

Knowledge management plan

Implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions Programme through Improved Governance and Sustainable Forest Landscape Management

Knowledge Management Plan

A. Knowledge Required and Created by the Programme
<p data-bbox="145 539 1005 568">A.1. What knowledge is required by the programme during implementation?</p> <ul data-bbox="145 589 1543 846" style="list-style-type: none">Public engagement processes are essential for REDD+. However, many institutions do not have the necessary resources to undertake awareness-raising activities and campaigns. Agencies need to be supported in developing awareness-raising strategies and the associated capacities, including budgets, equipment and skills.Many government institutions state they have only basic knowledge of REDD+. Knowledge of REDD+, its aim (reducing deforestation and forest degradation) and relation to land use planning, sustainable forest management and improved agricultural productivity, should be built throughout programme implementation.The ability to assess the effectiveness of the programme requires knowledge on Monitoring and Evaluation, information and communications technology, data collection and analysis systems, IT software and hardware. <p data-bbox="145 884 1297 913">For the sustainable implementation of programme outputs, the following specific knowledge is required:</p> <ul data-bbox="145 918 1543 1081" style="list-style-type: none">Knowledge on Good Agricultural Practices, and financial literacy for business plan development, financial analysis, planning and accounting.Knowledge on well-structured cascading data collection and information systems, specifically spatial information systems, for village-level land use planning.Knowledge on sustainable land use practices, including sustainable forest management and forest landscape restoration. <p data-bbox="145 1120 1404 1149">A.2. What processes and individuals will contribute to generating, processing and disseminating this knowledge?</p> <p data-bbox="145 1169 1543 1361">Comprehensive communication and exchange of information about topics of crucial relevance for land users, politicians and the broader public will be provided, so they understand the purpose and benefits of REDD+ and the need for behavioural change of business-as-usual land use. Coordination with the Designation National Authority (DNA) at MONRE (the same institution as the GCF NDA) will ensure the provision of relevant information to the DNA for its BUR and National Communication. Communication and collaboration with national universities will be sought to provide the programme with key lessons learned and relevant education material, as well as to support these universities in acquiring research projects related to REDD+.</p> <p data-bbox="145 1400 777 1429">For awareness raising, three campaigns will be organized:</p> <ul data-bbox="145 1433 1543 1657" style="list-style-type: none">One campaign on laws and the regulatory framework of the forestry and agricultural sector (closely linked to Activity 1.3 (improved law enforcement)).One local media campaign on REDD+ and the needs to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The campaign will be implemented in local newspapers in all district of the provinces. It will include the negative impacts of deforestation and the potential strategies to sustainable land use.One school campaign on the importance of sustainable land use and REDD+. Education material will be distributed in the target districts and local teachers will be trained. <p data-bbox="145 1695 941 1724">Other knowledge processing/dissemination activities/processes include:</p> <p data-bbox="145 1762 255 1792">Output 1</p> <ul data-bbox="145 1796 1543 2018" style="list-style-type: none">2 consultation workshops on integration of REDD+ National Strategy measures into SEDP12 province-level workshops to support REDD+ mainstreaming into province -level SEDPs56 district-level workshops to support REDD+ mainstreaming into district-level SEDPsTrainings on key laws and regulations (e.g. Forest Law, Land Law, PMO 9, PMO 15) for government authorities (national, provincial, district and kumban level), civil society organizations and villagers.Trainings on strengthened standard operational procedures and anti-corruption safeguards for national, provincial and district authorities (POFI, DOFI; venue, transportation costs, trainers, training materials)

- Trainings for targeted individuals (with intermediate experience on GIS/mapping) to use remote sensing data, generating maps and supporting monitoring of deforestation to support POFI and DOFI with monitoring deforestation.
- Dissemination of regulations and guidelines on permitted and prohibited clearing and utilization of forest (timber and non-timber) products, as well as streamlined, accessible and effective reporting channels to CSOs, villagers, etc.
- Trainings for PAFO, DAFO, PONRE, MONRE, POFI and DOFI staff on reporting channels (venue, transportation costs, trainers, training materials)
- Awareness-raising and capacity building on revised guidelines for land-use planning (including forest landscape restoration (FLR)) on province and district levels.
- FFRDF's capacities will be supported to enable it to become the National REDD+ Fund to receive, manage and disburse REDD+ results-based payments, other international sources and the enhanced national forest sector revenues streams to the province, district and village level.

Output 2

- Exchange workshops on Good Agricultural Practices in each *kumban* and district will be organized. The exchange workshops will contribute to knowledge exchange and sharing of lessons learned, according to the cropping calendar.
- Documentation and dissemination of successful experiences and lessons learned of Good Agricultural Practices. Existing structures and media of national, provincial and district governments will be used. Translation of materials and trainings will be made available as necessary.
- Organization of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for value chain development.
- Trainings for agriculture value chain actors on business management and financial literacy: production costs, risks, creating business plans, bookkeeping, credit use, financial management, and saving accounts.
- Capacity building for financial institutions on how to roll out the green credit line (e.g. marketing material) and how to monitor impacts.
- Trainings on negotiation and marketing skills for villagers.

Output 3

- Training on Village Forest Management for PAFO, PONRE and DOF.
- Training for DAFO and DONRE staff on equipment use (GPS, camera and relascope).
- Training of PAFO and/or PONRE staff on the preparation of simple maps, data management and GIS applications
- On-the-job training and technical assistance to village land use and forest management committee and DAFO staff.
- Capacity building for VFOs and managing inclusive VFCs, and training for villagers on SFM, forest management plans and monitoring.
- Capacity building for provincial and district officials to support with forest management planning and eventual implementation (especially focused on provision of support to villagers).
- Capacity building for provincial and district authorities, as well as villagers (especially VFCs), on monitoring (e.g. forest inventory revision, remote-sensing and ground truthing) and enforcement (patrolling techniques).
- Capacity development for NPA and DOFI staff, and provision of equipment to support improved monitoring and enforcement of National Protected Area (NPA) management plans.
- Technical assistance, awareness-raising and capacity building to villagers to implement sustainable forest management and land use activities based on approved land use plans and co-management agreements.

A.3. Who are the key beneficiaries of programme-created knowledge?

All categories of programme beneficiaries will benefit from programme -created knowledge:

- The rural population as the primary programme beneficiary group and, at the same time, key agents of deforestation and forest degradation;
- National-, provincial- and district-level government agencies responsible for the management of natural resources in Lao PDR;
- Private sector: at least 210 small and medium enterprises in the forestry and agricultural sector.

B. Knowledge Products
B.1. What knowledge products will be created/supported by the programme?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and management of a programme website • Land use planning guidelines and manuals • An in-depth forest sector cluster analysis, including a detailed situation analysis of existing forest sector production, private sector activity and financing streams • Training materials on agronomy, livestock production and agribusiness development (developed in close cooperation with Agricultural Universities/Colleges) • Documentation of successful experiences and lessons learned from Good Agricultural Practices • In-depth value chain studies for key existing and alternative agricultural commodities • Informative materials on sustainable forest management (brochures, posters, informative materials – including picture books, translation of materials into local languages), translation of rules and management plans for ethnic minorities • Documentation of experiences and lessons learned with village-based agroforestry • Training and workshop materials (for all trainings and workshops as described in the Funding Proposal and Feasibility Study)
B.2. How are the different needs of programme beneficiaries (e.g. gender, ethnic and educational backgrounds) addressed?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach, extension/technical support at the community-level, workshops and capacity building activities will be socially inclusive, aware of culturally diverse contexts and norms, and take into consideration local knowledge. Where necessary, the programme will ensure the availability of translators (either from within the community or from external sources, if necessary) to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge and information. • In order to ensure the widest dissemination and disclosure of programme information, including any details related to applicable environmental and social safeguards, local and accessible disclosure tools including audiovisual materials such as flyers, brochures, videos and community radio broadcasts will be utilized in addition to other communication modes. Furthermore, particular attention will be paid to women, ethnic groups, illiterate or technologically illiterate people, and people with hearing or visual disabilities, people with limited or no access to internet and other groups with special needs. The dissemination of information among these groups will be carried out with the programme counterparts and local actors such as village and <i>kumban</i> leaders, producer associations, CSOs, Lao Women's Union, among other regional actors. • Opportunities for collaboration with other stakeholders (e.g. CSOs) will be sought out to strengthen stakeholder outreach and the engagement of various ethnic groups and vulnerable households. • A participatory and inclusive approach will be applied that take into account regional and cultural diversity within the programme area. FPIC processes will be initiated with all participating villages. • Programme staff and trainers will include male and female representatives from diverse ethnic groups. They will all receive training on gender equality and social inclusion within the context of the programme.
C. Knowledge Mainstreaming and Sustainability
C.1. How is the programme's knowledge management approach linked to complementary information channels (e.g. government, donors, CSOs)?
<p>Lessons learned and information sharing will be conducted at the policy-making level to inform national stakeholders and policy makers on programme progress and the key lessons learned that can support the implementation of national REDD+.</p>
C.2. How will knowledge benefits be sustained beyond the lifetime of GCF funding?
<p>The long-term sustainability of programme interventions is enhanced by the programme's focus on individual and institutional capacity building, both of the implementation entities and the key beneficiaries. Measures focused on institutional strengthening at the provincial, district and local levels form an essential element of the individual activities, given local capacities and the generally low level of knowledge on sustainable practices. Government entities and programme beneficiaries will have improved their knowledge and skills for sustainable land use management and REDD+, and thus it is likely they will continue to support such measures after programme completion.</p>