

An aerial photograph of a vast, dense tropical forest in Lao PDR. The forest is composed of a thick canopy of green trees, with some taller trees visible. The background shows a hazy horizon under a blue sky with light clouds.

The Biodiversity Conservation in Lao PDR

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Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)**

INTRODUCTION

LAO PDR :

- Land-link country (Area: 236,800 km²)
- Bordering with Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand and Myanmar.



Current Status of Biodiversity in Lao PDR

There are five larger eco-regions in Indochina, Four of these Eco-regions occur in the Lao PDR and its NBCAs:

- Annamite Range Moist Forest;
- Indochina Dry Forest;
- Northern Indochina Sub-tropical Moist Forests;
- Mekong River and its catchments.



The habitats of high international significance for conservation in Lao PDR

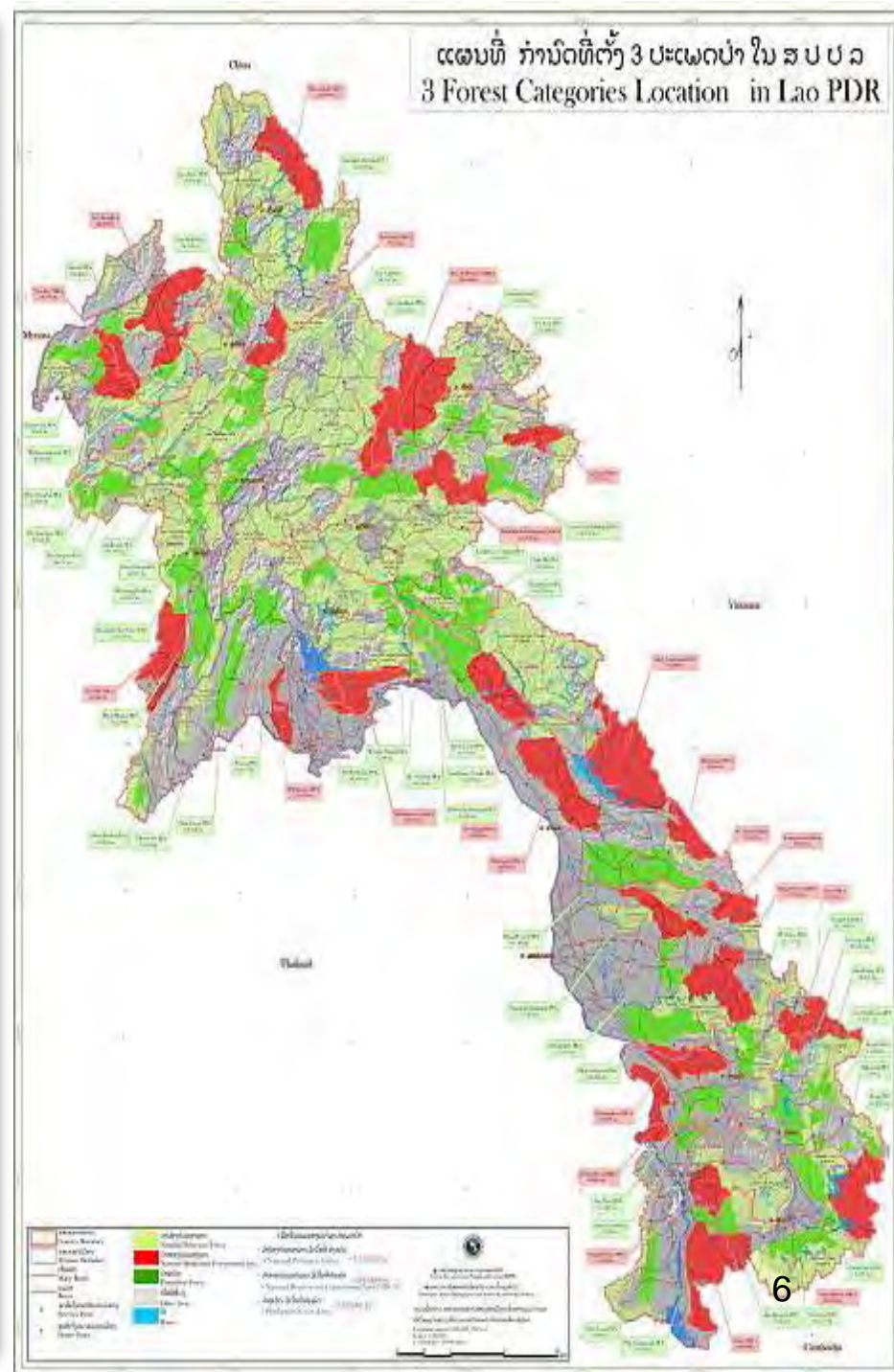
- **Northern Highlands** (Representations occur in northern NBCAs such as Nam Ha, Phou Dene Din, Nam Et and Phou Loey)
- **Evergreen Forests of the Annamite Mountains and foothills** (The Annamites proper are represented in the Nakai-Nam Theun, Xe Sap, and Dong Ampham NBCAs, Annamite foothills are represented in NBCAs such as Nam Kading)
- **Central Indochina Limestone Karst** (Similar to the Annamites, species endemism is high and this habitat is otherwise only found in Vietnam. It is represented in the Lao PDR in the Phou Hin Poun and Hin Nam No NBCAs).
- **Bolaven Plateau** (This massif between the Mekong and the Annamites in the southern Lao PDR, It occurs only in the Lao PDR, and part of it is protected in only one gazetted NBCA, Dong Houa Sao)

The habitats of high international significance for conservation in Lao PDR (Cont..)

- **Dry Dipterocarp Forests of the Mekong Plains** (Found mainly in areas of low elevation in the southern Lao PDR, This habitat is best represented in the Xe Pian NBCA)
- **Mekong River** (The Lao PDR plays a central role in the conservation of the biodiversity of the Mekong River The Mekong forms the boundary of a NBCA (Phou Xiang Thong), but at present biodiversity management focuses solely on the four major forest habitats and not the river)
- **Other rivers and streams** (Because of the extensive mountainous topography of the Lao PDR, streams are a common key habitat, A highly threatened, distinct habitat type are larger, slow moving rivers, such as the Nam Theun/Nam Kading in central Lao PDR and the Xe Kong and Xe Banhiang in southern Lao PDR. Very few unaltered stretches of these rivers flow through protected areas)

3 Forest Categories Location in Lao PDR

- Conservation Forest 4.7 m. ha
- Protection Forest 3.5 m. ha
- Production Forest 3.4 m. ha



International Status:



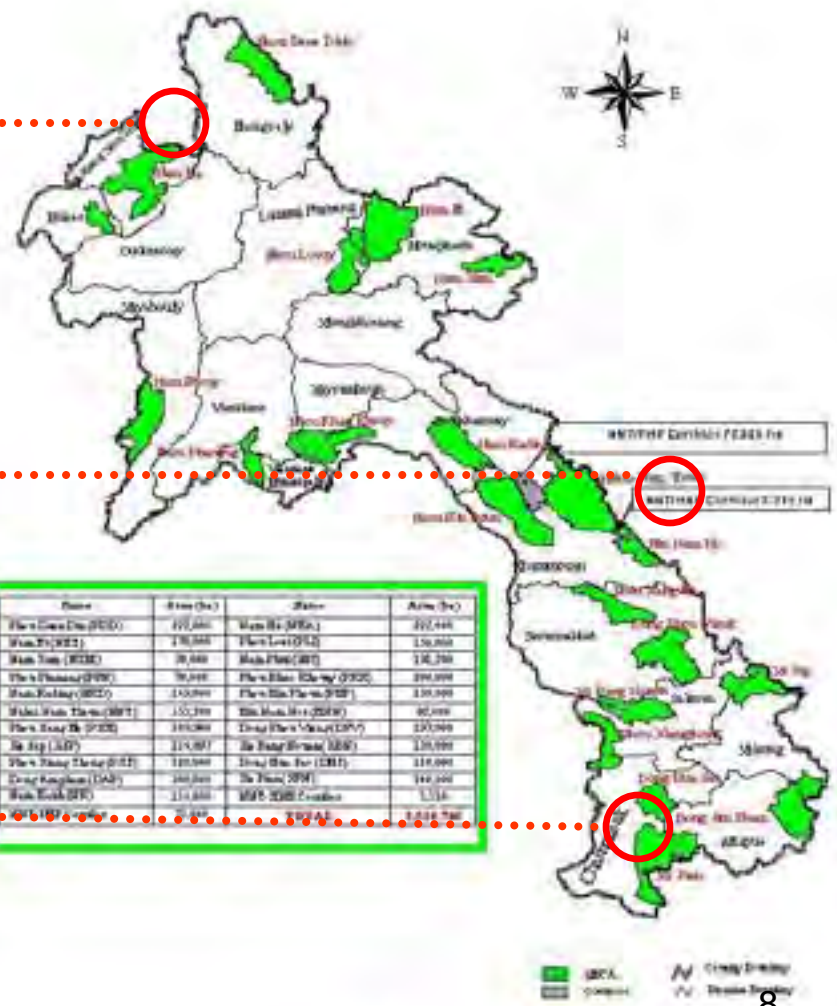
Nam Ha
ASEAN Natural Heritage
Park in 2004.



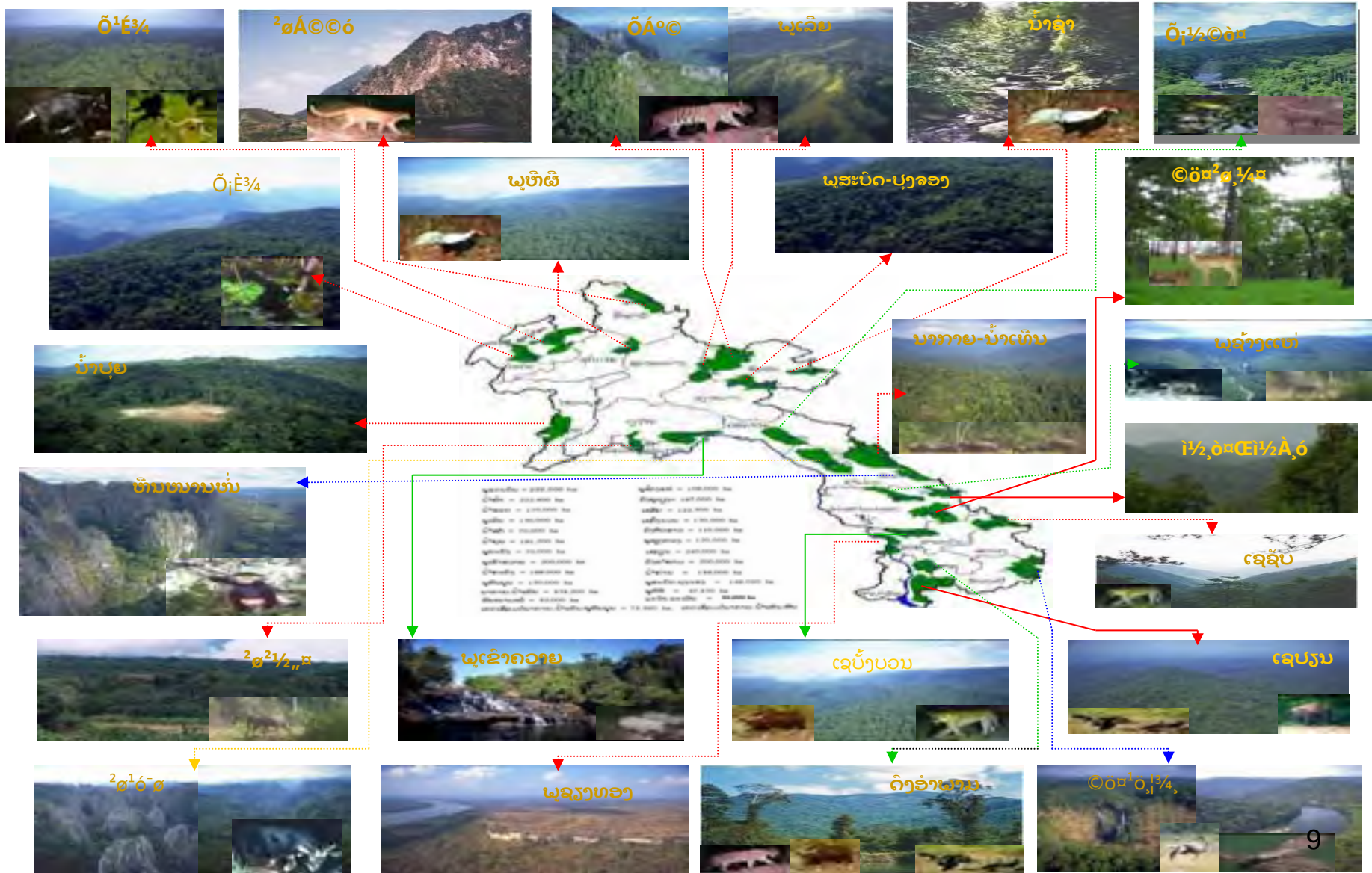
Trans-boundary
World Natural
Heritage Property
(TWNHP)



National Biodiversity Conservation Areas



24 NPAs in Lao PDR



Species Diversity



>100 sp = mammals



1,200 sp = fish



166 sp = Reptiles
& Amphibians

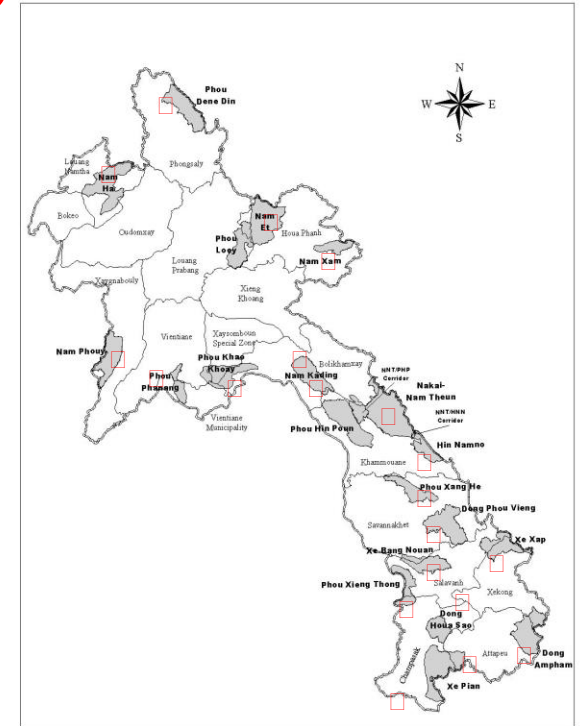
>700 sp = Birds



8,000-11,000 sp = Flowering plants

Elephants Conservation Project (WWF)

Figure 1. National Biodiversity Conservation Areas



Crocodile Conservation Project (WCS)



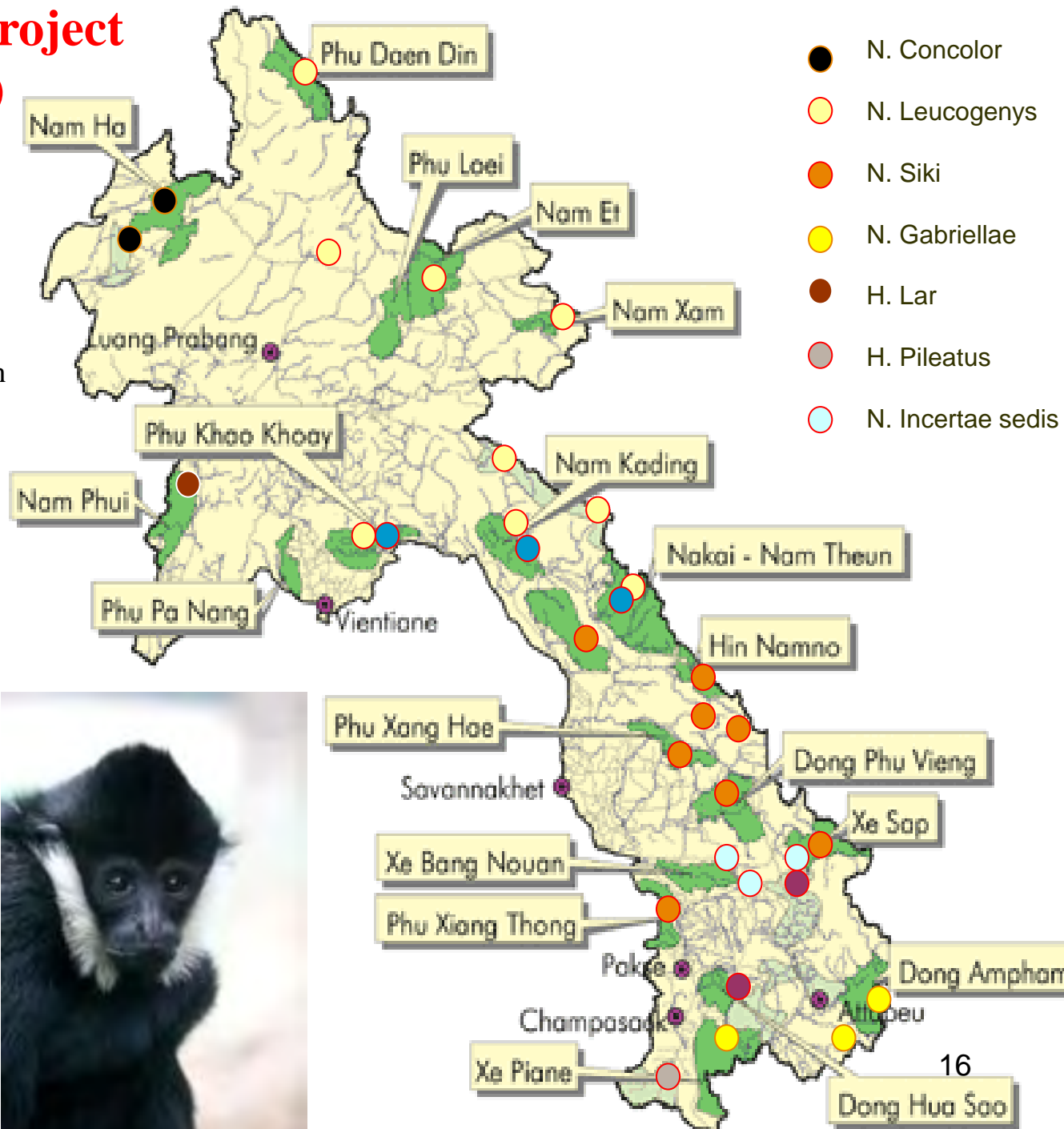
Project site is in Savannakhet Province, now a day implementing.



1/18/10

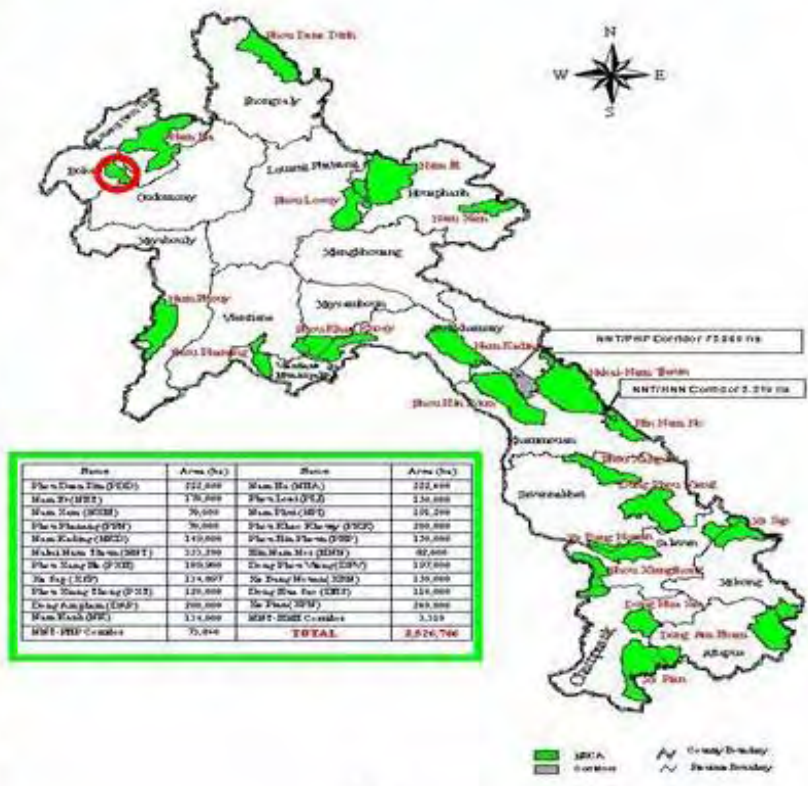
Gibbon Survey Project (IUCN-FFI)

1. Western Black-crested Gibbon
2. Northern White-cheeked Gibbon
3. Southern White-cheeked gibbon
4. Yellow-cheeked gibbon
5. White-handed gibbon
6. Pileated gibbon
7. Paled-cheek gibbon ???





Gibbon Experience in Nam Kan NPA



NBSAP 2016-2025

(ຮັບຮອງ ທັນວາ 2016)

ພາສາລາວ



ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງຊີວະນິເບດ
National Biodiversity Conservation Committee



ພາສາອັງກິດ



Lao People's Democratic Republic
National Biodiversity Conservation Committee



NBSAP 2016-2025

The Current Situation

National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2025

National Action Plan

Assessment of Current Situation

Ecosystem

Facts, status, trends

Forest, Agriculture, Aquatic, Urban, Species Diversity

and

Socio-Economic

- Bio
1. Degree of appreciation of economic value
 2. Poverty incidence and resource management

Policy & institutional framework

3. Mechanism for land use
4. MONRE Vision 2030, Strategy 25 & Action Plan 2016-2020
5. Sector Policies and Strategies
6. Legal Framework
7. Institutional Framework
8. Governance reforms
7. Implementing biodiversity related MEAs and Conventions
8. Civil Society
9. Private Sector
10. National, institutional and individual capacity for BD management
11. Financing Framework

1. Quick review of NBSAP 1 Targets (All Programs)
2. The way forward (awareness, human resources, the

“How-to’s” policy and resources mobilization)

NBSAP 2016-2025

Description of Strategy

Visio
n

The people to value their biodiversity resources in terms of immediate and long term benefits (globally). Benefits are sustained

02/11/2017 through protection against abuse by

1

Protecting biodiversity also means protecting ecological, economic, social, cultural and spiritual values and aspirations of the people of the Lao PDR

2

NBSAP must be fully consistent with Socio-economic Development Strategy 2020 and support targets to maintain economic growth, achieve 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and associated SDGs, observe sustainable development, and ensure political stability and regional and international integration

3

Sustainable use of biodiversity is a key element of livelihood strategies and food security and is best assured through in situ conservation efforts, made possible by respecting and supporting knowledge, innovations, and practices of local people who depend on them

9

NBSAP should guide national actions on enhancing cooperation and synergies among biodiversity related conventions that Lao PDR is a Party for better impact in delivering action on the ground

4

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources requires stakeholder participation and cooperation at local, national, regional and global levels, and also a sharing of knowledge, costs and benefits

8

NBSAP must be consistent with global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 20 Global Aichi Biodiversity Targets

5

NBSAP must be science-based and provide a clear link between biodiversity conservation and economic development

7

Education and raising of public awareness are essential in ensuring conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources

6

Formulation and implementation of policies and establishment of a legal framework are necessary as effective measures against biodiversity depletion

PRINCIPLES

NBSAP 2016-2025

Description of Strategy

Goal

Enhance the role of biodiversity as a national heritage and as a substantial contributor to poverty alleviation, as well as sustainable and resilient economic growth

ເສີມສ້າງບົດບາດ
ຊີວະນານາໆພັນ
ໃຫ້ກາຍເປັນ
ມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງ
ຊາດ ແລະ ການ
ປະກອບສ່ວນສໍາ
ຄັນ ໃນການລົບ
ລ້າງຄວາມທຸກ
ຍາກ ແລະ ຄຽງຄູ່
ກັບການເຕີບໂຕ
ທາງດ້ານ
ເສດຖະກິດ

NBSAP 2016-2025

Description of Strategy

Objectives:

1. Institutionalize innovative multi-stakeholder efforts to arrest degradation and enhance conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity resources
2. Provide clear and enforceable guidance for sustainable use of biodiversity resources to support poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth
3. Establish practical mechanisms for ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits from use of biodiversity resources

NBSAP 2016-2025

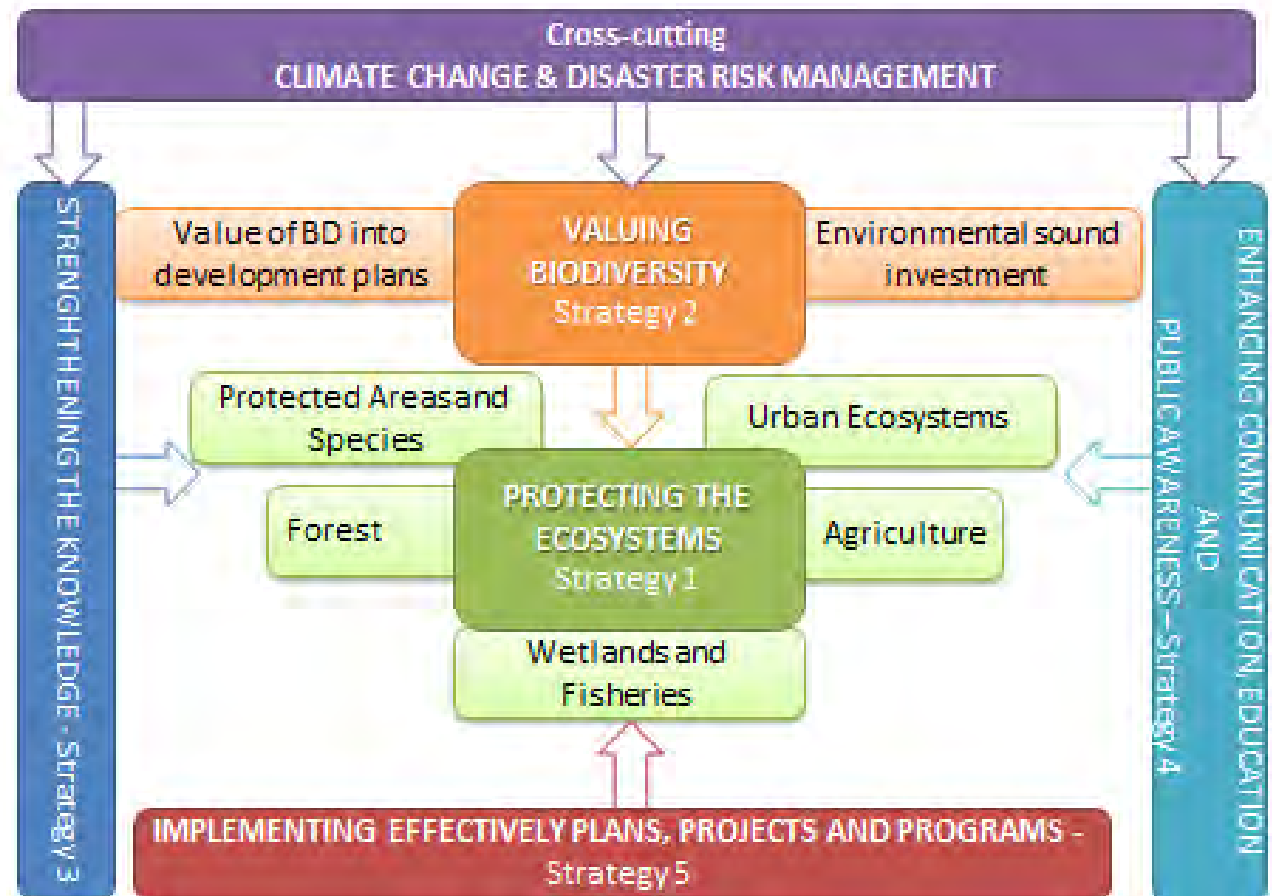
Description of Strategy

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2025

Content:

- Target
- Baseline
- Outcome indicators

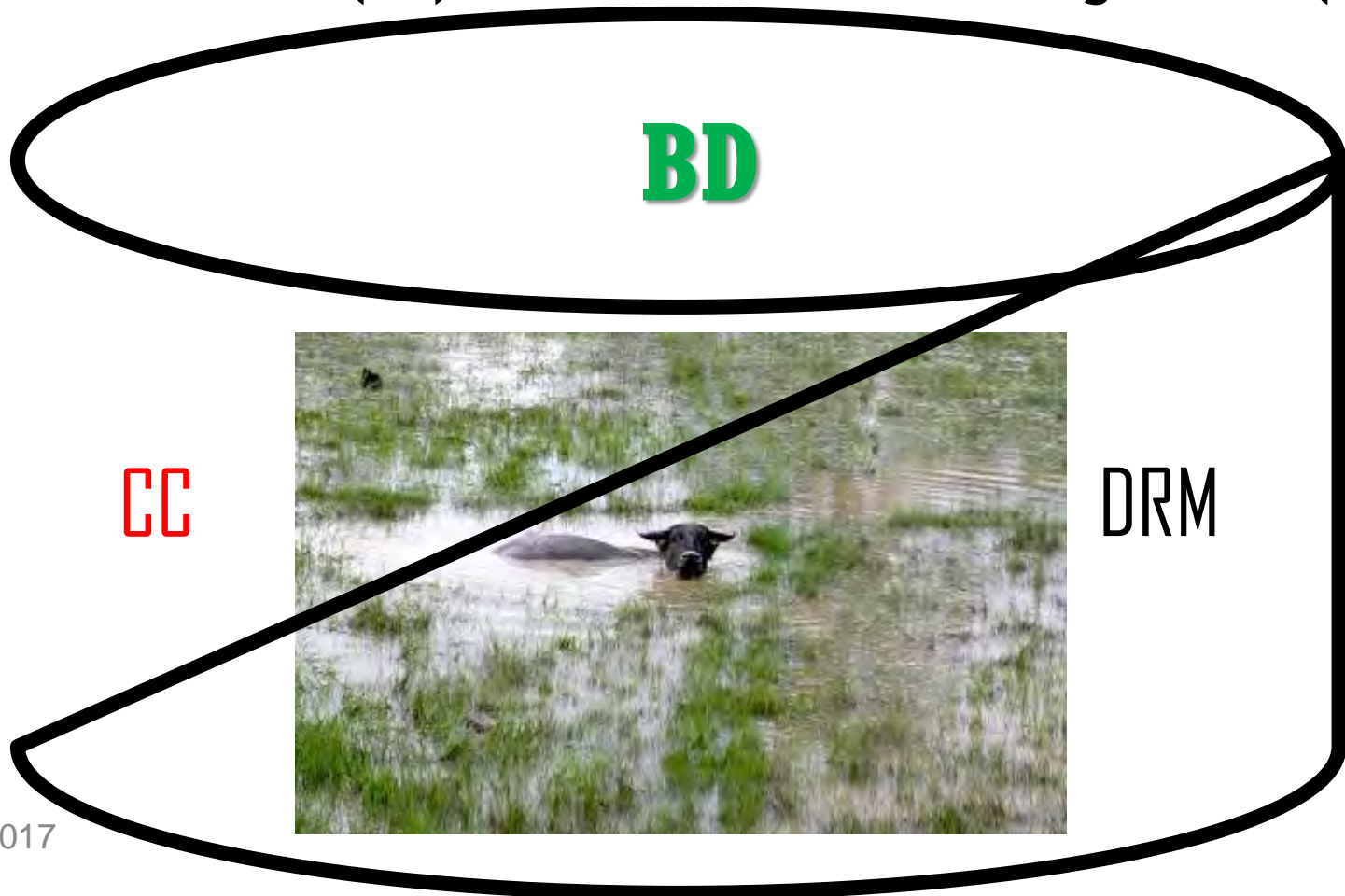
All sub-targets related Aichi Global Target (19)



NBSAP 2016-2025

Description of Strategy

Cross cutting themes: Biodiversity and Climate Change (CC) & Disaster Risk Management (DRM)





NBSAP 2016-2025 National Action Plan

5 Strategy 1	7 Sub strategi	3 15 Targets	6 38 Actions
Strategy 2	2 Sub strategi	4 Targets	8 Actions
Strategy 3	No Sub strategy	4 Targets	9 Actions
Strategy 4	No Sub strategy	3 Targets	6 Actions
Strategy 5	No Sub strategy	3 Targets	8 Actions

Table 23: Strategy 1.0 – Summary of actions

Action Number	List of Actions	Priority	Period		
SUB STRATEGY 1.1 PROTECTION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS			Y1-2	Y3-5	Y6-10
Target 1.1.1: Achieve National Goal of 70% forest cover of the total national area by 2020.					
Action 1.1.1 (a)	<p>Continue participatory review and clarification of current forest classification systems and relevant regulations on primary and secondary logging by both communities and private sector.</p> <p>Implementing Agencies: DoF, DoFI, DFRM (MAF), and Land Development and Planning Department (MoNRE).</p>	1			
Action 1.1.1 (b)	<p>Improvement of compliance monitoring and facilitation of private sector contribution to forest resources management and rehabilitation of damaged ecosystems.</p> <p>Implementing Agencies: DoF, DoFI, DFRM (MAF)</p>	2			
Action 1.1.1 (c)	<p>Rehabilitation of at least 50% of logged and degraded forests through low cost forest regeneration methods (e.g. Assisted Natural Regeneration, agroforestry, small holder tree farms, etc.)</p> <p>Implementing Agencies: DoF, NAFRI, DFRM (MAF), and MoNRE, PoNRE, PAFO, as well as business private sector and local communities.</p>	2			

02/11/2017

Summary of Actions and their Prioritizations

Priority 1 Actions

- Usually actions that are essential for other actions to follow
- Usually involve review of specific policy instruments and amendment of procedures as incentive to stakeholders
- Need not depend on huge external resources to start
- Will be done in the first two

Priority 2 Actions

- Usually depend on the start of Priority 1 Actions
- Usually involve major investment and require sufficient planning time
- Involve some human capacity building before start

Implementation

How will NBSAP flow?

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Targets and Actions to Relevant Sectoral Plans and Strategies

Process of NBSAP Mainstreaming to National and Provincial Agencies

1st Identify Principles, Concepts and Practices to be mainstreamed

2nd Identify policies, strategies and programs to incorporate biodiversity

3rd Determine effective ways in mainstreaming principles and practices

4th Ensure implementation of NBSAP considers priorities and interests of relevant biodiversity convention

Mainstreaming and Synergies at the Local Level

- NBSAP to work with incumbent provincial authorities, the Ministry of Home Affairs, MPI-NERI and PACSA
- Local authority planners, DONRE, PAFO staff and local NGOs may constitute task force with assistance from interested NGOs

Process in Mainstreaming Streaming Strategy

Processes for mainstreaming and synergy



Assembling information on economic value of natural resources and biodiversity

Overlaying information on NRM issues on economic values

Exposing provincial leaders to good practices

Preparing simple Provincial Strategic Action Plan (PSAP)

Use PSAP to guide sub-plans

Documenting and disseminating successful practices

Recognizing and publicizing good practices

Recent trends and recommendations Resource Mobilization for NBSAP Implementation

- **Communication of true value of biodiversity**
- **The need to clearly define financial requirements**
- **Financial crisis of donor and the need to tap funding from internal sources**
- **Considering various forms of user fees**
- **Development of guidelines for payment of environmental services**
- **Declining of donor funding, tapping available fund and the need to engage SWGs, DPs, & other organizations**
- **Environmentally sound production practices of private sector:**
 - **Legislation**
 - **Encouragement**

Implementation

Institutional Arrangement

CBD/NBSAP Institutional Chart

National Environment Committee

CBD and CCD MONRE Committee

- DoP DG (CBD & CCD head)
- DoF DG (CBD & CCD deputy)
- NAFRI DG (CBD & CCD deputy)

CBD NSC

Chaired by vice PM:
Members:

- > Minister MAF
- > Minister of MoNRE
- > Vice of other Mins
- > Vice Mins from some key stakeholders

CBD secretariat

- DoF Deputy DG (CBD NFP) - (head)
- DFRC (dep)

CBD inter sectoral coordination committee

- Chair: CBD NFP (DoF DDG)
- MAF DOP
- NAFRI
- DoE
- DoW
- Science and Tech. Inst.
- DoP of MoP & Invest
- DoP of NLMA
- DoP of MoPW
- DoP of MoM&E
- DoP of MoI & Trad
- DoP of LNTA
- TMRI of MoH
- Others

NBSAP Co-ordination and Technical Support Unit

DFRC head and staff

Research and Education WG

- All NAFRI centers
- FFS, FAG, FNS, FES, (NUoL)
- ITM, FDD (MoH)

MAF Dep't, WG

- DoF, DoA, DoLF, DoFI, DOEC, DoPC, DALAM
- Ministry of Industry Commerce

MoNRE

- DEQP
- DWR
- LNMCs
- ESIA
- DDMCC
- IRNE
- DOPC
- MPI

MOST WG

- BEI
- DIP

Infrastructure WG

- MEM
- DEB
- DEP
- DoM
- MPWT
- DoR
- 941 PKK-PPN
- Rural Dev't office

MICT WG

- TDD
- TMD
- TPM

Inter. and INGO WG

- LBA
- IUCN
- LWCA
- WCS
- WWF
- FAO
- UNDP
- WB
- ADB
- Others

DFRM

02/11/2017

Provincial CBD/PPSAP Steering committee

Activities of NBSAP

- We have done on synergies and now gender mainstreaming
- We are trying to cover our new gender project for NBSAP

Limited Control Capacity

- Lack of Human Resource-Not enough staffs,
- Inadequate knowledge and skill;
- Lack of equipment and vehicle;
- Financial difficulties.

Area of potential support

- Developing a resource mobilization strategy and practical approaches in identifying financing for biodiversity and implementing of our NBSAP.
- Capacity for monitoring the NBSAP including indicators
- Need supporting in developing our project proposal that could get some financial support (GEF, GCF and so on) to implementing our NBSAP.
- Our in Laos partners in Lao UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, Lao Wildlife Association

Thank You for Your Attention!

