Organic and GAP Development Update in Lao PDR

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The introduction of Organic Agriculture in Laos

- The “sustainable agriculture and organic farming” has widely practiced in Laos for many years
- 80% of farming is organic by default
- Mainly small holders & subsistence agriculture
- The word “organic” is well known since the collaborative project between HELVETAS and DOA launched PROFIL in 2004, major milestone of Lao organic history
OA-Standard development
Organic certification development

Helvetas

Cooperation 2004

Profil

DOA

Standard Division

LCB

Approved 2008

supporting
Mission

- Supporting Organic Agriculture movement in Lao PDR through providing information on Organic Standard Requirements
- Acting as third party body for growers and consumers to assure quality of organic products
- Providing Inspection and Certification for local growers and producers According to MAF Standard.
- Supporting Organic Producers and growers to gain international Certification through collaboration with *Certification Alliance (Cert-All)*
Organic certification profiles

• Total applications for organic certification: 35
  – Certified: 26
  – Certification in-process: 9

• Total Org. 6,441.72 ha
  – Certified: 5,266.72
  – In-conversion: 1,175

• Total Production. 18,340.54 tons
  – Coffee. 11,020
  – Vegies. 5,772
  – Rice. 1,425
  – Tea. 121
Domestic organic market weekend market by PROFIL 2006

Sale 24.758 million kip and 2.49 tons of vegetables are sold weekly (111 organic farmers, Local Organic certification in process)
Farmer Organic market

- Vientiane Capital: volume of monthly sale: around USD 3,660-4,270) with 2-3 tons/week
- Xiengkhouang province: 1.6 tons/week with approximately USD 1,300).
- Luangphabang province 1 ton/week
Organic Shop
Lao GAP was adapted from ASEAN GAP
Why Laos need GAP?

Global forces

Safety
Quality

GAP

Environ. protection
Safe & welfare of Producers

AEC 2015

Southeast Asia Map
Challenges and Ways forward

• Limited understanding and lack of awareness among senior officials
• Lack of competency (human resource capacity building)
• Large number of subsistence & small holding farmers with limited resources
• Limitation of public extension network to organic farmers
• Lack of basic organization among small-scale farmers
• Lack of clarity regarding leadership and coordination (within the public/private/donors) within the organic sector
• Lack of R&D system to generate technical production knowledge appropriate to local Laos conditions
• Standard compliance and cost of external certification for small holding farmers
• Developing Lao national standard in IFOAM family standards and implementing LCB in accordance with ISO 17065
• Continue collaboration with Regional standard and Certification integration
• Enhancing LCB recognition internally and internationally (at least IFOAM).
Further needs to develop standard and certification

• Awareness on quality management on Standard & Certification
• Capacity building on human resource development
• Manuals and tools for enhancing the confidence and trust of Lao certification scheme
• Establishment of Accreditation system for local and international CB that operating inspection and certification in Laos
• Harmonization and equivalence standard & certification system with regional and international norms
The 3rd Lao Organic Agriculture Forum (LOAF)
24–25 July 2014
Lao National University, Vientiane, Laos
Lao Organic Agriculture Forum (LOAF)
14–15 July 2014
MAF, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR
MoIC – UN Trade Cluster Project
Thank you very much for your attentions