃນການດຳເນີນງານໃນການ ຮ່າງເອກະສານດັ່ງກ່າວ ຢ່າງຮີບດ່ວນເທົ່າທີ່ຈະເປັນໄປໄດ້.

#### ການດຳເນີນງານ

- ✓ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບ ບັນຫາສະຖານະການໃນລະດັບຊາດ
- ✓ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກຳນົດ TOR ແລະ ແນວທາງໃນການດຳເນີນງານໃນການ ຮ່າງເອກະສານດັ່ງກ່າວ ຢ່າງຮີບດ່ວນເທົ່າທີ່ຈະເປັນໄປໄດ້.

#### ວາລະທີ 5

- ✓ NFMS: ລະດົມແນວຄວາມຄິດໃນການອອກແບບໂດຍລວມ, ຂອບເຂດ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາຂັ້ນ- ທ່ານ. Takuya MORI, ໂຄງການ F-REDD (ກະຊວງເບິ່ງບົດສະເໜີທີ 8).
- ✓ NFMS: ການສະໜັບສະໜູນຂອງໂຄງການສ້າງຄວາມພ້ອມ FCPF ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບ NFMS – ທ່ານ. Masamichi HARAGUCHI, ໂຄງການສ້າງຄວາມພ້ອມ FCPF (ກະຊວງເບິ່ງບົດສະເໜີທີ 9).

#### ບັນຫາທີ່ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື

- ✓ ‘ບາດກ້າວທຳອິດຂອງ NFMS’ ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກໂຄງການ F-REDD ຊຶ່ງສຸມໃສ່ MRV function, ແຕ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ລວມເອົາ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ການປົກປ້ອງທາງດ້ານ REDD+(SG) ຫລື functions ອື່ນໆ. ຫລືບໍ່ ຈະຕ້ອງມີການພິຈາລະນາເພີ່ມຕື່ມກັບ ຄະນະດຳເນີນງານວິຊາການທາງດ້ານການປົກປ້ອງ ກ່ຽວກັບວິທີການ ລວມເອົາຂໍ້ມູນຂອງ ການປົກປ້ອງ ໃນ NFMS. ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ REDD+ (ເຊັ່ນ: ນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ມາດຕະການ: PaMs) ແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ລໍຖ້າ ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າໃນການພັດທະນາ

ຍຸດທະສາດ REDD+ ແຫ່ງຊາດ. ໃນກໍລະນີນີ້, ແມ່ນມີຄວາມສາຄັນຕໍ່ການການິດຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການວາງແຜນກ່ຽວກັບການພັດທະນາ NFMS.

- ✓ ຊ່ວງໄລຍະເວລາຂອງ ໂຄງການສ້າງຄວາມພ້ອມ FCPF ແມ່ນຮອດ ເດືອນ ມີນາ 2017, ແຕ່ກາລັງມີການພິຈາລະນາໃນການຂະຫຍາຍເວລາ ແລະ ງົບປະມານເພີ່ມຕື່ມ. ຖ້າມີການຮັບຮອງ, NFMS ໃນຂອບເຂດທີ່ກວ້າງຂຶ້ນ ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ
- ✓ ເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າ NFMS ໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກໂຄງການ F-REDD ຊຶ່ງສຸມໃສ່ວຽກງານ MRV, ເຊັ່ນ: 'ການຮົ່ວໄຫລ' ຊຶ່ງເປັນໜຶ່ງໃນບັນຫາຂອງ SG ຄວນໄດ້ຮັບການພິຈາລະນາ ໂດຍຜ່ານ ຂັ້ນຕອນ MRV
- ✓ ສິ່ງທີ່ສໍາຄັນແມ່ນຕ້ອງຮູ້ວິທີການ, ແຫລ່ງຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ການເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນສໍາລັບ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ REDD+ Web-Portal (ບົດສະເໜີທີ່ 9 ໜ້າທີ່ 15). ຖ້າກໍລະນີຈາເປັນ, ແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ການິດຂັ້ນຕອນຢ່າງທາງການໃນການເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນ.

#### ການດໍາເນີນງານ

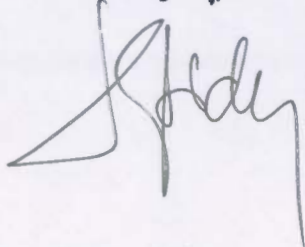
- ✓ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ກໍານົດເພີ່ມຕື່ມ ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດບາດ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງ ຂອງສະຖາບັນສໍາລັບ NFMS

ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນ, ທ່ານປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ຊີ້ນຳ ໃຫ້ສືບຕໍ່ຕັ້ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນຕົກລົງເຫັນດີກ່ຽວກັບ ຮ່າງແຜນວຽກ, ແລະ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປັບປຸງໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ
- ກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນຕົກລົງເຫັນດີແນວຄວາມຄິດໃນການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ 'ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ' ສາລັບສະມາຊິກແຕ່ລະທ່ານ ຂອງຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານວິຊາການ. ຈະມີການອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຢ່າງເປັນທາງການ ໃນການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ ຈາກ ສະມາຊິກແຕ່ລະທ່ານ(ຫລື ຈາກ ຫ້ອງການ).
- ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືເພີ່ມຕື່ມ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຈັດຊັ້ນປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ໃນກອງປະຊຸມອື່ນ, ຊຶ່ງຈະມີການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຈາກທີ່ປຶກສາຈາກອົງການສາກົນ. ການນຳສະເໜີໃນມື້ນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນພຽງແນວຄວາມຄິດຄາວງ.
- ກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນຕົກລົງເຫັນດີກ່ຽວກັບແຜນວຽກໃນການສໍາຫລວດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2 ໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງສິກປີ 2016-2017, ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ມີການ ເພີ່ມຈານວນດອນຕົວຢ່າງ. ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການສັງລວມແຜນການສາຫລວດໃນທ້າຍເດືອນກັນຍາ.
- ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກໍານົດ TOR, ທີມງານ ແລະ ແນວທາງໃນການດໍາເນີນງານໃນການ ຮ່າງເອກະສານ ຢ່າງຮີບດ່ວນເທົ່າທີ່ຈະເປັນໄປໄດ້. ຊຶ່ງຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈະມີການລາຍງານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຂອງຄະນະດໍາເນີນງານວິຊາການຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ
- ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກໍານົດຢ່າງຈະແຈ້ງຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດບາດ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງສະຖາບັນ, ແລະ ໃນກໍລະນີຈາເປັນ ການເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງອາດຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືກັບຂັ້ນເທິງ.

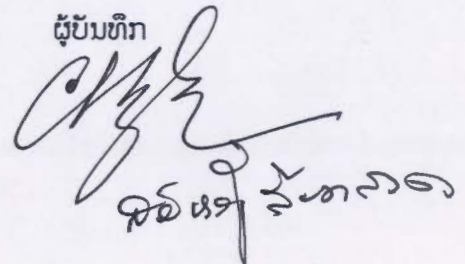
ຫົວໜ້າກອງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄໍາຕີ

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ



ທ່ານ. ສິມຫວັງ ສີຫາລາດ



ເອກສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ

ເອກະສານການປະຊຸມ	
ເອກະສານແນບທ້າຍ 1	ວາລະກອງປະຊຸມ
ເອກະສານແນບທ້າຍ 2	ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ
ເອກະສານແນບທ້າຍ 3	ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍສຳລັບ ຄະນະດຳເນີນງານ MRV/REL.
ເອກະສານແນບທ້າຍ 4	ແຜນວຽກສະບັບທີ 1, 2016/07/13
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 1	ການປຶກສາຫາລືຂອງລັດຖະບານກ່ຽວກັບ ການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 2	ໂຄງການ GEF/NC3
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 3	ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກການຝຶກອົບຮົມ F-REDD REL/NFMS
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 4	NFI: ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງສິກປີ 2015-2016.
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 5	REL (1): ສ້າງຕັ້ງທີມງານ ແລະ ກຳນົດແນວທາງໃນການດຳເນີນງານ ການຮ່າງເອກະສານທີ່ຈະຍືນສະເໜີ (UNFCCC 2018, ກອງທຶນກາກບອນ FCPF)
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 6	REL (2): ແຜນວຽກ REL/MRV (ຮ່າງ)ຂອງໂຄງການ ສ້າງຄວາມພ້ອມ FCPF
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 7	REL (3): ປະສົບການຈາກປະເທດຫວຽດນາມ
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 8	NFMS (1): ລະດົມແນວຄວາມຄິດໃນການອອກແບບໂດຍລວມ, ຂອບເຂດ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາຂັ້ນຕອນ.
ບົດນຳສະເໜີ 9	NFMS (2): ການສະໜັບສະໜູນຂອງ ໂຄງການ ສ້າງຄວາມພ້ອມ FCPF ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບ NFMS



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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**Minutes of Meeting**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> REL/MRV Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> REL/MRV Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2016, at the meeting room of Department of Forestry, which chaired by Mr. Linthong KHAMDY as a team leader of REL/MRV Technical Working Group, and a director of Forestry Inventory and Planning Division, with attendance from 31 participants.

The meeting's objectives are to:

1. Recap of the results of the 1<sup>st</sup> TWG (2016/04/27) and discussion on the remained businesses.
2. Share the updates on related projects and initiatives.
3. Update the progress of activities under the work plan, in particular:
  - ✓ Forest and land classification
  - ✓ NFI: interim results from 2015-2016 dry season implementation and the next steps.
  - ✓ REL: establishment of drafting team and a plan towards submission, some technical issues, learning from the experience of Vietnam, etc.
  - ✓ NFMS: brainstorming discussion on its overall design, scope, and stepwise development.
4. Discuss the steps forward.

**Agenda item 1**

Introduction of the meeting objectives, participants, recap of the 1st TWG and discussion on the remained businesses– Mr. Linthong KHAMDY (See Attachment 1, 2, 3 and 4).

The Chair introduced as follows:

- ✓ The idea to appoint 'assistants' to each TWG member in order to strengthen the role and capacity of the TWG
- ✓ The need of harmonizing capacity building efforts
- ✓ The revised draft work plan (version 1 as of 2016/07/13) for comments and agreement.

**Discussed points**

- ✓ FCPF Readiness Project plans to support the development of National REDD Strategy (NRS), and expects to complete it by the end of 2017. The NRS should incorporate the preliminary results from the TWGs.
- ✓ MRV and Biennial Updating Report (BUR) seem not matching in their timing in the work plan, therefore may need to be corrected (to be further discussed in Agenda item #4).
- ✓ Regarding the frequency of the NFI, it needs to be conducted every 5 years according to the government regulation.
- ✓ The appointment of 'assistants' to each TWG member is an unofficial appointment (no intention to modify the TOR of the TWG). Each concerned organization should issue an



official appointment letter, and start sharing of information among the members (TWG members + ‘assistants’).

- ✓ The TWG can be used as a venue to coordinate capacity building opportunities provided by different development partners.
- ✓ In conclusion, (1) appointment of ‘assistants’ was agreed, (2) the TWG will continue to be a venue to coordinate capacity building activities, (3) the revised work plan was adopted as a ‘living document’ which can be revised time-to-time as necessary.

## **Agenda item 2**

Updates from related projects and initiatives:

- ✓ Results from the government meeting on land and forest classification- Mr. Sombath Saypaya (See Presentation 1).
- ✓ GEF/TNC Project - Mr. Boun Eua KHAMPHILAYVANH (See Presentation 2).
- ✓ Results from F-REDD REL/NFMS training in Japan- Mr. Linthong KHAMDY (See Presentation 3)

### **1. Presentation 1: Land and forest classification**

The government meeting in Talarth invited concerned government agencies to discuss several issues related to land and forest classification, such as forest definition, forest classification, and the difference between forest and forest land. The meeting agreed on forest classification as follows:

- a) Level 1 Regenerating Vegetation (RV) should be changed to Level 1 Potential Forest, by reflecting the characteristics of such forest, and also to avoid confusions between the RV under Level 1 and Level 2.
- b) Level 1 Cropland should be changed to Level 1 Agriculture Land,
- c) Level 2 Grassland should be moved under Level 1 Agriculture Land, since many of the grasslands are for grazing.
- d) Wetlands needs to be further considered.
- ✓ In addition, the meeting discussed the definition of Forest Degradation, Deforestation, and Reforestation as follows:
  - Forest Degradation - reduction in the productive capacity and density of forest.
  - Deforestation can have two options, namely:
    - I. Loss of forest caused by human activities and natural disasters, which led to change of the forest ecosystem.
    - II. Loss of forest caused by human activities and natural disasters, which led to change in forest crown density to less than 20%, and change of the forest ecosystem.
  - Reforestation-establishment of forest on land which recently had tree cover.
- ✓ The meeting also agreed that Potential Forest is defined as an area suitable for forest production, but with crown density less than 20%, and not being permanently used for other purposes (e.g. Housing, agriculture).

### **Discussed points**

- ✓ There were several comments from the international advisors, such as:
  - There are natural grasslands with certain size, for example in the high altitude areas of Nam Et-Phou Louey.
  - It is important for Lao PDR to be able to explain the consistency between the classification system of the GHG Inventory and this classification;

- Definition for domestic purpose and REDD+ reporting purpose can be different (e.g. Deforestation). Note that changes on land-use need to be measured and reported for REDD+. Also note that IPCC land use category is land-use based, not land-cover based.
- ✓ The chair concluded that this is still an interim result from the government meeting, and another meeting should be held to further discuss on this issue together with higher level and international advisors.

#### Action

- ✓ A meeting on land/forest classification with the participation of higher level and international advisors needs to be organized.

#### 2. Presentation 2: UNEP/TNC Project

DDMCC shared the background of the Third National Communication (TNC) Project, such as project overview, institutional structure, objective, key activities, expected output and future plan for the TNC. Lao PDR will prepare the TNC with the support by UNEP/GEF project, and it is expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC at the end of 2018. DDMCC will cooperate with related organizations such as MAF, especially the REDD+ Office in implementing the activities. Furthermore, DDMCC plans to organize a workshop in early of October, and will invite the REDD+ Office to attend the training on using of GHG software program and the UNFCCC's IPCC guidelines of year 1996 and 2006. Additional workshop/training on vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) on climate change will be also organized.

#### Discussed points

- ✓ It is important that, as discussed already, GHG Inventory and forestry sector need to closely cooperate, since for example, REL and MRV need to be consistent and REL/MRV and GHG Inventory also need to be consistent. Although representatives from forestry sector are involved in the TNC project, it is important to make sure the information and issues are understood at the organizational level, not only at the individual level..
- ✓ DDMCC is expecting another support from UNEP on BUR starting from 2017. If realized, the 1<sup>st</sup> BUR and the TNC will be both submitted to the UNFCCC around the same time - end of 2018.
- ✓ The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) is expected to be revised for the NDC and that process will start at the end of this month under UNDP's support, however it is not sure when it will be finalized and re-submitted to the UNFCCC (need to ask the section in charge).

#### 3. Presentation 3: Results from F-REDD REL/NFMS training in Japan

Mr. Linthong, as one of the four participants to the training, shared the experiences and discussions which took place at the training in Japan, especially the modality and methodologies for developing FREL/FRL, timeline for submission of the report to the UNFCCC, and so forth.

#### Agenda item 3

NFI: interim results from 2015-2016 dry season implementation and the next steps– Mr. Phouvong and Yuta MORIKAWA, F-REDD (See Presentation 4).

#### Discussed points

- ✓ The NFI field survey found some classification errors in the forest type map, of which many were Mixed Deciduous (MD) forest type.
- ✓ The 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI proposes to change the distribution and number of plots from its original plan due to following reasons:
  - The original plot distribution and number was designed for the national level. Plot number, particularly for Evergreen Forest (EF) and Mixed Deciduous Forest (MD), needs to be increased for the FCPF Carbon Fund provinces for accuracy;.
  - The original plot distribution and number was decided by using the Forest Type Map 2010. This has been modified by using the draft Forest Type Map 2015 available now. Because of the large changes in area size of Mixed Coniferous and Broadleaf Forest (MCB), its plot number can be decreased from 120 to 30.
- ✓ By comparing the 1<sup>st</sup> NFI and the interim results of 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI, it was found that in overall, the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI resulted in higher biomass. The reason could be such as:
  - Difference in survey technique. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI is using improved technique and modern equipment;
  - Coniferous Forest (CF), Mixed Coniferous and Broadleaf Forest (MCB) and Evergreen Forest (EF) already surveyed in 2015-2016 dry season were generally located in high mountainous area, thus the forests could be richer in their average biomass;
  - Allometric equation used in the calculation of biomass for the CF, MCB and EF in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI (Chave 2014, tropical forests) could be resulting in higher biomass, compared to those in the 1<sup>st</sup> NFI using Chave 2005 “tropical forests”. It should be also noted that since Chave 2014 is a generic model developed for ‘tropical forest’, most suitable allometric equations for the forest types in Lao PDR, particularly CF and MCB, need to be further examined.
- ✓ If there is a major difference between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI, Lao PDR may need to consider only using the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI results.
- ✓ It was confirmed that by mobilizing the available fund, equipment and staff, NFI team of FIPD should be able to complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI 2016-2017 dry season within the given time.
- ✓ It was concluded that the TWG agrees on the plan for 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI 2016-2017 dry season, as well as the revised distribution and number of sample plots.

#### Agenda item 4

- ✓ Establishment of drafting team, a road map towards submission (UNFCCC 2018 session, FCPF Carbon Fund) - Yuta MORIKAWA, F-REDD (See Presentation 5).
- ✓ Introduction of REL/MRV work plan (draft) of FCPF Readiness Project - Masamichi HARAGUCHI, FCPF Readiness Project (See Presentation 6).
- ✓ Sharing experience from Vietnam - Mrs. Akiko INOUCHI, FAO (See Presentation 7)

#### Discussed points

- ✓ SUFORD-SU has been conducting a logging impact assessment in some areas, and the report should come out soon. Joint Research Centre under the EC is supporting automated methods for detecting logging by using Sentinel Satellite, and a workshop in Lao PDR is scheduled in November;
- ✓ Use of Collect Earth in driver analysis may have some limitation due to lack of high-resolution satellite imagery for detailed analysis of a certain area. While Collect Earth could be one efficient tool to conduct sampling analysis in order to identify areas for further

detailed analysis.

- ✓ Purchase of high-resolution satellite imagery for detailed driver analysis of identified hotspot areas could be an option. However, Lao PDR should first consider making self-owned imagery available for analysis.
- ✓ Conducting risk factor analysis for deforestation and forest degradation could be useful. Time could be the most concern, since FIPD staff is busy towards the end of the year.
- ✓ Adjustment of national circumstances is technical. Lao PDR should position itself wisely in the way that such adjustment is justifiable and acceptable (or not seen negatively as a mean for maximizing carbon credit) to those who will provide result-based payment. Also there is no guarantee how much Lao PDR can receive result-based payment, therefore, enhancing multiple benefit from REDD+ is equally important.
- ✓ It was agreed that a drafting team should be set-up with DOF as the main player. Since the time given for developing REL is limited and its process for approval is unclear, it is important to have the TOR and a drafting roadmap formulated as soon as possible.

#### Action

- ✓ The issue of national circumstances needs to be further discussed.
- ✓ TOR for the REL drafting team and a drafting roadmap need to be formulated as soon as possible.

#### **Agenda item 5**

- ✓ NFMS : brainstorming discussion on its overall design, scope and stepwise development - Mr. Takuya MORI, F-REDD (See Presentation 8).
- ✓ NFMS: FCPF Readiness Program support related to NFMS –Mr. Masamichi HARAGUCHI, FCPF Readiness Project (See Presentation 9)

#### Discussed points

- ✓ The ‘first step NFMS’ to be supported by F-REDD is focused on MRV function, and it does not include monitoring of REDD+ Safeguards (SG) or other functions. Whether and how to include safeguard information in the NFMS should be further discussed in the SG TWG. Monitoring of REDD+ implementation (e.g. Policies and Measures: PaMs) needs to wait for the progress in National REDD+ Strategy development. At this point, it is valuable to envisage such needs for planning a stepwise development of NFMS.
- ✓ FCPF Readiness Project period is currently until Mar 2017, but possible extension and additional funding option are considered. If accepted, a broader scope of NFMS could be supported.
- ✓ Although NFMS supported by F-REDD is focused on MRV, for example ‘leakage’ which is one of the SG issue, could be covered through MRV process.
- ✓ It is important to know where and how candidate data for REDD+ Monitoring Web-Portal (slide 15 of Presentation 9) could be accessed. If necessary, an official procedure should be taken to access those data.

#### Action

- ✓ The institutional roles and responsibilities for NFMS need to be further discussed and defined.

After that, the meeting was summarized by chairperson as follow:

- The meeting has agreed on the draft of the work plan, and it should be revised time-to-time as necessary.
- The meeting has agreed on the idea to appoint ‘assistant(s)’ for each TWG member. An official decision for appointment shall be issued by each TWG member (or its office).
- Land and forest classification needs to be further discussed in another meeting, also with the participation of international advisors. The idea presented today is still an interim version.
- The meeting has agreed on the proposal of 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI 2016-2017 dry season, including the addition of sample plots. The survey plan needs to be finalized by the end of September.
- The TOR for the REL drafting team and the roadmap need to be formulated as soon as possible. The results shall be reported to the next TWG meeting.
- The institutional roles and responsibilities for NFMS need to be further clarified, and access to relevant information may need to be discussed with the higher level as necessary.

**Director of Forestry Inventory and Planning Division**  
**Chairperson**

Mr. Linthong Khamdy

**Reporter**

Mr. Somvang Sihalath

## Attachment

Meeting Materials	
Attachment 1	Meeting agenda
Attachment 2	List of participants
Attachment 3	List of appointment assistant for MRV/REL TWG.
Attachment 4	Work plan version 1, 2016/07/13
Presentation 1	GoL discussions on land and forest classification
Presentation 2	GEF/NC3 Project
Presentation 3	Results from F-REDD REL/NFMS training
Presentation 4	NFI: interim results from 2015-2016 dry season implementation and the next steps.
Presentation 5	REL (1): establishment of drafting team, road map towards submission (UNFCCC 2018 session, FCPF Carbon Fund)
Presentation 6	REL (2): REL/MRV work plan (draft) of FCPF Readiness Project
Presentation 7	REL (3): experience from Vietnam
Presentation 8	NFMS (1): brainstorming discussion on its overall design, scope, and stepwise development.
Presentation 9	NFMS (2): FCPF Readiness Program support related to NFMS





ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມ ດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ(REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການ ຄັ້ງທີ 3

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 20 ມັງກອນ 2017

ທີມງານວິຊາການ ດ້ານລະດັບ ການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງທີ 3 ຂຶ້ນໃນວັນທີ 12 ມັງກອນ 2017 ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມກົມປ່າໄມ້, ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ, ຫົວໜ້າ ທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV), ທັງເປັນຫົວໜ້າກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ເຊິ່ງມີຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຈາກຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທັງ 6 ກຸ່ມວິຊາການສະເພາະດ້ານທັງໝົດ 24 ທ່ານ.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ແບ່ງອອກເປັນ 2 ພາກ (ພາກເຊົ້າ ແລະ ພາກບ່າຍ) ເຊິ່ງແຕ່ລະພາກແມ່ນມີຈຸດປະສົງ ແລະ ເນື້ອໃນດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

ພາກເຊົ້າ

ໃນພາກເຊົ້າ ແມ່ນໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລືບັນຫາທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ, ການປ່ຽນແປງພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ສາເຫດຂອງການປ່ຽນແປງດັ່ງກ່າວ ເຊິ່ງຫົວຂໍ້ທີ່ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີມີລາຍລະອຽດດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ສະຫຼຸບລະບົບການວາງແຜນຈັດຊັ້ນປະເພດທີ່ດິນ/ປ່າໄມ້, ນິຍາມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.
2. ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ ຂອງແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ປີ'00, '05, '10, '15 (ໂດຍໂຄງການ FIPD/F-REDD).
3. ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ ຂອງການວິເຄາະສາເຫດການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມ ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາວຽກງານ REDD+ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ (ໂດຍໂຄງການ FIPD/FCPF).

ຫົວຂໍ້ທີ 1 ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີ ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າສຸດກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຊັ້ນປະເພດທີ່ດິນ/ປ່າໄມ້ ເຊິ່ງຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລື ສາມາດສັງລວມບັນຫາໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

- ✓ ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກກອງປະຊຸມຂອງທີມງານສະເພາະດ້ານ REL/MRV ທີ່ຈັດຂຶ້ນຢູ່ທີ່ທຳລາດ ໃນເດືອນສິງຫາ 2016 ທີ່ຜ່ານມາ ແມ່ນຍັງບໍ່ສາມາດຕົກລົງເປັນເອກະພາບກັນໄດ້ ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຊັ້ນປະເພດທີ່ດິນ/ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ນິຍາມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ສະນັ້ນ ທາງກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ສະເໜີໃຫ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຂຶ້ນຕື່ມອີກຄັ້ງໜຶ່ງ ໂດຍເຊື່ອເຊີນເອົາການນຳຂຶ້ນກົມ ແລະ ທີມງານທີ່ປຶກສາສາກົນ ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ຫາຂໍ້ສະຫຼຸບຕໍ່ບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວ.

ຫົວຂໍ້ທີ 2 ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ປີ 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 ເຊິ່ງສາມາດສັງລວມບັນຫາໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

- ✓ ໄດ້ມີຄຳເຫັນວ່າ ການສຳຫຼວດເພື່ອຈຳແນກລະຫວ່າງ ປ່າປະສົມ ແລະ ປ່າເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນຄວນຄຳນຶງເຖິງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຂອງ

ຂົງເຂດນັ້ນພ້ອມ ເພາະວ່າ ສະຖານະພາບຂອງປ່າໄມ້ອາດຈະຂຶ້ນກັບປະເພດຂອງພືດພັນທີ່ປູກໃນຂົງເຂດນັ້ນ.

- ✓ ຄະນະປ່າໄມ້ ຂອງ ມຊ ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ການສ້າງແຜນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ REDD+ ຂັ້ນແຂວງ. ເພື່ອຈະໃຫ້ເຂົ້າໃຈ ບັນຫາທີ່ກ່ຽວພັນກັບປ່າໄມ້ໃນແຕ່ລະແຂວງ ຂັ້ນແຂວງແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ເປັນພາກສ່ວນຫຼັກໃນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າຫາສາເຫດຕົ້ນຕໍ ຂອງການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ໃນແຂວງຂອງຕົນ.
- ✓ ການຫັນປ່ຽນຈາກປ່າເຫຼົ່າ ໄປເປັນປ່າປະສົມອາດຈະໃຊ້ໄລຍະເວລາທີ່ແຕກຕ່າງກັນຂຶ້ນກັບແຕ່ລະຂົງເຂດ ສະນັ້ນການ ກຳນົດເອົາຈຳນວນປີທີ່ຖືກປະເຮືອພຽງຢ່າງດຽວອາດຈະບໍ່ສະໜອງຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ຖືກຕ້ອງ. ກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີທາງ ເລືອກຕື່ມ ເຊັ່ນ ໃຫ້ກຳນົດເອົາໄລຍະທີ່ຖືກປະເຮືອຫຼາຍໆຄັ້ງຕາມຄວາມໄວໃນການເຕີບໂຕໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ. ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດ ກໍ່ຕາມ ກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນຍັງບໍ່ສາມາດຕົກລົງເຫັນດີໄດ້ວ່າ ຈະນຳເອົາວິທີການໃດແທ້ ເພື່ອມາປຽບທຽບການປ່ຽນແປງ
- ✓ ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ສະເໜີຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ໃນການນຳໃຊ້ ພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມ MODIS ໃນການສຳຫຼວດ ປ່າປະສົມ/ປ່າ ເຫຼົ່າ. MODIS ແມ່ນພາບດາວທຽມທີ່ມີຄວາມຖີ່ສູງໃນການຕິດຕາມການປ່ຽນແປງຂອງດິນ ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍ່ຕາມ ຄວາມ ລະອຽດຂອງພາບຖືວ່າມີຄວາມຫຍາບສູງ ເຊິ່ງອາດຈະບໍ່ສາມາດບັນທຶກການປ່ຽນແປງໃນພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ ໄປ ເປັນດິນປູກຝັງເຂດເນີນສູງໄດ້ ເຊິ່ງເກີດຂຶ້ນເລື້ອຍໆໃນ ສ ປປ ລາວ.
- ✓ ແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ສາມາດໃຊ້ເປັນຂໍ້ມູນພື້ນຖານໃນການວາງແຜນການນຳໃຊ້ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ. ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງສາມາດນຳໃຊ້ແຜນທີ່ນີ້ຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມຂອງວຽກງານຂອງຕົນ.
- ✓ ຫຼາຍພື້ນທີ່ຢູ່ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ ແມ່ນມີການຖາງປ່າເຮັດໄຮ່ ສະນັ້ນ ການກຳນົດເອົາໄລຍະການປະເຮືອພຽງຄັ້ງດຽວ ຂອງ ເຂດດິນປູກຝັງເຂດເນີນສູງ ອາດຈະບໍ່ພຽງພໍ ໃນການຈຳແນກ ປ່າປະສົມ ແລະ ປ່າເຫຼົ່າ.

ຫົວຂໍ້ທີ 3 ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບການວິເຄາະສາເຫດການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມ ແລະ ເວບໄຊການ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ REDD+ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ, ເຊິ່ງສາມາດດຳລົງໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

- ✓ ການແປພາບຖ່າຍເຂດພື້ນທີ່ປູກພືດກະສິກຳເຂດເນີນສູງແມ່ນຍັງມີຫຼາຍຮູບແບບ.
- ✓ ແບບການສຳຫຼວດແມ່ນໄດ້ປະສົມປະສານເອົາຂໍ້ມູນການປະເມີນການປົກຫຸ້ມປ່າໄມ້ໃນຂັ້ນແຂວງ ແລະ ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກ ໂປຣແກຣມ Collect Earth ໃນບາງແຂວງທີ່ມີໂຄງການທົດລອງ. ກອງປະຊຸມຍັງໄດ້ເນັ້ນເຖິງຄວາມສຳຄັນໃນການ ຖ່າຍໂອນຄວາມຮູ້ດ້ານການວິເຄາະດັ່ງກ່າວຂອງຊ່ຽວຊານສາກົນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ພະນັກງານກົມປ່າໄມ້. ຜົນຈາກການປະເມີນ ຄວາມອາດສາມາດຂອງພະນັກງານ ກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ທີ່ໄດ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການວິເຄາະ ເຫັນວ່າ ເຂົາເຈົ້າມີຄວາມສາມາດໃນການວິເຄາະພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມໄດ້ດີໃນລະດັບໜຶ່ງ ແຕ່ເຕັກນິກໃນການວິເຄາະສາເຫດ ແມ່ນຍັງມີຄວາມຈຳກັດ ຍ້ອນວ່າຍັງຂາດປະສົບການ. ຈຳນວນພະນັກງານທີ່ມີຄວາມອາດສາມາດໃນການເຮັດແບບສຳ ຫຼວດດັ່ງກ່າວ ກໍ່ຍັງມີຈຳນວນຈຳກັດ. ພະນັກງານຂັ້ນແຂວງແມ່ນຍັງຕ້ອງໄດ້ເພີ່ມຄວາມອາດສາມາດໃນການນຳໃຊ້ ຄອມພິວເຕີເພີ່ມຕື່ມ.
- ✓ ໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືພາກສະໜາມຮ່ວມກັບ 6 ແຂວງ ແລະ ທິມງານ SESA ຈະໄດ້ເຮັດການວິເຄາະສາເຫດໃນຂັ້ນ ຕອນຕໍ່ໄປ ຄາດວ່າລະຫວ່າງເດືອນກຸມພາ ຫາ ເດືອນມີນາ 2017 ນີ້. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຂອງການວິເຄາະສາເຫດນີ້ ຈະນຳ ເຂົ້າມາປຶກສາຫາລືໃນຂັ້ນຕອນຕໍ່ໄປ.
- ✓ ຂໍ້ມູນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນທີ່ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີ ໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ ແມ່ນມີປະໂຫຍດໃນລະດັບໜຶ່ງ ແຕ່ຄຸນນະພາບຂອງຂໍ້ມູນແມ່ນ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ນຳມາກວດຄືນອີກຄັ້ງໜຶ່ງກ່ອນທີ່ຈະນຳເຂົ້າມາປຶກສາຫາລື. ພ້ອມດຽວກັນນັ້ນ ຂໍ້ມູນດັ່ງກ່າວຄວນນຳໄປປຶກສາ ຫາລືກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ມີຄວາມຮູ້ຢູ່ໃນຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນນຳ.
- ✓ ການວິເຄາະທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ເນື້ອທີ່ການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ທັງໝົດທີ່ມີຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ກວ່າ 20 ເຮັກຕາ (ການວິເຄາະພື້ນທີ່ > 20 ເຮັກຕາ) ແມ່ນຍັງບໍ່ໃຫ້ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ຊັດເຈນເທື່ອ ເມື່ອທຽບໃສ່ເນື້ອທີ່ການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ທັງໝົດ. ປະຈຸບັນແມ່ນກຳລັງມີ ການທົດລອງ ການວິເຄາະພື້ນທີ່ການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ທີ່ມີເນື້ອທີ່ໜ້ອຍກວ່າ 5 ເຮັກຕາ (ແຕ່ມີຄວາມໜາ ແໜ້ນສູງ) ຊຶ່ງຄ້າຍຄືວ່າຈະມີຄວາມສຳຄັນໃນບັນດາຜົນກະທົບທັງໝົດ. ໃນປັດຈຸບັນແມ່ນມີຫລາຍດອນຕົວຢ່າງທີ່ໄດ້



- ມີການວິເຄາະໃນພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ໜ້ອຍກວ່າ 5 ເຮັກຕາ ແຕ່ດອນຕົວຢ່າງເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນ ແມ່ນມີຫຼາຍສາເຫດຂອງການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ກໍ່ຍັງບໍ່ມີແນວທາງໃນການປະເມີນສາເຫດຂອງການຂຸດຄົ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ເປັນມາດຕະຖານເທື່ອ. ສະນັ້ນ ຄວນມີການກວດສອບຄືນຄຸນນະພາບຂອງຂໍ້ມູນ ກ່ອນທີ່ຈະນຳມາສະເໜີຂໍ້ຄວາມເຫັນດີນຳກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້.
- ✓ ແນວໂນ້ມທີ່ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນໃນການສູນເສຍເນື້ອທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ແມ່ນກົງກັນກັບແນວໂນ້ມທີ່ສະແດງຢູ່ໃນແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້.
  - ✓ ບົດສະເໜີ ຍັງໄດ້ສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າ ເກືອບ 1/4 ຂອງ ເຂດປ່າໄມ້ທີ່ຍັງຄົງສະພາບເປັນປ່າຢູ່ ແມ່ນປ່ຽນໄປເປັນປ່າປະສົມ ແຕ່ກໍ່ຍັງເປັນຄຳຖາມຢູ່ວ່າເຮົາຈະສາມາດຕີລາຄາວ່າເຂດປ່າທີ່ຖືກທຳລາຍແລ້ວນັ້ນສາມາດຟື້ນຟູກັບມາເປັນປ່າປະສົມພາຍໃນ 10 ປີ ໄດ້ຫຼືບໍ່?
  - ✓ ໃນອະນາຄົດ ຄວນຈະສ້າງວິທີການປະເມີນການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ທີ່ເກີດຈາກການລັກລອບຂຸດຄົ້ນໄມ້. ສຳລັບ 'ເຂດປ່າໄມ້ທີ່ຍັງຄົງສະພາບເປັນປ່າຢູ່' ກໍ່ອາດຈະເສື່ອມໂຊມເນື່ອງຈາກມີການຂຸດຄົ້ນໄມ້ແບບວິທີການຄັດເລືອກ. ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ຂໍ້ມູນ Hansen ມີປະໂຫຍດຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນ ໂປຣແກມ Collect Earth ອາດຈະສາມາດຊ່ວຍຢັ້ງຢືນການປ່ຽນແປງຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍນຳໃຊ້ພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມທີ່ມີຄວາມລະອຽດສູງ.
  - ✓ ການຢຸດເຊົາການປູກຝັງໃນເຂດເນີນສູງ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ຍາກຫຼາຍ ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າມັນແມ່ນວິຖີຊີວິດດັ້ງເດີມຂອງຄົນລາວ. ສະນັ້ນ ພວກເຮົາຄວນຄົ້ນຄວ້າຫາວິທີຄວບຄຸມຜົນກະທົບຂອງການຖາງປ່າເຮັດໄຮ້. ຄວນໃຫ້ຄົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນມີຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ ເຖິງຜົນດີໃນການຊ່ວຍປົກປັກຮັກສາປ່າໄມ້ ເຊິ່ງການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງຄົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນແມ່ນມີຄວາມສຳຄັນຫຼາຍ.
  - ✓ ການປູກກ້ວຍອາດຈະມີການເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນໃນແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ ເຊິ່ງມັນກໍ່ເປັນອີກສາເຫດໜຶ່ງຂອງການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້.
  - ✓ ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບປ່າໄມ້ ແມ່ນຢູ່ໃນຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງ ກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ສະນັ້ນ ຈະບໍ່ມີຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກໃນການເອົາຂໍ້ມູນມາປະກອບໃສ່ຖານຂໍ້ມູນ. ສຳລັບຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ມາຈາກຂະແໜງການອື່ນ ແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ນຳມາປຶກສາຫາລືເສຍກ່ອນ ເຊັ່ນ ຈະເອົາຂໍ້ມູນສ່ວນໃດ ແລະ ດ້ວຍວິທີການໃດ ເຂົ້າມາໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ.
  - ✓ ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກການຂຸດຄົ້ນບໍ່ແຮ່ ແລະ ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ແມ່ນໄດ້ເກັບກຳມາແລ້ວ ໂດຍໂຄງການ FCPF ສະນັ້ນ ພວກເຮົາຕ້ອງໄດ້ມາສຶກສາຕື່ມວ່າມີຂໍ້ມູນໃດທີ່ເຮົາຈະສາມາດເອົາມານຳໃຊ້ໄດ້.
  - ✓ ສູນຮ່ວມມືການຄົ້ນຄວ້າພາຍໃຕ້ຄະນະກຳມະການສະຫະພາບເອີຣົບ ແມ່ນໄດ້ເລີ່ມໂຄງການໃໝ່ພາຍໃຕ້ຊື່ Regional Forest Observatory Project, ເຊິ່ງເປັນໂຄງການທີ່ຈະສ້າງເວບໄຊຂັ້ນພາກພື້ນກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງການ REDD+ ໃນ 5 ປະເທດ ເຊິ່ງລວມມີ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ທ່ານ Jeremy Fernando ຈາກ Forest Carbon ແມ່ນເປັນໜຶ່ງໃນທີມງານ ແລະ ພ້ອມຈະປະສານງານນຳພວກເຮົາ.
  - ✓ ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກຂະແໜງການອື່ນແມ່ນມີຄວາມສຳຄັນຫຼາຍ ບໍ່ແມ່ນແຕ່ສຳລັບວຽກງານ REL/MRV ມັນຍັງມີຄວາມສຳຄັນຕໍ່ວຽກງານອື່ນຂອງ REDD+ ເຊັ່ນ ຍຸດທະສາດ REDD+ ແຫ່ງຊາດ, ວຽກງານປົກປ້ອງ ແລະ ສຳລັບວຽກງານປ່າໄມ້ໂດຍທົ່ວໄປ. ວຽກງານນີ້ແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການປະສານງານລະຫວ່າງຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ການຕັດສິນໃຈຈາກລັດຖະບານ ສະນັ້ນແມ່ນສະເໜີໃຫ້ປຶກສາຫາລືບັນຫານີ້ໃນກອງປະຊຸມ NRTF ຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ.
  - ✓ ພ້ອມດຽວກັນນັ້ນ ມັນກໍ່ຍັງເປັນຄຳຖາມຢູ່ວ່າຖານຂໍ້ມູນນີ້ ຈະສາມາດເອົາມານຳໃຊ້ກັບຖານຂໍ້ມູນອື່ນທີ່ມີຢູ່ແລ້ວໄດ້ ຫຼືບໍ່ ເຊັ່ນ ຖານຂໍ້ມູນ Lao Decide ຄວນຈະນຳມາພິຈາລະນາ ເຊິ່ງບັນຫານີ້ຄວນຈະແກ້ໄຂໂດຍນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ WBS.

#### ສະຫຼຸບລວມເນື້ອໃນພາກເຊົ້າ:

- ✓ ການສ້າງແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ແມ່ນຢູ່ໃນຂັ້ນຕອນສຸດທ້າຍແລ້ວ ແຕ່ກ່ອນອື່ນແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາການກຳນົດ ປ່າປະສົມ/ປ່າເຫຼົ້າ ເສຍກ່ອນ.
- ✓ ຄວາມໜ້າເຊື່ອຖືຂອງການວິເຄາະສາເຫດການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມ ແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກວດ

ສອບອີກຄັ້ງໜຶ່ງ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ການວິເຄາະໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ. ກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ສືບຕໍ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານນີ້.

- ✓ ຄຳນິຍາມຂອງການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແມ່ນຍັງຈະໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືໃນກອງປະຊຸມກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດດິນ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ໃນຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ ເຊິ່ງຈະໄດ້ເຊື່ອເຊີນເອົາການນຳຂັ້ນສູງທີ່ສາມາດຕັດສິນບັນຫາໄດ້.
- ✓ ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ຈະໄດ້ມາຈາກເວບໄຊການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ REDD+ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ ແມ່ນຈະມີຄວາມສຳຄັນຫຼາຍຕໍ່ການສ້າງ REL. ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ແມ່ນສາມາດສົ່ງຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດໃຫ້ແກ່ຊ່ຽວຊານກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ໂຄງການ F-REDD ຜ່ານທາງອີເມວ.
- ✓ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ REDD+ ສິ່ງທີ່ສຳຄັນທີ່ສຸດແມ່ນຕ້ອງມີຂໍ້ມູນຢ່າງຄົບຖ້ວນ ເພື່ອເປັນປະໂຫຍດໃນການສ້າງ ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ REDD+ ແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ວຽກງານອື່ນໆ.

#### ພາກບ່າຍ

ທີມງານວິຊາການໄດ້ສືບຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ(REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຊຶ່ງປະທານແນະນຳໃຫ້ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບແຕ່ລະໜ້າວຽກລາຍງານ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ບັນຫາທີ່ຍັງຄົງຄ້າງຈາກກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງກ່ອນ(ການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ)
2. ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າສຸດຂອງແຕ່ລະກິດຈະກຳພາຍໃຕ້ແຜນວຽກ ໂດຍສະເພາະ:
  - REL: ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າໃນການສ້າງ ທີມງານຮ່າງເອກະສານ.
  - NFI: ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງ NFI ໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງ ສິກປີ 2016-2017
  - ອື່ນໆ
3. ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງວຽກງານການລິເລີ່ມແລະ ກິດຈະກຳອື່ນໆ ທີ່ນອນ ຢູ່ໃນແຜນວຽກ:
  - ໂຄງການ Collect Earth
  - ອື່ນໆ

ຫົວຂໍ້ທີ 1 ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີບັນຫາທີ່ຍັງຄົງຄ້າງຈາກກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງກ່ອນ (ການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ) ແລະ ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າການສ້າງທີມງານຮ່າງເອກະສານ ເຊິ່ງສາມາດດູສັງລວມໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

- ✓ ທີມງານວິຊາການ TWG ໄດ້ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ຊ່ວຍທີມງານ (ພະນັກງານລັດ) ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ເລີ່ມວຽກປະສານງານກັບທີມງານວິຊາການໃນຂັ້ນຕອນຕໍ່ໄປ.
- ✓ ພະນັກງານວິຊາການຫ້ອງການ REDD+ ແມ່ນສາມາດມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຮ່າງເອກະສານເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າຈະບໍ່ໄດ້ຢູ່ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ. ພ້ອມດຽວກັນນັ້ນ ຫຼັງຈາກຮ່າງເອກະສານສຳເລັດແລ້ວ ແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ນຳສົ່ງໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການ REDD+ ພິຈາລະນາເສຍກ່ອນ.
- ✓ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສ້າງຕັ້ງທີມງານດັ່ງກ່າວຄວນມີເລກທີເອກະສານ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ເປັນເອກະສານທາງການ.
- ✓ ລາຍຊື່ຂອງຜູ້ຊ່ວຍຄວນລະບຸໃຫ້ຈະແຈ້ງຢູ່ໃນບັດເຊີນ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນວ່າເຂົາເຈົ້າຮັບຮູ້ວ່າໄດ້ຖືກເຊື່ອເຊີນ.

ຫົວຂໍ້ທີ 2 ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງ NFI ໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງສິກປີ 2016-2017; ການກຳນົດປະເພດທີ່ດິນປ່າປະສົມ/ປາເຫຼົ້າ ຢ່າງບໍ່ເປັນທາງການ; ແລະ ສຸດຄິດໄລ່ ເຊິ່ງສາມາດດູສັງລວມໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

ສະຫຼຸບເນື້ອໃນການປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມຄືບໜ້າ NFI 2016-2017 ມີດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:



- ✓ NFI ໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ໃນການຄັດເລືອກດອນຕົວຢ່າງ. ໜຶ່ງດອນສຳຫລວດແມ່ນມີ 4 ດອນຍ່ອຍ, ເຊັ່ນ ໜຶ່ງດອນສຳຫລວດຈະມີ 2 ດອນຍ່ອຍ ທີ່ເປັນປ່າດົງດິບ ແລະ 2 ດອນຍ່ອຍ ທີ່ເປັນປ່າປະສົມ ສະນັ້ນຈຶ່ງເຮັດໃຫ້ມີບັນຫາໃນການກຳນົດປະເພດປ່າໄມ້. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ດອນຕົວຢ່າງນັ້ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ຕັດອອກ ດ້ວຍເຫດຜົນນີ້ ຈຶ່ງເຮັດໃຫ້ບາງດອນຕົວຢ່າງບໍ່ສາມາດໃຊ້ໄດ້.
- ✓ ໃນບາງກໍລະນີ ດອນສຳຫລວດ ແລະ ດອນສຳຮອງ ອາດຈະບໍ່ແມ່ນເຂດປ່າໄມ້, ສະນັ້ນ ເຂດນັ້ນຈະບໍ່ສາມາດສະໜອງຂໍ້ມູນໄດ້. ພວກເຮົາຈະບໍ່ສາມາດຮູ້ຈຳນວນດອນສຳຫລວດທັງໝົດໄດ້ຈົນກວ່າ ການສຳຫລວດຈະຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແລ້ວ ເພາະວ່າຕົວເລກຈຳນວນດອນສຳຫລວດອາດຈະມີການປ່ຽນແປງໃນໄລຍະການສຳຫລວດແຕ່ລະດອນ. NFI ແມ່ນບໍ່ໄດ້ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການກຳນົດຄືນ 3 ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້. NFI ແມ່ນນຳໃຊ້ແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ຫຼ້າສຸດຂອງປີ 2015 ແລະ ຂໍ້ມູນພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມ ເຂົ້າໃນການເລືອກເຟັ້ນເຂດການສຳຫລວດ. ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍຕາມ ໃນບາງຄັ້ງ ຂໍ້ມູນບາງສ່ວນຈາກແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ກໍ່ບໍ່ກົງກັນກັບສະພາບຕົວຈິງຂອງດອນສຳຫລວດ ເຊິ່ງເຮັດໃຫ້ການວາງແຜນລົງສຳຫລວດມີບັນຫາຊັກຊ້າ ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ການປະສານງານທີ່ດີໃນຂັ້ນຕອນການວາງແຜນແມ່ນມີຄວາມສຳຄັນຫຼາຍ.
- ✓ ທີມງານພາກສະໜາມ ຄວນໄດ້ຮັບການຝຶກວິທີການສຳຫລວດ, ການນຳໃຊ້ອຸປະກອນ, ການຈຳແນກຊະນິດໄມ້ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ເປັນຢ່າງດີ, ແລະ ໜຶ່ງໃນບັນຫາແມ່ນທີມງານພາກສະໜາມບໍ່ໄດ້ຮູ້ລ່ວງໜ້າວ່າເຂດໃດຈະຖືກສຳຫລວດໄມ້.
- ✓ ຖ້າເປັນໄປໄດ້ຄວນໃຫ້ມີວິຊາການດ້ານ remote sensing ຢູ່ໃນແຕ່ລະທີມ ເພື່ອຈະໄດ້ຊ່ວຍໃນການແປພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມ ໃນໄລຍະການອອກແບບ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ NFI.

ສະຫຼຸບເນື້ອໃນປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມຄືບໜ້າການກຳນົດເອົາປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ປ່າປະສົມ/ປ່າເຫຼົ້າ ຢ່າງບໍ່ເປັນທາງການແລະ ສຸດຄິດໄລ່ ມີດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ✓ ຕາຕະລາງຢູ່ໃນບົດສະເໜີ ແມ່ນໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກ NFI ຄັ້ງທຳອິດ ແລະ IPCC default factors (Tier 1) ໃນການຄາດຄະເນ ຫຼື ປະເມີນ ມວນສານຊີວະພາບ. ສະນັ້ນ ຂໍ້ມູນອາດຈະຍັງບໍ່ຖືກຕ້ອງ 100 ເປີເຊັນ. ດິນເປົ່າວ່າງ ແມ່ນນຳໃຊ້ IPCC default factor. ຕົວເລກຢູ່ໃນຕາຕະລາງນັ້ນແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ມີການປັບປຸງໃໝ່ພາຍຫຼັງສຳເລັດ NFI ຄັ້ງທີ 2. ກ່ອນອື່ນໝົດຕົວຢ່າງພືດທີ່ເກັບມາແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ນຳມາອົບໃນອຸນນະພູມ 80 ອົງສາ ເປັນໄລຍະເວລາ 14 ມື້ ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ຊັ່ງນ້ຳໜັກຂອງຕົວຢ່າງທຸກໆ 24 ຊົ່ວໂມງ ຈົນກວ່ານ້ຳໜັກຈະຄົງທີ່. ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນ ຕົວຢ່າງພືດຈະໄດ້ນຳມາອົບອີກຄັ້ງໜຶ່ງໃນອຸນນະພູມ 100 ອົງສາ ເປັນໄລຍະເວລາ 3 ມື້ ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ຊັ່ງນ້ຳໜັກຂອງຕົວຢ່າງທຸກໆ 24 ຊົ່ວໂມງ ຈົນກວ່ານ້ຳໜັກຈະຄົງທີ່.
- ✓ ການສຳຫລວດແມ່ນໄດ້ເລືອກເອົາ 3 ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ເທົ່ານັ້ນ ເພາະວ່າມັນເປັນປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ທີ່ມີອິດທິພົນຕໍ່ການປະເມີນມວນສານຊີວະພາບ. ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດແມ່ນກຳລັງຮ່ວມມືກັບໂຄງການ ເຊປຽນ ເຊິ່ງມີຂໍ້ມູນຂອງສຸດຄິດໄລ່ (Tier 1), ແລະ ເອກະສານໂຄງການ. ຕອນນີ້ແມ່ນມີຂໍ້ມູນຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງຢູ່ໃນເວບໄຊທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບສຸດຄິດໄລ່ທີ່ສ້າງຂຶ້ນມາໂດຍ ໂຄງການ I-REDD ເຊິ່ງສຸດຄິດໄລ່ນີ້ຖືກສ້າງຂຶ້ນໂດຍການນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນຂອງປ່າເຫລົ່າໄລຍະ 15 ປີ ຢູ່ໃນເຂດປ່າສະຫງວນ ນ້ຳແອດ-ພູເລີຍ ໃນແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ.
- ✓ ເນື້ອທີ່ການສຳຫລວດປະເພດດິນ ປ່າປະສົມ/ປ່າເຫຼົ້າ ແລະ ປີຂອງການປະເຮື້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ຖືກເລືອກໂດຍການນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກ Hansan tree loss.

ຫົວຂໍ້ທີ 3 ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີໂຄງການ Collect Earth ສຳລັບການຕິດຕາມກວດປ່າໄມ້ລະດັບຊາດ ແລະ ແຂວງ ເຊິ່ງລາຍລະອຽດສາມາດເບິ່ງໄດ້ຢູ່ໃນບົດສະເໜີທີ່ຄັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້.

ຫົວຂໍ້ທີ 4 ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງວຽກງານອື່ນໆ ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ໃນແຜນວຽກ ເຊັ່ນ MRV, ລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ (NFMS), ແລະ ການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນກາກບອນ

- ✓ ຕາມການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ ໃນຂັ້ນຕອນທຳອິດ ໂຄງການ F-REDD ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນກົມປ່າໄມ້ ໃນການສ້າງລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ ໂດຍສຸມໃສ່ວຽກງານການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ເຊິ່ງກຳລັງຢູ່ໃນຂັ້ນຕອນການສ້າງລະບົບດັ່ງກ່າວ. ຟັງຊັນ (function) ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບ AD ແລະ EF ແມ່ນ ໃກ້ຈະສຳເລັດແລ້ວ ແລະ ຟັງຊັນທີ່ກ່ຽວກັບການຄິດໄລ່ການປ່ອຍທາດອາຍພິດ ແມ່ນກຳລັງຢູ່ໃນຂັ້ນຕອນຂອງການພັດທະນາ. ຕາດວ່າ ໂປຣແກຣມດັ່ງກ່າວ ຈະສ້າງສຳເລັດໃນເດືອນມີນາ 2017 ນີ້ ແລະ ລົດຖ້າພຽງແຕ່ຂໍ້ມູນ AD ແລະ EF ທີ່ຈະນຳມາໃສ່ໃນໂປຣແກຣມດັ່ງກ່າວ. ສະຫຼຸບວ່າ ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າແມ່ນໄປຕາມແຜນທີ່ວາງໄວ້. ໂຄງການ F-REDD ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະເໜີໃຫ້ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ມີໜ່ວຍງານບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ຈັດການ ລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຈະໄດ້ມີເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ຊັດເຈນໃນການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ.
- ✓ ນອກເໜືອຈາກໂຄງການ GEF NC3 ແລ້ວ, ໂຄງການ GEF BUR ກໍ່ພ້ອມທີ່ຈະລິເລີ່ມເຊັ່ນດຽວກັນ. ທັງສອງໂຄງການນີ້ຄາດວ່າຈະສົ່ງຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຂອງໂຄງການພາຍໃນປີ 2019. ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍ່ຕາມ ລາຍລະອຽດຕ່າງໆແມ່ນຍັງຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກ ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງໄພພິບັດ ແລະ ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ ແລະ ທີມງານ REL/MRV TWG ຕ້ອງໄດ້ປະສານງານຢ່າງໃກ້ສືດ ກັບທັງ 2 ໂຄງການທີ່ກ່າວມານັ້ນ.

#### ສະຫຼຸບສັງລວມພາກບ່າຍມີລະອຽດດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ✓ ທີມງານວິຊາການ TWG ໄດ້ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ຊ່ວຍທີມງານ (ພະນັກງານລັດ) ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ເລີ່ມວຽກປະສານງານກັບທີມງານວິຊາການ.
- ✓ ການກຳນົດປ່າປະສົມ ແລະ ປ່າເຫຼົ້າ ແມ່ນຍັງມີຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ. ສະນັ້ນ ຖ້າສອງປະເພດປ່ານີ້ຖືກກຳນົດຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ ກໍ່ຈະເປັນປະໂຫຍດຫຼາຍໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ REDD+ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ.
- ✓ ສຳລັບບັດໃຈການປ່ອຍທາດອາຍພິດຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ຄວນແນ່ໃສ່ເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ສູງກວ່າ Tier 1.
- ✓ ການນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນ Hansen ແມ່ນມີປະໂຫຍດຫຼາຍໃນການວິເຄາະສາເຫດການທຳລາຍປ່າ ແລະ ການເສື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແຕ່ຂໍ້ມູນນີ້ກໍ່ຍັງບໍ່ພຽງພໍ ເຊິ່ງພວກເຮົາຕ້ອງໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກແຫຼ່ງອື່ນໆນຳ.
- ✓ ໂປຣແກຣມ Collect Earth ແມ່ນເໝາະສຳລັບພະນັກງານຂັ້ນແຂວງ ແລະ ຜູ້ທີ່ມີຄວາມຮູ້ດ້ານ GIS ຂ້ອນຂ້າງຈຳກັດ ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍ່ຕາມ ຄວາມຊັດເຈນຂອງການວິເຄາະ ແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການຢັ້ງຢືນອີກເທື່ອໜຶ່ງ.
- ✓ ເມື່ອລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ ສ້າງສົມບູນແລ້ວ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ຈະໄດ້ສ້າງໜ່ວຍງານບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ຈັດການ ລະບົບການຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອຈະໄດ້ມີເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ຊັດເຈນໃນການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ. ສຳລັບບັນຫາໃດທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ສາມາດຕັດສິນໄດ້ໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ມີການປຶກສາຫາລືພາຍຫຼັງ ແລະ ຈະນຳມາລາຍງານໃນກອງປະຊຸມ REL/MRV TWG ຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ.

ກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ດຳເນີນໝົດມື້ ນັບແຕ່ເວລາ 8:30 ນາທີ ແລະ ໄດ້ປິດລົງເວລາ 16:00 ນາທີ ດ້ວຍຜົນສຳເລັດອັນ

ຈົບງາມ.

ຫົວໜ້າກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້  
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

ທ່ານ ສົມບັດ ບັນຍາສັກ





### Action

- ✓ A meeting on land/forest classification with the participation of higher level and international advisors needs to be organized.

### **Agenda item 3**

Forest type maps: interim results of forest type maps 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 – Dr. Ryota KAJIWARA (see Presentation 1).

### Discussed points

- ✓ There was a suggestion that the survey to distinguish Mixed Deciduous (MD) and Regenerating Vegetation (RV) should also consider the areas and land-use, since the status may also depend on the type of crops cultivated in those lands. The presenter (Kajiawara) further explained that the survey plots are selected from different regions (i.e. North, Central and South).
- ✓ Faculty of Forestry of NoUL is supporting the development of provincial REDD+ action plan. The major and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation to be analyzed by the provincial stakeholders help understanding better the issues of forestry in those provinces.
- ✓ There could be a regional difference in the regeneration speed of RV to MD, therefore, setting a single threshold (age of abandoned year) for the country may not result in accurate result. One option raised was to have several thresholds corresponding to the difference of the regeneration speed. Nevertheless, the survey is conducted for its first time in 5 provinces, and further detail can be discussed in the afternoon session.
- ✓ A possibility of using MODIS for the MD/RV survey was raised. MODIS is a high-temporal satellite which could detect frequent changes of land-cover, however, the resolution is thought to be too coarse for detecting the conversion of small forest areas to upland crop lands which often happens in Lao PDR.
- ✓ The forest type maps can be used as background information to further the land-use planning and management, etc. It is important that everyone from their own standpoint consider how to utilize these maps.
- ✓ In Lao PDR, many areas are under shifting cultivation, therefore, it could not be suitable to make a single standard corresponding to the age of abandoned year of upland crops for distinguishing MD/RV. Alternative could be to create different age groups.

### **Agenda item 4**

Satellite-based drivers analysis and Lao REDD+ Monitoring Portal – Mr. Masamichi HARAGUCHI (see Presentation 2 and 3).

### Discussed points

- ✓ The summary of discussions on the satellite-based drivers analysis was as follows:
  - Interpretation of the upland agriculture since the land use and land cover is very dynamic.
  - Capacity transfer - the survey design collaborated with the FAO's provincial Forest Cover Assessment which also used Collect Earth in some pilot provinces. Importance of transferring the capacity from the international experts to DOF staff, such as knowledge and skills for conducting this kind of analysis, was emphasized.

According to the assessment of the presenter (Haraguchi), the FIPD staff involved in the analysis showed good interpretation skill of satellite imagery, but the interpretation skill of drivers was still limited probably since this was the first experiment. The number of staff capable for designing this kind of survey is also still limited. Regarding the provincial officers, their computer skill still needs improvement, but they showed good local knowledge to contribute into the interpretations.

- There were field consultations already done for the 6 provinces, and further driver analysis to be done by the SESA team in Feb. to March. Thus, the results of this driver analysis are expected to be used for the consultations under good coordination. It should be noted that the preliminary results presented today are useful, but the quality need to be further checked before bringing into further consultations. It is also important that the results will be consulted with those who have local knowledge.
  - As seen in slide 7, the total of deforestation area above 20ha (>20ha analysis) is not significant compared to the grand total. There is another on-going experiment to analyze the deforestation area below 5 ha but higher in density (<5ha analysis), which seems more significant in its total impact. So far, many of the <5ha analysis sample points have combination of drivers, and also there seemed to be lack of consistent standard on the way of assessing the causes of logging, thus, the quality needs to be further checked and then the further steps need to be agreed with the FIPD.
  - The general trend of steady increase of forest loss seems to match with the trends shown in the forest type maps.
  - In slide 18, nearly quarter of the 'Forest-remaining-Forest' is a change to MD, but is it reasonable to assume that a deforested land can regenerate back to MD in the given 10 years or so?
  - A possibility to develop a methodology to assess forest degradation caused by illegal logging should be explored in the future. Some of the 'Forest-remaining-Forest' could be degradation caused by selective logging. As a way to supplement the Hansen data, the Collect Earth may have a potential to verify such changes with its high-resolution satellite imagery.
  - Upland cropping is difficult to stop since it is rooted to the traditional lifestyle of Lao people. We need to think of how to control the negative impacts of shifting cultivation. We need to let the local people understand how to contribute to this common objective, and local participation is essential for this purpose.
  - There could be more banana plantation as the driver particularly in Luang Namtha.
- ✓ The summary of discussions on the Lao REDD+ Monitoring Portal was as follows:
- The forest-related data are under the responsibility of FIPD thus, there is no problem to incorporate them into the database. Data from other sectors need to be discussed and decided, for example, which data to incorporate and how.
  - Mining information and hydropower dam information are already collected through FCPF project, so the issue is whether we can make use such information for our official analysis.
  - The Joint Research Center under the European Commission is starting a new

project called Regional Forest Observatory Project, which will develop a regional web-portal on REDD+ for five countries including Lao PDR, and Jeremy Fernando/Forest Carbon, as a part of the team, is keen to collaborate.

- It seems clear that the information from other sectors is important not only for the REL/MRV but also for other REDD+ elements, such as National REDD+ Strategy, Safeguard, and for the forestry sector in general. This is a matter which requires inter-sectorial coordination and decision by the Lao government, thus it is proposed to raise this issue in the next NRTF meeting.
- Also, whether the database can be made compatible with other existing databases, e.g. Lao Decide needs to be considered. This should be technically done through WBS technology.

#### Action

- ✓ Anyone who have data to share, or knows any data to be shared to the Lao REDD+ Portal should contact the FCPF Readiness Project for further coordination.

#### **Chair's summary**

After that, the meeting was summarized by chairperson as follow:

- ✓ The forest type maps are reaching the final stage, and the issues on RV/MD still need to be worked out before completion.
- ✓ Reliability of satellite-based drivers analysis needs to be further checked, including attention to the analysis of smaller deforestation areas. FIPD will continue to lead this task.
- ✓ Definition of deforestation and degradation, this issue will be further discussed in the next meeting on land and forest classification, which expected to invite the higher levels who are competent to make decisions.
- ✓ The information to be collected under the Lao REDD+ Monitoring Portal is also important for the development of REL. All participants are encouraged to send any useful information to FIPD and F-REDD consultants by email after this meeting.
- ✓ It is also important that we need more comprehensive information for implementing REDD+, and all participants are requested to consider the information which should be collected for the development of the national REDD+ national strategy, and for the national circumstances.

### **Afternoon Session**

The afternoon session took a form as a usual REL/MRV TWG with the participation of TWG members, partners, and other stakeholders (see Attachment 3).

#### **Agenda item 1**

The chair of the meeting - Mr. Linthong KHAMDY – introduced the agenda and objectives of the meeting as follows:

- Remained businesses from the 2<sup>nd</sup> TWG (appointment of ‘assistants’, etc.)
- Updates on the progress of activities under the work plan, in particular:

- a. REL: establishment of drafting team and progress
- b. NFI: progress of NFI 2016-2017 dry season
- c. Others
- Updates on other initiatives and related items to the work plan:
  - a. Collect Earth project
  - b. Others
- Steps forward.

#### Discussed points

- ✓ The 'assistants' have been appointed by the TWG members (official government members) and will start to be involved as the key members of the TWG (see Attachment 4).

#### **Agenda item 2**

REL: establishment of drafting team and progress – Mr. Linthong KHAMDY (see Presentation 4)

#### Discussed points

- ✓ Although not included as a member in the decision, staff from REDD+ Office is encouraged to participate in the drafting. Also after the draft is completed, it will be sent to the REDD+ Office for consideration.
- ✓ The decision should have the document number to be an official document.
- ✓ The names of the 'assistants' should be indicated in the invitation letter to make sure they clearly recognize the invitation.

#### **Agenda item 3**

NFI: progress of NFI 2016-2017 dry season; trial identification MD/RV land type; and allometric equations – Linthong KHADY, Yuta MORIKAWA (see Presentation 5)

#### Discussed points

- ✓ The summary of discussions on the progress of NFI 2016-2017 was as follows:
  - The NFI uses forest type maps for selecting the plots. One survey plot have 4 sub-plots, and for example, if a survey plot have two EF sub-plots and two MD sub-plots, then there is a conflict on defining the forest type, thus such survey plot is eliminated. This results in having some survey plots which are found unusable after visiting.
  - Sometimes the survey plots and back-up plots are found to be actually non-forest. In such cases, those plots will have no data. The final number plots cannot be known until the survey completes, since the required number of sample changes along with the progress.
  - The NFI is not related to the re-delineation of 3 forest types.
  - The NFI is using the latest forest type maps of 2015 and the satellite data for deciding the sample plots. However, there are still some discrepancies between the information from the forest type maps and the actual site condition, which cause some delay to the survey schedule. Good coordination at the planning stage is important.
  - The field team should be trained well in the survey method, use of equipment,

identification of tree species, etc., and once challenge is that the teams don't know in advance where the plots they will survey.

- It could be useful to have a remote sensing staff in each team so that he/she can support the team on interpreting satellite imagery during the NFI design and implementation.
- ✓ The summary of discussions on the progress of allometric equations and trial identification MD/RV land type was as follows:
  - Slide 9: the table is using the 1<sup>st</sup> NFI data and IPCC default factors (Tier 1) for biomass estimation, thus the accuracy is assumed to be low. Here, the 'Fallow Land' is using a IPCC default factor. The figures in the table will be updated after the 2<sup>nd</sup> NFI is completed.
  - First the samples were dried with 80c for fourteen (14) days and the weight was measured every twenty-four (24) hours until when consecutive reduction of weight stopped. Then, the samples were dried with 100c for about three (3) days and the weight was measured every twenty-four (24) hours until when consecutive reduction of weight stopped.
  - The survey only selected three forest types, since they were the forest types which have dominant impact to the biomass estimation.
  - NoUL is collaborating with Austrian funded Xe-Pian project which includes some information on allometric equations (Tier 1), and the project document can be shared. There are some information related to allometric equations which were developed by I-REDD project available in the Website, this allometric equations was developed based on the collected data of 15 year fallow in Nam Et–Phou Louey National Protected Area and in Luang Namtha province.
  - Area for the MD/RV land type survey and the age of abandoned year were selected by using the Hansen tree loss data.

#### **Agenda item 4**

Collect Earth Project - Soukanh BOUNTHAPANDID (see Presentation 6)

#### **Agenda item 5**

Update on other items related to the work plan (e.g. MRV, NFMS, carbon registry)

- ✓ NFMS: following the agreement on the step-wise development, as the 1<sup>st</sup> step, the F-REDD is supporting DOF to develop the NFMS focusing on MRV function. The programming of the system is underway. The functions related to AD and EF are almost complete, and the function related to the calculation of emissions and removals is under development. The prototype of the whole system is expected to become ready in March 2017, and will wait for the actual AD and EF data to be installed. As a summary, the progress is on-track or even a quarter faster compared to the work plan. F-REDD requests DOF to decide the institutional arrangement for the administration and operation of the NFMS, in order to have clear target on capacity building.
- ✓ In addition to the GEF NC3 project, the GEF BUR project is also approved and ready to be launched. It seems like they are both aiming to submit their outputs in 2019. However, the details should be confirmed with the DDMCC, and the REL/MRV TWG should continue to keep in close contact with this two projects.



### **Chair's summary**

- ✓ The meeting listened to the presentations on progress of the on-going activities. It is confirmed that good collaboration need to continue to produce expected results.
- ✓ Classification of MD and RV seems challenging. However, it will be very useful for Lao PDR if these two forest categories can be identified more accurately.
- ✓ For the emission factors, Lao PDR shall try to aim at higher Tier than Tier 1.
- ✓ Using the Hansen loss data for the analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation seem useful. However, we should not rely only on the Hansen loss data, but also should consider using information from other source.
- ✓ Collect Earth was found easy to operate for provincial staff and personnel who have limited GIS skills and experiences, but the accuracy of analysis still needs to be verified.
- ✓ Once the NFMS is in place, DOF will decide the institutional arrangement to clarify the responsibility of its administration, operation, so that the concerned staff can be targeted for capacity building.
- ✓ The issues which were not decided in this meeting shall be further discussed between the Lao side and the supporting partners and to be shared in the next REL/MRV TWG meeting

**Director of Forestry Inventory and Planning Division**  
**Chair of the meeting**

Mr. Linthong Khamdy

**Reporter**

Mr. Sombath Panyasak

## Attachments

Meeting Materials	
Attachment 1	Meeting agenda
Attachment 2	List of participants for the Joint TWG Meeting
Attachment 3	List of participants for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> REL/MRV TWG Meeting
Attachment 4	Decision of appointment of 'assistants'
Morning session	
Presentation 1	Intermediate Result of Forest Type Maps
Presentation 2	Satellite-based Driver Analysis: Draft Result
Presentation 3	Lao REDD+ Monitoring Portal: Progress & Consultation
Afternoon session	
Presentation 4	REL: establishment of drafting team and progress.
Presentation 5	NFI: progress of NFI 2016-2017 dry season; trial identification MD/RV land type; and allometric equations
Presentation 6	Collect Earth Project/FAO



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມ ທີມງານວິຊາການ ດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມ ກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຄັ້ງທີ 4, ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 24 ພຶດສະພາ 2017, ທີ່ ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມກົມປ່າໄມ້

ທີມງານວິຊາການ ດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມ ກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມທີມງານວິຊາການ ດ້ານ REL/MRV ຄັ້ງທີ 4 ຂຶ້ນໃນວັນທີ 24 ພຶດສະພາ 2017, ເວລາ 13:00 – 16:00, ຢູ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານຂອງ ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ, ຫົວໜ້າກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້, ທັງເປັນຫົວໜ້າທີມງານວິຊາການ ດ້ານ REL/MRV. ເຊິ່ງລວມມີ ສະມາຊິກ ແລະ ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ ຂອງທີມງານ ວິຊາການ ດ້ານ REL/MRV, ຕາງໜ້າທີມງານວິຊາການສະເພາະດ້ານຕ່າງໆ ຂອງ REDD+, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກພະແນກການ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຂອງກົມປ່າໄມ້ (ພະແນກ ເຮດ+, ກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນ ປ່າໄມ້, ພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ຮ່ວມມື), ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ (ກອງສຳຫຼວດປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ປ່າ ສະຫງວນ), ຄູ່ຮ່ວມງານທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ເຊັ່ນ: GiZ, FCPF, SUFORD-SU, LENS 2/WB, FAO, Forest Carbon, Aruna Technology Co.Ltd, ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຫ້ອງການໄຈກາປະຈຳລາວ, ພະນັກງານຂອງ ໂຄງການ F-REDD ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ 30 ທ່ານ. (ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໄດ້ຄັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້).

ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນ ເພື່ອລາຍງານຜົນຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂອງແຕ່ລະໜ້າວຽກທີ່ຜ່ານມາ ແລະ ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ ຕໍ່ແຜນການໃນການສືບຕໍ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານ REL/MRV. ກ່ອນອື່ນໝົດກອງ ປະຊຸມໄດ້ສະຫຼຸບຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຂອງກອງປະຊຸມທີມງານວິຊາການຄັ້ງທີ 3 ທີ່ຜ່ານມາ, ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີຄວາມ ຄືບໜ້າຂອງກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆເຊັ່ນ: (ກ) ປັດໄຈການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດ (Emission Factors) ລວມມີຜົນໄດ້ຮັບສຸດທ້າຍ ຂອງການສຳຫຼວດປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດຄັ້ງທີສອງ, ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບສຸດທ້າຍຂອງການກຳນົດປ່າປະສົມ/ປ່າເລົ່າ (MD/RV) ແລະ ການສ້າງສູດຄິດໄລ່ ຊີວະມວນສານປ່າໄມ້ (Allometric Equation); (ຂ) ຂໍ້ມູນກິດຈະກຳ (Activity Data); ຜົນ ໄດ້ຮັບສຸດທ້າຍ ຂອງແຜນທີ່ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ປີ (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015) ແລະ ຜົນການວິເຄາະການປ່ຽນແປງ ປ່າໄມ້ໃນອາດິດ; (ຄ) ການສ້າງເສັ້ນທຽບຖານການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດຈາກການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ (REL): ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າ ແລະ ບັນຫາດ້ານວິຊາການ (ການຈັດແບ່ງຊັ້ນກາບອນປ່າໄມ້); ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລືບາດກ້າວໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບຕໍ່ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ແຜນໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ ທີ່ຈະຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນລຳດັບຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ ຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ເຂົ້າໃຈເຖິງ ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງວຽກງານ REL/MRV ແລະ ແຜນວຽກໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການ ດ້ານ REL/MRV.



- ແຜນວຽກໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ ຂອງປັດໄຈການປ່ອຍທາດອາຍພິດ (EF) ໃນ ສ ປ ປ ລາວ ຈະໄດ້ມີການກວດສອບ ຄຸນນະພາບ (QC) ຂອງຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ປັບປຸງຂໍ້ມູນຄືນໃໝ່ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງ; 10% ຂອງ ດອນຕົວຢ່າງທັງໝົດຈະໄດ້ນຳມາຄິດໄລ່ຄືນ.
- ການຈັດຊື້, ການປະເມີນຄວາມຖືກຕ້ອງ ແລະ ຄວາມບໍ່ແນ່ນອນ ຂອງເນື້ອທີ່ ທີ່ມີການປ່ຽນແປງ ແລະ ວຽກໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າໃນການປັບປຸງແຜນທີ່ ຄື: ສືບຕໍ່ກວດກາ ແລະ ແກ້ໄຂການກຳນົດຈັດສັນ ປ່າປະສົມ/ປ່າເຫຼົ້າ (MD/RV) ແລະ ເຮັດການປະເມີນຄວາມຖືກຕ້ອງ ເພື່ອຊ່ວຍໃນການສ້າງ ຄຸ້ມຄຸ້ມນໍ້າ ແລະ ການຝຶກ ອົບຮົມ ໃນການສ້າງ ແຜນທີ່ປ່າໄມ້, ສັງລວມ ແລະ ຮັບຮອງນິຍາມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການຈັດຊື້ປະເພດ ປ່າ, ສະຫຼຸບສັງລວມຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຜົນການສຳຫຼວດຂອງທີມກວດກາ QC, ສະຫຼຸບສັງລວມກ່ຽວກັບ EF (ລະດັບຊາດ & FCPF 6 ແຂວງ), ການຈັດຊື້ ປະເພດ ຂອງທາດກາກບອນ ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ຜົນວິເຄາະຄວາມ ບໍ່ແນ່ນອນ, ເລືອກວິທີການສຳລັບ FREL/FRL, ແລະ ສືບຕໍ່ຮ່າງບົດລາຍງານ REL ເພື່ອຈະສົ່ງໃຫ້ UNFCCC ແລະ ERPD, ກະກຽມເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍຂອງບົດລາຍງານ REL ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອ້າງອີງ (e.g. ບົດລາຍງານ AD, ບົດລາຍງານ EF, ການຈັດຊື້ຂອງທາດກາກບອນ).
- ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍຕາມ ຍັງມີບາງບັນຫາທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມບໍ່ສາມາດຕັດສິນຊື້ຂາດໄດ້ ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງສະເໜີໃຫ້ມີການ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສະເພາະດ້ານຂຶ້ນອີກ ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລືໃຫ້ມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບໃນລະດັບສູງ ໂດຍ ສະເພາະແມ່ນສະຖານະພາບຂອງຂອງຊາດ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບ: ການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຂອງ ປະຊາກອນ, ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນ, ການຂຸດຄົ້ນບໍ່ແຮ່, ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງທາງລົດໄຟ, ອ່າງຂອງກາກບອນ, Non-CO<sub>2</sub> ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບຈາກການຂຸດຄົ້ນໄມ້ ວ່າຈະເພີ່ມເຂົ້າ ຫຼື ຕັດອອກ ຈາກບົດລາຍງານ REL. ສິ່ງ ດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ ແມ່ນບັນຫາ ແລະ ຂໍ້ຄົງຄ້າງທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂ. ນອກຈາກນີ້ຍັງຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະ ພາບກັນກ່ຽວກັບນິຍາມ ຂອງປ່າໄມ້, ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງປ່າ, ການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້, ການຟື້ນຟູປ່າ ແລະ ເຂດສາມາດກາຍເປັນປ່າໄມ້.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດລົງຢ່າງເປັນທາງການໃນເວລາ 16:00 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນທີ 24 ພຶດສະພາ 2017.

ທີ່ ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 24 ພຶດສະພາ 2017



ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ 1: ວາລະກອງປະຊຸມ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ 2: ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ (ແບບລະອຽດ)

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ 3: ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ 4: ບົດສະເໜີ

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

ທ່ານ ສິມຫວັງ ສີຫາລາດ



**Lao People's Democratic Republic**  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

**Minute of Meeting**  
**The 4<sup>th</sup> REL/MRV TWG meeting, on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017, at DOF meeting room.**

The REL/MRV Technical Working Group organized the 4<sup>th</sup> REL/MRV TWG meeting, on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017, from 13:00-16:00, at DOF meeting room. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Linthong KHAMDY, Head of Forest Inventory and Planning Division, also the leader of the REL/MRV TWG. There were total of 30 participants including members and assistants of the REL/MRV TWG, representatives from other TWGs, representatives from DOF (REDD+ Division, FIPD, PCD), DFRM, International/national partners such as GiZ, FCPF, SUFORD-SU, LENS 2/WB, FAO, Forest Carbon, NuOL, Aruna Technology Co.Ltd, JICA Laos Office, and F-REDD Project staffs (List of Participants is attached).

The objective of the meeting was to update the progress of activities under the work plan and agree on the future workplan. Firstly, the meeting made a recap on the results of the 3rd REL/MRV TWG. After that, the progress of activities under the work plan were presented as follow: (a) Emission Factor: final results of the 2nd NFI; final results of the identification MD/RV land type; allometric equation; (b) Activity Data: final products of the Forest Type Maps ('00, '05, '10, '15); analyzed results of historical forest change; (c) REL: progress and technical issues (e.g. carbon stratification); and discuss the steps forward.

The meeting finally agreed on the following points:

Agreed points

- Contents of the presentation were understood and the future plan is agreed.
- Regarding the future plan of Emission Factors (EF), Quality Control (QC) of data needs to be conducted and used to check- the data quality; 10% of the total number of plots is being re-surveyed.



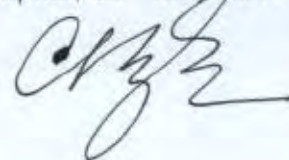
- The stratification, accuracy and uncertainty assessment of area changes and future plan of maps improvement are as follow: continue to check, to the extent possible, the classification of MD/RV and conduct accuracy assessment; consider to develop a manual and training program for forest mapping; officially finalize and authorize forest definition and land classification; summarize the result of QC survey; finalize the EF (National & FCPF 6 provinces); decide carbon stratification based on uncertainty assessment; select the method for FREL/FRL; draft REL report for UNFCCC and ERPD; prepare annex for REL report (e.g. Activity Data report, Emission Factor report, Carbon stratification?)
- Nevertheless, there were still some issues that cannot be decided during the meeting; hence, it is agreed that a special meeting should be held among the key members and experts to have in-depth discussion on some issues, particularly: the national circumstances such as population growth, hydropower dam construction, mining, railway construction; pools/gas to include/exclude in the REL report. In addition, agreement needs to be made on the definition of forest, deforestation and forest degradation, forest restoration, and areas that can be regenerated into forest.

The meeting officially closed at 16:00 pm on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017.



Mr. Linthong KHAMDY  
(Chair)

At Vientiane Capital, 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017



Mr. Somvang SIHALATH  
(Reporter)

#### Annex

- Annex 1: Meeting agenda
- Annex 2: Summary of discussions
- Annex 3: Lists of participants
- Annex 4: Presentations





ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ບົດບັນທຶກ  
ກອງປະຊຸມ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າບັນຫາທີ່ຄ້າງຄາ ກ່ຽວກັບການສ້າງບົດລາຍງານ REL

ໃນວັນທີ 15/8/2017 ທີ່ມຽນ ດ້ານລະດັບ ການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຄົ້ນຄວ້າບັນຫາທີ່ຄ້າງຄາທີ່ຈະເອົາໃນບົດລາຍງານ REL ຊຶ່ງຈັດຂຶ້ນທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມກົມປ່າໄມ້, ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ສິມໃຈ ຊານິນຕຣີ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມປ່າໄມ້, ຊຶ່ງມີເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ທັງໝົດ ຈຳນວນ 25 ທ່ານ ທີ່ມາຈາກ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ໂຄງການຕ່າງໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເຊັ່ນ: F-REDD, REDD, CLIPAD, FAO.

ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນເພື່ອ ປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ຕົກລົງ ບາງບັນຫາທີ່ຄ້າງຄາ ໃນການປະກອບເຂົ້າບົດລາຍງານການສ້າງເສັ້ນລະດັບ ການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ລາຍລະອຽດດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

ໃນກອງປະຊຸມ, ທ່ານ ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າທີ່ມຽນໄດ້ລາຍງານຄວາມຄືບໜ້າໃນການກະກຽມຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ຈະປະກອບເຂົ້າໃນສ້າງບົດລາຍງານການສ້າງເສັ້ນລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ພ້ອມທັງລາຍງານຜົນຂອງກອງປະຊຸມຄົ້ນຄວ້າຂອງວິຊາການຕໍ່ກັບບັນຫາທີ່ຍັງຄ້າງ.

ການສະເໜີລວມມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ການອະທິບາຍໃຫ້ຮູ້ເຖິງ ວິທີການ ແລະ ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າສ້າງເສັ້ນທຽບດັ່ງກ່າວມີຄືແນວໃດ
2. ການກະກຽມຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ຈະປະກອບເຂົ້າໃນບົດລາຍງານມີຫຍັງແດ່ ແລະ ມີຄວາມສຳເລັດແນວໃດແລ້ວ ເຊັ່ນ: ນິຍາມປ່າ, ການຈັດຊັ້ນ ປະເພດປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ, ປັດໄຈການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດ, ຂໍ້ມູນກິດຈະກຳ(ແຜນທີ່), ກຳນົດລະດັບຂອງການສ້າງເສັ້ນທຽບຖານ(ລະດັບຊາດ/ໂຄງການ), ກອບຂອງກິດຈະກຳ, ແຫຼ່ງສະສົມ ກາກບອນ, ແກ້ດສ, ໄລຍະເວລາຂອງຂໍ້ມູນອ້າງອິງ, ການຄັດເລືອກວິທີການ, ການປັບປຸງດັດແກ້ ແລະ ການຈັດຊັ້ນກາກບອນ.
3. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າບາງຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ຈະເອົາໃນບົດລາຍງານ ເຊັ່ນ: ຂໍ້ມູນໄມ້ຕາຍ, ທາດທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນ CO<sub>2</sub>, ອາຍພິດຈາກການຂຸດໂຊມຂອງປ່າໂດຍການຂຸດຄົ້ນໄມ້ ແລະ ເຫດການແວດລ້ອມຂອງຊາດ(NC).
4. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ຕົກລົງ ບັນຫາ ການກຳນົດໄລຍະເວລາອ້າງອິງ ແລະ ຮູບແບບ ໃນການເສັ້ນລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຈັດຊັ້ນຂອງກາກບອນ.

ຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ໃນກອງປະຊຸມຊຶ່ງອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນຕົວຈິງທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບໜ່ວຍ ຫຼື ຫຼາຍກວ່າ 10% ຂອງການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດ ຈິ່ງສາມາດສັງລວມໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

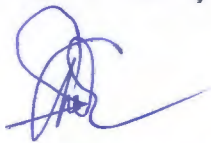
1. ຂໍ້ມູນໄມ້ຕາຍ ແລະ ບໍ່ແມ່ນ CO<sub>2</sub> ມີຜົນກະທົບໜ່ວຍກວ່າ 10% ຕົກລົງບໍ່ເອົາເຂົ້າບົດລາຍງານ
2. ຂໍ້ມູນ ການຂຸດຄົ້ນໄມ້ ມີຜົນກະທົບກວ່າ 10% ຈິ່ງຕົກລົງເອົາເຂົ້າໃນບົດລາຍງານ.
3. ສຳລັບເສັ້ນລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ລະດັບຊາດ ແລະ ລະດັບໂຄງການ FCPF-

CF ແມ່ນຕົກລົງ ເອົາຮູບແບບ ສະເລ່ຍ ( Average) ຂໍ້ມູນອ້າງອີງ( Reference Period) ແມ່ນກຳນົດເອົາ ຈາກປີ 2005 ຫາ 2015.

4. ຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບ ເຫດການແວດລ້ອມຂອງຊາດ (National circumstance) ທີ່ຍົກເວັ້ນບໍ່ເອົາເຂົ້າໃນບົດລາຍງານ ເຊັ່ນ: ຂໍ້ມູນ ປະຊາກອນ, ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ, ບໍ່ແຮ່ ແລະ ການກໍ່ສ້າງທາງລົດໄຟ.
5. ການຈັດຊັ້ນກາກບອນ Carbon stratification ຕົກລົງເອົາ 5 ຊັ້ນ ໃນຕົວເລືອກທີ (Option) 0 ຄື:
  - ຊັ້ນທີ 1: ປ່າດົງດິບ
  - ຊັ້ນທີ 2: ປ່າຜັດໃບປະສົມ, ປ່າໄມ້ໃບເຂັມ ແລະ ປ່າໃບກວ້າງປະສົມໃບເຂັມ
  - ຊັ້ນທີ 3: ປ່າໂຄກ
  - ຊັ້ນທີ 4: ປ່າປູກ, ປ່າໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ປ່າເລົ່າ
  - ຊັ້ນທີ 5: ປະກອບດ້ວຍ: ຝັນທີ່ຝືດຝັນອື່ນໆ, ເນື້ອທີ່ກະສິກຳ, ເຂດກໍ່ສ້າງພື້ນຖານ, ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນອື່ນໆ, ນ້ຳ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ໃນລະດັບທີ 1 (Level 1)

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ

ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມປ່າໄມ້  
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



**ສົມໃຈ ຊານິນຕິ**

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ



ທ. ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມ ທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຄັ້ງທີ 5, ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 25 ສິງຫາ 2017, ທີ່ ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມກົມປ່າໄມ້

ທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານ REL/MRV ຄັ້ງທີ 5 ຂຶ້ນໃນວັນທີ 25 ສິງຫາ 2017, ເວລາ 08:00 – 15:00, ຢູ່ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານຂອງ ທ່ານ ສົມໃຈ ຊານິນຕຣີ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມປ່າໄມ້, ທັງເປັນຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳຫຼັກ ວຽກງານ REDD+. ເຊິ່ງລວມມີ ສະມາຊິກ ແລະ ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານ REL/MRV, ຕາງໜ້າທີມງານວິຊາການສະເພາະດ້ານຕ່າງໆຂອງ REDD+, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກພະແນກຕ່າງໆຂອງກົມປ່າໄມ້ (ພະແນກ ເຮດ+, ກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້, ພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ຮ່ວມມື), ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ (ກອງສຳຫຼວດປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ປ່າສະຫງວນ), ຄູ່ຮ່ວມງານທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ເຊັ່ນ: CliPAD, FCPF, FAO, Forest Carbon, ແລະ ພະນັກງານຂອງໂຄງການ F-REDD, ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ 25 ທ່ານ (ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໄດ້ຄັດຕິດມາຝ່ອມນີ້).

ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ ແມ່ນເພື່ອລາຍງານຜົນຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂອງແຕ່ລະໜ້າວຽກທີ່ຜ່ານມາ ແລະ ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ ຕໍ່ແຜນການໃນການສືບຕໍ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຂອງທີມງານວິຊາການດ້ານ REL/MRV. ກ່ອນອື່ນໝົດກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ສະຫຼຸບຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຂອງກອງປະຊຸມທີມງານວິຊາການ ດ້ານລະດັບການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວທຽບຖານ (REL) ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ພິສູດຢັ້ງຢືນ (MRV) ຄັ້ງທີ 4, ໃນວັນທີ 24 ພຶດສະພາ 2017. ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆເຊັ່ນ: (ກ) ລາຍງານຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຈາກກອງປະຊຸມສະເພາະວິຊາການ ວຽກງານ REL ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 15 ສິງຫາ 2017; ສະແດງການເຮັດວຽກຂອງລະບົບ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ (NFMS); (ຂ) ຕົກລົງເປັນເອກະພາບ ດ້ານນິຍາມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການຈັດຊັ້ນປະເພດດິນ ແລະ ປ່າ; ແລະ ປົກສາຫາລື ບາດກ້າວໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບຕໍ່ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ແຜນໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ ທີ່ຈະຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນລຳດັບຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- ບັດໃຈການປ່ອຍທາດອາຍພິດ (EF): ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ ຈະນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນ ປະລິມານຂອງທາດກາກບອນໃນລະດັບຊາດ ແລະ ໃຊ້ສຳລັບ 6 ແຂວງ (FCPF CF) ເຊັ່ນດຽວກັນ, ແລະ ຈະບໍ່ນຳໃຊ້ ຂໍ້ມູນຈາກ ການສຳຫຼວດປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ ຄັ້ງທີ 1 ຢູ່ໃນ ບົດລາຍງານ REL.



- REL: ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີກ່ຽວກັບ ວິທີການ ທີ່ໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບ ໃນກອງປະຊຸມ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າບັນຫາ ທີ່ຄົງຄ້າ ກ່ຽວກັບການສ້າງບົດລາຍງານ REL ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 15 ສິງຫາ 2017. ທີ່ມີການຮ່າງເອກະສານ REL ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ສຸມໃສ່ ເພື່ອສ້າງບົດລາຍງານ REL ໃຫ້ສໍາເລັດຕາມເວລາທີ່ກໍານົດໄວ້.
- ລະບົບ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ (NFMS): ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຮັບຮູ້ເຖິງຄວາມຄືບໜ້າ ຂອງການພັດທະນາ ລະບົບ NFMS ແລະ ໄດ້ສະເໜີໃຫ້ ກອງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ສືບຕໍ່ ພັດທະນາລະບົບດັ່ງກ່າວ.
- ນິຍາມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ການຈັດຊັ້ນປະເພດດິນ ແລະ ປ່າ: ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ສະເໜີໃຫ້ ກອງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນ ປ່າໄມ້ ປະສານງານກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂໍ້ຕົກລົງກໍານົດ ທີ່ກ່ຽວພັນກັບ ນິຍາມ ຂອງປະເພດດິນ ແລະ ປ່າ, ເພື່ອສົມທຽບ, ລວມເຂົ້າກັນ ແລະ ປັບປຸງ ນິຍາມຂອງປະເພດດິນ ແລະ ປ່າ ໃນປະຈຸບັນ, ແລະ ນໍາສະເໜີການ ປັບປຸງຕໍ່ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງອີກຄັ້ງໜຶ່ງ.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດລົງຢ່າງເປັນທາງການໃນເວລາ 15:00 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນທີ 25 ສິງຫາ 2017.

**ຮອງ ຫົວໜ້າກົມປ່າໄມ້**

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



**ສົມໃຈ ຊານິນຕິ**

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ທ່ານ ບຸນເພັງ ວິຈິດ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ 1: ວາລະກອງປະຊຸມ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ 2: ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ (ແບບລະອຽດ)

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ 3: ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ 4: ບົດສະເໜີ



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity  
.....

**Minute of Meeting**  
**The 5<sup>th</sup> REL/MRV TWG meeting, on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2017, at DOF meeting room.**

The REL/MRV Technical Working Group organized the 5<sup>th</sup> REL/MRV TWG meeting, on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2017, from 08:00-16:00, at DOF meeting room. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Somchay SANONTRY, Deputy Director General of Department of Forestry. There were total of 25 participants including members and assistants of the REL/MRV TWG, representatives from other TWGs, representatives from DOF (REDD+ Division, FIPD, PCD), DFRM, International/national partners such as CliPAD, FCPF, FAO, Forest Carbon, and F-REDD Project staffs (List of Participants is attached).

The objective of the meeting was to update the progress of activities under the work plan and agree on the future workplan. Firstly, the meeting made a recap on the results of the 4<sup>th</sup> REL/MRV TWG. After that, the progress of activities under the work plan were presented as follow: (a) Sharing the results of the small technical meeting on REL on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2017; Demonstrating the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS); (b) Final agreement on the forest definition and land/forest classification; and discuss the steps forward.

The meeting finally agreed on the following points:

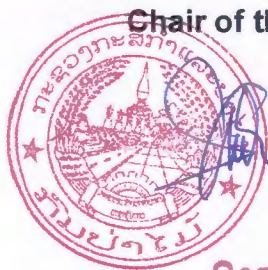
- **Emission Factors:** the meeting agreed to apply the national-level carbon stock data also for the 6 CF provinces; and, not to use the results of the 1st NFI in the REL.
- **REL:** the meeting agreed on the methodologies discussed and concluded at the small group technical meeting held in 15 August 2017. The REL Drafting Team and concerned partners should ensure smooth completion of the REL report.
- **NFMS:** the meeting acknowledged the progress of the NFMS and requested FIPD to continue its development as presented.

- **Forest definition and Land/forest classification system:** the meeting requested the FIPD to coordinate with the concerned organization to collect the information related to the definition of the land/forest classes, to compare, combine and revise the current land/forest classes, and re-propose to the concerned authorities.

The meeting officially closed at 15:00 pm on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2017.

**Deputy Director General Department of Forestry**

**Chair of the meeting**



**Somchay SANONTRY**

**Reporter**

**Mr. Bounpheng VICHIT**

**Annex**

- Annex 1: Meeting agenda
- Annex 2: Summary of discussions
- Annex 3: Lists of participants
- Annex 4: Presentations