



Women Fishers in Community Managed Fisheries in Sekong River Basin



International Union for Conservation of Nature



Women Fishers in Community Managed Fisheries in Sekong River Basin

Workshop Report, Attapeu, Lao PDR

February 7, 2013

This report has been prepared by IUCN Lao PDR to be submitted to CPWF/CGIAR in connection with the financial support for the workshop. This workshop was also supported by Mekong Water Dialogue, funded by the Government of Finland.

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List of Acronyms & Abbreviation

CEM	Commission on Ecosystem Management
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CPWF	Challenge Program on Water & Food
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources
LWA	Lao Women Association
MWD	Mekong Water Dialogue
MONRE	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources
PONRE	Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment

Women Fishers in Community Managed Fisheries in Sekong River Basin

1. Background & Introduction

IUCN Laos held a one-day workshop in Attapeu, Southern Lao PDR, on 7 February 2013. The participants included women fishers from six villages, officials from local authorities and other stakeholders. The objective of the workshop was to deliberate upon the initial findings of a study to assess the status of women fishers in community based fisheries management and, through the process, raise awareness and promote women's participation in village-based fisheries management committees.

This activity was carried out in the backdrop of a US\$ 26 million World Bank funded project being implemented by the Lao PDR Ministry of National Resources and Environment (MONRE). Under this project, the Ministry is in the process of developing pilot sites for village-based fisheries management committees in the Sekong Basin. Therefore, this activity aimed at contributing towards generating a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges associated with enhancing the capacity of the women fishers to effectively participate in the management of the proposed fisheries committees being formed on the Sekong River in 2013. Women's participation in these management processes will ensure integration of women's perspectives and the safeguarding of their interests as women play an important role in fisheries related activities in the Sekong Basin.

The workshop was jointly supported by a grant from CGIAR's Challenge Program on Water & Food-Mekong (CPWF) and the Mekong Water Dialogue, funded by the Government of Finland. This workshop was part of the study visit to Sekong villages where independent researcher, Charlotte Moser from IUCN's Commission on Ecosystem Management, conducted field a study through focus group discussions with more than 60 women fishers. IUCN's role was to design, organise, and facilitate the workshop as a part of the overall study.

This workshop was planned and executed using the lessons learnt, tools and capacity acquired through the Mekong Water Dialogue (MWD) project and following the research outline from Ms. Moser. The workshop built on the prior work carried out by IUCN Laos in January 2012 focused

on women's groups and their traditional use of natural resources in Beung Kiat Ngong, Champassak Province.

2. The Process

For the field study, considering the objectives and in consultation with the researcher, IUCN identified six fishing villages on the Sekong River and its tributary, the Xekaman River, in Attapeu Province. These villages were chosen so that comparisons could be made between village fishery management committees. Hence, of the six villages selected, four villages had Fish Conservation Zones (FCZ) on the rivers and two villages were without FCZs. Further, three of the villages—Ban Hom, Ban Saphaonthong, Ban Sokkham—were located in Samakhyxay District; and the other three—Ban Xaysy, Ban Sakhae, and Ban Vaththad—were located in Xaysedtha Districts.



From left: Charlotte Moser, independent researcher; Deputy PONRE; Deputy PONRE; Vilavong Vannalath, IUCN

IUCN's field-based Lao team, led by Mr. Vilavong Vannalath, field coordinator of IUCN's Mekong Water Dialogues initiative, worked with the Attapeu Provincial Office of Natural Resources & Environment (PONRE) and with district officials to obtain the required paperwork to permit the village study to take place, and to allow selected focus group members to participate in the IUCN workshop on February 7. Prior to the focus group discussions, district officials travelled to

participating villages to obtain commitment from village chiefs to assemble focus groups of between 6-12 women fishers on designated days to participate in the study.

Site Visits

The study team visited two villages per day over a three-day period during February 4-6. The team consisted of Charlotte Moser; Viengxay Xaydara, translator and research assistant; Vilavong Vannalath, IUCN; and a representative of PONRE. Focus groups were held at all the villages and were participated in by village representatives from the Lao Women's Union, district

representatives, and village chiefs. During the second part of the discussions, men and women were divided into separate groups to gather gender-specific input on fisheries related matters. A total of 66 women and 61 men participated in the 2-3 hour village meetings and focus groups.

Number of participants in Village

No	Name of Village	Men				Women				Total
		Villager	Official	Team	Total	Villager	Official	Team	Total	
1	Ban Hom	3	2	2	7	20	0	1	21	28
2	Ban Saphaonthong	12	2	2	16	8	0	1	9	25
3	Ban Vaththad	9	0	2	11	7	2	1	10	22
4	Ban Xaysy	4	0	2	6	8	2	1	11	17
5	Ban Sokkham	7	0	2	9	5	1	1	7	16
6	Ban Sakhe	9	0	3	12	5	2	1	8	20
		44	4	13	61	53	7	6	66	128



Almost 70 women fishers participated in village focus groups.

From each village, three persons — two women fishers and the village chief — who participated in the village focus group discussions were invited to attend the full-day workshop on 7 February 2013. IUCN obtained the necessary letters of invitation to allow the villagers to participate in the workshop, including per diems for their participation.

3. The Workshop

IUCN coordinated and facilitated the full-day workshop in the Provincial Meeting Room, at the Governor's Office, Attapeu. Thirty nine people (annex-I) attended the workshop, including 24 villagers from the six study villages. Invited guests were Mr. Navarath NOUANTHONG, Deputy Director, Attapeu Provincial Office of Natural Resources & Environment (PONRE); Mr. Sengphachanh, Deputy Attapeu Provincial Office of Livestock & Fisheries; Mrs Soulichanh VISETH, Lao Women's Union, Attapeu Province; Mrs. Douangmixay SITHTHAPASUTH, Lao

Women's Union, Samakhixay District; and researchers from the Lao National University, Prof. Damdouane Khouangvichit, Prof. John W. Pilgrim, and Associate Prof. Sackmone Sirisack.

The workshop (agenda; annex-II) began with a keynote address by Mr. Nouanthong that emphasized the importance of women fishers' participation in fishery management. This was followed by presentations by Ali Raza, Programme Manager, Southeast Asia IUCN, who introduced the audience to IUCN and gave an overview of its work in Laos; Vilavong Vannalath, presenting the background of IUCN's involvement with the Sekong River Basin; and Charlotte Moser, who discussed preliminary findings from the village focus groups (presentations; annex-III).



Mr. Nouanthong, Deputy Director of Attapeu PONRE, spoke about the importance of women fishers in fishery management.

After the morning coffee break, workshop participants were divided into two groups for group work. One group consisted of women fishers and the other group comprised village chiefs and provincial/district authorities. Both the groups discussed the issues pertaining to the active participation of women fishers in village fishery management committees; and gave suggestions about what changes could take place to bridge these gaps. The outcome of the group work was written in Lao on flipcharts by the workshop facilitators, who also served as translators.

Identified Gaps and Bridges

The workshop reconvened after lunch to present outcomes from the brainstorming sessions. Recognizing that women may defer to the opinions of village chiefs and provincial authorities, the women's group was invited to lead off the presentations.

Gaps identified by the women were:

- Women participate less in decision-making in fishery management at the village level.
- Village authorities give less consideration to the importance of women's work in fishery management.

- Village authorities do not understand how women feel about being excluded from decision-making.
- Women lack confidence in expressing their opinions in front of men.
- Women are concerned by the deteriorating water quality of the rivers.

Suggestions to bridge these gaps were:

- Women need to be more committed about sharing their ideas in fishery management.
- Village authorities need to recognize the importance of women's work in fishery management.
- Women need training in how to be leaders.
- They also need training in financial management and alternative livelihood skills such as agriculture and handicrafts.
- District officials should organize village-level meetings to discuss gender empowerment. If village women tried to call such a meeting, men would not attend.
- A women's discussion group should be organized to select candidates for future village chiefs.
- Mining activity along the river must be banned because it is damaging the river water and reducing the number and quality of fish.
- Trees must not be cut on the river's main stream.
- A water purification system must be implemented for the river.



Women fishers ended their presentation with a song, "Beautiful Attapeu"

Provincial/district authorities and village chiefs then presented what they discussed were gaps in encouraging women to participate in fisheries management. They were:

- Acknowledging that governance is weak in responding to the importance of women's work in fishery management;
- Recognizing that women do not actively participate in fishery management decisions.
- Weak communication in informing women about fishery management issues.
- Lack of understanding by women about the rules and regulations of fishery management



Suggestions to bridge these gaps were:

- Give women the right to become involved with fishery management.
- Improve education and training for women.
- Involve women in decision-making about fishery management.

Provincial/district authorities and village chiefs also recommended that villages consider women as candidates for village chief; that fishery management adhering to rules and regulations be strengthened; and that village cluster meetings be used to discuss and resolve fishery management issues.

While making concluding remarks, the Deputy Director PONRE shared that the workshop had been very useful and the active participation by the women was a very good sign. He said that the gaps identified during the workshop and the ensuing discussions helped him in having a better understanding of the issues pertaining to enhancing women participation in fisheries management at the village level. He ensured that all possible steps would be taken in this connection. He also invited IUCN to start working in Attapeu in collaboration with PONRE.

4. The Way Forward

There were some immediate positive outcomes of the workshop. The workshop in itself gave exposure to women who had, for the first time, attended such a workshop where high government officials were also present. They felt confident and shared that they would proactively participate in village consultations in the future.

On the other hand, the senior officials had a firsthand experience of listening to some very articulate women openly sharing that they had never been consulted in village development and fisheries related decision making in their villages.

The study, to be finalised later by the researcher, will be shared with the stakeholders through a study report.

It is anticipated that the learning and outcome of this initiative would also contribute towards inclusive action planning to better integrate women's participation into the Mekong Water Dialogues and 3S initiatives as well as into overall natural resource management programming.

The identified gaps will be addressed through further capacity building programmes in collaboration with local authorities and non-governmental organisations operational in the area.

The Lao Women Association (LWA) has been playing a critical role in women's empowerment at the village level. It is important to collaborate with LWA to better its understanding and the capacity of its staff with respect to fisheries' management and the associated women's role. This would help in developing an effective and efficient outreach system to increase women's participation in fisheries through an already established mechanism in the country.

IUCN and CPWF should explore the possibilities of enhancing collaboration and taking forward this pilot study in other villages in the Sekong Basin to facilitate participation of women in the proposed village-based fisheries management committees in the Sekong Basin being set up in 2013.

List of Participants

No	Name	from	Designation	Tel contract
1	Mrs Axay SENKANNGA	B.Hom	Head WU Village	98800104
2	Mrs Boummy KEOMANYVONG	-"		28961029
3	Mrs La KEOMANY	-"		98586192
4	Mr Khonsavanh	-"	Village Head	99893204
5	Mrs Soulichanh VISETH	Attapeiu Province	LWU	55536669
6	Mrs Douangmixay SITTHAPASEUTH	Samakhixay District	LWU	99871887
7	Mrs Charlotte MOSER	Researcher		
8	Mr Phouwanh PHOMMACHANH	B.Vatthad	Village Head	97077535
9	Mr Ali RAZA	IUCN	Programme Manager	22236122
10	Mrs Vilay	B.Vatthad		
11	Mrs Ket	-"		
12	Mrs Somvang	-"	Head WU Village	23163914
13	Mrs Tounkham	B.Saphaonthong	Head WU Village	
14	Mrs Thongseuan	-"		
15	Mrs Boualien	-"		
16	Mr Davanh	-"	Village Head	992019160
17	Mr Khampheng KONGKEO	B.Sokkham	Village Head	97588972
18	Mrs Koulap	-"	Head WU Village	98625192
19	Mrs Malaythong	B.Xaysy		59192669
20	Mrs Kongkeo	-"	Head WU Village	99865305
21	Mrs Thit	-"		
22	Mr Souphy	-"	Village Head	99365799
23	Mr Viengxay			
24	Mrs Damdouan DOUANGVICHITH	Lao University	Project Director	22212659
25	Professor John	Lao University		
26	Mr Sackmon SYLISACK	Lao University	Teacher	99650640
27	Miss Vanida DOUANGVICHITH	Lao University	Project Assitant	555833833
28	Mr Ketsana	B.Sakhae	Village Head	22472146
29	Mrs Phoumaly	-"	Head WU Village	97691588
30	Mrs Thonglay	-"		98740366
31	Mrs Maykham	-"		96561162
32	Mrs Sisangvone	B.Sokkham		55853631
33	Mrs Chanthachone	-"		59094769

34	Mr Sengphachanh	Livestock& Fishery Section (Attapeu)	Deputy of Section	97697666
35	Mr Sasy SAYYABOUTH	Water Resource Section (Attapeu)	Head of Section	
36	Mr Navalath NOUANTHONG	Attapeu PoNRE	Deputy of Department	
37	Mrs Dalayphone SOULIVANH	Water Resource Section (Attapeu)	Technical staff	
38	Miss Soukamphone	-"	-"	
39	Mr Vilavong VANNALATH	IUCN Lao	MWD Field Coordinator	55735135

Agenda of the Workshop

Women Fishers in Community Managed Fisheries in Sekong River Basin, Lao PDR

CPWF- Mekong Water Dialogue

Thursday, 7th February 2013

Provincial Meeting Room, Governor's Office, Attapeu, Lao PDR

- 8:30-8:40 a.m. Welcome and opening remarks
Vilavong Vannalath, IUCN Mekong Water Dialogue (MWD) Field Coordinator,
Lao PDR Country Office
- 8:40-9:00 a.m. Introduction of participants
- 9:00 9:15 a.m. Introductory Speech; Head, Department of Livestock and Fisheries
"Importance of woman for fisheries management on the Sekong River"
- 9:15-9:30 a.m. Representative from Lao Women's Union.
"Women and natural resources management; Lessons learnt from Laos.
- 9:30-9:45 a.m. Objectives of this Mekong Water Dialogue workshop
Ali Raza, IUCN, and Vilavong
- 9:45- 10:05 a.m. Presentation of key findings from village field visits
Charlotte Moser, Independent Research
- 10:05- 10:20 a.m. Coffee break
- 10:20-10:30 a.m. Instructions about group work
- 10:30- 12:00 p.m. Group work
- Group #1: Women from 6 villages looking at key findings, gaps and suggestions for solutions.
 - Group #2: Local authorities and development partners: how to increase women participation in fisheries at all levels (policy, implementations, identification of challenges and obstacles, what are the solutions; lessons learnt)
 - Group #3: Head of villages: from policy to village level, how to make it work
- 12-1 p.m. Lunch
- 1-2 p.m. Group presentations
- 2-2:30 p.m. Wrapping up
- Group Photo

Power Point Presentations

Slide 1

IUCN Lao PDR Programme

February 7, 2013

Ali Raza Rizvi
Programme Manager
Southeast Asia, IUCN



Slide 2

[What is IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature?](#)

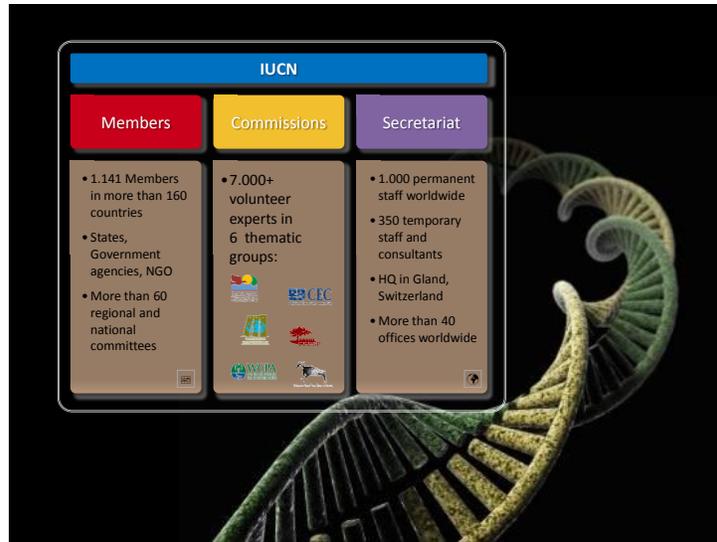
Vision

- *“A just world that values and conserves nature”*

Mission

- *To **influence, encourage and assist** societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.*

Slide 3



The infographic is titled 'IUCN' and is divided into three main sections: 'Members', 'Commissions', and 'Secretariat'. The 'Members' section (red header) lists 1,141 members in over 160 countries, including states, government agencies, and NGOs, with more than 60 regional and national committees. The 'Commissions' section (yellow header) lists over 7,000 volunteer experts in 6 thematic groups, with logos for WCU, CEC, and AWPA. The 'Secretariat' section (purple header) lists 1,000 permanent staff worldwide, 350 temporary staff and consultants, HQ in Gland, Switzerland, and more than 40 offices worldwide. The background features a large, stylized DNA double helix.

Members	Commissions	Secretariat
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1.141 Members in more than 160 countries• States, Government agencies, NGO• More than 60 regional and national committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7.000+ volunteer experts in 6 thematic groups: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1.000 permanent staff worldwide• 350 temporary staff and consultants• HQ in Gland, Switzerland• More than 40 offices worldwide

Slide 4

Regional Offices

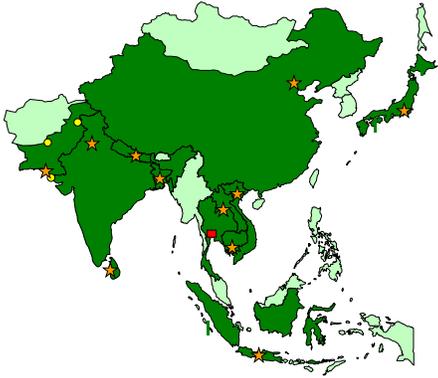
- **Africa**
 - UICN-PACO (Ouagadougou – Burkina Faso)
 - IUCN ESARO (Nairobi – Kenya)
- **Asia** (Bangkok, Thailand)
- **Europe** (Brussels, Belgium)
- **ORMA** (San Jose, Costa Rica)
- **SUR** (Quito, Ecuador)
- **ROWA** (Amman, Jordan)
- **Oceania** (Suva, Fiji)

Headquarters
(Gland, Switzerland)



IUCN IN ASIA: A STRONG TEAM

- Offices in 12 countries (dark green)
- 300+ staff made up of 23 nationalities with 93% of staff from the Region



The map shows the continent of Asia with 12 countries highlighted in dark green, indicating the presence of IUCN offices. These countries include India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, and Indonesia. Small orange stars are placed on each of these countries to mark the office locations.



IUCN in Lao

1969 Government of Laos becomes member of IUCN

1988 IUCN Lao biodiversity conservation project office under Lao Swedish Forestry Programme opened

1992 IUCN Lao country office opened

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

©

Slide 7

 **PARTNERS**

We work extensively with local and international partners.
Currently we have **Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)** with
MoFA,
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) like DoF, and DoFI
Water Resources and Environment Administration (**WREA**)
National University of Laos (**NUoL**)
National Economic Research Institute (**NERI**)
National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (**NAFRI**)
Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (**LNCCI**)
Mekong River Commission (**MRC**)
WWF Laos & other INGOs

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Slide 8

**IUCN in the Sekong River Basin
Lao PDR**

Vilavong Vannalath
Mekong Water Dialogue
Field Coordinator
Lao PDR Country Office



Slide 9

**Participation by Women Fishers
in Community-Managed Fisheries
in
Sekong River Basin, Lao PDR**

4-6 February 2013
Charlotte Moser, Independent Research
Viengxay Xaydara, Research Assistant
IUCN Workshop 7 February 2013
Attapeu, Lao PDR

Slide 10

ສະບາຍດີ

Study Objectives:

- To learn about how Lao women participate in the catching and harvesting of fish and other aquatic life in the Sekong basin
- To map the relation between what women catch and family nutrition
- To understand how women fishers are included in decision-making about fishery management



6 Villages

90 people in 6 villages over 3 day period (4-6 Feb.); ethnic groups Lavea (Brao), Ouy, Cheng and Lao

- Ban Hom
- Ban Saphaothong
- Ban Vaththad
- Ban Xaysy
- Ban Sakhae
- Ban Sokkham

Women Fishers in Sekong Basin



75 women who fish on Sekong and Xekaman Rivers, ponds, streams, and rice paddies.

Assist husbands fishing with gill nets from boats

'Women's work' fishing with scoop nets in ponds, streams, paddies

Lesson Learned:
Deteriorating water quality of the river is impacting how women fishers are participating in management of community fishing

With fewer large fish in the river, women spend more time fishing—with or without their husbands—for smaller, often inferior fish to feed their families.



Lesson Learned



Scouring for small fish and aquatic life in ponds, streams and, during the rainy season, in rice paddies to sustain their families is almost exclusively considered “women’s work.”

Lesson Learned

Women are often exclusively responsible for selling the best fish at local markets. This expands financial responsibilities—and opportunities—for women.



Lesson Learned



Three out of six villages had no operational fishing management committee. Women served on two village committees—and one village committee had 3 women.

Lesson Learned

- The Lao Women's Union plays a critical role in raising awareness about the participation of women in Sekong fishing villages
- Environmental development in the Sekong is contributing to social change in the fishing villages.

Thank you !

Charlotte Moser
mosercharlotte@gmail.com

Workshop Report in Lao endorsed by PONRE, Attapeu



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ
*****OO*****

ກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ອັດຕະປື, ວັນທີ... 7/2/13

**ບົດບັນທຶກ ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາ ກ່ຽວກັບບົດບາດ ແລະ ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງເພດຍິງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ ໃນຄັ້ງວັນທີ 07, ເດືອນກຸມພາ, ປີ 2013 ທີ່
ແຂວງອັດຕະປື**

- ອີງຕາມ: ຫັງສືແຈ້ງການ ຈາກ ອົງການສາກົນ ເພື່ອການອະນຸລັກທຳມະຊາດ ປະຈຳ ສປປ ລາວ ລົງວັນທີ 30/01/2013
- ອີງຕາມ: ສະພາບຄວາມຮຽກຮ້ອງຕ້ອງການ ຂອງ ວຽກງານ.

ເພື່ອປະຕິບັດ ຕາມຈິດໃຈ ດັ່ງກ່າວ ຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ, ໃນວັນທີ 07/02/2013, ເວລາ 8,30 ໂມງ, ຢູ່ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມ ຂອງ ຫໍປະຊຸມໃຫຍ່ ແຂວງອັດຕະປື, ໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາ ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດບາດ ແລະ ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ ຕໍ່ກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ, ເຊິ່ງກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ ໄດ້ຮັບກຽດເປັນປະທານ ໂດຍ ທ່ານ ນະວະລັດ ນວນທອງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງອັດຕະປື ແລະ ມີຜູ້ຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມທັງໝົດ 39 ທ່ານ (ຍິງ 25), ໃນນັ້ນ ມີຜູ້ແທນຈາກ 6 ບ້ານ ທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຈຳນວນ 24 ທ່ານ (ຍິງ 18), ຈາກ ເມືອງ 1 ທ່ານ (ຍິງ 1), ຂະແໜງການ ທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂັ້ນແຂວງ 6 ທ່ານ (ຍິງ 3), ຈາກ ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ ແຫ່ງຊາດ 4 ທ່ານ (ຍິງ 2) ແລະ ຈາກ ທີມງານ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ 4 ທ່ານ (ຍິງ1). (ຕາມບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້)

1) ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງ ກອງປະຊຸມ:

- ເພື່ອຮັບຟັງລາຍງານ ຜົນການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ກ່ຽວກັບບົດບາດ ແລະ ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງເພດຍິງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ ໃນອ່າງສາຍນ້ຳ ເຊກອງ, ໃນ 6 ບ້ານ (ບ້ານ ໂສກຄຳ, ບ້ານສະແຄຍ, ບ້ານ ໄຊສີ, ບ້ານ ວັດທາດ, ບ້ານ ສະເພົາທອງ ແລະ ບ້ານ ຮິມ)
- ເພື່ອພ້ອມກັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ຊອກຫາຂໍ້ວ່າງ, ກຳນົດວິທີການແກ້ໄຂ ແລະ ຮູບແບບ ວິທີການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ ທີ່ພົວພັນ ກັບບົດບາດການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງເພດຍິງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ

2) ວາລະດຳເນີນກອງປະຊຸມ:

• ພິທີເປີດກອງປະຊຸມ:

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ ຮັບກຽດກ່າວເປີດກອງປະຊຸມ ຈາກ ທ່ານ ນະວະລັດ ນວນທອງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງອັດຕະປື, ເຊິ່ງເນື້ອໃນຕົ້ນຕໍມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- ທ່ານໄດ້ກ່າວເນັ້ນ ແລະ ໃຫ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນ ກ່ຽວກັບ ຄຸນຄ່າ ຂອງ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ (ຊັບພະຍາກອນ ນ້ຳ) ແລະ ໄດ້ ລົງເລິກ ເຖິງກ່ຽວກັບ ຄຸນຄ່າ ແລະ ຄວາມສຳຄັນ ຂອງ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ ທີ່ມີບົດບາດ ຕໍ່ກັບ ການດຳລົງຊີວິດຂອງ ປະຊາຊົນບັນດາເຜົ່າ ໃນ ແຂວງອັດຕະປື. ພ້ອມນັ້ນ, ທ່ານ ກໍໄດ້ຍົກໃຫ້ເຫັນ ບາງຕົວຢ່າງ ທີ່ ສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນເຖິງ ທ່າອ່ຽງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການປົກແຫ້ງ ແລະ ຫຼຸດໜ້ອຍຖອຍລົງ ຂອງ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ຄວາມພະຍາຍາມ ຂອງ ການຈັດຕັ້ງພາກລັດ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ໃນພື້ນທີ່ ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ ພະຍາຍາມ ເພື່ອ ແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາ ດັ່ງກ່າວ.

- ຈາກນັ້ນ ທ່ານ ກໍໄດ້ ກ່າວເຖິງຄວາມສຳຄັນ ຂອງ ກອງປະຊຸມ ສຳມະນາໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ແລະ ທ່ານ ຍັງໄດ້ ຮຽກຮ້ອງ ໃຫ້ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທຸກທ່ານຈົ່ງໄດ້ພ້ອມກັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ປະກອບຄຳຄິດເຫັນ ເພື່ອເຮັດ ຈິດໃຈ ຂອງ ກອງປະຊຸມໃຫ້ບັນລຸຄາດໝາຍ.

• ພາກການນຳສະເໜີ ບັນດາເອກະສານ:

ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ໄດ້ ມີການນຳສະເໜີ ທັງໝົດ 3 ເອກະສານ ເຊິ່ງມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- (1) ວິໄສທັດ ແລະ ພັນທະກິດ ຂອງ ອົງການສາກົນເພື່ອການອະນຸລັກ ທຳມະຊາດ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ບາງໜ້າວຽກ ພື້ນຖານ ທີ່ ໂຄງການ ໄດ້ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຜ່ານມາ (ສະເໜີ ໂດຍ ທ່ານ ອາລີ ຣາຢາ ຜູ້ປະສານງານ ອົງການ IUCN ປະຈຳພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ທ່ານ ວິລະວິງ ວັນນະລັດ ຜູ້ປະສານງານ ພາກສະໜາມ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ MWD)
- (2) ນຳສະເໜີ ຜົນຮັບ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນ ທີ່ ຖອດຖອນໄດ້ ຈາກ ການລົງເກັບກຳ ຂໍ້ມູນ ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດບາດ ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ຊັບພະຍາກອນ ສັດນ້ຳ ໃນ 6 ບ້ານ (ສະເໜີ ໂດຍ ທ່ານ ນ. ຊາລອສ ມູເຊີ ຊ່ຽວຊານ ຈາກ ອົງການ IUCN ທີ່ ບາງກອກ)
- (3) ບາງປະສົບການ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນ ທີ່ ຖອດຖອນໄດ້ ຈາກ ວຽກງານ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ວັງສະຫງວນ, ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ບົດບາດການ ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ ຕໍ່ ກັບວຽກງານ ດັ່ງກ່າວ (ສະເໜີໂດຍ ທ່ານ ແສງພະຈັນ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງ ລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ ແຂວງອັດຕະປື)

• ພາກການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື:

ພາຍຫຼັງ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທັງໝົດ ໄດ້ ຮັບການສະເໜີ ບັນດາ ເອກະສານ ຕ່າງ ໆ ທີ່ ສະເໜີ ຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ ຈັດແບ່ງອອກ ເປັນ 2 ຈຸ ເພື່ອຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື ຕາມເນື້ອໃນ ທີ່ ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ ກະກຽມ, ເຊິ່ງ ລາຍລະອຽດ ຂອງ ການແບ່ງຈຸ ແລະ ເນື້ອໃນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ຂອງ ແຕ່ລະຈຸ ມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- (1) ຈຸທີ 1, ສະມາຊິກ ໃນຈຸ ແມ່ນ ມາຈາກ ພາກສ່ວນ ເອື້ອຍນອ້ງ ສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງ ໃນ 6 ບ້ານ, ເນື້ອໃນທີ່ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແມ່ນປຶກສາຫາລື ຊອກຫາກ່ຽວກັບ ຊ່ອງວ່າງ ບົດບາດການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ ຕໍ່ກັບ ວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການແກ້ໄຂ

(2) ຈຸທີ 2, ສະມາຊິກໃນຈຸ ແມ່ນມາຈາກ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງ (ນາຍບ້ານ/ຄະນະ) ຈາກ 6 ບ້ານ, ຂະແໜງການ ທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຈາກ ແຂວງ ແລະ ເມືອງ, ເນື້ອໃນທີ່ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື ຊອກຫາ ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດບາດ ຂອງ ແມ່ຍິງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງນຳໃຊ້ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນຳ, ກຳນົດວິທີການແກ້ໄຂ ແລະ ຮູບແບບ ສຳລັບ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

ພາຍຫຼັງ ສຳເລັດ ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື ໃນຈຸແລ້ວ, ທັງ 2 ຈຸ ກໍ່ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີ ຜົນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື ພາຍໃນຈຸ ໃຫ້ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມທັງໝົດໄດ້ຮັບຟັງ.

3) ຜົນຮັບ ຂອງ ກອງປະຊຸມ:

ຜ່ານການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ນຳສະເໜີ, ໃນ 2 ຈຸ (ເຊິ່ງ ເປັນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທັງໝົດ) ໄດ້ ມີຄວາມເຫັນເອກະພາບ ກັນ ກ່ຽວກັບ ຊ່ອງວ່າງ/ບັນຫາ, ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂ ແລະ ຮູບແບບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ທີ່ ພົວພັນກັບ ບົດບາດການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນຳ ມີ ດັ່ງນີ້:

• **ຊ່ອງວ່າງ:**

- ໃນຜ່ານມາ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ ແມ່ນຍັງມີໜ້ອຍ ຕໍ່ກັບວຽກດັ່ງກ່າວ, ທາງນີ້ ແມ່ນຍອນ ສາຍເຫດ ທັງໃນຕົວ ແລະ ນອກຕົວ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ ເອງຄື: (1) ການໃຫ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນ ຕໍ່ ກັບບົດບາດ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ດີ ແລະ (2) ເກີດຈາກ ຄວາມຈິ່ງຈຽມ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງເອງ ຍັງ ບໍ່ທັນສະແດງຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງ ຕົນເອງໄດ້ ເທົ່າທີ່ຄວນ.

- ກ່ຽວກັບ ການປະກອບສ່ວນ ຕໍ່ກັບວຽກງານ ຂອງ ເອື້ອຍນອ້ ເພດຍິງກໍ່ຍັງ ບໍ່ທັນກວ້າງຂວາງ, ບໍ່ທັນຫຼາຍ, ລວມເຖິງຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ເຂົ້າໃຈ ກ່ຽວກັບ ລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ ກໍ່ມີລັກສະນະ ບໍ່ທັນເລິກເຊິ່ງ.

- ການສະໜອງ ຫຼື ການຮັບຊາບຂໍ້ມູນ ທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ກັບວຽກງານ ກໍ່ຍັງ ບໍ່ທັນຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ.

• **ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂ:**

- ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງ ທຸກຂັ້ນ (ບ້ານ, ເມືອງ ແລະ ແຂວງ), ລວມເຖິງ ຂະແໜງການທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຕື່ມ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການເຂົ້າມາມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງ ເພດຍິງ, ໂດຍຜ່ານ ວິທີການ ຕ່າງ ໆ ຄື: ການປະ ຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື, ການຕັດສິນໃຈ, ການສຶກສາອົບຮົມ ແລະ ຝຶກອົບຮົມ ໃຫ້ ແກ່ເຂົາເຈົ້າ.

- ເຂັ້ມງວດ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມພື້ນຖານ ກົດລະບຽບ ຫຼື ພື້ນຖານຕາມ ທີ່ໄດ້ຕົກລົງ ຮ່ວມກັນ, ໂດຍບໍ່ມີການຈຳແນກ.

• **ຮູບແບບ ວິທີການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ:**

- ການເລືອກຕັ້ງ/ການຄັດຕົວແທນ ເພື່ອປະກອບສ່ວນ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ ຖືເປັນບູລິມະສິດ ພິເສດ ຕໍ່ກັບເພດຍິງ (ນັບຕັ້ງ ແຕ່ການລະດົມ ເອື້ອຍນອ້ແມ່ຍິງ ທີ່ ເປັນຜູ້ມີສິດ ສະໝັກ ແລະ ຖືກຄັດເລືອກເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງແຕ່ລະຂັ້ນ ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຫຼາຍທີ່ສຸດ

- ສຳລັບ ເອື້ອຍນອ້ແມ່ຍິງເອງ ກໍ່ຕ້ອງສະແດງ ຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງຕົນເອງ ໃຫ້ ສັງຄົມໄດ້ ຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ເຫັນຜົນງານ ທີ່ ຊັດເຈນ.

- ຄວນຈັດໃຫ້ ມີກອງປະຊຸມ ກ່ຽວກັບ ວຽກບົດບາດຍິງ-ຊາຍ, ໂດຍ ທີ່ ໃຫ້ຝ່າຍຊາຍ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງ ກອງປະຊຸມ ໂດຍເພດຍິງ (ເພື່ອໃຫ້ເພດຊາຍ ໄດ້ ຮັບຮູ້ ກ່ຽວກັບບົດບາດ ດັ່ງກ່າວ)

- ຕໍ່ກັບ ຮູບແບບ ການລາຍງານ/ປຶກສາຫາລື ເພື່ອແກ້ໄຂ ບັນຫາ ດັ່ງກ່າວ ຄວນໃຫ້ ເອື້ອຍນອ້ເພດຍິງ ໄດ້ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ກັບກຸ່ມບ້ານ (ຕາມກົນໄກ ທີ່ ແຂວງ/ເມືອງໄດ້ ກຳນົດໄວ້)

ທັງໝົດນັ້ນ, ແມ່ນພື້ນຖານ ຈາກ ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື ຂອງ ບັນດາທ່ານ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງ
ປະຊຸມທັງໝົດ, ກ່ອນພິທີປິດກອງປະຊຸມ ຍັງໄດ້ຍັງຮັບກຽດການປະກອບຄໍາເຫັນ ຈາກ ທ່ານ ນະວະລັດ
ນວນທອງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງ,
ທັງເປັນປະທານກອງ ປະຊຸມ, ເຊິ່ງເນື້ອໃນໂດຍລວມ ແມ່ນໄດ້ ຕີລາຄາ ເຖິງຄວາມສໍາຄັນ ຂອງ ກອງປະຊຸມ,
ກ່າວຊົມເຊີຍ ຕໍ່ກັບ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ອົງການ IUCN ທີ່ໄດ້ ໃຫ້ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໃນການ
ຈັດຕັ້ງກອງປະຊຸມ ໃນຄັ້ງນີ້, ພ້ອມນັ້ນ ແມ່ນຍັງໄດ້ ຮຽກຮ້ອງ ໃຫ້ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທັງໝົດ ຈົ່ງໄດ້
ນໍາເອົາຈິດໃຈ ທີ່ ໄດ້ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື ຮ່ວມກັນນັ້ນ ໄປຈັດຕັ້ງ ຜັນຂະຫຍາຍ ແລະ ເຜີຍແຜ່ ໃຫ້
ປະກົດຜົນເປັນຈິງ ຢູ່ ໃນ ຂັ້ນບ້ານ ແລະ ກົມກອງຂອງຕົນເອງ ແລະ ໃນຂັ້ນຕອນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ມີການ
ລາຍງານຕາມສາຍການຈັດຕັ້ງຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິ. ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ ປິດລົງ ໃນເວລາ 15,30 ໂມງ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກລາຍງານສະບັບນີ້ ເພື່ອລາຍງານ ຕໍ່ກັບຂັ້ນເທິງເພື່ອໃຫ້ທິດຊີ້ນໍາ ແລະ ຊຸກຍູ້
ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ຍິ່ງຍິນ ແລະ ຮັບຮູ້
(ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ)



ນະວະລັດ ນວນທອງ
Nuanavath Nuanethong

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

