



**AFoCO** REDD+ Fact Sheet Series

**Laos**

*Compiled in 2023*

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Asian Forest Cooperation Organization

## ABBREVIATIONS

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
CliPAD	Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
ER	Emission Reduction
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FSCAP	Forestry Sector Capacity Development Project
FSIP	Forestry Strategy 2020 Implementation Promotion
GFL	Governance, Forest Landscapes and Livelihoods
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEPL NPA	Nam Et Phou Loey National Protected Area
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NK NPA	Nam Kading National Protected Area
NPA	National Protected Areas
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
PAREDD	Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation
RDMA	Regional Development Mission for Asia
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SUFORD	Sustainable Forestry for Rural Development Project
SUFORD-SU	Sustainable Forestry for Rural Development Project - Scaling Up
SUPFSM	Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management Project
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRF	Warsaw REDD+ Framework
WWF	World Wild Fund

# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## SUMMARY

LAO PDR' forest cover has continuously decreased from 75.5% in 2000 to 71.9% in 2020. Similar to Cambodia, the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector has the highest contribution to emissions. LAO PDR considers REDD+ as one of its mitigation options with the Cooperative Approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Regarding Warsaw REDD+ Framework (WRF), LAO PDR has submitted all four factors. REDD+ projects and REDD+ readiness initiatives are actively implemented with various development partners. Recently, 1st national REDD+ results for the period of 2015-2018 were submitted and evaluated through a Technical Annex on REDD+ contained in BUR1 (2020). Lao PDR will receive up to \$42 million for verified reductions of up to 8.4 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions in the north of the country.

## 1. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), is a landlocked country in Southeast Asia, which shares borders with five other countries, lies in the lower Mekong River Basin of Southeast Asia. Approximately 80% of the country’s land area is mountainous. The remaining 20% is low-lying plains along the Mekong River and threatened by annual floods. Forest covers 71.9% of the total land area, and the proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas covered by designated protected areas is 44% in 2020. Lao PDR is classified as a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of \$2,551.3 and a total population of 7.4 million people as of 2021. The country’s economy depends mainly on natural resources; therefore the sustainable use of Lao PDR’s biodiversity may be one of the keys means for poverty reduction in the country. However, the increasing population in rural areas relies heavily on biodiversity resources, which has led to pressures over the past few years<sup>1</sup>.

*Table 1. General status of Lao PDR*

Official name (ISO code)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)
Capital	Vientiane
Population	7,379,358 (World Bank, 2021)
GDP per capita	USD 2,551.3 (World Bank, 2021)
GDP growth (annual)	2.5% (World Bank, 2021)
Climate	Tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (November to April)
Land Area	230,800km <sup>2</sup>
Forest Area	165,955km <sup>2</sup> (71.9% of land area) (World Bank, 2020)
Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected	44% (UN, 2020)

<sup>1</sup>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Country profiles, URL: Main Details (cbd.int)



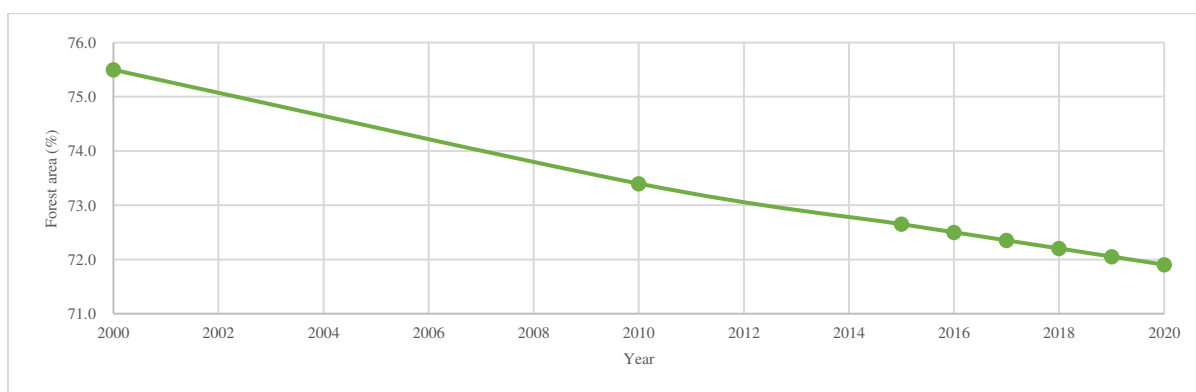
Figure 1. General Map of Lao PDR

Source: <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/lao-peoples-democratic-republic>

## 2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

According to SDG 15 Life on land, land area covered by forest declined from 75.5% in 2000 to 71.9% in 2020 (Figure 2). The annual net change rate of forest area reached -0.2% in 2020.

Figure 2. 15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)

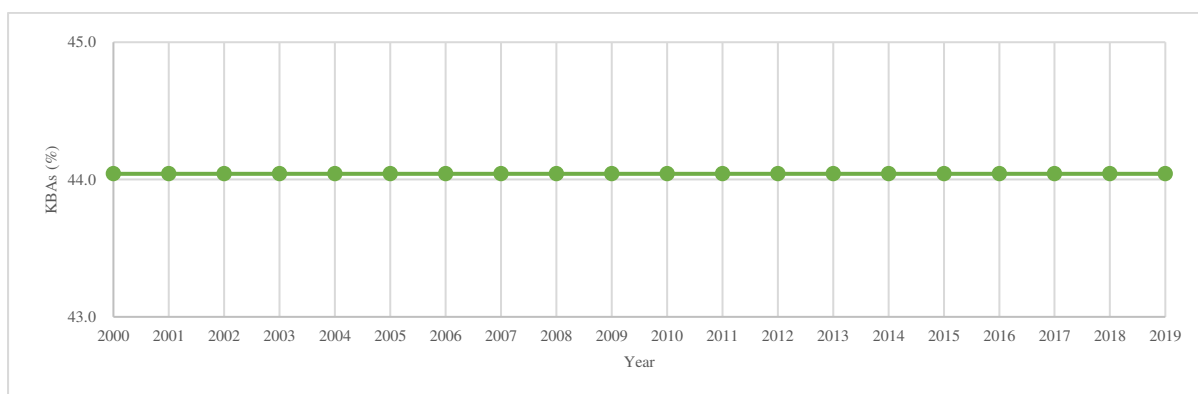


Year	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area (%)	75.5	73.4	72.7	72.5	72.4	72.2	72.1	71.9

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 44.0 % in 2019 .

*Figure 3. 15.1.2. Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)*



Year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
KBAs (%)	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

### 3. NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (2021)<sup>2</sup>

Forestry plays an important role in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as part of country's commitment to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Lao PDR updated and enhanced its NDC in 2020. The 2020 NDC update builds upon the 2015 submission with a view to enhancing its ambition through the introduction of three national level greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions scenarios, namely a baseline emissions scenario, an unconditional mitigation scenario to 2030, as well as a more ambitious conditional mitigation scenario to 2030 towards achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050.

*Table 2. Role of forests reported in NDCs*

Mitigation		Adaptation
Unconditional	Conditional	
Y	Y	Y

\* Y: reported/ N: unreported

<sup>2</sup>Lao PDR's First Nationally Determined Contribution report, (2021). pp.2-23.

Source: LAO PDR's First Nationally Determined Contribution report, (2021). pp.2-23.

### 3.1. Mitigation Targets

The 60% GHG emission reductions (ERs) national level 2030 target demonstrates the enhanced contribution of the country to the Paris Agreement, considering the 34% GHG emission reductions compared to the baseline scenario achieved in 2020.

*Table 3. Forest-based mitigation targets*

Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM
N	N	Y	Y	Y

\*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

*Table 4. Mitigation Targets for Land Use Change and Forestry<sup>3</sup>*

Mitigation target (2020-2030)	Average abatement between 2020 and 2030 (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e/year)
Unconditional: reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, buffer zones of national parks and other preserves, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.	1100
Conditional: Increased forest cover to 70% of land area (i.e. to 16.58 million hectares) through reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, buffer zones of national parks and other preserves, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.	45000

### 3.2. Adaptation Plan

The previous Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (2015) emphasize the need to build climate resilience in the most vulnerable sectors: agriculture, forestry and land use, water resources, transport and urban development, and public health. The National Green Growth Strategy to 2030 (2019) further places climate change adaptation as a cross-cutting focus area with the objective of reducing vulnerability of the country and of the

<sup>3</sup>LAO PDR's Nationally Determined Contribution report, (2021). pp.2-23.

population, especially disadvantaged groups, to natural disasters and global economic uncertainties which have become more serious and unpredictable.

*Table 5. Adaptation Plan<sup>4</sup>*

Sector	Objectives
Forestry and Land Use Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote climate resilience in forestry production and forest ecosystems, including in buffer zones of protected areas and other forested areas</li> <li>- Promote technical capacity in the forestry sector for managing forest for climate change adaptation</li> <li>- Promote integrated land use planning, natural resources and environment management</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote climate resilience in farming systems and agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>- Promote appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation, including nature-based and circular economy solutions</li> </ul>
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen water resource information systems for climate change adaptation</li> <li>- Manage surface water, groundwater and wetland for climate change resilience</li> <li>- Increase water resource infrastructure resilience to climate change, including through nature-based solutions</li> <li>- Strengthen early warning systems in a timely manner</li> </ul>
Transport and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the resilience of urban development and infrastructure to climate change, including through the use of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions</li> <li>- Promote ecosystem-based adaptation solutions</li> </ul>
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the resilience of public health infrastructure and water supply system to climate change</li> <li>- Improve public health services for climate change adaptation and coping with climate change induced impacts.</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build resilience to climate change in hydropower sector through improved dam safety regulations and guidelines</li> <li>- Strengthen technical capacity to use new and innovative technologies to enhance climate resilience and sound management in energy sector</li> <li>- Promote multipurpose use of reservoirs to enhance resilience of surrounding communities and maximize benefits for other sectors</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup>LAO PDR's First Nationally Determined Contribution report, (2021). pp.2-23.



*Table 6. Forest-based adaptation commitments in NDCs*

Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM	SLM
N	N	N	N	Y	Y

\*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management/ SLM: Sustainable Land Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

### **3.3. International Market-based Cooperation**

The Government of Lao PDR herewith expresses interest in cooperating with other nation states to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement, including but not limited to the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes as well as for the supply of clean, renewable energy from hydropower resources to neighboring countries.

### **3.4. Relevance to the Forestry Sector<sup>5</sup>**

AFOLU sector emissions in Lao PDR had net emissions of 18,793.41 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e, which was the largest sources of emissions, accounting for about 78% of the total emissions. Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, buffer zones of national parks and other preserves, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks remains as an important component of the NDC target from land use sector.

The Adaptation plan also considers promoting climate resilience in forestry production and forest ecosystems, including in buffer zones of protected areas and other forested areas.

## **4. UNFCCC WARSAW FRAMEWORK FOR REDD+ PROGRESS**

Biennial update report with submission of first national REDD+ results for the period of 2015-2018 (BUR 1) was submitted to UNFCCC and assessed in 2020.

*Table 7. Submission of UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ elements*

National Strategy / Action Plan	National Forest Monitoring System	Forest Reference Level / Forest Reference Emission Level	Safeguards Information System
Y	Y	Y	Y

<sup>5</sup>THE FIRST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT OF THE LAO PDR, (2020)

Source: UN REDD+ webplatform (<https://redd.unfccc.int>)

#### **4.1. National REDD+ Strategy / Action Plan (2021)<sup>6</sup>**

The National REDD+ Strategy to 2025 with Vision to 2030 (NRS) was submitted to UNFCCC in 2021. The NRS has a vision that by 2030 forest and forestland, which will cover 70% of the country's total land area, are sustainably managed, protected, developed and utilized through the participation of all stakeholders in the whole society; forest management systems are enhanced; and forest can provide efficient economic, social and environment services.

The target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) is a reduction of 30 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) by 2025, by reducing emissions from forest/tree loss of around 21 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and the promotion of removals of around 9 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e through forest restoration and plantation.

To achieve the above objectives and projected levels of emission reduction, five programmes and 24 priority projects have been defined, including: Programme 1. Development of sustainable agriculture in coordination with forest protection, consisting of four priority projects, Programme 2. Promotion of commercial tree plantation and forest restoration, consisting of six priority projects, Programme 3. Linking infrastructure development (e.g., construction of hydro-power dam/reservoirs, electricity line and road, and mining) with protection of forest and forest resources, consisting of four priority projects, Programme 4. Stopping uncontrolled harvesting of wood and forest products against laws and regulations, consisting of five priority projects, Programme 5. Stabilize uncontrolled shifting cultivation by promoting sedentary agriculture production and to control forest fires, consisting of five priority projects.

#### **4.2. Forest Reference (Emission) Levels (2018)<sup>7</sup>**

The national Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)/Forest Reference Level (FRL) was submitted to UNFCCC assessed in 2018. The FREL/FRL proposed by the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the historical reference period 2005–2014 is the annual average of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and removals associated with deforestation, degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The activity data (AD) used in constructing the FREL/FRL were derived from three “forest type maps” (which are a combination of land-use and landcover maps) for the years 2005, 2010

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<sup>6</sup>LAO PDR's National REDD+ Strategy, (2021). pp.3-5.

<sup>7</sup>Lao People's Democratic Republic Forest Reference Emission Level and Forest Reference Level for REDD+ Results Payment under the UNFCCC. (2018).

and 2015 and information derived from the second National Forest Inventory (NFI) of the Lao People's Democratic Republic conducted during the period 2015–2017.

The FREL/FRL presented in the modified submission, with the aim of accessing results-based payments for REDD+ 10 activities for the period 2015–2025, corresponds to emissions of 41,013,316 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year and removals of 7,533,558 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

The proposed FREL/FRL includes above-ground and below-ground biomass, and excludes the dead organic matter (litter and deadwood) and soil organic carbon pools. Regarding GHGs, the submission includes CO<sub>2</sub> only.

#### **4.3. National Forest Monitoring System<sup>8</sup>**

A detailed multi-year NFMS plan is being prepared; a Technical Note has been drafted that will prioritize ER reporting schedules and requirements to ensure ER reports are of high quality and ready for submission to the Carbon Fund. In addition, a Bank financed work package will be implemented to support potential technical improvements to the FREL and ERP.

#### **4.4. Safeguard Information System (SIS)<sup>9</sup>**

The 1st Safeguards information summary was submitted to UNFCCC in 2020 and 2nd Safeguards information summary in 2021. There is improved understanding of the diverse policy and information tools that will contribute to this sub-component. The NRS incorporates elements of livelihoods and co-benefits; and, the Forest Strategy 2030 is expected to have increased focus on biodiversity. Considerable progress has been made in developing the SIS based on a national approach. Several consultations and field research have been undertaken and drafting of the SIS continues.

## **5. REDD+ PROJECTS / INITIATIVES**

The National REDD+ Program is being supported by a wide range of stakeholders and development partners.<sup>10</sup> They have been working together on national REDD+ readiness activities, as well as piloting and implementing different activities relevant to REDD+. They will support implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy as well as the Forestry Strategy.

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<sup>8</sup>LAO PDR FCPF Annual Progress Report, (2021).

<sup>9</sup>LAO PDR FCPF Annual Progress Report, (2021).

<sup>10</sup>Department of Forestry REDD+ LAO PDR Official Website, REDD+ Projects.  
Website: <http://dof.maf.gov.la/redd/en/projects/>

## 5.1. REDD+ Projects

Table 7. REDD+ Projects lists

Project name	Proponent	Partners	Project Period	Project area (ha)	Amount of emissions reductions and removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Certification
					Annual	Total	
<sup>11</sup> Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation: Xe Pian NPA REDD+	Obf Consulting (OBF), World Wildlife Fund - Laos (WWF-LAOS), World Wildlife Fund Greater Mekong Programme (WWF-GKP)	WWF Austria, Austrian Federal Forests, Austrian Life Ministry, DoF Government of Laos, Zotter Chocolate Manufacturing Company	2013-2040	240000	269000	2417000	2016 First Issuance (VCS+CCB Triple Gold)
<sup>12</sup> Mitigation of GHG: Rubber based agro-forestry system for sustainable development and poverty reduction in Pakkading, Bolikhamsay Province, Lao PDR	Lao Thai Hua Rubber Company Limited (Lao Thai Hua Rubber)	Norwegian Ministry of Finance	2008-2037	969.2	1060	32060	2017 First Issuance (VCS)
<sup>13</sup> REDD+ project in Luang Prabang Province	Representative Participant: Waseda University	Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Japan	2015-2017	30000	140,000	-	JCM

<sup>11</sup>International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes (Website: International Database on REDD+ projects (reddprojectsdatabase.org))

<sup>12</sup>1) UNFCCC's PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM FOR AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATIONCDM PROJECT, 2) ACTIVITIES (F-CDM-AR-PDD) Version 06.0, (2015). International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes (Website: International Database on REDD+ projects (reddprojectsdatabase.org))

<sup>13</sup>JCM REDD+ Model Projects by Ministry of the Environment, (2016). REDD+ project in Luang Prabang Province through controlling slash-and-burn. (Website: [http://redd.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/events/seminars/\\_img/\\_20160128/10\\_JCM%20REDD+%20in%20Lao%20PDR%20with%20proposal.pdf](http://redd.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/events/seminars/_img/_20160128/10_JCM%20REDD+%20in%20Lao%20PDR%20with%20proposal.pdf))

through controlling slash-and-burn (JCM)		Forest Technology Association, NAFRI					
<sup>14</sup> CarBi Project	World Wildlife Fund Belgium (WWF Belgium)	-	2011-2015	200000	-	-	-
<sup>15</sup> Carbon and Biodiversity Project phase II (CarBi II)	World Wildlife Fund Belgium (WWF Belgium)	KfW, International Climate Initiative (IKI)	2019-2024	-	-	-	-

## 5.2. REDD+ Initiatives

Since 2007, Lao PDR has made efforts to develop its national REDD+ system.<sup>16</sup> This includes submission of the R-PIN (2008) and the R-PP (2010) to the World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). This included designing national REDD+ strategies, developing reference emission levels, designing measurement, reporting, and verification systems, and setting up national REDD+ management arrangements, including robust environmental and social safeguards.

Bilateral and multilateral partners largely support REDD+ readiness programs at both national and sub-national levels.<sup>17</sup> Key support from donors includes the World Bank’s FCPF and Forest Investment Programme (FIP), CliPAD (GIZ-KfW), DoF (SUPSFM) FSCAP (JICA, SIDA), PAREED (JICA), SFM (JICA), SUFORD (Finland, World Bank), and Asian Development Bank.

<sup>14</sup>WWF Official Website, Carbon & Biodiversity (CarBi) Programme. Website: <https://www.wwf.org.la/projects/carbi/>

<sup>15</sup>WWF Official Website, THE CARBON AND BIODIVERSITY PHASE 2 PROJECT (CARBI 2) Website: [https://www.wwf.org.la/projects/carbon\\_and\\_biodiversity\\_phase\\_2\\_project\\_carbi\\_2/](https://www.wwf.org.la/projects/carbon_and_biodiversity_phase_2_project_carbi_2/)

<sup>16</sup>FCPF LAO PDR Website, FCPF Lao Begins Transition from REDD+ Readiness to Results. Website: <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/news-story/lao-begins-transition-redd-readiness-results>

<sup>17</sup>Department of Forestry REDD+ LAO PDR Official Website, REDD+ Projects. Website: <http://dof.maf.gov.la/redd/en/projects/>

Table 8. LAO PDR REDD+ Initiatives

Development Partner	Initiatives	Objectives	Period
UN-REDD (FAO)	1 <sup>st</sup> Targeted Support	Selected provinces (and district offices) are able to use Collect Earth to assess and update their forest resources for improved forestry sector planning.	2015
FCPF	<sup>18</sup> FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant	FCPF readiness support	2009
FCPF	<sup>19</sup> FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant	FCPF readiness support	2014
FCPF	<sup>20</sup> FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant	FCPF readiness support	2018
FCPF (Carbon Fund)	Governance, Forest Landscapes and Livelihoods – Northern Laos (GFLL)	To achieve emission reductions in the six Northern Provinces of Lao PDR and will receive performance-based payments from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	2021-2025
FIP	<sup>21</sup> Sustainable Forestry for Rural Development Project – Scaling up (SUFORD-SU)	To execute REDD+ activities through participatory sustainable forest management in priority areas and to pilot forest landscape management in four provinces.	2013-2019
GIZ-KfW	<sup>22</sup> Climate protection through avoided deforestation (CliPAD)	To demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of pro-poor REDD in National Protected Areas (NPA) and adjoining	Phase 1: 2009-2018

<sup>18</sup>FCPF LAO PDR Website, FCPF Lao Begins Transition from REDD+ Readiness to Results.Website: <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/news-story/lao-begins-transition-redd-readiness-results>

<sup>19</sup>FCPF LAO PDR Website, FCPF Lao Begins Transition from REDD+ Readiness to Results.Website: <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/news-story/lao-begins-transition-redd-readiness-results>

<sup>20</sup>FCPF LAO PDR Website, FCPF Lao Begins Transition from REDD+ Readiness to Results.Website: <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/news-story/lao-begins-transition-redd-readiness-results>

<sup>21</sup>Climate Investment Funds Report, (2018). A CASE STUDY OF THE LAO PDR FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM: SUFORD-SU PROJECT. pp.8-22.

<sup>22</sup>1) GIZ-KfW CliPAD Factsheet, (2016).

2) Gesellschaft für Agrarprojekte in Übersee Consulting group Website Website:

[https://www.gfagroup.de/projects/Climate\\_protection\\_through\\_avoided\\_deforestation\\_CliPAD,\\_phase\\_II\\_3888519.html](https://www.gfagroup.de/projects/Climate_protection_through_avoided_deforestation_CliPAD,_phase_II_3888519.html)

		areas, and involved authorities and communities receive performance-based payments through a REDD	Phase 2: 2017-2020
JICA	<sup>23</sup> The Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation (PAREDD)	To develop an approach to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation at village and village cluster levels in the northern Laos	2009-2014
JICA	<sup>24</sup> Forest Programme for Forest Information Management	Establishment and construction of Forest Information Management Centre, Procurement of equipments for Forest Information Management such as satellite imagery analysis, database development and sampling field surveys	2010-2013
JICA	<sup>25</sup> The Capacity Development Project for Establishing National Forest Information System for Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+	National Forest Information System (NFIS) of Lao PDR is established.	2013-2015
JICA, SIDA	<sup>26</sup> Forestry Strategy 2020 Implementation Promotion (FSIP) Project	Preparation of the MAF 5 year and annual Forestry Strategy 2020 Implementation Plans and Reports, Monitoring of the forestry strategy 2020 implementation status and forestry sector performance	2006-2010
JICA, SIDA	<sup>27</sup> FORESTRY SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (FSCAP)	To build the capacity of the Department of Forestry staff through assisting the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and legislation	2010-2014

<sup>23</sup>International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes. Website: International Database on REDD+ projects (reddprojectsdatabase.org)

<sup>24</sup>1) Annual Review of REDD+ Activities in Lao PDR, (2011). pp.8-36.

<sup>25</sup>JICA, (2014). WORK COMPLETION REPORT (FIRST YEAR).

<sup>26</sup>JICA's pdf file. Website: [https://www.jica.go.jp/laos/english/activities/pdf/activity\\_09.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/laos/english/activities/pdf/activity_09.pdf)

<sup>27</sup>JICA's pdf file. Website: [https://www.jica.go.jp/laos/english/activities/pdf/activity\\_09.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/laos/english/activities/pdf/activity_09.pdf)

JICA	<sup>28</sup> Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Support Project	To strengthen the capacity of forestry sector through strengthening policies, effective incorporation of REDD+, and improvement of forest resource information as the foundation of sustainable forest management (SFM) in both central and provincial level.	2014-2021
SNV, Funding: the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation & Nuclear Safety (BMU)	<sup>29</sup> SNV: Delivering Environmental and Social Multiple Benefits from REDD+ in South East Asia (MB-REDD+)	This project aims to support the governments of Vietnam and Lao PDR to successfully implement national REDD+ programmes that facilitate social and environmental multiple benefits. REDD+ could contribute to a range of policy goals above and beyond climate change mitigation.	2011-2016
Finland, World Bank	<sup>30</sup> Sustainable Forestry for Rural Development Project (SUFORD)	To achieve the sustainable management of natural production forests to alleviate rural poverty.	2004-2012
DoF, GIZ	<sup>31</sup> Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management Project (SUPSFM)	To support REDD+ activities through participatory sustainable forest management in priority areas and to pilot forest landscape management in four Northern provinces in Lao PDR	2013-2018

<sup>28</sup>JICA Website. Website: <https://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/laos/018/outline/index.html>

<sup>29</sup>SNV Official Website, Projects. Website: <https://snv.org/project/delivering-environmental-and-social-multiple-benefits-redd-southeast-asia-mb-redd>

<sup>30</sup>International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes. Website: International Database on REDD+ projects ([reddprojectsdatabase.org](http://reddprojectsdatabase.org))

<sup>31</sup>International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes. Website: International Database on REDD+ projects ([reddprojectsdatabase.org](http://reddprojectsdatabase.org))



ADB	<sup>32</sup> Lao People's Democratic Republic: LAO: Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project — Additional Financing	<p>Output 1: REDD+ training service provider conducted 34 training events to strengthen capacity of provincial and district staff on REDD+.</p> <p>Output 2: The project completed afforestation in 1,171 ha and assisted natural regeneration (ANR) in 1000 ha during the reporting period. Regular patrolling of forest areas in 17 villages continued.</p> <p>Output 3: Project signed contract agroforestry service provider on 8 July 2019 and commenced agroforestry preparation activities</p> <p>Output 4: The project refurbished provincial and district offices by procuring necessary equipment, signed a contract for assessment of carbon and the potential for carbon finance' for forest conservation in target villages, and trained staff on the use of the Planet/GIS system and other tools to support REDD+ activities.</p> <p>Governance, Forest Landscapes and Livelihoods – Northern Laos (GFL)</p>	-
RECOFTC	<sup>33</sup> Grassroots Capacity Building for REDD in Asia Pacific with RECOFTC 2009-2013	<p>With the aim of promoting the effective engagement of diverse grassroots stakeholders in the climate change and REDD+ dialogues in Asia-Pacific region.</p>	2009-2013
GIZ, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	<sup>34</sup> Technical Feasibility Assessment of the Nam Phui National Protected Area REDD+ Project in Lao PDR	<p>The NP REDD project aims to establish a functioning NPA management unit that simultaneously provide environmental benefits (forest protection, wildlife</p>	2010-2011

<sup>32</sup>Asian Development Bank Project Data Sheet, (2022). Lao People's Democratic Republic: LAO: Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project — Additional Financing Website: <https://www.adb.org/projects/40253-036/main>

<sup>33</sup>1) Annual Review of REDD+ Activities in Lao PDR, (2011). pp.8-36.

<sup>34</sup>1) Annual Review of REDD+ Activities in Lao PDR, (2011). pp.8-36.

		management, biodiversity conservation) as well as community benefits (more secure land tenure, improved agricultural practices, local development opportunities).	
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	<sup>35</sup> Sub-national REDD projects in Lao PDR by the Wildlife Conservation Society	- Nam Et Phou Loey National Protected Area (NEPL NPA) - the Nam Kading National Protected Area (NK NPA)	-
US Agency for International Development – Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID/RDMA)	<sup>36</sup> Winrock International Asia Regional Biodiversity Conservation Program’s REDD+ Activities in Lao PDR 2010	Activities included: 1) a Needs Assessment that provided an indication of what capacity and data currently exist, and subsequently highlighted the gaps in technical capacity to implement REDD+ and, 2) a 3 day technical capacity building workshop on GIS/RS and Forest Carbon Inventory and Assessment.	2010
SNV	<sup>37</sup> SNV-Lao PDR Assessment of Implementing a REDD project in Nam Xam National Protected Area, Huaphanh	Planned activities for 2011: Recruitment of a part-time international REDD adviser, Elaboration of a project proposal for Nam Xam.	2011
World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF)	<sup>38</sup> Pre-planning for REDD+ Pilots in Xe Pian NPA and Xe Sap NPA by the World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF)	As part of Improving the Management of Xe Pian National Protected Area project, pre-planning has been conducted for a REDD+ pilot focusing in and around Xe Pian NPA in Champasak and Attapeu provinces, to support the Project Design Document PDD as part of the initial activities due to commence early 2011. This PDD will include analysis of deforestation, definition of and reference to emission levels, measurement of carbon density of selected forest, assessment of carbon offset potential, selection of appropriate	2011

<sup>35</sup>1) Annual Review of REDD+ Activities in Lao PDR, (2011). pp.8-36.

<sup>36</sup>1) Annual Review of REDD+ Activities in Lao PDR, (2011). pp.8-36.

<sup>37</sup>1) Annual Review of REDD+ Activities in Lao PDR, (2011). pp.8-36.

<sup>38</sup>1) Annual Review of REDD+ Activities in Lao PDR, (2011). pp.8-36.

<p>UNDP</p>	<p><sup>39</sup>Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Dry Dipterocarp Forest Ecosystems of Southern Lao PDR</p>	<p>To support the government of Lao PDR to facilitate a transformative shift towards sustainable land and forest management in the forested landscape of Savannakhet Province</p>	<p>2016-2022</p>
<p>GCF</p>	<p><sup>40</sup>Implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions Programme through improved governance and sustainable forest landscape management</p>	<p>This project supports Lao PDR’s implementation of an ambitious REDD+- emission reductions programme after decades of losing tropical forest cover. It will strengthen an enabling environment for REDD+ by enhancing the availability of finance and strengthening the forestry sector’s legal and regulatory framework.</p>	<p>2020-2024, 2020-2029</p>

<sup>39</sup>UNDP Open Planet. Website:

[https://www.undpopenplanet.org/projects/Sustainable\\_Forest\\_and\\_Land\\_Management\\_in\\_the\\_Dry\\_Dipterocarp\\_Forest\\_Ecosystems\\_of\\_Southern\\_Lao\\_PDR/](https://www.undpopenplanet.org/projects/Sustainable_Forest_and_Land_Management_in_the_Dry_Dipterocarp_Forest_Ecosystems_of_Southern_Lao_PDR/)

<sup>40</sup>GCF Projects Website: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/implementation-lao-pdr-emission-reductions-programme-through-improved-governance-and>

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