COMMUNITY BASED GPS BOUNDARY MAPPING & CURRENT STATUS OF FOREST AND FORESTRY LAND MONITORING & DIGITAL IN ZANG VILLAGE, KUANG SI WATERFALL, LUANG PRABANG CITY, LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, LAO PDR

> "Carbon storages in the rain-forest biomass is a across cutting foundation of all living being, therefore, commodification of Carbon is impossible"!. ttlanh@nurturingnature.1992

Independent Monitoring & Supervision Subject. SMART3 M3 01/ECO-ANTH/2024-2050/SPERI www.co2justice.org

LUANG PRABANG August to December, 2024

LEGAL BASIS

Legal document	Document's No	
LAW	Forest Law (amended & suplemented) No. 64/QH dated 13 June 2019 of Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR)	

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Have a map and database system that complies with current legal requirements for forest owners.
- 2. Inventory and calculate timber volume, carbon stock, and convert into CO2 equivalent as required.
- 3. Identify positive changes?!
- 4. Identify any negative changes?!

METHODOLOGY

- Forest field survey and inspection, current status verification.
- Inventory by standard plots and boundary markers identified by forest owners.
- Application of GPS technology
- Interpretation of satellite image (Landsat9 and Sentinel2)
- Apps: Qgis, Arcgis, Mapinfo, Microstation and Cad

PROCESS

- COMBINED INTERPRETATION OF SATTELITE IMAGE AND FIELD SURVEY.
- FIELD SURVEY OF BOUNDRARIES AND OBSERVATION OF CURRENT STATUS.
- INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF INFORMATION OF STANDARD PLOTS AND BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY FOREST OWNERS.
- CALCULATIONS AND ANALYSIS
- FEEDBACK AND GATHER INPUTS FROM FOREST OWNERS

INTERPRETATION OF SATTELITE IMAGE



 Current status of boundaries
 Location of standard plots

MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUE AND STANDARD PLOT DATA RECORDING; BOUNDARY DEMARCATION



FIELD MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Specification	Photo
Handheld GPS unit	 Positional accuracy of ±2 m Handheld GPS is preferred for forestry surveys due to its mobility and negligible positional error within the acceptable tolerance. 	
Electronic theodolite	 Positioning accuracy of ±0.2 mm. High accuracy but low mobility by the requirement for establishing a network of survey markers along the transmission line which is labor-intensive. 	
Dual-frequency GPS unit	 Positional accuracy of ±2 cm, utilizing a Radio Base Station, a CORS station of the Department of Surveying and Mapping, or a private Base Station High accuracy, good mobility, and low 	

FIELD SURVEY MEASUREMENT TOOLS

Туре	Uses	Photo
Cloth tape measure (German technology)	Measuring tree circumference/diameter	B 1 60 in 2 3
Diameter caliper	Measuring tree diameter	
Blume tape measure	Measuring tree height	
Tape measure	Measuring standard plot dimensions	20M 66/2

APPLIED TECHNOLOGY SOFTWARES



SURVEY RESULTS

Location	Zang village, Luang Prabang City, Luang Prabang province, LPDR
Total area	3,049.39 ha
Current status- Classification	 Area with natural forests: 1,778.94 ha (including evergreen forest: 1,672.98 ha; Deciduous forest: 39.84 ha; Mixed woodbamboo forest: 66.12 ha) Area without forest: 1,270.45 ha (including agricultural land: 1,259.69 ha; Residential area: 4.79 ha; School: 1.25 ha; Temple/Pagoda: 0.23 ha; Road land: 4.49 ha)
Functional planning by managem ent entities	 Land area managed by Luang Prabang province: 1,100.30 ha (protection forest land) Land area managed by Luang Prabang City / Zang village: 1,928.71 ha (protection forest land: 552.30 ha; Use forest land: 66.12 ha; Grazing land: 39.84 ha; Agricultural land: 1,259.69 ha; Residential land: 4.79 ha; Education land: 1.25 ha; Religious land: 0.23 ha; Road land: 4.49 ha) Land area managed by Zang village: 20.38 ha (Cultural land (sacred land)
Timber volume	 Evergreen forest: The average timber volume is 275.09 m³/ha; the timber volume of the total area is 460,220.06 m³ Deciduous forest: The average timber volume is 759.09 m³/ha; timber volume of the total area is 30,242,15 m³ Mixed wood-bamboo forest: The average timber volume is 161.34 m³/ha; timber volume of the total area is 10,667.80 m³



- The total carbon stock in biomass of the entire area of 1,778.94 ha of natural forests is 296,362.57 tons of C stock, CO2 -The total CO2 equivalent absorbed by the equivalent above-mentioned forest area is 1,087.650.13 tons of CO2-e

Carbon

DATA CHANGES

BOUNDARY CHANGES AND CURRENT STATUS MAP

Area **Current status** Timeline (ha) BẢN ĐỔ PHÂN TÍCH DIỄN BIẾN RANH GIỚI, HIÊN TRANG THỜI KỪ 2017-2024 TRONG OUÁ TRÌNH SỬ DUNG, OUẢN LÝ RỪNG VÀ ĐẤT LÂM NGHIỆP TAI BẢN ZÀNG ĐẦU NGUỒN THÁC KUANG XY, THÀNH PHỐ LUANG PRABANG, TỈNH LUANG PRABANG, CHDCND LÀO LUANG PRABANG, THÁNG 10 NĂM 2024 CHÚ DẫN Natural forest managed by the Rừng tư nhiên do Tinh 1,284.21 quản lý (2024): 1.100,30 ha provincial authority Rừng tự nhiên do Huyện/Bảr quản lý (2024): 658,26 ha Rừng tự nhiên (Rừng thiêng) do Bản quản lý (2024): 20,38 ha Natural forest managed by the Rừng tự nhiên do Tinh 2017 quản lý (2017): 1.284,21 ha 871.36 Rừng tự nhiên do Huyện/Bản district/village authority quản lý (2017): 871,36 ha Rừng tư nhiên (Rừng thiêng) do Bản quản lý (2017): 40,85 ha Natural forest (sacred forest) 40.85 managed by the village Natural forest managed by the 1,100.30 provincial authority Natural forest managed by the 658.26 Present district/village authority Natural forest (sacred forest) TÝ LÊ 1 : 10.000 20.38 managed by the village

SUBJECTIVE CHANGES

- Synchronous collaboration between inspection teams and management agencies?!
- Field verification of boundaries and current status?!
- Periodical monitoring of boundary changes, and current status?!
- Regulation for coordination and collaboration among neighboring forest owners?!
- Forest and forestry land co-governance from 2017- 2024?!

OBJECTIVE CHANGES

- Applied projection in 2017?!
- Map technology in 2017?!
- Mapping skills in 2017?!
- Map system governance from 2017-2024?!
- Control of changes:
 - BOUNDARIES?!
 - AREA?!
 - PROCESS ?!
 - DEFORESTATION FOR INDUSTRIAL CASSAVA PLANTATION AND BOUNDARY ENCROACHMENT?!

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A meeting for sharing among forest owners.
- Co-working on a co-governance regulation.
- Presentation on findings of boundary changes and current status.
- Propose and discuss management and protection methods.
- Raise awareness about the negative impacts of forest land encroachment for cultivation
- Investment in technology and equipment for management and monitoring of changes.