

Review and Designation of High Conservation Value Forests in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, Savannakhet



Final Draft Report

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
Co-Mgt	Collaborative Management
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
DDF	Dry Dipterocarp Forest
DoF	Department of Forestry
ESS	Ecologically Sensitive Site
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FCZ	Fish Conservation Zone
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
HQ	Headquarters Office
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoL	Government of Laos
GPS	Global Positioning System
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KN	Kout Kouang-Nong Luang
MA	Management Authority
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MDF	Mixed Deciduous Forest
Mgt	Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NA	National Assembly
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPA	National Protected Area
NPF	National Protection Forest
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NPF	National Protection Forest
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PFS	Provincial Forestry Section
PM	Prime Minister
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPZ	Totally Protected Zone
WB	World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wild Fund for Nature

SUMMARY

This is a final draft report of the review and assessment for HCVF designation in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, Savannakhet Province. The Dry Dipterocarp Forest (DDF) is located in central Laos, mainly in Savannakhet Province, the main DDF was designated to the Sanctuary in March 2020 covering 5 districts (Xonnabouly, Phin, Songkhone, Phalanxay and Thapangthong). UNDP - SAFE Ecosystems Project in place is the opportunity to plan for managing the last remaining dry dipterocarp forest in the country. The current management status has been in progress today as Head Quarters' Office/Centre for National Eld's Deer Sanctuary and Sub-stations were constructed with necessary equipment and management arrangements are in place.

The National Eld's Deer Sanctuary has an area of 130,745 ha was currently established according to the Decree 209/PM, dated 25/3/2020. There are various forest habitats, mainly lowland floodplain but also some low mountains found in its southern zone connecting the Xetanouan-Phounak National Protection Forest, and at Padong that belongs to Thapangthong and Phin Districts. The Padong forest zone has several habitats and various micro-habitats, including eco-tone between DDF and MDF at the Padong which is considered highest biodiversity of the Sanctuary.

High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) is so important term being used for assessing wild land for conservation arena. The defined values of HCVFs is not only nationally or regionally which depends on their values of significance and a size of that designated HCVF site. The assessment of HCVF Sites in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary was conducted through review, consultations and field assessment. The field assessment from January 20th - March 30th, 2020 through Inception Workshop held in January 2020, site consultations with village authorities and some field visits, then Fact-finding workshop with additional consultations and field visits in March 2020. The results show that the previous HCVF sites (Phiapalath, 2015) were confirmed on their values of relevance. A total of 5 HCVF sites with 4 HCVF types redefined as following:

- HCVF 1. KN (HCVF 1): Critical Habitat of Endangered Eld's Deer as the most important site for the last population of the Eld's Deer Conservation.
- HCVF 2. Kout Kouang – Nong Luang (HCVF 1 & 6): Critical Habitat of Critically Endangered Siamese Crocodile and Traditional Cultural Identity – the belief associated with the Crocodile conservation.
- HCVF 3. Dong Moth (HCVF 6): Traditional Cultural Identity as the belief of the Dong Moth Forest as sacred site and the primate species in the area being protected.
- HCVF 4. Padong (HCVF 2): as Healthy dry dipterocarp forest landscape in good connectivity of an eco-tone forest with Mixed Deciduous Forest that supports high biodiversity.
- HCVF 5. Dry Forest Core Zone (HCVF 5): community needs as large dry dipterocarp forest that a great number of villages and the people receive benefits of the forest products.

Further from the previous HCVF preliminary assessment in 2015 there are now 2 HCVF sites (Kout Kouang and Dong Nongsa) were clustered into 1 HCVF site (Kout Kouang – Nong Louang) due to their relevance and as to make it larger for better collaborative

management among relevant communities. These HCVF sites are under some high threats especially due to agricultural expansion, illegal hunting/logging and illegal fishing and cattle grazing (in the Site 1: Dongtoy only). Traditional belief in wetland and species conservation were confirmed for some sites and only specific small locations. The traditional cultural identity (sacred and belief) is currently strong in the KN (Kout Kouang – Nong Luang). It is relevant to the Critically Siamese Crocodile that made the habitat and the species survived until today. Another site such as Dong Moth is considered sacred site but it is likely loose as some village teenagers who are involved in drug disobeyed the taboo since they had not received any bad luck from the disobey. That is why some timber logging and hunting were well reported in the past. Evidences of illegal logging were found in 2018 but this issue is declined and no new evidence found in 2020. Dongtoy and Dong Moth where some management practices have been put in place for years and that their boundaries were demarcated with boundary signs. Further field assessment was conducted and consulted in details with local communities, especially for those sites which Totally Protected Zone to be defined. In this regard, Dongtoy and KN HCVF Sites were well consulted for defining TPZs, regulations and management arrangements

Therefore, management measures and arrangements for these HCVF Sites have to be prepared site by site with availability of specific regulations and management committees. In this regard, each proposed HCVF site should be legally recognized as necessary to be established by District Governor at least. The designation document can include HCVF site arrangement and mechanisms for implementation. The management will be a community-based approach (collaborative management to be applied) as they can function themselves with some limited support from relevant district offices.

There are 6 types of HCVF according to the international category as (i) HCVF 1. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); (ii) HCVF 2. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests where viable populations of naturally occurring species; (iii) HCVF 3. Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems; HCVF 4. Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (catchment, erosion control & fire barrier, fisheries; HCVF 5. Forest areas are fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health; and HCVF 6. Forest areas are critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity.

Through detailed assessment it is realized that the overall conservation value of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary for the larger area by using the HCVF criteria the Sanctuary could be considered as HCVF5 (Community Needs) which this value is representative the Sanctuary well due to the largely dry dipterocarp forest - providing with a huge income for local communities daily and seasonally. However, for some smaller site the specific HCVF could be HCVF 1 for 2 sites (Dongtoy as critical habitat for Endangered Eld's Deer conservation and Kout Kouang-Nong Luang, especially the Kout Kouang as critical habitat for Critically Endangered Siamese Crocodile conservation). Both HCVF sites are in highly

priority for management planning to action. Specific actions on these sites require to designate Dongtoy HCVF Site by District Governor and Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF Site by Provincial Governor, establish their HCVF Site management committees, develop specific regulations, and for the Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF site needs to define its boundaries with boundary signs to be in place.

The rest HCVF sites will be implemented according to existing regulations/conservation agreements which similar arrangements would be in place. The HCVF Site 3 (Dong Moth) to be ensure no further logging and hunting while necessary to increase propagation to pay attention for young people in the area to bring the belief of Dong Moth to next generation through their annual festival. The HCVF Site 4 (Padong) to be ensure no land concession that could convert forest landscape to be fragmented. Therefore, these HCVF sites would be propagated through any means of communication to inform public on their importance and the conservation needs as to ensure they are well protected and considered for any relevant proposed development projects in their areas.

A collaborative management for these HCVF sites will be applied as local people will play a key role for the management with technical support from relevant district offices. Village-based approach is meant for each village to manage their people from collecting information of key poachers. Building ownership of the participating villages with capacity building to management their HCVF Site in collaboration with their neighboring villages through management mechanism (HCVF site committee and Conservation Agreements and that they to use the same regulations and fines. District's Order for implementation of HCVF Site regulations is necessary and this being reference for managing illegal logging and hunting. Livelihood development is necessary to be considered for the local communities. In addition, the Centre of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary with relevant district offices will keep supporting and monitoring the HCVF site management regularly.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary is a result from current review and additional assessment at the proposed sites further from the previous preliminary report conducted during the preparation of the SAFE Ecosystems Project in Savannakhet Province (Phiapalath 2015). The previous preliminary report of HCVF was based on a rapid assessment through consultations with short field visits but boundaries, management arrangements and planning of each site and relevant villages were not defined. Therefore, this review and assessment to verify a high conservation value forest for defining each site and make recommendations for management measures. The assessment defined the HCVF sites in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, with their values, sizes, boundaries, relevant villages of each site, also understanding of threats and possible management measures which through comprehensive consultation made with the key stakeholders and local communities.

The Dry Dipterocarp Forest (DDF) is located in central Laos, mainly in Savannakhet Province, covering 5 districts (Xonnabouly, Phin, Songkhone, Phalanxay and Thapangthong) which was designated as National Eld's Deer Sanctuary in 2020 (see Fig. 1). The current management status was in progress today as Head Quarters' Office/Centre for National Eld's Deer Sanctuary and Sub-stations were constructed with necessary equipment and management arrangements are in place.

The National Eld's Deer Sanctuary has an area of 130,745 ha according to the Decree 209/PM, dated 25/3/2020. There are various forest habitats, mainly lowland floodplain but also some low mountains found in its southern zone connecting the Xetanouan-Phounak National Protection Forest, and at Padong that belongs to Thapangthong and Phin Districts (see Fig. 2). The Padong forest zone has several habitats and various micro-habitats, including eco-tone between DDF and MDF at the Padong.

UNDP - SAFE Ecosystems Project in place is the opportunity to plan for managing the last remaining dry dipterocarp forest in the country. Most importantly, among several key outputs of the project, HCVF sites to be defined and planned for ensuring the values are well and legally protected and managed through locally based management. Therefore, this assessment was to identify which site appropriate for which HCVF type in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary against the given criteria of the HCVFs (Jennings and Jarvie, 2000), and that be necessary to be protected for long-term management.

Of course, High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) is so important term being used for assessing wild land for conservation arena. The defined values are important part of their ecosystems, the integrity of biodiversity or cultural values associated with biodiversity conservation (Jennings and Jarvie, 2000). Designation of HCVF sites is intended to maintain and/or enhance critical environmental and social values and to provide a greater degree of recognition and protection to ensure their long-term management measures and monitoring both the implementation and effectiveness of these measures where specific requirement with regulations, zoning and boundaries to be in place.



Figure 1. National Eld’s Deer Sanctuary

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Justification and Initiative of the Dry Dipterocarp Forest Conservation

Savannakhet Province is located in the central Lao PDR, as mostly lowland as a major part of the Mekong floodplain of the country. The largest Dry Dipterocarp Forest remains in Lao PDR today found in the Province, being recognized for being globally important as habitat for a number of globally significant and threatened species, and nationally important for their provisioning ecosystem services that benefit the people of Lao PDR.

Firstly, the Sanctuary was designated as Provincial Eld’s Deer Sanctuary in 2004 for an area of 93,000 ha by the Provincial Governor. The Sanctuary has been recognized for being part of globally conservation priority known “Central Indochina Dry Forest (Olson and Dinerstein, 2002). This dry dipterocarp forest landscape, lately upgraded to National Eld’s Deer Sanctuary in 2020 with an area of 130,745 ha. Biodiversity assessment of the National Eld’s Deer Sanctuary was conducted from 2017-2018 and revealed that the Sanctuary supports some good numbers of globally and threatened species - at least 28 globally threatened species (Phiapalath et al. 2018), and of national importance for conservation. It holds high diversity of species is because of the Sanctuary has more habitats other than DDF that are suitable for more numbers of species, particularly the MDF is a very important habitat (Phiapalath et al. 2018) as a number of MDF blocks found in the landscape especially Padong, Dongtoy and Dong Moth (see Fig. 2).

In this regard, dry forest land is meaningful for conservation and local livelihood as not only many species rely on it but also the local people for their incomes and food sources. However, only DDF alone is not sufficient to make a diverse of species and forest products so the DDF ecosystems with other forest types can help maintain and enrich the diversity of the DDF. The aim of dry forest conservation should be to ensure of covering all existing habitat types for a greater number of species within the biome are protected. To do so, it requires defining some habitats for conservation, zoning, addressing threats and eliminating invasive species.

In recent decades, DDF ecosystems and the species within them have come under threats from conversion of forest, degradation of forest ecosystem services, and species loss. This is challenging to the Government of Laos to curb the loss due to insufficient budgets and staffing. In response to the challenges, the UNDP-GEF Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Dry Dipterocarp Forest Ecosystems of Southern Lao PDR Project (SAFE Ecosystems Project) is a six year-project (2016-2022) aims to support the Government of Lao PDR to facilitate a transformative shift towards sustainable land and forest management in the forested landscape of the Savannakhet Province. This sustainable management will help to secure critical wildlife habitats, conserve biodiversity and maintain a continuous flow of multiple services of the dry dipterocarp forest.

It is then intention of the SAFE Ecosystems Project's interventions to use this demonstration site for testing the implementation of new national policies and processes related to Strategic Environmental Assessment, Integrated Spatial Planning, and High Conservation Value Forests.

The GoL has also identified this landscape as suitable for the development and implementation of innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable forest management and protected area management, as well as community participation in protected areas management, ecotourism programs, and livelihoods programs linked to conservation outcomes through formal Conservation Agreement Mechanisms.

2.2 High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF)

High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) is an area being defined as critical ecological attributes, ecosystem services and social functions (Jennings and Jarvie, 2000). All forests contain environmental and social values, such as wildlife habitat, watershed protection and cultural significance. Similarly, High Conservation Value (HCV) is also in general term to be used for assessing natural resources including wetlands it has a similar definition and criteria but not specific for forest and terrestrial ecosystems. Therefore, at a landscape level a HCVF is part of a larger forest that may include wetlands and riparian zones.

High Conservation Value Forests were first defined by the Forest Stewardship Council for use in forest certification (Jennings et al. 2003), but the concept is increasingly being used for other purposes, including conservation and natural resource planning, advocacy, landscape mapping and in the purchasing policies of major companies. It has recently begun to appear in the discussions and policies of government agencies and institutional

donors. There are 6 main criteria of HCVFs and definition of each HCVF as Table 1 as following:

Table 1. HCVF Criteria

Definition
HCVF 1. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia)
HCVF 2. Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests where viable populations of naturally occurring species.
HCVF 3. Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
HCVF 4. Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (catchment, erosion control & fire barrier, fisheries)
HCVF 5. Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).
HCVF 6. Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity

Identifying these areas is an essential first step in developing appropriate management. Forest managers need to identify any High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) that occur within their individual forest management units and managing them in order to maintain or enhance the defined values.

The term “High Conservation Value Forest” (HCVF) is one of conservation principles has been developed since early 2000s and the first publication made in 2003 (Jennings *et al.* 2003). HCVF is an area being defined as critical ecological attributes, ecosystem services and social functions (Jennings and Jarvie, 2010). All forests contain environmental and social values, such as wildlife habitat, watershed protection and cultural significance. Talking of landscape conservation, the dry forest is not necessary to consider only forest value but also other values in the landscape such as wetlands, riverine and riparian forests. Designation of HCVFs for management planning is one of important tasks of the SAFE Ecosystems Project as to ensure the values are protected from further loss.

In principle, for a particular country and as to be universally applicable to any forest type or site, they are necessary to develop an appropriate national or sub-national interpretation for uses on the ground (Jennings and Jarvie, 2010). Designation of sites as HCVFs is intended to maintain and/or enhance critical environmental and social values and to provide a greater degree of recognition and protection to ensure their long-term maintenance. This involves through greater attention to deciding and implementing appropriate management measures and monitoring both the implementation and effectiveness of these measures where specific requirement with regulations, zoning and boundaries to be in place.

2.3 Initiative of High Conservation Value Forest Practice in Lao PDR

The tool “HCVF” principle has not been used in Lao PDR for assessing biodiversity values but only the first time that the Sustainable Use Forest and Rural Development (SUFORD) Project of the World Bank had applied this in their project area – National Production Forests. Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, had partly developed the guideline for assessing HCVF site but it is not officially approved and used

nationwide. For the production forest where with high slope, seed tree "mother tree" and habitats of endangered species, is considered higher conservation value forest. Then, Management Plan for National Production Forest was prepared with zoning for HCVF protection. In principle, the HCVF 1 for instance shall be protected from any uses it is consistent with the Totally Protected Zone (PTZ) according to the Forestry Law of Laos (2007 and the revised 2019), but this is not effective in practice. As they do not follow and most civil society has realized a production forest is just for logging, even not thus far a sustainable logging practice.

A preliminary assessment of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary was conducted in early 2015, as just during the SAFE Ecosystems Project preparation (Phiapalath, 2015) which referred for this HCVF assessment as the proposed HCVF sites were marked on the map (see Fig. 2).

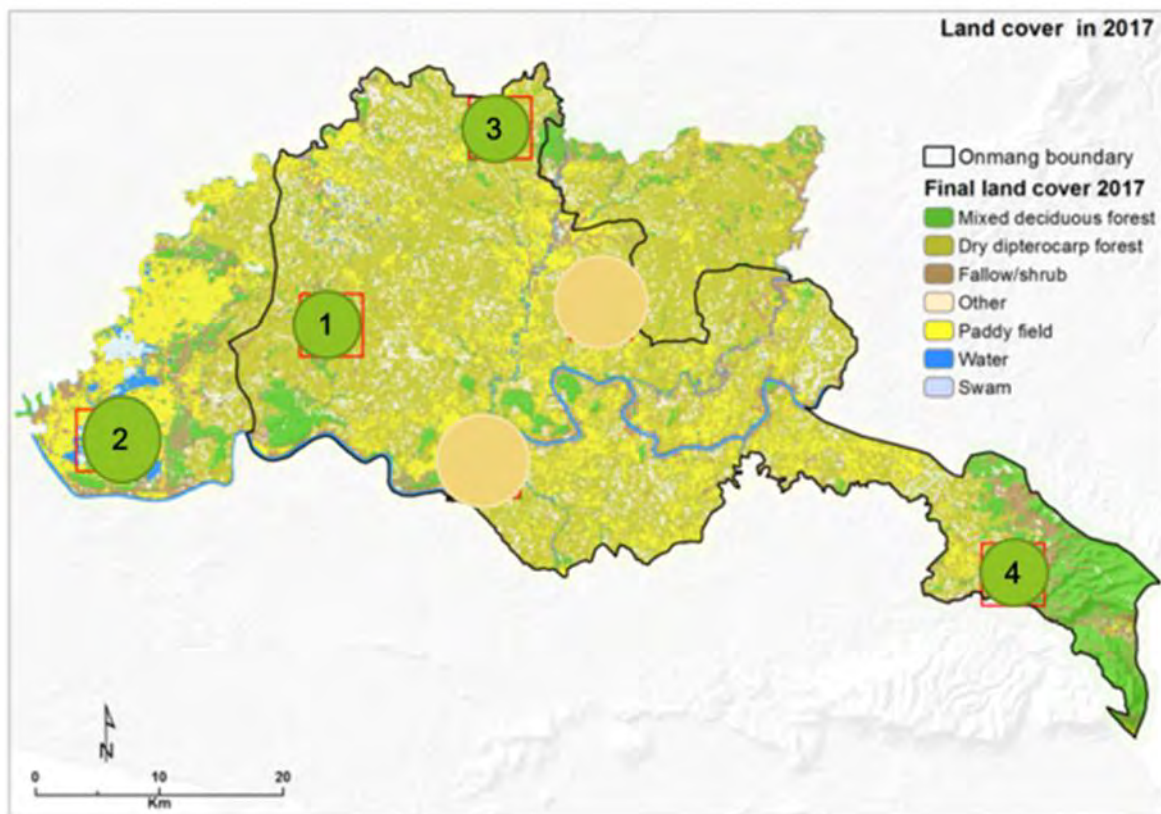


Figure 2. HCVF site assessment

As 4 HCVF types in 5 candidate sites for HCVF designation were identified based primarily on identifying areas including significant Dry Dipterocarp Forest Ecosystems that provide important habitat, connectivity with existing conservation areas, and/or community benefits as below:

- Site 1. HCVF 1: Eld's Deer Core Zone (Dongtoy) as critical habitat of endangered species
- Site 2. HCVF 2: Padong as landscape of biodiversity value
- Site 3. HCVF 5: Dry Forest "Core Zone" as providing basic needs for local communities as part of ecosystem services

- Site 4. HCVF 1 and 6: Kout Kouang as critical habitat of critically endangered Siamese Crocodile and traditional cultural identity value for the crocodile species conservation.
- Site 5. HCVF 6: Don Nongsa of Nong Luang as traditional cultural identity value for some species conservation.

Although Dong Moth was not classified as HCVF site in the preliminary assessment it is considered relevant to HCVF6 after the biodiversity assessment report made and found as traditional cultural identity for primate conservation (Phiapalath et al. 2018). Therefore, as to maintain similar functions of cultural values and forest landscape connecting are necessary to take an action. Just general regulations that being translated from the relevant laws can help. These sites and HCVF types were reviewed and rearranged properly for future mgt planning which is no need some specific action but building up their ownership and responsibilities can help protect HCVF values (see 4.1).

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT

- To conduct review and assessment to finalize the selection of HCVF sites and types at the SAFE Ecosystems Project site;
 - To provide information on areas of habitat, key resources, and critical areas that support such values, and
 - To confirm the selected site/ revised, assist the project will define and mark the boundaries of the HCVFs with management measures.
-

4. METHODOLOGY

Three steps for this assignment were completed through reviews, consultations, field visits, to then hold a Fact-finding workshop, site confirmation (if necessary) and final workshop.

4.2 Process of the Assessment

Step 1. Inception and first consultations

- Conducted an initial desk study to review the Preliminary Assessment Report for proposed HCVF Sites within the SAFE Ecosystems Project, as well as other referenced documents, also to confirm the methodology of the assessment.
 - a review of the proposed HCVF sites and other relevant materials in consultations with relevant stakeholders through an Inception workshop was held on 21st, January 2020 in Savannakhet Province.
 - Completed an Inception Workshop to get confirmation with the stakeholder on the methodology and proposed sites for the assessment (see Agenda in Annex 3 and Presentations in Annex 4).
 - A review of management plan of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary to get some overview direction of the future management planning.
- Selection for HCVF site assessment
 - Selected the larger landscape of dry dipterocarp forest of Savannakhet Province.
 - Used the map of proposed National Eld's Deer Sanctuary as larger landscape for this HCVF site assessment as it covers the whole proposed

- HCVF sites identified in 2015 (Phiapalath, 2015), while the current map of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary excludes the Nong Luang wetland.
- Used the data of current biodiversity assessment (Phiapalath et al. 2018) for the review and assessment of the possible HCVF sites.
 - Conducted field missions and analysed for each of the proposed HCVF sites.
 - Worked with local authorities and key informants to obtain required information of the assessment, to also checked its indicative boundaries and confirm the participating villages.
 - Held consultations with adjacent communities for each HCVF site for detailed assessment.
 - Collected key facts of each HCVF site including its area, indicative boundaries, types of participating villages, proportion of habitat types/forest types, unique ecosystems, key values/key species, key threats and traditional conservation practice.
 - Conducted site visits and ground truthing with relevant village chief and representative district staff.

Step 2. Report back of Fact-Finding and ground truthing

Results from the first mission of consultations and field visit were prepared and reported to the Fact-Finding Workshop for the participants to review and verify the findings (see Annex 4b). The first field mission was conducted for all HCVF sites from 22nd -29th January, 2020 with short field visit to check all HCVF sites and that presented in the Fact-finding workshop.

Step 3 Final report with final workshop was conducted in May 26th, 2020.

Results from the second mission of consultations and field visit were prepared and reported to the Final Workshop for the participants to review and verify the findings (see Annex 4c). The second field mission was conducted for the key HCVF sites from 11st-15th March, 2020 with short field visit to check a TPZ of 2 proposed HCVF sites and that presented in the final workshop. The final reported was revised and finalized after the final workshop.

4.3 Location and the Proposed HCVF Sites

The consulting work was undertaken in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary as involving five target districts - Xonnabouly, Phin, Phalanxay, Thapanthong, Songkhone) in Savannakhet Province. The previous HCVF sites were used as key reference for redefining for the additional assessment.

There are 4 HCVF types in 5 proposed sites but the HCVF Type 1 has 2 sites and the Site 4 has an overlap between the HCVF Type 1 (Critically EN Species) and 6 (Traditional Cultural Identity) as following:

- Site 1. Dongtoy "HCVF 1": Eld's Deer Core Zone as critical habitat of endangered species

- Site 2. Kout Kouang – Nong Luang “HCVF 1 and 6”: as critical habitat of critically endangered Siamese Crocodile and traditional cultural identity value for the crocodile species conservation.
- Site 3. Dong Moth “HCVF 6” as traditional cultural identity – sacred site for primate conservation.
- Site 4. Padong “HCVF 2”: as healthy dry forest landscape with high biodiversity.
- Site 5. Dry Forest “Core Zone “HCVF 5”: providing community needs in terms of ecosystem services.

4.4 Timeframe of the Assessment

This is a 3-month consulting service from January to March 2020 but it is likely to extend due to the situation of Covid-19. The detailed schedules for the first and second missions were provided as below:

For the first mission was conducted from January 20th to 30th, 2020

Date	Description of Activities
20/01/2020	Traveled to Savannakhet
21/01/2020	Inception Workshop in Kaysone Phomvehane, Savannakhet
22/01/2020	Preparation and team building for the site assessment
23/01/2020	Site 1. Dongtoy at Ban Maisamxay and field check
24/01/2020	Site 2. Kout Kouang-Nong Luang at Ban Don Nyavong and field check,
25/01/2020	Continue some field check at the Site 2
26/01/2020	Site 2. Dong Moth at Ban Dong Moth and field check
27/01/2020	Site 3. Padong at Ban Padong and field check
28/01/2020	Continue at the Site 3.
29/01/2020	Wrap-Up
30/01/2020	Return to Vientiane

For the second mission was conducted from March 9th to 15th, 2020

Date	Description of Activities
09/03/2020	Traveled to Savannakhet
10/03/2020	Fact-Finding Workshop in Kaysone Phomvehane, Savannakhet
11/03/2020	Site 1. Dongtoy at Ban Mai Samxay and field check
12/03/2020	Site 2. North KN: Kout Kouang at Ban Don Nyavong and field check
13/03/2020	Site 2. South NK: Nong Luang at Ban Songkhone and field check,
14/03/2020	Wrap Up and some additional field checks
15/03/2020	Return to Vientiane

4.5 The Participants for HCVF Site Consultations

At total of 46 participants attended the Inception Workshop was held on 21st, January, 2020 in Kaysone Phomvihane City from relevant provincial offices, DAFOs and DoNRE of 5 districts and also 16 target villages (see Annex 5a).

A total of 27 participants attached the Fact-Finding Workshop was held on 10th, March 2020 in Kaysone Phomvihane City from relevant provincial offices, DAFOs and DoNRE of 5 districts (see Annex 5b).

A total of 38 participants attached the Final Workshop was held on 26th, May 2020 in Kaysone Phomvihane City from relevant provincial offices, DAFOs and DoNRE of 5 districts (see Annex 5c).

Following as the number of participants attended in each HCVF site for the first field consultations (see Annex 5a) and the second field consultations (see Annex 5b).

For the first field consultations (see detailed participant list in Annex 5a)

No	HCVF Site	Meeting place, no. of villages and Participants	Consultation topics
1	Dongtoy	At Ban Maisanamxa on Jan 23 rd 2020 3 villages (20 pers)	Using the questions and checklist prepared (see Annex 2a)
2	Kout Kouang-Nong Luang	At Ban Don Nyanong on Jan 24 th , 2020 10 villages (28 pers)	Using the questions and checklist prepared (see Annex 2a)
3	Dong Moth	At Ban Dong Moth on Jan 26 th 2020 3 villages (36 pers)	Using the questions and checklist prepared (see Annex 2a)
4	Padong	At Ban Padong on Jan 27 th 2020, 2 villages (21 pers)	Using the questions and checklist prepared (see Annex 2a)

Remarks: some photos of the HCVF site consultation meeting in Annex 6.

For the second consultations (see detailed participant list in Annex 5b).

No	HCVF Site	Meeting place, no. of villages and Participants	Consultation topics
1	Dongtoy	At Ban Mai Sanamxa on March 11 st 2020 5 villages (26 pers)	Using the questions and open discussion for detailed management planning
2	Kout Kouang-Nong Luang (Northern)	At Ban Don Nyanong on March 12 th , 2020 4 villages (23 pers)	Using the questions and open discussion for detailed management planning
2	Kout Kouang-Nong Luang (Southern)	At Ban Songkhon on March 13 rd , 2020 7 villages (24 pers)	Using the questions and open discussion for detailed management planning

4.6 The HCVF Assessment Team

The participants of the HCVF assessment consists of 1 Principal Expert and 2 national staff, 1 provincial project staff and other 7 district technical staff (see Table 2).

Table 2. List of the HCVF Assessment Team

No	Name and Family	Position	Organization
1	Dr. Phaivanh Phiapalath	Consultant	SAFE Project
2	Mr. Bounthan Sounivong	Project Coordinator (D)	DoF
3	Mr. Paseun Souvannasy	National technical staff	DoF
4	Mr. Somchit Kettavong	Project staff (Provincial)	PAFO
5	Mr. Saysana Vongphachanh	District technical staff	DAFO, Xonnabouly
6	Mr. Anousak Rasphone	District technical staff	DAFO, Xonnabouly
7	Mr. On Thepbouly	District technical staff	DAFO, Xonnabouly
8	Mr. Boudsaly Chounlamany	District technical staff	DAFO, Phin
9	Mr. Bounleng Phommabouth	District technical staff	DAFO, Phalanxay
10	Mr. Vuxay Souvannakhily	District technical staff	DAFO, Thapangthong
11	Mr. Kanya Xanoulath	District technical staff	DAFO, Songkhone

5. RESULTS

5.2 HCVF Sites

Through the current review and additional assessment, we then defined a total of 5 HCVF Sites with 4 HCVF Types, of which 1 main site HCVF site “HCVF5 – “Community Needs” but other 4 specific HCVF Sites and HCVF types which certain boundaries were defined, including Dongtoy (HCVF1); KN (HCVF 1 & 6); Dong Moth (HCVF 6) and Padong (HCVF 2) (see Fig. 3, Annex 6). Defining of these HCVF types is described below:

5.2.1 Defining HCVF Site

- **Dongtoy (HCVF 1 - Critical Habitat of Endangered Eld’s Deer)**, previously designated as Totally Protected Zone for Eld’s Deer Conservation which its boundaries were demarcated with signs. Therefore, this site was just confirmed with the previous preliminary assessment. Eld’s Deer is an endangered species and flagship species of the Dry dipterocarp forest of Savannakhet Province and that

Dongtoy has been known as the TPZ of the Eld's Deer Core Zone for almost 20 years since the Sanctuary established in 2004 with assistance from Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and that World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF).

- **Kout Kouang – Nong Luang (HCVF 1 & 6 - Critical Habitat of Siamese Crocodile and Traditional Cultural Identity)** as sacred site and belief). This site has merged from two sites of the previous preliminary assessment (Kout Kouang, HCVF 1 for Siamese Crocodile and HCVF 6 for cultural and belief); and Dong Nongsa (HCVF6 for cultural identity and belief) – located by Nong Louang. Since these two candidate sites are located in the same landscape with the same traditional cultural identity (cultural and belief) as well as relevant to Siamese Crocodile so they are clustered into 1 HCVF Site with 2 HCVF types (HCVF 1 & 6). The HCVF boundaries of this site were consulted with local authorities and newly delineated.
- **Dong Moth (HCVF 6 - Traditional Cultural Identity** as cultural and belief) for primate conservation, this site was not defined in the previous preliminary assessment of 2015, but it is realized the value of Dong Moth for primate conservation of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary after the biodiversity assessment (Phiapalath et al. 2018). The Dong Moth HCVF Site is home to 5 primate species with also support the largest populations of Pig-tailed Macaque and Rhesus Macaque in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary. The HCVF boundaries were demarcated with boundary signs already.
- **Padong (HCVF 2 - Healthy Dry Forest Landscape with High Biodiversity)**. For maintaining biodiversity value of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary as this site is an ecotone of Mixed Deciduous Forest and Dry Dipterocarp Forest and that supports the highest biodiversity - the highest flora and fauna species were recorded (Phiapalath et al. 2018). The Padong zone holds a number of globally threatened species but only a small population of each species, and most of them are a seasonal visitor, including Endangered Red-shanked Douc Langur; Vulnerable Gaur and Sambar. In case no this site the biodiversity value, especially fauna species of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary is much lower. The HCVF boundaries of this site were consulted with local authorities and newly delineated.
- **Dry Forest “Core Zone” (HCVF5 - Community Needs)** as larger dry dipterocarp forest - the entire National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, including other HCVF types. This HCVF type value is about ecosystem services for local communities regarding products of dry dipterocarp forest. As long as the sustainable use is developed in place the value can be maintained. Therefore, the HCVF boundaries of this site are not relevant for the management and unnecessary to be delineated.

5.2.2 Zoning

Zoning is necessary to be defined for particular HCVF Site but different HCVF values can vary in management practice. The HCVF Sites and Types have to be zoned especially a Totally Protected Zone (TPZ) requires for HCVF 1 as critical habitat of some endangered or critically endangered species such as Eld's Deer and Siamese Crocodile, respectively. Therefore, only the Dongtoy (HCVF1) and KN (HCVF1 & 6) where TPZ is proposed.

- Dongtoy (HCVF1) has a whole site is considered totally protected zone since it is quite small area already, but the management actions should be prepared as to ensure the value of this HCVF1 is sufficiently and locally protected. The Value can remain when the population of Eld's Deer still remain and use the area. But, as to avoid the loss of the species, disturbance and further habitat loss should be limited as much as possible. In this connection, to avoid some disturbance is including limitation of entering the area or travel through the area in early morning or late afternoon because it is time for the Eld's Deer to come out for feeding. Also, some agricultural land (recent land holders) in and adjacent to the critical habitat of this site should be considered for removal and that in principle the relevant farmers agreed to relocate. Buffer zone would cover where large grassland area is used by the Eld's Deer as some activities would be limited.
- Kout Kouang – Nong Luang (HCVF1 & 6) has 2 TPZs: the first TPZ area of 159 ha of Kout Kouang and Kout Kok of Ban Don Nyanong as critical habitat of the Siamese Crocodile which has been known for over 15 years. With the Xe Champhone Ramsar this is one of a few nesting sites of the Siamese Crocodile population in Lao PDR. The proposed boundary of this TPZ starts from at UTM 534303/1802324 to 533576/1803605 to 532762/1803005 to 533265/1801818. Also, the TPZ 2 of the Kout Kouang – Nong Luang HCVF site is located in the large lake which share between Ban Nong Boualuang and Ban Sa Nyek. The boundary of this TPZ starts from at UTM 540934/1797916 to 540274/1797939 to 540304/1795772 to 540454/1795520. The TPZ area of 130 ha covering the bush clusters/swamp forest as fishery sanctuary and deep pool and also being important for water bird nesting and roosting (see Annex 1).

The habitats of this HCVF have to be maintained as its original bushes with bamboo forest around the oxbows of Kout Kouang and Kout Kok as other wetland edges should be well protected from land claims and conversion to agriculture; disturbance from illegal fishing e.g electro fishing, illegal fishing and also using pesticide in the adjacent paddy fields should be banned.

5.2.3 HCVF Boundary

HCVF boundary is necessary to be defined for particular HCVF value but different HCVF values can vary in management practice. The HCVF sites and Types to have boundary requires except the HCVF Site 5 (HCVF type 5 - Community Needs). As these proposed HCVF sites in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, of which the HCVF Site 1 (HCVF 1. Dongtoy) and HCVF Site 3 (HCVF 6. Dong Moth) have already their boundaries in place

with boundary demarcation with signs. For the HCVF Site 2 (HCVF 1 & 6, Kout Kouang – Nong Luang) and HCVF Site 4 (HCVF 2, Padong) have not had their boundaries demarcated so these site boundaries are delineated with field check. The rest HCVF Site – HCVF 5 covering a larger area so its boundary is not required.

The defined boundary of HCVF site reflects the number of participating villages. The HCVF site: Kout Kouang – Nong Luang has 10 participating villages as the highest number of the villages amongst the HCVF Sites of the National Eld’s Deer Sanctuary.

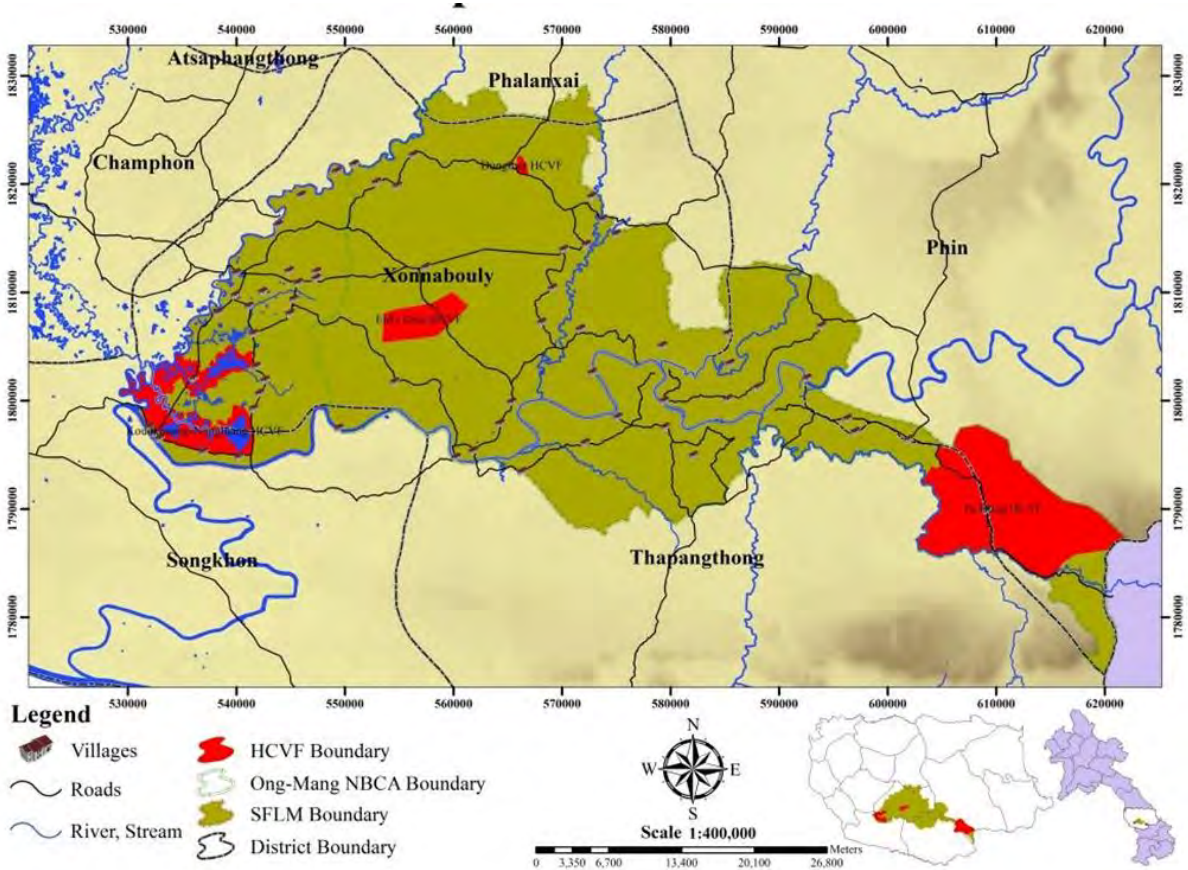


Figure 3. Map of proposed HCVF Sites of National Eld’s Deer Sanctuary

5.2.4 Management Principles and Mechanisms for HCVF Sites

➤ HCVF Site Designation

Designation of HCVF Sites within legal protection can be authorized by appropriate authority which a small size and located in one district can be authorized by the District Governor. However, if any site that covers two districts should be authorized by Provincial Governor. In this connection, only the establishment of Kout Kouang – Nong Luang HCVF site would be approved by the Provincial Governor. The detailed information needs for the designation can be extracted from the HCVF Fact-Sheet by site. The important facts for the HCVF designation are to describe about an area of the site, boundaries, values, target villages and management arrangements. Meanwhile, it is worth preparing this HCVF

designation with management arrangements where mechanisms to be described. The high priority will be for HCVF 1. Dongtoy and HCVF 2. Kout Kouang – Nong Luang as the local people are very keen to start protecting these sites since they are quite degraded so at least the Order of District Governor should be issued prior to this coming wet season. It will be a special arrangement to start with before the site having established officially.

➤ Signs and Signboards

Boundary signs and information signboards should be installed for each HCVF site as part of the management arrangements. The boundary signs are necessary for the defined new HCVF sites that have not been demarcated before but some HCVF sites such as Dongtoy and Dong Moth may not be necessary since some old signs are in place and the local people are well aware. Perhaps to add more signs for some boundary sections where necessary. Posts of HCVF Site boundaries may not be necessary but their boundary signs can indicate about the boundaries rather than exact boundaries as to avoid some land use conflicts. It is meant the boundary post is not exact to place on the boundary line but a roundabout there to inform people. Also, most importantly, signboards of information with some bullet points of the regulations should be installed at appropriate site at entry point where necessary. Before any boundary posts, signs and signboards to be installed it needs to inform the local people that they are part of the management as any farms inside the boundary is not meant to ban anything, they can do their usual practices, follow the regulations and be part of the wetland rehabilitations.

➤ Site Management Committee

Every HCVF site except HCVF5 needs to have its site management committee which to be consisted from relevant village chief and chaired or co-chaired by relevant DAFOs. Which the HCVF site has a fewer villages there is a more need of the committee members from each village council, including the village militia and Lao Women's Union at least. The committee should be authorized by relevant District Governor. Appointment of such management committee could be described in the HCVF designation document. This to be prepared from site to site since there are different number of participant villages. Also, Terms of Reference (ToR) should be prepared for the HCVF Site Management Committee.

➤ Ownership and Rehabilitations

Apart from implementing the HCVF site regulations, any farmers especially those who farm around the Kout Kouang - Nong Luang HCVF will be part of preventing poachers, being ear and eye for any illegal poaching activities, protect boundary post and signs, replanting bush/bamboos along the wetland edges by their paddy fields, replanting pink lotus and remove invasive species especially Mimosa Pigra and Apple Snails.

➤ Regulations

General regulations for forest and wildlife management in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary are described and translated from relevant national regulations/laws on forest management and wildlife conservation. In particular, with support from the SAFE Ecosystems Project in proving fund for a number of conservation activities/ interventions,

including livelihood development to then Conservation Agreements/ Contract were made for all 16 target villages of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary as part of the project interventions which the key points for each village as following:

- Commit in participating in all processes of the project activities;
- Establish a village committee for forest management and village development fund;
- Commit in law dissemination, patrolling, monitoring and law enforcement as to prevent poaching (forest and wildlife crimes);
- Commit in reforestation from tree nursery to planning and weeding to ensure the planted trees are survived and growing well.

However, some specific regulations for collaborative management of some HCVF sites apart from the bullet points above should be described as following:

- **Dongtoy HCVF Site**

- Enter the TPZ of the Eld's Deer Conservation around the Dongtoy should be limited and not allowed to enter in early morning than 7am, later afternoon than 5pm and throughout night time.
- Although for ecotourism and patrolling is allowed it is not to make noise and to be carefully handled.
- Travel, transportation crossing the TPZ from village to village is allowed but neither noise, stop by nor disturbance is allowed.
- Cultivation in the area should be limited, removed from some critical habitats and no further forest land claims in the area.
- Cattle grazing, hunting and logging in the TPZ should be limited.
- Harvest Eung (bullfrog) in the area during early wet season shall not be allowed.

- **Kout Kouang – Nong Luang HCVF Site**

- Enter the TPZ of the Siamese Crocodile's site (Kout Kouang and Kout Kok) should be limited and only some farms who have paddy fields in the area but not allow to expand, disturb and convert riparian habitats.
- Enter the TPZ of Nong Louang is allowed for transportation and tourism activity but not allowed to stop for longer time.
- Expansion agricultural activities along the wetland is not allowed, as some sections of agricultural activities should be removed away from the wetland edges where necessary for riparian forest to be rehabilitated.
- Keep some distance away from the wetland as to keep forest, bamboo forest or bushes along the oxbow river banks healthy.
- Hunting (illegal hunting and fishing) shall be totally banned as no hunting and illegal fish gears in the HCVF villages.
- Blocking fish pathways during fish migratory/breeding season shall not be allowed.
- Logging in and converting forest blocks to other purposes shall not be allowed.

- **Dong Moth HCVF Site**

- Hunting and logging in the Dong Moth should be totally prohibited.
- No any concession and agricultural land expansion (gardens) in the Dong Moth.
- Encourage traditional belief to next generation for the forest protection.

- **Padong HCVF Site**

- Hunting and logging in the Padong should be limited, especially to prevent outsiders from other villages, including urban people.
- No any activity that might make the forest bisected in the area is allowed.
- No any concession and large agricultural land expansion that might make the forest bisected in the area is allowed.

- Law enforcement

Law enforcement can be effective if local community can do ownership in their natural resource management. The effective law enforcement is not indicating in the patrol effort but curbing threats by managing the target poachers in each village themselves. To conduct conservation campaigns by well-trained persons to make them well aware of the values and for themselves are strongly required. Sooner the regulations, including conservation agreements are in place the law enforcement should be undertaken appropriately. However, it is to note that a process of law enforcement should be undertaken carefully as to avoid to get poachers fined only from the start. If so, a collaborative management cannot be successful because more conflicts will arise.

- Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation should be conducted by relevant district DAFO or some experts who to facilitate not only to monitor the work in progress but also to advise how to improve the management mechanisms. The monitoring work can be conducted monthly or quarterly by the committee itself to ensure key threat issues are addressed and find ways to address if any pending threats. Bi-annual or annual evaluation should be conducted by trained DAFO staff or expert to support the management team and committees.

- Regular and *Ad hoc* Meetings

Regular meeting of HCVF Site Management Committee should be organized regularly from monthly to quarterly which is depending on the needs. If the site has good management a regular meeting should not be necessary to hold more frequently. Whereas, some HCVF site is large and with involvement of many villages would have more issues and that so more frequency of the Site committee meeting may be held. Meanwhile, some *ad hoc* meeting can be held, if needed.

5.3 HCVF Fact-Sheets

HCVF Fact-Sheets were prepared by HCVF site which each contains the site profile, values, threats, management status and possible management measures as following:

Site 1. Dongtoy (Eld's Deer Core Zone) as HCVF1

I. Site Descriptions		
1	Name	Dongtoy, Ban Mai Sanamxay (key village)
2	HCVF type and rationales	HCVF1, as critical habitat of the Eld's Deer Core Zone
3	Area (ha) and land use by land use type	2,092 ha, of which the land use types as following: MDF (147.60 ha), DDF (508.46 ha), Grassland (1,392.2 ha) and Paddy (43.86 ha). There are 3 main blocks of MDF in the Dongtoy cluster, including Dongtoy (210 ha), Dong Kapong (120 ha) and Dong Khamkop (58 ha). However, it has a large buffer zone around the Core zone especially to the south and northwest so a total will be ca. 5,000 ha.
4	Boundary description	The HCVF boundary starts from Ban Mai Sanamxay at UTM: 561363.9/1808745 to the southwest in Ban Songhong at UTM: 558456.8/1806002 and then to the west at UTM: 553449.9/1805405.5, continue back to the north at UTM: 553620.5/1808074 of Ban Mai Sanamxay to at UTM: 554682/1808410.5, then at UTM: 55733.9/1808952.7 and finally at UTM: 559927/1809992.
5	No. of village, village names and ethnic groups	3 villages (Ban Mai Sanamxay, Ban Songhong and Ban Tangwai Nam).
6	No. of population and by ethnic group	3,057 people (1,485 women), Ethnicity: Katang/Lao Loum Ban Mai Sanamxay (Pop: 764/369, House: 107, HH: xx, Katang) Ban Songhong (Pop: 593/282, House: 85, HH: xx, Lao Loum) Ban Tangwai Nam (Pop: 1,700/830, House: 299, HH: xx, Katang)
II. Value Descriptions		
1	Identity	Dongtoy is surrounding by virginal and beautiful dry forest landscape and grassland with mineral lick and water source. This site functions as critical habitat of the last population of Eld's Deer. When no road access in the past people could reach this site by foot which was far from any community, but it is so easy today. In case no this site there would be no any Eld's Deer remain till today.
2	Key ecosystems and habitats	Virginal dry forest ecosystem which is found surrounding the Dongtoy (mixed deciduous forest), also critical habitat as important mineral lick and grassland plain for Eld's Deer.
3	Key species and biodiversity value	Eld's Deer as flagship species but also support populations of Golden Jackal and Rabbits. A total of 38 tree species, 36 mammals, 135 birds, 44 reptiles and 32 amphibians (Phiapalath et al. 2018).
4	Traditional cultural links and belief	Some belief that Dongtoy is the spirit village (Phi Bangbod) which several people used to see a big hole, a big well and often a big snake but never seen again when return to. So far, no-one gets a bad luck from taboo disobeying so it is not so serious and that the belief is highly loose.

5	Traditional conservation practice	Not any particular as only jungle forest which is far from the communities and so not many people use to access the area in the past. But, access today is easy and can access everywhere.
6	The attribute values of the defined HCVF	Population of Eld's Deer, Lao Savannah, and dry forest landscape surrounding the jungle. If no Eld's Deer there this site would worth nothing.
III. Threat Status and Potential Threats		
1	Past threats	Wildlife hunting, including Eld's Deer occasionally for 15 years ago.
2	Current threats	Some illegal logging and wildlife hunting (but not for the Eld's Deer) Livestock raising and disturbance inside the area, expansion of agricultural land (paddy field cultivation) and forest fire. The villagers who do cultivate, cattle grazing and some logging in the Core Zone of the Eld's Deer around Dongtoy were from Ban Tangwai Nam (including Mr. Oum, Mr. Seuk, Mr. Xeng, Mr. Xiengdun, Mrs. Malayphone), Ban Dong Boun (Mr. Biang, Chanh, Ko and Liang) and Mr. Toun (Ban Songhong).
3	Potential threats	Overgrazing of cattle in the area and disturbance the critical habitat (mineral licks) by tourism activity would be concern.
4	Root cause of the threats	More needs of cash and food with human population growth, lack of monitoring and insufficient law enforcement.
5	Possible changes of the attribute values	Loss of the Eld's Deer population and healthy dry forest habitat.
6	Trends of changes	Slowly but rapid expansion agricultural land.
IV. Management Status and Management Measures		
1	Legal management	National Eld's Deer Sanctuary has been recognized since 2004 as it was established by the Provincial Governor with its regulations and management plan was in place later on. Through some conservation awareness raising with regulations dissemination, the Eld's Deer has been better protected.
2	Traditional management	Traditional management was partly practised as part of Dongtoy it was fairly traditionally managed in the past but not today. It is more influenced by law and regulations.
3	Management requirement	Totally Protected Zone for Eld's Deer has been known as critical habitat of the species. Management Committee for this HCVF has to be established to monitor and advise for the site management effectively in the future which the committee may meet regularly. Ensure free zone for Eld's Deer by limiting access and disturbance so agricultural practice and cattle ranging should be limited. Its buffer zone especially the north-west to be well managed. Make a list of target groups for hunting, cattle raising and farming inside the area. They will be educated with negotiations for finding solution together to lower their hunting frequency in the area.
4	Management planning	<i>Zoning:</i> for Eld's Deer conservation "Totally Protected Zone" to be better managed by limiting access and any uses of the area for any purposes, including cattle grazing except for official purpose and local travel from village to village during daytime. It is meant that travel at night is not allowed. Agricultural practice in the area should be limited to zero in the future but it needs to help them to find other places in their villages. <i>Illegal logging and hunting:</i> making a list of key poachers in each village and type of poachers to be distinguished in terms of their family status. They will be raised their conservation awareness, regulations with fines and making solution to find better way for livelihoods together. In addition, overharvest of

		<p>frogs (bullfrog) in early wet season shall be prohibited as Order of District Governor to be issued.</p> <p><i>Cattle grazing and disturbance:</i> making a list of the families who have cattle raising in the area. They will be raised on conservation awareness and regulations but these to be solved later on since options are not clear. They need to plant grasses to feed their cattle but no example yet. Some semi-cattle farming with planting grasses to be promoted. Again, it needs to make an example for grass planting for cattle in certain location.</p> <p><i>Forest fire:</i> is usual for dry forest but not other non-dry forests.</p>
5	Collaborative management	<p>It must be a community-based approach which ownership and capacity of the local people to be built in conservation awareness and training with clear roles and responsibilities. The local people have some historical ownership for Eld's Deer conservation so with some development assistance for the communities will help strengthen the collaborative management with other relevant communities and government offices. A mechanism, a Management Steering Committee for Eld's Deer's Core Zone conservation should be established and to meet quarterly to discuss about issues.</p>
6	Conservation agreements for collaborative management	<p>Commitment of local communities for conservation is partly made or be improved for ensuring the responsibility for site management by relevant communities with specific regulations. Patrolling and implementing law enforcement in their village areas should be the ownership of the relevant communities and as village base management. Therefore, it needs to monitor their commitments for conservation from time to time on their own patrols and effective law enforcement to address threats gradually. After the project, as part of local commitment so patrol in the area should be the ownership of the relevant communities which no need per diems to do the work.</p>

Site 2. Kout Kouang-Nong Luang (Crocodile) as HCVF1 and HCVF6

I. Site Descriptions		
1	Name	Kout Kouang-Nong Luang
2	HCVF type and rationales	HCVF1, as critical habitat for Siamese Crocodile (Kout Kouang)
3	Area (ha) and land use by land use type	5,780 ha, of which the land use types as MDF (889.07 ha), DDF (1,327.14 ha), Fallow/Bush (788.42ha), Paddy (1,435.56 ha), water (1,327.02ha) and settlement (14.31 ha). The forest blocks in the west of Nong Luang are Don Nongsa (97 ha), Don Samphan (76 ha), Don Nongvene (25 ha) and Don Nakham (24 ha).
4	Boundary description	The HCVF boundary starts from the north of Ban Don Nyanong at UTM 0534880/1804259 by the Xe Banghiang River to at UTM: 0536493/1803741 on the road access to Ban Don Nyanong, continue to Ban Phontan at UTM 0541595/1804460 on the east and turn back to Ban Don Nyanong on the west, crossing the road at Houy Payong to reach Kout Kouang at UTM 0534459/1801837, then turn to south-west, crossing the road at UTM 534006/1799112 again, to curve around the wetland and forest blocks adjacent to the wetland toward the Don Nongsa of Ban Sa Nyek. Finally, the boundary draws along the west bank (at least 100m from the wetland bank) to Ban Nong Deun, Ban Dong Savang and ending at Ban Songkhone, continue to at UTM 531320/1799289 by the Xe Banghiang River (see the Map in Annex 1).

5	No. of village, village names and ethnic groups	10 villages (Ban Don Nyanong, Ban Sa Nyek, Ban Nong Boualuang, Ban Nong Deuan, Ban Dong Savang, Ban Dong Boun, Ban Songkhone, Ban Vi Xaysong, Ban Phontan and Non Nyang).
6	No. of population and by ethnic group	12,355 people (6,058 women) Ban Don Nyanong (Pop: 984/497, House: 131, Household: 214, Lao Loum) Ban SaNyek (Pop: 928/468, House: 138, Household: 187, Lao Loum) Ban Nong Boualuang (Pop: 1,864/977, House: 264, HH: 510, Lao Loum) Ban Nong Deuan (Pop: 605/292, House: 89, Household: 130, Lao Loum) Ban Dong Savang (Pop: 2,443/1,196, House: 354, Household: 427, Lao Loum) Ban Dong Boun (Pop: 890/439, House: 139, Household: 141, Lao Loum) Ban Songkhone (Pop: 1,262/574, House: 197, Household: 205, Lao Loum) Ban Vixaysong (Pop: 920/478, House: 139, Household: 164, Lao Loum) Ban Phontan (Pop: 715/336, House: 113, Household: 110, Lao Loum) Ban Non Yang (Pop: 1,744/801, House: 260, Household: 379, Lao Loum)
II. Value Descriptions		
1	Identity	Kout Kouang-Nong Luang is an oxbow ecosystem as critical habitat of Siamese Crocodile with connecting to the largest natural lake of Laos such as Nong Luang. In case no Siamese Crocodile in this site many wetlands would be already lost today.
2	Key ecosystems and habitats	Oxbow ecosystem as critical habitat of Siamese Crocodile and Lake “open surface water” of Nong Luang.
3	Key species and biodiversity value	Siamese Crocodile but also support populations of several wild duck species and a number of water birds of the dry forest landscape. A total of 35 tree species, 24 mammals, 159 birds, 48 reptiles and 32 amphibians (Phiapalath et al. 2018).
4	Traditional cultural links and belief	Local belief is strong in the critical habitat of Siamese Crocodile around Kout Kouang and Kout Kok of Ban Don Nya Nong, also Don Nongsa forest block of Ban Sayek and Ban Nong Boualuang, and the main pool of the Nong Luang wetland which are all relevant to their cultures. Living and fishing in these areas must be carefully respect the site from even speaking in any bad words would get a bad luck. An annual festival is held at Don Nongsa and every village has its own way of appreciation to nature which the good opportunity that young people can receive the messages of their traditional belief.
5	Traditional conservation practice	Local people believe that the area defined as critical habitat (nesting site) of Siamese Crocodile is a sacred site so any disturbance is avoided. Therefore, the belief helps protect Siamese Crocodile to live until today in the area especially in Kout Kouang and Kout Kok. These are really sacred sites and still seriously effective from any disobey the taboo. Similarly, other parts such as Dong Nongsa and main pool of the Nong Luang are considered strongly sacred sites.
6	The attribute values of the Defined HCVF	Critical habitat of Siamese Crocodile in the Oxbow ecosystem with dominance of bush/bamboo forest and the largest natural lake of Nong Luang. In case no crocodiles in the wetland people would not be afraid to do fishing in the area and their beliefs would be partly lost.
III. Threat Status and Potential Threats		
1	Past threats	Some habitat disturbance in the nesting site of the Siamese Crocodile and bushes around the wetland lost to agricultural land expansion, illegal fishing.
2	Current threats	Illegal fishing e.g electro fishing especially the villages around the Nong Luang. Key watershed – the forest area of the Nong Luang around Ban Sa Nyek and Ban Dong Savang is most important for the wetland as source of the water – the spring water from the earth to maintain the wetland but is under high threat due to some part of its being converted to cash crop plantation

		(cassava) and likely to expand largely in the area. Some habitat disturbance in the nesting site of the Siamese Crocodile by illegal fishing and bushes around the wetland lost to agricultural land expansion,
3	Potential threats	The forest block that belongs to Ban Sa Nyek, Ban Nong Deuan and Dong Savang in the southern Nong Luang being partly slashed to cash crop plantation (cassava) and other purposes and likely to be further lost. Also, further habitat loss (bamboo forest/bushes) along and typically around the critical habitat of Siamese Crocodile would be lost to agricultural land.
4	Root cause of the threats	More needs of cash and food with human population growth, lack of monitoring and insufficient law enforcement.
5	Possible changes of the attribute values	Loss of oxbow ecosystem and bushes around the wetland to agricultural land expansion.
6	Trends of changes	Slowly but rapidly for the forest block in the south-eastern Nong Luang.
IV. Management Status and Management Measures		
1	Legal management	Only part of general regulations for forest and fishery management.
2	Traditional management	Local belief to be transferred to young people through annual festival practice which is annually held at Ban Don Nyanong and Ban Nong Boualuang for the Dong Nongsa sacred forest but not likely not for other villages
3	Management requirement	To protect the TPZ seriously, no further conversion trees or bushes around the wetland to agriculture, while riparian habitat rehabilitation – replant bamboo trees around the wetland is necessary. Also, ban to do illegal fishing in the area by removing all illegal fishing gears.
4	Management planning	Zoning for Siamese Crocodile as critical habitat of Ban Nyanong is clear with boundary demarcation, but the TPZ in Nong Luang has to be completed. The exact TPZ was checked and delineated with village authority of Ban Nong Boualuang and Ban Sa Nyek as in the north-eastern Nong Luang where covering some scattered bushes (swamp forest) which are not only important as fish sanctuary but also for bird nesting. Make a list of target poachers for educating and warning them to be aware of possible fines. Since apart from the Nongsa sacred forest a majority of the forest around the wetland is not considered sacred so it needs to have regular regulations for the forest management.
5	Collaborative management	It must be a community-based approach which ownership and capacity of the local people to be built in conservation awareness. The local people have already had some historical ownership for wetland conservation which it is not difficult to refresh.
6	Conservation agreements for collaborative management	Commitment of local communities for conservation is partly made or be improved for ensuring the responsibility for the site management by relevant communities with specific regulations. Patrolling and implementing law enforcement in their village areas should be the ownership of the relevant communities and a village-based management. Therefore, it needs to monitor their commitments for conservation from time to time on their own patrols and effective law enforcement to address threats gradually. After the project, as part of local commitment so patrol in the area should be the ownership of the relevant communities which perhaps no need per diems to do the work.

Site 3. Dong Moth (Primate conservation) as HCVF6

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I. Site Descriptions		
1	Name	Dong Moth, Ban Dong Moth (key village)
2	HCVF type and rationales	HCVF6, as sacred site holds some populations of 5 primate species in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, including Pig-tailed Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Silvered Leaf Langur, Slow Loris and Pygmy Loris.
3	Area (ha) and land use by land use type	127 ha as mainly mixed deciduous forest (86.48 ha) with some dry dipterocarp forest (40.69), including rehabilitation forest area.
4	Boundary description	The HCVF boundary starts from southwest (UTM: 566138/1820977) to the east (UTM: 566531/1820875) to the north (UTM: 566492/1822110), to northmost (UTM: 565917/1822846) and to the south (UTM: 565857/1821764).
5	No. of village, village names and ethnic groups	3 villages (Ban Dong Moth, Ban Sanoon and Ban Nathong), they are Lao Loum, Katang and Brue.
6	No. of population and by ethnic group	3,670 people (1,871 women), Katang/Lao Loum Ban Dong Moth, pop (906/462), house: (135), household: (145), Laoloum Ban Sanoon, pop (1,859/955), house: (276), household: (364), Brue Ban Nathong, pop (905/454), house: (113), household: (156), Katang
II. Value Descriptions		
1	Identity	Dong Moth is a sacred forest as small mixed deciduous forest stands away from other in the dry forest landscape and being as primate home.
2	Key ecosystems and habitats	Isolated block of mixed deciduous forest
3	Key species and biodiversity value	Primate but not specific, a total of 61 tree species, 34 mammals, 148 birds, 43 reptiles and 29 amphibians (Phiapalath et al. 2018). Of which, there are ca. 12 globally threatened species, of which 8 plant species.
4	Traditional cultural links and belief	Local belief that Dong Moth is the spirit area, a worship area where local community does worship twice a year (before rice planting for asking to have good rice product and after crop harvest for appreciation the spirit. Directly, local communities appreciate the Jungle of Dong Moth as water source for over 10 communities in the area to use during critical span of local people's lives during dry season.
5	Traditional conservation practice	The forest block of Dong Moth has been protected due to their traditional beliefs so that it helps conserve primate at the same time, but it is quite loose today as some part of the forest where trees were poached.
6	The attribute values of the defined HCVF	Sacred site of mixed deciduous forest as home to primate (monkey). In case no this forest block, some species will be already lost and so there will not make the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary today with as high diversity of species.
III. Threat Status and Potential Threats		
1	Past threats	Not really as the area was well preserved for 15 years ago.
2	Current threats	Some illegal and legal logging in the area as well as some wildlife hunting (but not primate).
3	Potential threats	When the belief in the sacred Dong Moth is loose it is possible for more forest area away from the natural water pool will be slashed for agricultural land e.g gardens.
4	Root cause of the threats	Asking for logging in the area is quite easy in the past. It is based on the village chief of Ban Dong Moth who can authorize permission for tree cutting in the area. As long as permission is granted by the village chief and then the spirit

		has no objection. There was legal logging as some government official asked for wood there for many purposes in the past. The sacred forest of Dong Moth is not actually well sacred today so anyone can ask for permission to get logging in the area from the village chief. In addition, poachers did some illegal and legal logging in the area made the forest canopies degraded today.
5	Possible changes of the attribute values	Further habitat loss and also some primate species get hunted.
6	Trends of changes	Fairly fast in recent years
IV. Management Status and Management Measures		
1	Legal management	Only part of general regulations for forest management.
2	Traditional management	Only local belief and appreciation the jungle as maintaining water source in the area for local communities, but anyone who disobey the taboo has not been harmed so far.
3	Management requirement	Only no further timber logging and hunting in the area.
4	Management planning	Make a list of target poachers for educating and warning them to be aware of possible fines. Since the forest is no longer sacred it needs to have regular regulations for managing the forest.
5	Collaborative management	It must be a community-based approach which ownership and capacity of the local people to be built in conservation awareness. The local people have already had some historical belief in the Dong Moth forest but only no further request for timbers in the area can retain the forest.
6	Conservation agreements for collaborative management	Commitment of local communities for conservation is partly made or be improved for ensuring the responsibility for the site management by relevant communities. Patrolling and implementing law enforcement in their village areas should be the ownership of the relevant communities and as village base management. Therefore, it needs to monitor their commitments for conservation from time to time on their own patrols and effective law enforcement to address threats gradually. As a small forest block so these should be the ownership of Ban Dong Moth with assistance from other relevant villages (Ban Sanoon and Ban Nathong). After the project, as part of local commitment so patrol in the area should be the ownership of the relevant communities which no need per diems to do the work.

Site 4. Padong (healthy dry forest landscape) as HCVF2

I. Site Descriptions		
1	Name	Padong (healthy dry forest landscape)
2	HCVF type and rationales	HCVF2, as health large dry forest as virginal dry forest with eco-tone to evergreen forest. Padong is the highest biodiversity of the Eld's Deer (Phiapalath et al. 2018).
3	Area (ha) and land use by land use type	15,629 ha, mainly dry dipterocarp forest and mixed deciduous forests. Of which, the land use types as MDF (7,446.93 ha), DDF (4,130.39 ha), Fallow/grassland (3,757.37ha), Paddy (253.79 ha), water/pond (16.18 ha) and settlement (24.57).
4	Boundary description	The HCVF boundary starts from Xe Banghiang of Ban Tat Haikhok on the southwest to the upstream along the River to Ban Tat Hai khok – the access road at UTM 604691/1795925 from Ban Tat Haikhok to Ban Padong to east

		to meet the boundary of Ban Padong so then draws along its village administration to meet the dirty road (Ban Padong-Toum Lan), and then to draw along the road back to Ban Padong until to meet Xe Pa-em, continue toward the Xe Banghiang.
5	No. of village, village names and ethnic groups	2 key villages (Ban Padong and Ban Tathai khok)
6	No. of population and by ethnic group	1,840 people/875 women Padong (Pop: 1,036/512, House: 160, HH: 202, Katang) Tathai khok (Pop: 804/363, House: 123, HH: 236, Katang).
II. Value Descriptions		
1	Identity	Large dry forest
2	Key ecosystems and habitats	Dry forest ecosystems
3	Key species and biodiversity value	Not specific, there are a total of 825 flora species (126 tree species) and 408 fauna species (62 mammals, 277 birds, 44 reptiles and 25 amphibians (but possible to 33 species as some of them has not been recorded (Phiapalath et al. 2018)).
4	Traditional cultural links and belief	Overall there no any sacred sites in the HCVF, but only Vang Fangdeng of Ban Padong which is located outside the proposed HCVF site as sacred wetland, it is adjacent to the area. This sacred site is traditionally protected and can preserve as some source of forest products e.g frogs, also a small portion of stream that belongs to Ban Tathai khok known as Vang khoua hak is also a sacred site – this site is located inside the area but not really meaningful.
5	Traditional conservation practice	Not specific
6	The attribute values of the defined HCVF	Products of dry forest and maintain diversity of species. In case no this forest zone, some species will be already lost and so there will not make the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary with high diversity of species.
III. Threat Status and Potential Threats		
1	Past threats	Some illegal logging, hunting and fishing for 15 years ago
2	Current threat	Some illegal logging, hunting, fishing and agricultural land expansion.
3	Potential threats	Give a concession to some companies or even more numbers of forest land areas are reserved with bar-wire fences. Also, more threats will be happened with better road access to Ban Padong.
4	Root cause of the threats	More needs of food and incomes
5	Possible changes of the attribute values	Further habitat loss to agricultural land expansion
6	Trends of changes	Fairly fast in recent years, many portions of forest land have been reserved privately with bar-wire fencing along the access road from Ban Tathai khok to Ban Padong.
IV. Management Status and Management Measures		
1	Legal management	Only part of general regulations for forest management.

2	Traditional management	Not really
3	Management requirement	Only no further timber logging, illegal hunting and no forest land reservation privately.
4	Management planning	Land use planning to be done and clear this issue with some action for preventing further forest land reservation. Make a list of target poachers for educating and warning them to be aware of possible fines. Since the forest is not involve in a spiritual way so it needs to have regular regulations for managing the forest.
5	Collaborative management	It must be a community-based approach which ownership and capacity of the local people to be built in conservation awareness.
6	Conservation agreements for collaborative management	Commitment of local communities for conservation is partly made or be improved for ensuring the responsibility for the site management by relevant communities. Patrolling and implement law enforcement in their village areas should be the ownership of the relevant communities and as village-based management. Therefore, it needs to monitor their commitments for conservation from time to time on their own patrols and effective law enforcement to address threats gradually. As only 2 key villages so the ownership of them as Ban Tathai khok to prevent people entering the site and do patrol with Ban Padong. After the project work, as part of local commitment so patrol in the area should be the ownership of the relevant communities which perhaps no need per diems to do the work.

Site 5. Dry Forest (Core Zone) as HCVF5

I. Site Descriptions		
1	Name	Dry Forest (Core Zone)
2	HCVF type and rationales	HCVF5, as large dry forest landscape where a number of villages rely on them for food and source of incomes. It provides ecosystem service for the demand of local communities.
3	Area (ha) and land use by land use type	Mainly dry dipterocarp forest but including patchy of mixed deciduous forests. The area includes and overlap with other HCVF types.
4	Boundary description	Not necessary, just consider the whole National Eld's Deer Sanctuary
5	No. of village, village names and ethnic groups	16 key villages, but at least a total of 44 villages with several sub-ethnic groups of Lao Theung (mainly Brue and Katang) and Lao Loum who receive direct benefits forest products from the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary annually.
6	No. of population and by ethnic group	Not relevant
II. Value Descriptions		
1	Identity	Large dry forest landscape
2	Key ecosystems and habitats	Dry forest ecosystems
3	Key species and biodiversity value	Not specific, there are a total of 825 flora species (126 tree species) and 408 fauna species (62 mammals, 277 birds, 44 reptiles and 25 amphibians (but possible to 33 species as some of them has not been recorded (Phiapalath et al. 2018)).

4	Traditional cultural links and belief	Not specific, but some sites within the larger dry forest zone are sacred.
5	Traditional conservation practice	Not specific but some specified in other HCVF Fact-Sheet Sites.
6	The attribute values of the defined HCVF	Products of dry forest
III. Threat Status and Potential Threats		
1	Past threat (15 years ago)	Some illegal logging, hunting and fishing
2	Current threats	Some illegal logging, hunting, fishing and agricultural land expansion.
3	Potential threats	If some part of the Sanctuary has given in concession to some companies for cash crop plantation e.g Cassava and sugar cane. Also, even more forest land area is reserved with bar wire fencing. More threats will be happened with better road access to every remote villages.
4	Root cause of the threats	Needs of food and incomes and under more pressures with human population growth.
5	Possible changes of the attribute values	Further habitat loss to agricultural land expansion, also if large area is given in concession to some companies for cash crop plantation.
6	Trends of changes	Fairly fast in recent years, as being seen some forest land blocks have been reserved privately with bar-wire fencing.
IV. Management Status and Management Measures		
1	Legal management	General regulations for forest and fishery management, also currently most target villages have conservation agreements made.
2	Traditional management	Not really
3	Management requirement	Only no further timber logging, illegal hunting and no larger forest land reservation privately.
4	Management planning	Land use planning to be done and clear this issue with some actions for preventing further forest land reservation. Make a list of target poachers for educating and warning them to be aware of possible fines. Since the forest is not involve in a spiritual way so it needs to have regular regulations for managing the forest.
5	Collaborative management	It must be a community-based approach which ownership and capacity of the local people to be built in conservation awareness.
6	Conservation agreements for collaborative management	Almost all the key villages of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary have completed their conservation agreements. However, their commitments for conservation are not met due to low ownership. Actually, before handling them some livelihood development activities it needs to build their ownership and responsibility through comprehensive conservation campaigns. Patrolling and implementing law enforcement in their village areas should be the ownership of the relevant communities and as village-based management. Therefore, it needs to monitor their commitments for conservation from time to time on their own patrols and effective law enforcement to address threats gradually. After the project, as part of local commitment so patrol in the area should be the ownership of the relevant communities which perhaps no need per diems to do the work.

5.4 HCVF Management Planning and Actions

HCVF Sites can be used by local communities for living as long as following the management requirement so policies and actions are recommended as following:

5.4.1 Policy and Principles

➤ *Policy*

Relevant National policies and laws of the Lao Government provide rights for local people to access to natural resources but to be used in a sustainable way and requires to contribute to forest management and wildlife conservation through building their ownership and capacities. Any legal conservation area is designated does not require to resettlement, it is not to support in settlement relocation. It is called for a collaborative management where local people to play a key role, but livelihood supports to find other alternatives is strongly required.

The SAFE Ecosystems Project was well designed to support the national policies which to consider and fund both conservation and livelihood development of the local people. However, to make the livelihood links for conservation or enabling the conservation through conservation contract as to achieve the conservation goal and to ensure a sustainability of the investment is challenging but very important to note.

➤ **Regulative Frameworks**

- National Forestry Strategy for the Year 2020, the Decree on the Endorsement and Declaration of the Forestry Strategy to the Year 2020 of the Lao P.D.R. No. 229/PM, dated 9/08/2005;
- Forestry Law No. 04/NA, dated 24/12/2007; and revised 2019
- Decree on Protected Areas (No.134/G) dated 13th May 2015;
- Law on Wild Animals and Aquatic Resources No. 07/NA, dated 24/12/2007;
- Law on Local Administration No.60/PO dated 5/11/2003;
- Decree on Establishment of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, No.209/PM, dated 25/03/2020;
- Decree on Protected Areas No. 134/PM, dated 13/05/2015.
- Regulation on the Management of Village Forests No 0535/AF, dated 18/06/2001;
- Order on Customary Rights and the Use of Forest Resources No 0054/AF, dated 07/03/1996;

➤ **Threats**

Some illegal logging and wildlife hunting which threaten to biodiversity in the HCVF sites, including illegal fishing, agricultural land expansion, livestock raising and disturbance. The expansion of agricultural land (paddy field cultivation) in the critical habitat and along the wetland edges, with illegal fishing and forest fire, were well reported. Increase in cattle population in some critical habitat such as at the Eld's Deer TPZ will generate long-term impact on the Eld's Deer from habitat and feeding site degradation. When high

density of cattle it is possibly for disease infection from cattle to Eld's Deer by using the same mineral lick and that would be some risks for the survival of Eld's Deer.

In particular, threats to the critical habitat are most concern in the Dongtoy HCVF site which will reduce the HCVF value; some logging in Dong Moth HCVF site; threats to critical habitat of Kout Kouang-Nong Luang especially the crocodile nesting site at Kout Kouang of Ban Don Nyanong. Illegal fishing e.g electro-fishing and hunting wild ducks were well reported in the Kout Kouang-Nong Luang wetland, also expansion of agricultural land toward the wetland. Most importantly to note for long-term threats to the Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF site is the possibility of losing in the key watershed (forest block) around Ban Sayek, Ban Nong Deuan and Ban Dong Savang to cassava plantation.

➤ **Management Interventions**

Effective land use planning must be in place to make a proper zone of forest habitat protection not only at Dongtoy HCVF site but also the key watershed of Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF site and partly the Padong HCVF site. The effective land use planning is not only to complete the land use planning but monitoring with law enforcement which relevant DAFOs to be in-charge.

Management Interventions will be for direct and indirect responses for addressing threats and to achieve the management objectives of the Eld's Deer Conservation (saving the Eld's Deer by ensuring NO further habitat loss and NO Eld's Deer hunted). The direct responses are to work for addressing mainly the direct threats that involvement of hunting Eld's Deer and converting the habitat in critical habitats. The threats happened are because of the local people needs for food and incomes. The indirect responses are to find ways how to get other alternative livelihoods to meet some food needs and household incomes instead of directly collecting forest products and hunting, to reducing pressure on the forests and forest resources. If no management interventions will therefore make the forest sources being overharvested and the local people will get ever more consequently impact on local livelihoods from scarcer natural resources.

➤ **Management Principles**

Direct Responses

- Management Arrangements

Apart from boundary demarcation with signs and zoning a HCVF site also requires to have a HCVF site management committee which is a joint committee that is shared among relevant villages. The committee will have a ToR and actions of the site management. It will be a basic management and community-based approach.

- Regulations

Regulations are often translated from relevant national laws on forest and wildlife to provincial, district and village level. Conservation agreements/contracts made for 16

target villages of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary is emphasizing the commitment/bonding with the payment. However, when neither project nor funding the bonding will no longer and that be unsustainable. Therefore, the HCVF site management would have specific regulations to be made in addition to some existing regulations, it is about a collaborative mgt which requires local ownership other than bonding with money.

- Law enforcement

A process of law enforcement should be conducted carefully which to be distinguished for inside and outside people, also the poor and non-poor families. Target group of poachers in each village should be listed and invited for educating, informing the regulations and warning for possible fines. Illegal hunting and fishing gears of all villages of each HCVF site should be collected.

If several times of warning for particular poacher the law enforcement can be taken from low to higher level of fines. Of course, law enforcement can be taken so serious for outsiders and non-poor people, including officials. However, effective law enforcement can be conducted by village by village management their own target of poachers which no or limited resource to be used.

- Patrolling

Patrolling is necessary and can be conducted regularly or irregularly (*ad hoc* response), but if all villages who share the same resources have a common understanding there will not be necessary to do a patrol over time. Anyone of the participating villages can be ear and eye for reporting case of threats and poachers.

Indirect Responses

- Land use planning

Effective land use planning must be in place to make a proper zone of forest habitat protection. The effective land use planning is not only to complete the land use planning but monitoring with law enforcement which relevant DAFOs to be in-charge. Apart from detailed land use planning some site such as Dongtoy needs to check again regarding land reservation for agriculture and cattle grazing. It is necessary to remove some plots of whose land just claimed recently close to the critical habitat (mineral licks, water source and grassland plain and that would generate impact from disturbance.

- Livelihood development

Apart from necessary hardware development for the target villages it needs to consider livelihood activities that will help poor villagers to get livelihood alternatives of meeting food and household incomes. A lot of potential livelihood activities that can help local people to get food such as planting bamboo, mushroom, vegetables, wild plants (Phak wan); raising some small livestock and cattle if ranging area is available. They can sell for

household incomes if they can produce in surplus. Also, for household incomes can be many but the most economically will be a medium and large livestock such as cattle raising (cow) but they have to have certain area with fencing and planting grasses for them. These to be ensure about animal health and sufficient food. Piloting families are necessary for each village for being example to other and that not of a poor family but someone who with strong commitment and can teach other people. Also, the key poachers should be negotiated for finding ways of solution together. Apart from community some livelihood support for poacher whom is really poor is needed. Monitoring the target group and support them closely is the responsibility of the village.

In addition, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted as to not only to measure the achieve of outputs e.g a number of patrol efforts, but outcomes and impacts of conservation to be measured. Of course, the monitoring can measure output level but the evaluation has to measure outcome and impact level. Measuring conservation objective at the impact level will indicate some positive count when an increase in forest cover area and population of indicator species e.g Eld's Deer. Therefore, although providing livelihood supports the investment is not linked or enabling the conservation objective it will not be met at last and so the conservation investment is not successful.

5.4.2 Management Actions

➤ HCVF 1. Dongtoy

Apart from translation of the Eld's Deer Management Plan and implementation of relevant laws and regulations the specific action should be conducted as following:

- Issue an Order of District Governor to start managing the Dongtoy from overharvest of forest products e.g Eung (bullfrog) in early wet season.
- Find plots of agricultural land and bulldoze for the farmers who remove from the Dongtoy HCVF before coming paddy cultivation.
- Designate HCVF Site by District Governor of Xonnabouli, and as well as its steering committee (see Annex 6a & 6b).
- Develop regulations of Dongtoy HCVF Site Management with 3 villages as part of collaborative management (key bullet points in Annex 6c).
- Additional signs of HCVF boundary may be needed where necessary.
- Signboards of information and bullet points of regulations should be installed.
- Refreshment of locally based natural resource management where local villagers to play a key role for patrolling without money bonding.
- Organize law enforcement, some patrols and the Sub-stations should be functioning as local villagers will be assigned to work in rotational basis with support from the government staff (the Centre)/DAFO.

- Illegal hunting and logging activities to be addressed as necessary to collect guns and chainsaws, but only a few chainsaws may be permitted and used for each village.

➤ **HCVF 2. Kout Kouang-Nong Luang**

Apart from translation of the Eld's Deer Management Plan and implementation of relevant laws and regulations the specific action should be conducted as following:

- Issue an Order of District Governor to start managing the Kout Kouang-Nong Luang from overharvest of fishery and hunting wild duck in early wet season.
- Designate HCVF Site by District Governor of Songkhone, and as well as its steering committee (see Annex 6a & 6b).
- Develop regulations of Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF Site Management with 10 villages as part of collaborative management (key bullet points in Annex 6c).
- Signs of HCVF boundary, signboards of information and bullet points of regulations should be installed.
- To demarcate the TPZ of Nong Luang at Ban Nong Luang and Ban Sa Nyek, also the Kout Kouang and Kout Kok of Ban Don Nyanong.
- Establishment of locally based natural resource management where local villagers to play a key role for patrolling without money bonding.
- Organize law enforcement as village base solution for collective actions as all villages of the HCVF Site have the same regulations with fines.
- Illegal hunting and logging activities to be addressed as necessary to collect guns, chainsaws and fishing gears but only a few chainsaws may be permitted and used for each village.
- Abandon the paddy that are located to completely connect the wetland but to replant bush/bamboo trees instead, also pink lotus in the wetland where possible.
- Remove Mimosa Pigra in the wetland by each farmer/land holders

➤ **HCVF 3. Dong Moth**

- Promote local belief in the management Dong Moth as young people to involve in spiritual activity.
- to ensure a sustainable use of forest products in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary through enhancing the implementation of relevant laws and regulations which were translated into PAFO and DAFO regulations for natural resource management (forest and wildlife) as well as Conservation Agreements made in the target villages of the Sanctuary.
- Strengthen ownership of local communities through comprehensive outreach for village-based natural resource management especially for those target villages with assistance for some livelihood development should play as an example.
- Illegal hunting, logging, fishing, including any illegal gears should be limited to banned which will be addressed from village to village.

- Concession and conversion of critical habitats in conservation areas to other purposes are not allowed as land use planning should be monitored.

➤ **HCVF 4. Padong**

- Eld's Deer Management Plan should be translated and implemented as land use planning to be reviewed, reallocated and implemented. The Sanctuary boundary with Saravan Province should be clear and managed properly.
- HCVF boundary should be demarcated with post and signs and also signboards of information and bullet points of regulations at key entrance.
- to ensure a sustainable use of forest products in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary through enhancing the implementation of relevant laws and regulations which were translated into PAFO and DAFO regulations for natural resource management (forest and wildlife) as well as Conservation Agreements made in the target villages of the Sanctuary.
- Strengthen ownership of local communities through comprehensive outreach for village-based natural resource management especially for those target villages with assistance for some livelihood development should play as an example.
- Strengthen the local patrols for managing and curbing poachers both from the town (Phin District), other adjacent villages and from Saravanh Province.
- Illegal hunting, logging, fishing, including any illegal gears should be limited to banned which will be addressed from village to village.
- Concession and conversion of critical habitats in conservation areas to other purposes are not allowed as land use planning should be monitored.

➤ **HCVF 5. Dry Forest Core Zone**

- Eld's Deer Management Plan should be translated and implemented as land use planning to be reviewed, reallocated and implemented.
- Core area of Eld's Deer "Dongtoy" is exact the HCVF 1 to be totally protected by removing all threats through collaborative management.
- to ensure a sustainable use of forest products in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary through enhancing the implementation of relevant laws and regulations which were translated into PAFO and DAFO regulations for natural resource management (forest and wildlife) as well as Conservation Agreements made in the target villages of the Sanctuary.
- Strengthen ownership of local communities through comprehensive outreach for village-based natural resource management especially for those target villages with assistance for some livelihood development should play as an example.
- Illegal hunting, logging, fishing, including any illegal gears should be limited to banned which will be addressed from village to village.
- Concession and conversion of critical habitats in conservation areas to other purposes are not allowed as land use planning should be monitored.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- These proposed HCVF sites should be designated by relevant district governor and provincial governor for locally management where local communities to play a key role for their site management.
- The high priorities for Dongtoy and Kout Kouang-Nong Luang to be established and their management arrangements, including steering committees to be in place. Other HCVF sites e.g Dong Moth and Padong would be established later.
- HCVF boundaries are not necessary to be fixed and not to make a post but boundary signs and signboards for information to be installed and with key bullet points of the regulations on the signboards.
- HCVF Site Management Committee with specific regulations should be prepared for each HCVF site.
- The HCVF Site Management Committee and team should be trained how to implement the management of their HCVF sites.
- Monitoring and evaluation should be arranged and conducted by the facilitation of relevant DAFO/PAFO or hired expert.

Overall, sustainable financing mechanism would be developed in place by HCVF site. It is about defining source of income and with transparent financial management system. Any HCVF is part of tourism activity would earn source of income from that business better but it could collect income from fines and uses of the area, collecting some resources from the area or contribution from local people.

7. NEXT STEPS

The project team to use this material as reference for consideration in the implementation which all necessary elements of management planning for each HCVF site are described especially for first 2 priority sites (Dongtoy and Kout Kouang - Nong Luang).

As the urgent needs of local communities of these sites for taking actions from this year they would like to obtain an Order of their District Governor for reference of their ground practice in law enforcement. Firstly, they would like to collect all illegal hunting (guns) and fishing gears as well as to not allow anyone to block fish migratory paths from Xe Banghiang to the wetland. For Dongtoy, the first is to inform all villages not enter the area for collecting Eung (bullfrog) in early wet season (see Annex 6c).

8. CONCLUSION

Th HCVF review and assessment for designation in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary was conducted through key stakeholder consultations at the province to village cluster consultations and with some field visits twice. The results show not very difference from

the previous HCVF assessment regarding HCVF sites and types. This assessment investigated further for certifying the values, defining HCVF boundary, threats and management measures. These HCVF sites are under some high threats especially from agricultural expansion, illegal hunting/logging and illegal fishing and cattle grazing (in the Site 1: Dongtoy only). Traditional cultural identity (sacred and belief) is strong for Kout Kouang – Nong Luang that is relevant to the Critically Siamese Crocodile made the species survive until today. Another site such as Dong Moth is considered sacred but it is likely loose so poaching was well reported in this site. Dongtoy and Dong Moth where some management practice has been in place for years and that their boundaries were demarcated with signs. Therefore, HCVF boundary demarcation with signs and signboards are necessary for other HCVF sites. Then, management measures and arrangements for these HCVF Sites have to be prepared site by site with availability of specific regulations and management committee. In this regard, all HCVF sites to be designated and management arrangement with approval of relevant District Governor.

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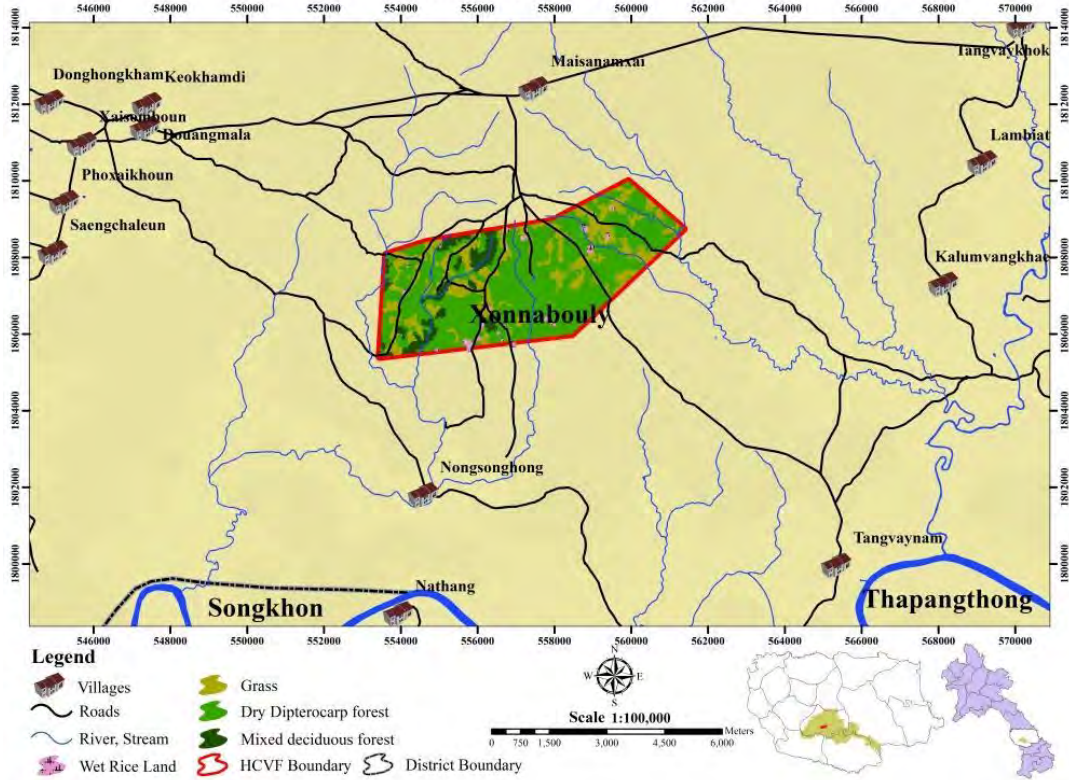
Phiapalath, P. (2015). A preliminary assessment of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in Dry Forest Landscape of Savannakhet Province. Report to Department of Forest Resource Management/UNDP Lao Programme.

Annexes

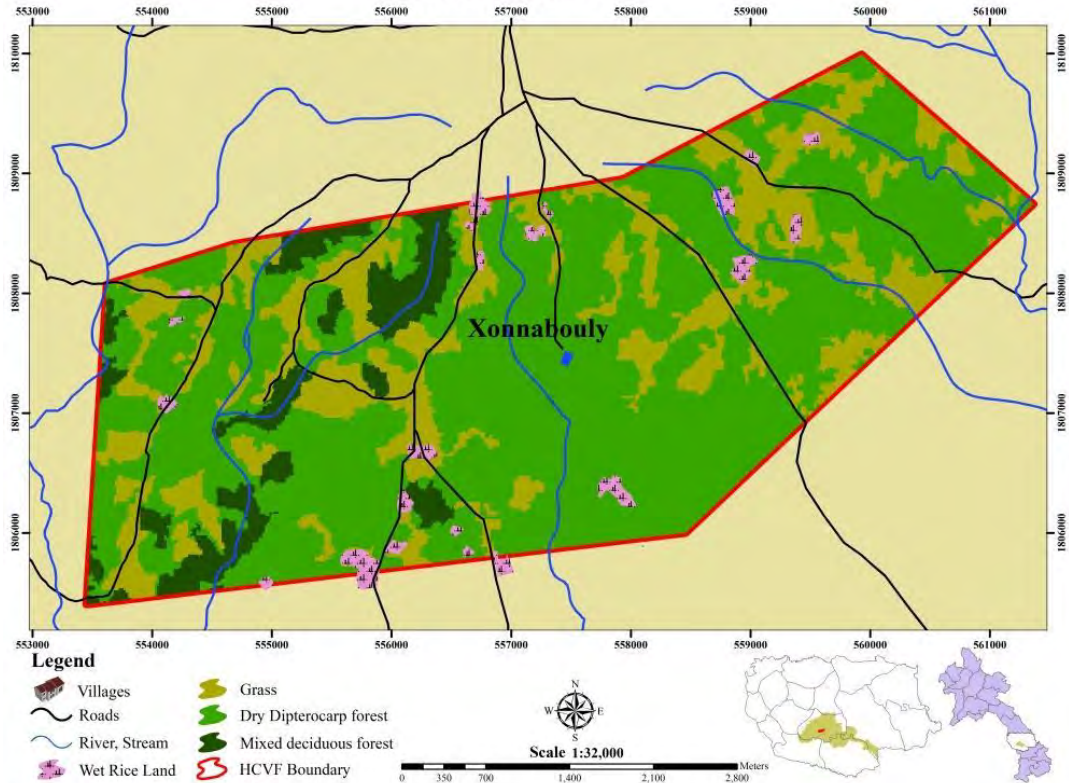
Annex 1. Maps of HCVF Sites

HCVF Site 1. Dongtoy (TPZ of Eld's Deer)

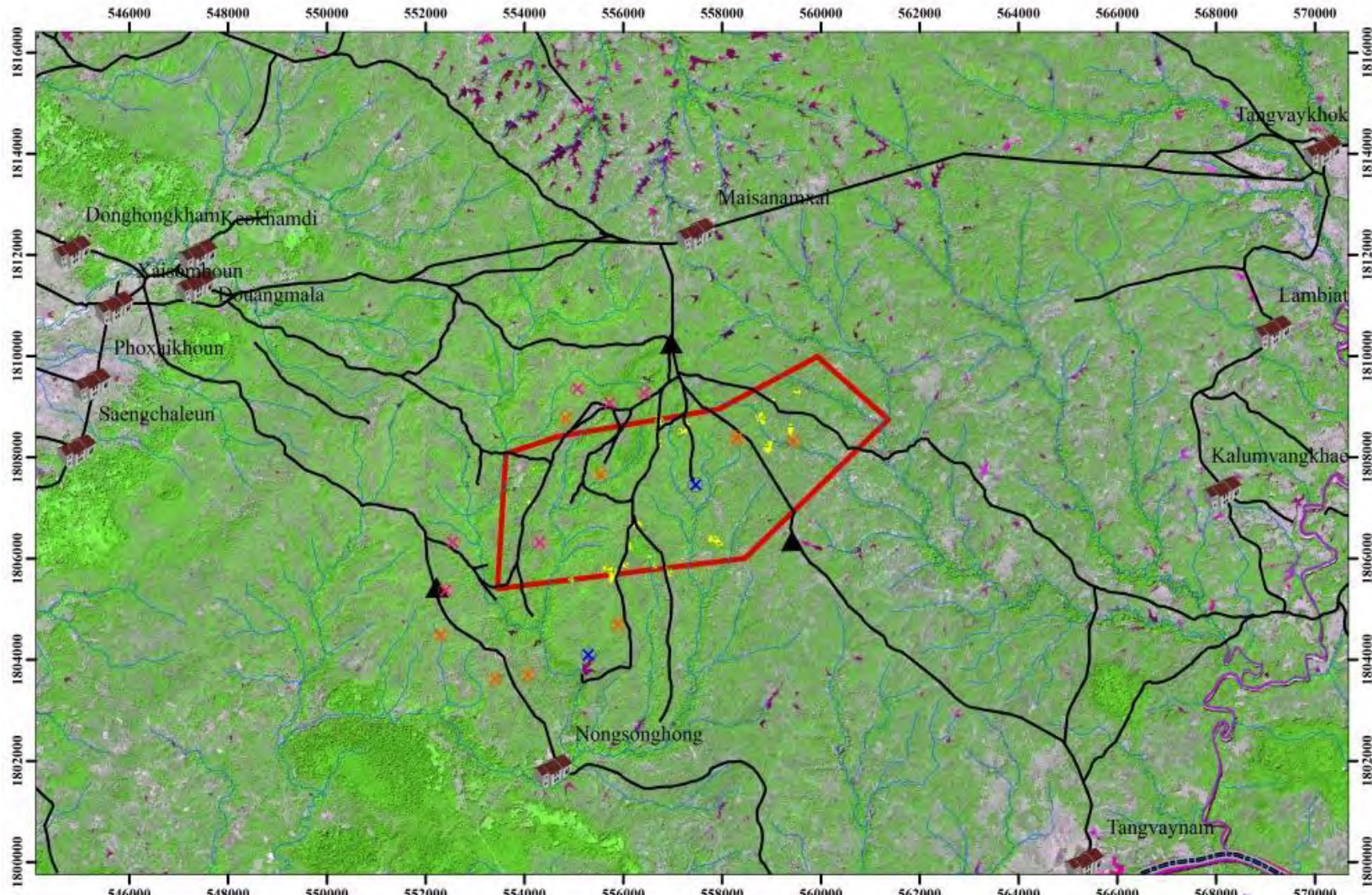
Eld's Deer HCVF












Eld's Deer HCVF



Eld's Deer HCVF

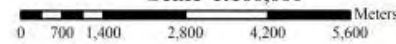


Legend

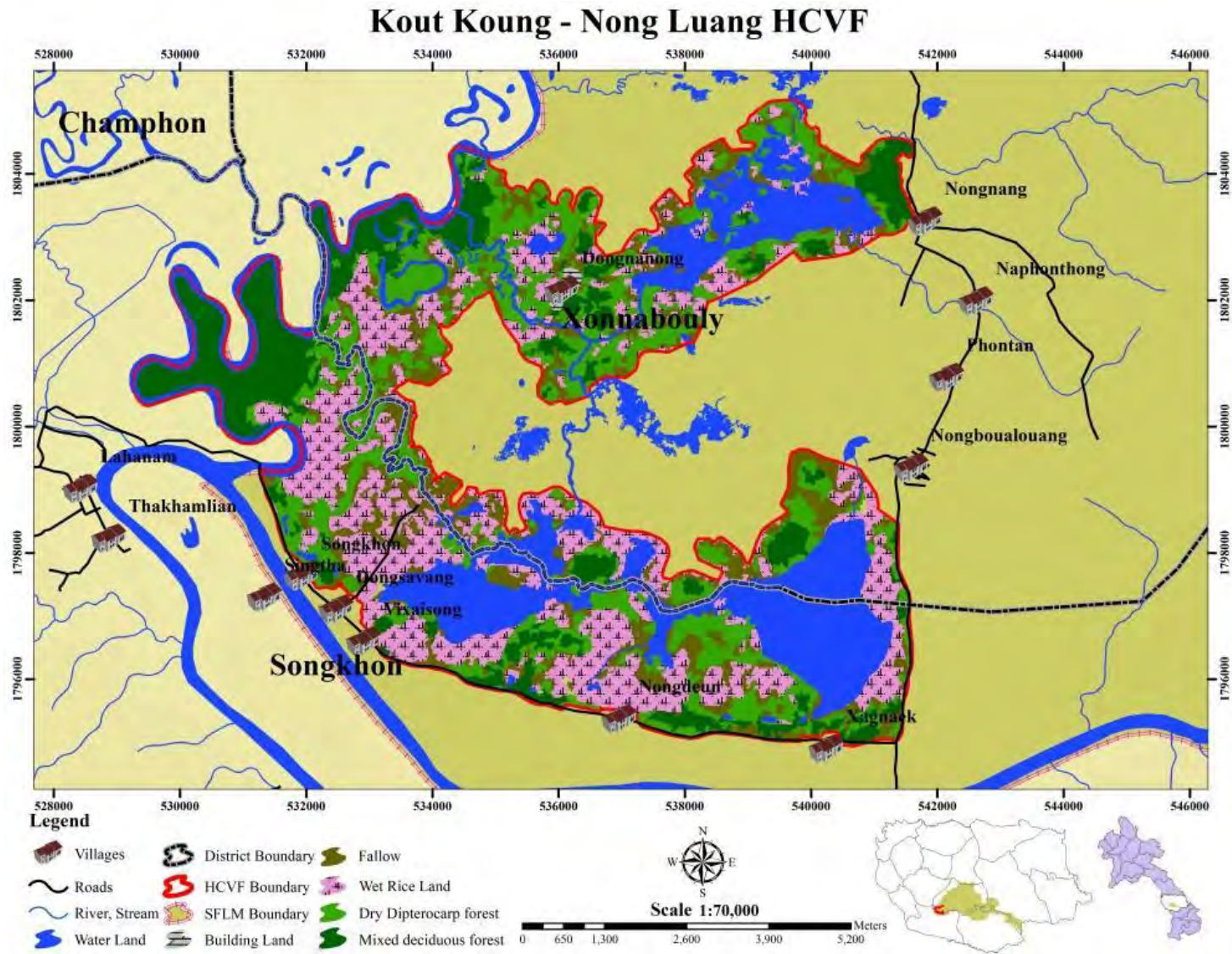
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Villages |  Field office |  Grass |
|  Roads |  HCVF Boundary |  Pond |
|  River, Stream |  Wet Rice Land in HCVF |  Pong |



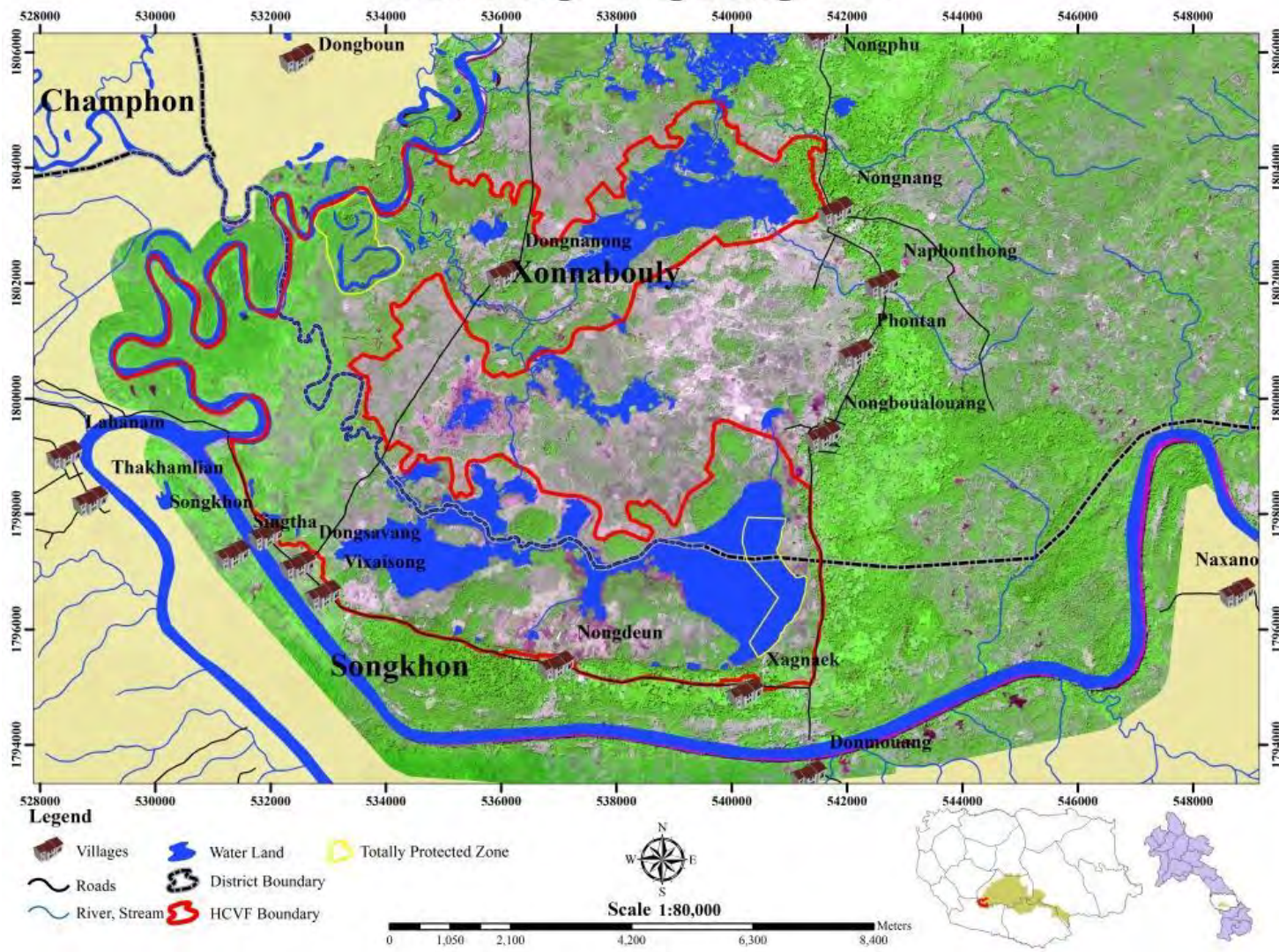
Scale 1:100,000



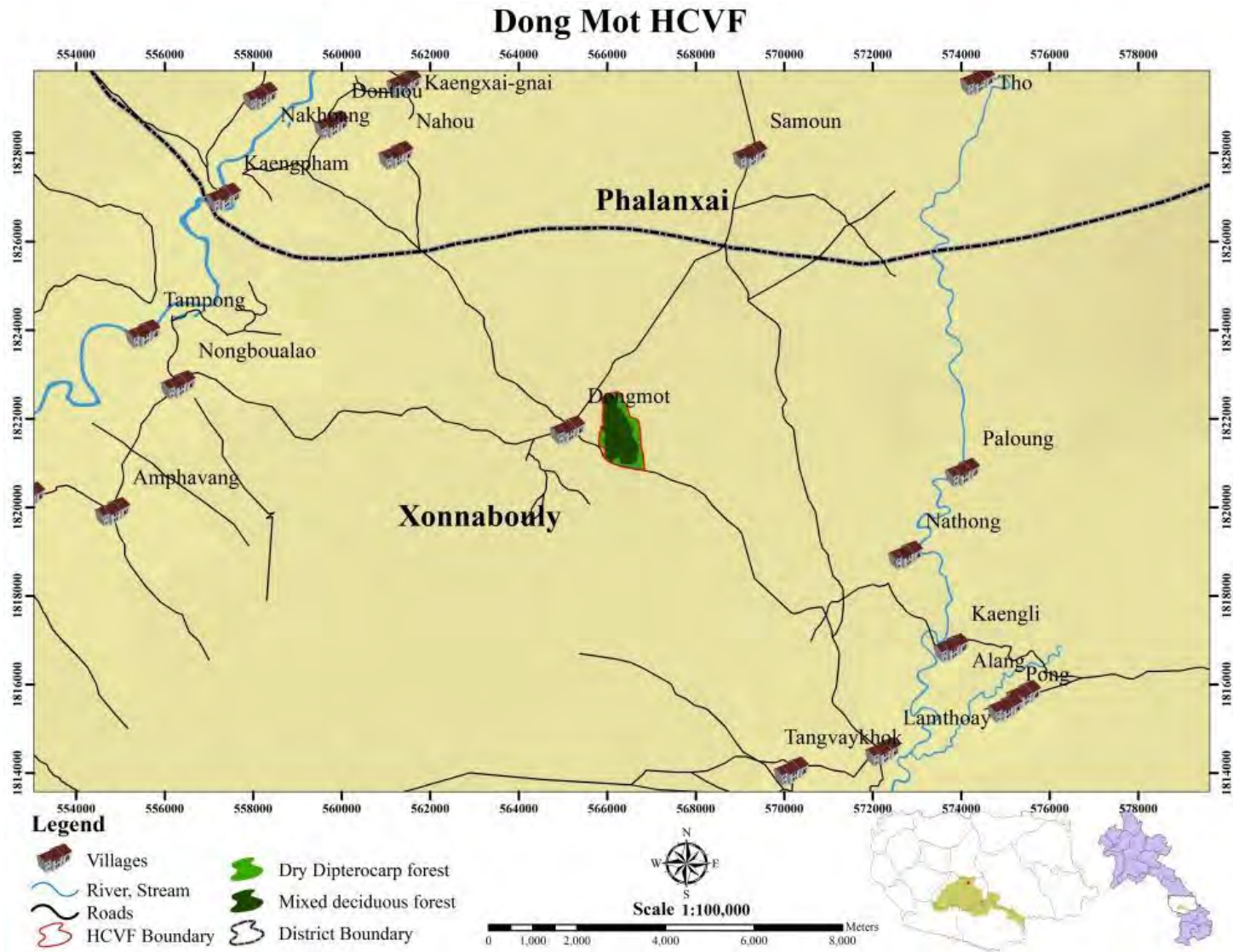
HCFV Site 2. Kout Kouang – Nong Luang



Kout Koug - Nong Luang HCVF



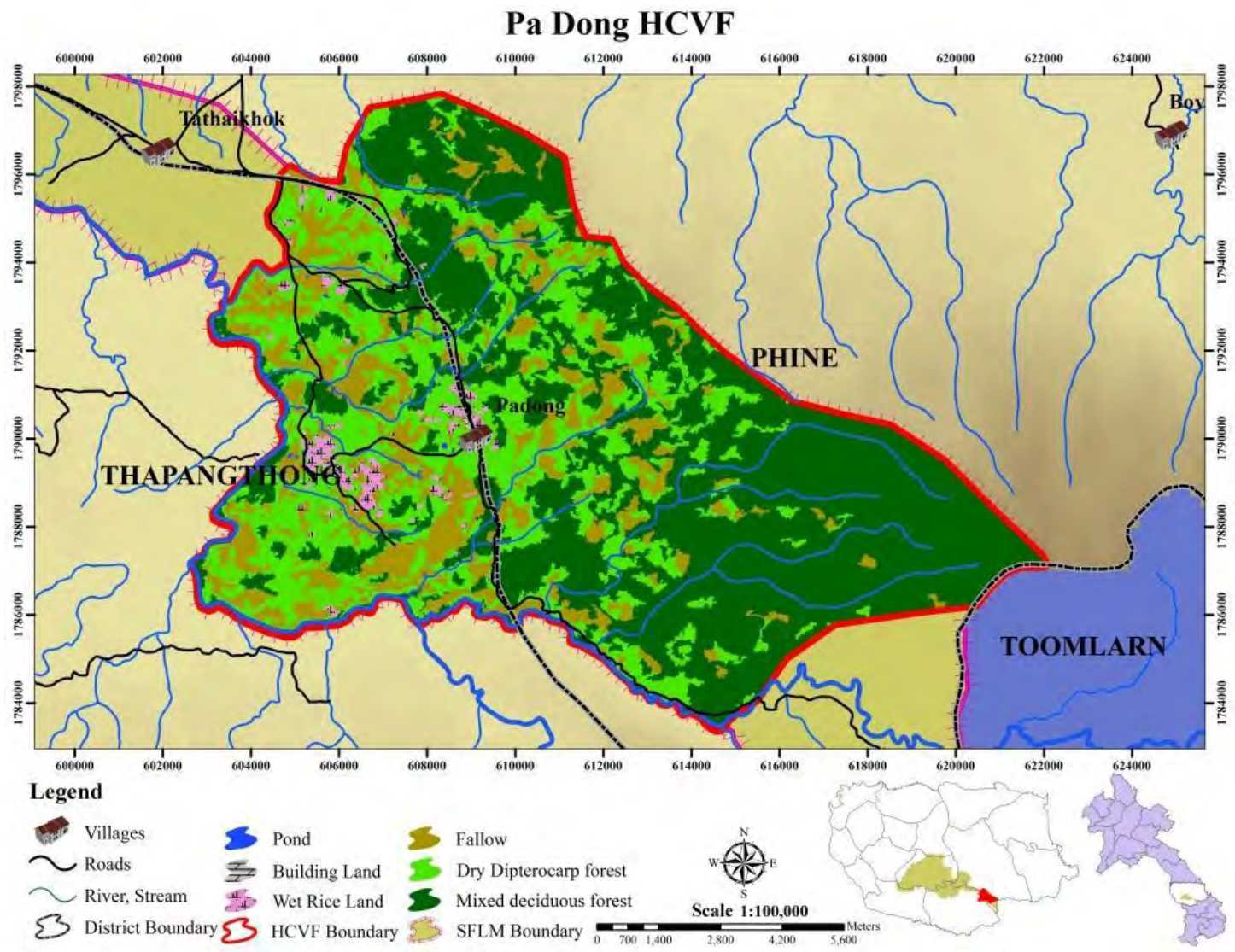
HCFV Site 3. Dong Mot



Dong Mot HCVF



HCFV Site 4. Padong



Annex 2a. Data Forms and Checklist for HCVF Assessment site level

No	Site	Description
V. Site Descriptions		
1	Name	
2	HCVF Type and Rationale	
3	Area (ha) and Land Use by Land Use Type	
4	Boundary Descriptions	
5	No. of Village and Ethnic Groups	
6	No. of Population and by Ethnic Group	
VI. Descriptions of Site Values		
1	Identity	
2	Key Ecosystems and Habitats	
3	Key Species (faunal and flora)	
4	Traditional Cultural Identity	
5	Traditional Conservation Practice	
6	The Facts Values of the Defined HCVF	
VII. Threat Status and Potential Threats		
1	Key Threats (past)	
2	Key Threats (current)	
3	Key Threats (potential)	
4	Root Causes of the Key Threats	
5	Possible Changes of the Fact Values	
6	Trends of the Possible Fact Value Changes	
VIII. Management Status and Measures		
1	Legal Management	
2	Traditional Management Practice	
3	Management Requirement	
4	Management Actions	
5	Collaborative Management	
6	Conservation Agreements	

Annex 2b. Ground truth of HCVF Site boundary

Name of HCVF Site.....HCVF
type.....Date.....

Name of InvestigatorTel.....

Boundary section	Description of location, in which village	GPS	Status

Annex 3a. Agendas of the Workshops

Inception Workshop

Venue: Kaysone Phomvehane City

Participants: 50+

Date: January 21st 2020

Date	Description	Responsibility
8.30	Welcome and Meeting Objective	The SAFE Project
8.45	Opening Remarks	PAFO
9.15	- Background, Principles and Applications of HCVF - Requirements and risks management of HCVF - Preliminary HCVF Assessment (2013)	Dr. Phaivanh Phiapalath, National Consultant
9.45	Proposed Methodology of the HCVF Assessment	Phaivanh Phiapalath, National Consultant
10.00	Coffee Break	
10.15	Working Group for defining HCVF sites with tentative boundaries, management measures, regulations and arrangements (mechanisms)	Participants (with leading questions and maps)
11.45	Conclusion and Closing Remarks	PAFO
12.00	Lunch	

Remarks: Fieldwork arrangement was planned with key technical staff in the afternoon.

Annex 3b. Agendas of the Workshops

Fact-Finding Workshop

Venue: Kaysone Phomvehane City

Date: March 10th 2020

Date	Description	Responsibility
8.30	Welcome and Meeting Objective	The SAFE Project
8.45	Opening Remarks	PAFO
9.15	- Results of HCVF Assessment (Fact-Finding) with recommendations for HCVF Site Management	Dr. Phaivanh Phiapalath, National Consultant
9.45	Open discussions and directions of HCVF Site Management	Participants
10.00	Coffee Break	
10.15	Continue the open discussions and directions of HCVF Site Management by site	Participants (with leading questions)
11.45	Conclusion and Closing Remarks	PAFO
12.00	Lunch	

Annex 3c. Agendas of the Workshops

Final Workshop

Venue: Kaysone Phomvihane City

Date: May 26th 2020

Date	Description	Responsibility
8.30	Welcome and Meeting Objective	The SAFE Project
8.45	Opening Remarks	PAFO
9.15	- Results of HCVF Assessment with recommendations for HCVF Site Management	Dr. Phaivanh Phiapalath, National Consultant
9.45	Open discussions and directions of HCVF Site Management especially for HCVF site management arrangements	Participants
10.00	Coffee Break	
10.15	Continue the open discussions	Participants (with leading questions)
11.45	Conclusion and Closing Remarks	PAFO
12.00	Lunch	

Annex 4a. Presentations for the Inception Workshop

**ການທົບທວນ ແລະ ກຳນົດເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າ
ອະນຸລັກສູງຂອງພື້ນທີ່ລະບົບນິເວດປ່າໂຄກ**

ສາລະບານ

1. ຄວາມເປັນມາ, ຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ຫຼັກການລວມ ຂອງ HCVF.
2. ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ແລະ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ HCVF.
3. ຜົນການປະເມີນ HCVF ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ (2015)
4. ຜົນການປະເມີນຊີວະນາໆພັນ (2018)
5. ຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ໃນການກຳນົດເຂດ HCVF

1. ຄວາມເປັນມາ, ຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ຫຼັກການ ລວມຂອງ HCVF (High Conservation Value Forest).

- ### 1.1 ຄວາມເປັນມາ
- HCVF ແມ່ນຫຼັກການອະນຸລັກທີ່ໃຊ້ເພື່ອກຳນົດເຂດຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງ.
 - HCVF ໄດ້ເລີ່ມພັດທະນາຂຶ້ນມາຮຸມປີ 2000 ແລະ ມີການຕີພິມຄັ້ງແຕກປີ 2003 ຂອງທ່ານເຈນນິງ (Jennings et al. 2003).
 - ປີ 2010 (Jennings and Jarvie, 2010) ໄດ້ມີການທົບທວນຄືນ ໂດຍໃຫ້ຄຳນິຍາມ HCVF ຄືພື້ນທີ່ນິເວດສຳຄັນສູງ, ລວມທັງການບໍລິການທາງນິເວດ ແລະ ເຮັດໜ້າທີ່ທາງສັງຄົມ (ຄວາມເຊື່ອ).
 - ໃນປັດຈຸບັນ HCVF ໄດ້ຖືກນິຍົມໃຊ້ຫລາຍຂຶ້ນ ຢູ່ຫລາຍປະເທດ ໂດຍໄດ້ບັນຈຸເຂົ້າໃນເງື່ອນໄຂຂອງການສະໜັກທຶນເພື່ອການອະນຸລັກ.
 - ໂຄງການອະນຸລັກລະບົບປ່າໂຄກ (SAFE Ecosystems Project) ກໍໄດ້ມີເງື່ອນໄຂນີ້ ເຊັ່ນກັນ ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ມີການປະເມີນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນກ່ອນໂຄງການ.
 - ສປປ ລາວ ໄດ້ເລີ່ມໃຊ້ຫລັກການ HCVF ໃນການວາງແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ ໃນຊຸມປີ 2015 ແຕ່ການປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ ຍັງເຮັດບໍ່ທັນໄດ້.

1. ຄວາມເປັນມາ, ຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ຫຼັກການ ລວມຂອງ HCVF.

- ### 1.2 ຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈຕໍ່ HCVF
- ໂດຍລວມ HCV (High Conservation Value) ມີຄວາມໝາຍເຖິງຄວາມ ແລະ ກວມລວມ.
 - ເຂດ HCVF ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ ເພາະເປັນເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າການອະນຸລັກສູງ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ປະເມີນຄວາມສ່ຽງຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອວາງແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ.
 - ຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງ HCVF ມີ 6 ປະເພດ ເຊິ່ງຄວາມສຳຄັນນີ້ ອາດມີຫລາຍລະດັບ ຈາກລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ຈົນຮອດ ລະດັບໂລກ ໂດຍຂຶ້ນກັບເຫດຜົນຂອງຫຼັກຖານອ້າງອິງຄວາມສຳຄັນດັ່ງກ່າວນັ້ນ.
 - ແຕ່ລະປະເພດ HCVF ມີເອກະລັກດ້ານຄຸນຄ່າ ເຊິ່ງສາມາດເຊື່ອມໂຊມໄດ້ຖ້າເຮົາເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ບໍ່ມີການວາງແຜນ ປ້ອງກັນຄວາມສ່ຽງທີ່ອາດເກີດຂຶ້ນ.
 - ການສູນເສຍຄຸນຄ່າຂອງນິເວດສຳຄັນສຸດໃດໜຶ່ງ ຈະມີຜົນບໍ່ລະບົບນິເວດຢ່ອຍ ແລະ ຊະນິດພັນອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໄດ້ ລວມທັງການດຳລົງຊີວິດຂອງຊຸມຊົນທີ່ອາໄສ ການສະໜອງຂອງລະບົບນິເວດນັ້ນໆ.

6 ປະເພດ ແລະ ການກຳນົດ ຂອງ HCVF

HCVF1. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງຊີວະນາໆພັນ ໃນລະດັບຊາດ, ພາກພື້ນ ຫຼື ສາກົນ ໂດຍມີ (ສັດປະຈຳຖິ່ນ, ສັດທີ່ໃກ້ຈຸສູນພັນ ແລະ ເປັນທີ່ມີຊີວິດໃນໄລຍະພິບັດໃດໜຶ່ງ)

HCVF2. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນດ້ານຂົງເຂດອະໜາດໃຫຍ່ ລະດັບຊາດ, ພາກພື້ນ ຫຼື ສາກົນ ໂດຍມີ ຊະນິດພັນປະຊາກອນສັດປ່າ ທີ່ສາມາດອະຫຍາຍພັນໄດ້ ຕາມທຳມະຊາດ.

HCVF3. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີລະບົບນິເວດ ທີ່ຫຍາບາກ, ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນ ຫຼື ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ.

HCVF4. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ສະໜອງການບໍລິການ ພື້ນຖານຂອງທຳມະຊາດ ໃນສະຖານະການສຳຄັນ ເຊັ່ນ: ເຂດອ່າງໄຕ້, ເຂດຄອບຄຸມການຊະເຈືອນ ແລະ ບ້ອງກັບໄຟປ່າ ແລະ ເຂດການປະມົງ.

HCVF5. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ເປັນພື້ນຖານ ຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເຊັ່ນ: ການຄອງຊີບ

HCVF6. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນສຸດຕໍ່ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ທີ່ເປັນເອກະລັກຂອງວັດທະນາທຳທ້ອງຖິ່ນ.

Box 1: The Six High Conservation Values

ຄຸນຄ່າດ້ານນິເວດສະບັບ
HCV 2 Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics
 Large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance

ຄຸນຄ່າດ້ານຊີວະນິວົນ
HCV 1 Species diversity
 Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.

ຄຸນຄ່າດ້ານວັດທະນາທຳ
HCV 6 Cultural values
 Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples

ຄຸນຄ່າດ້ານລະບົບນິເວດນິເວດ
HCV 3 Ecosystems and habitats
 Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.

ຄຸນຄ່າດ້ານບໍລິການນິເວດພື້ນຖານ
HCV 4 Ecosystem services
 Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

ຄຸນຄ່າດ້ານຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງຊຸມຊົນ
HCV 5 Community needs
 Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.

ຕົວຢ່າງຄວາມສຳຄັນ: ກຸດກວ້າງ ບ້ານດອນຍ່ານິງ ເຊິ່ງກ່ຽວພັນກັບ HCVF1 (ສັດປ່າທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ) ແລະ HCVF5 (ວັດທະນາທຳ, ຄວາມເຊື່ອ) ຫຼື HCVF3 (ລະບົບນິເວດທີ່ຫຍາບາກ).



ລະດັບຂອງຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງພື້ນທີ່ກຸດກວ້າງ

- ລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ:
- ລະບົບນິເວດຂອງກຸດ ຮັກສາແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳໃຕ້ດິນ ໃນລະດູແລ້ງ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງແບບພັນຂອງປ່າພື້ນເມືອງ.
- ລະດັບຊາດ:
- ລະບົບນິເວດຂອງກຸດ (ສາຍນ້ຳເກົ່າ) ແລະ ເປັນບ່ອນວາງໄຂ່ຂອງປະຊາກອນແຂ້ພັນນ້ຳຈືດ (ສັດປ່າປະເພດຫວງຫ້າມລະດັບຊາດ ແລະ ສັດປ່າຊະນິດໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນທີ່ສຸດ ໃນໂລກ).
- ລະດັບພາກພື້ນ:
- ເປັນບ່ອນວາງໄຂ່ຂອງແຂ້ພັນນ້ຳຈືດ ໜຶ່ງໃນບໍ່ຫລາຍປະຊາກອນ (ສັດປ່າຊະນິດໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນທີ່ສຸດ ໃນໂລກ).
- ລະດັບສາກົນ:
- ເປັນບ່ອນວາງໄຂ່ຂອງປະຊາກອນແຂ້ພັນນ້ຳຈືດ (ສັດປ່າຊະນິດໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນທີ່ສຸດ ໃນໂລກ).

1. ຄວາມເປັນມາ, ຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ຫຼັກການ ລວມຂອງ HCVF.

1.3 ຫຼັກການລວມຂອງ HCVF

- ▶ HCVF ມີຫລາຍລະດັບ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດຂະໜາດຂອງພື້ນທີ່ ອາດເປັນ ພື້ນທີ່ນ້ອຍສຳລັບສະເພາະຖິ່ນ.
- ▶ HCVF ມີຫຼັກການທີ່ມີການຕັດປັບ ແລະ ຕີຫຼົບທົບໄດ້ ແຕ່ຮັບປະກັນນຳຍັງຄົງໄດ້ດ້ານຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກທີ່ກຳນົດ.
- ▶ ໃຫ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນຕໍ່ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ຫຼືຄວາມປາດຖະນາຂອງຊຸມຊົນທີ່ອາໄສຢູ່ນັ້ນ.
- ▶ ການປະເມີນ ອາດໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ມີຢູ່ແລ້ວ ເຊິ່ງອາດມີການຍິ່ງຍິນຄືນໃນບາງຢ່າງ.
- ▶ ການກຳນົດ HCVF ຊ່ວຍໃນການວາງແຜນ ແລະ ພັດທະນາແບບຊາມສະຫຼາດໄດ້.
- ▶ ຊ່ວຍໃນການອ້າງອີງເພື່ອສະເໜີທາງເລືອກໃນການພັດທະນາທີ່ດີກວ່າ ເພື່ອບໍ່ໃຫ້ເກີດຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ຄຳກ່າວນັ້ນ.

2. ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ແລະ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF.

2.1 ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ

- ▶ ກຳນົດຄຸນຄ່າ HCVF ຕ້ອງໃຫ້ຈະແຈ້ງ ໂດຍມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບ ແລະ ມີຄວາມສາມາດຈະຮັກສາ ຄຸນຄ່າດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້.
- ▶ ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃຫ້ລະອຽດ
- ▶ ວິເຄາະການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດ HCVF ແລະ ປະເມີນຄວາມສ່ຽງ ເພື່ອວາງແຜນປ້ອງກັນ ຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກຂອງມັນ.
- ▶ ວາງແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ ເພື່ອແກ້ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນບັນຫາ ທີ່ອາດກະທົບຕໍ່ຄຸນຄ່າ HCVF ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ນັ້ນ.
- ▶ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ການກວດກາຕິດຕາມ ໂດຍມີຂັ້ນຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຮ່ວມກັນ.

2. ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ແລະ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF.

2.2 ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ຮັກສາຄຸນຄ່າຂອງແຕ່ລະປະເພດ HCVF

ປະເພດ HCVF	ເງື່ອນໄຂຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກ	ການຮັບປະກັນຄຸນຄ່າ
HCVF 1	ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍດ້ານຊີວະນາໆພັນ, ປະຊາກອນຂອງຊະນິດພັນທີ່ຫາຍາກ, ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ	ປົກປັກຮັກສາຊະນິດພັນທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນສຳຄັນຕ່າງໆ
HCVF 2	ນິເວດອົງເຂດ ພ້ອມມີຄວາມຫລາກຫລາຍດ້ານຊະນິດພັນ	ປົກປ້ອງການຖິ້ນອາໄສ ແລະ ຮັກສາການປົກຫຸ້ມ ແລະ ການຕິດຕໍ່ຂອງປ່າ, ອາດພື້ນຟູເສີມ ຖ້າຈຳເປັນ.
HCVF 3	ລະບົບນິເວດພິເສດ	ຮັກສາຄວາມເປັນເອກະລັກຂອງມັນ
HCVF 4	ບໍລິການນິເວດພື້ນຖານ	ຮັກສາຮູບລັກສະນະ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງມັນ
HCVF 5	ສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ຊຸມຊົນ	ການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ຍິນຍົງ
HCVF 6	ດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ຄວາມເຊື່ອຖື	ຮັກສາ ແລະ ຖ່າຍທອດຄວາມເຊື່ອທີ່ມີຜົນຕໍ່ການຮັກສາຄຸນຄ່າດັ່ງກ່າວ.

2. ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ແລະ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF.

2.3 ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF

- ▶ ການຂາດຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ຂາດຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ.
- ▶ ຂາດແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຂາດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ລວມທັງການຕິດຕາມ.
- ▶ ການຖືສຳຄັນຂອງການນຳຂັ້ນເທິງ (ເມືອງ ແຂວງ) ຕ້ອງການອະນຸລັກກຳນົດຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງພື້ນທີ່ຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກ ອາດຍັງດຳ.
- ▶ ຂາດການປະສານງານ ເຊິ່ງການອະນຸມັດໂຄງການພັດທະນາ ມັກບໍ່ໄດ້ມີການປະສານສົມທົບ ອັນເຮັດໃຫ້ເກີດການທຳລາຍເຂດ HCVF.
- ▶ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລະບຽບກົດໝາຍຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີປະສິດທິພາບ.
- ▶ ການເຮັດວຽກ ໂດຍເອົາໂຄງການເປັນຫລັກ ໂດຍຂາດວິໄສທັດເລື່ອງການອະນຸລັກ ໃນໄລຍະຍາວ.

3. ຜົນການປະເມີນ HCVF ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ ໃນເຂດອະນຸລັກໂອງ-ມັງ, ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ

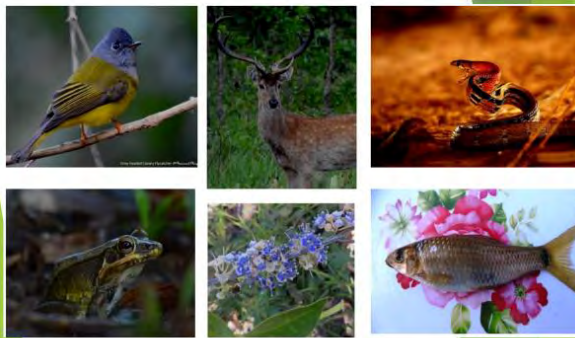
ພື້ນທີ່ເປົ້າໝາຍ	ທາງເລືອກ 1 (ຈຸດລະຖານທີ່)	ທາງເລືອກ 2 (ໜ້າທີ່ນິເວດ)	ທາງເລືອກ 3 (ອິນເຕີ)	ທາງເລືອກ 2 (ຍັງເຂດກວ້າງ)
ດັງຕອຍ (ເຂດຫວງຫ້າມເດັດຂາດຂອງໂອງ-ມັງ)	HCVF1	HCVF5	HCVF1 & HCVF5	
ກູດກ້ວາງ (ດອນຍ່ານັງ ເຂດອະນຸລັກແຂ້)	HCVF1 & HCVF6	HCVF6	HCVF6	
ດອນໜອງສະ (ປ່າໜອງຫລວງ)	HCVF6	HCVF6	HCVF6	HCVF5
ປະຕອງ (ບ້ານປະຕອງ)	HCVF 1 & 2	HCVF1, 2 & HCVF5	HCVF1, 2 & HCVF5	and
ປ່າໂຄກ (ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໂຄກໃຫຍ່)	HCVF5	HCVF5	HCVF5	HCVF1, HCVF2 & HCVF6

3. ຜົນການປະເມີນ HCVF ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ ໃນເຂດອະນຸລັກໂອງ-ມັງ, ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ

ພື້ນທີ່ເປົ້າໝາຍ	ທາງເລືອກ 1 (ຈຸດລະຖານທີ່)	ທາງເລືອກ 2 (ໜ້າທີ່ນິເວດ)	ທາງເລືອກ 3 (ອິນເຕີ)	ທາງເລືອກ 2 (ຍັງເຂດກວ້າງ)
ດັງຕອຍ (ເຂດຫວງຫ້າມເດັດຂາດຂອງໂອງ-ມັງ)	HCVF1	HCVF5	HCVF1 & HCVF5	
ກູດກ້ວາງ (ດອນຍ່ານັງ ເຂດອະນຸລັກແຂ້)	HCVF1 & HCVF6	HCVF6	HCVF6	
ດອນໜອງສະ (ປ່າໜອງຫລວງ)	HCVF6	HCVF6	HCVF6	HCVF5
ປະຕອງ (ບ້ານປະຕອງ)	HCVF 1 & 2	HCVF1, 2 & HCVF5	HCVF1, 2 & HCVF5	and
ປ່າໂຄກ (ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໂຄກໃຫຍ່)	HCVF5	HCVF5	HCVF5	HCVF1, HCVF2 & HCVF6

4. ຜົນການປະເມີນຊີວະນາໆພັນ (2018) ໂດຍຫຍໍ້ HCVF.

- ໃນເຂດອະນຸລັກໂອງ-ມັງ ມີພັນພືດ 825 ຊະນິດ (ໄມ້ 126 ຊະນິດ) ແລະ ສັດປ່າ 408 ຊະນິດ. ໃນນີ້ ມີສັດລ້ຽງລູກດ້ວຍນົມ 62 ຊະນິດ, ນົກ 277 ຊະນິດ, ສັດເລືອດເຢັນ 69 ຊະນິດ (ເລືອຄານ 44 ແລະ ກົບຂຽດ 25).
- ການທີ່ເຂດປ່າໂຄກມີຄວາມຫຼາກຫລາຍຂອງຊະນິດພັນເຊັ່ນນີ້ ຍ້ອນເຂດປ່າໂຄກປະກອບດ້ວຍຫລາຍຖິ່ນອາໄສ ແລະ ເຊື່ອມຕໍ່ກັບເຂດປ່າດົງດິບ ເຊັ່ນ: ປ່າປ້ອງກັນແຫ່ງຊາດ ພູຕະນວນ-ພູນາກ.
- ໃນນີ້ ຊະນິດພັນທີ່ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງ ແລະ ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ 26 ຊະນິດ (ສັດມີນົມ 6 ຊະນິດ, ສັດເລືອດເຢັນ 3, ນົກ 2 ແລະ ພືດ 15 ຊະນິດ).
- ໃນຄວາມເປັນຈິງ ອາດມີຫລາຍກວ່ານີ້ ເພາະບາງຊະນິດພຽງໄດ້ຮັບລາຍງານຈາກຊາວບ້ານ ແຕ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຍິນຍອມຈາກພາກສະໜາມ ເຊັ່ນ: ສັດເລືອດເຢັນ ອາດມີຮອດ 8 ຊະນິດ.
- ສັດປ່າທີ່ສຳຄັນ ແມ່ນພົບຢູ່ເຂດປະຕອງເປັນສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ ແຕ່ມີປະຊາກອນນ້ອຍຫລາຍ.





ພື້ນທີ່ໜຶ່ງພົວພັນກັບເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍ HCVF ຈາກຜົນການສຳຫຼວດຊີວະນາໆພັນປີ 2018 (Phiapalath *et al.* 2018)

ພື້ນທີ່	ຊື່ວະນາໆພັນ	ຊະນິດສຳຄັນ	ຊະນິດຕິດແກນ	ຄວາມເຊື່ອ	ຄວາມສຳຄັນພິເສດ
ປະດອງ	ສູງ	ສູງ		ກາງ	ຊີວະນາໆພັນສູງ ແຕ່ສ່ວນຫລາຍເປັນສິດລະດູການ
ໜອງຫຼວງດອນໜອງສະ	ກາງ	ຕໍ່າ		ສູງ	ດີສຳລັບນົກນ້ຳ ແລະ ເປັດປ່າ
ດົງມິດ	ຕໍ່າ-ກາງ	ກາງ		ກາງ-ສູງ	ດີສຳລັບພວກຄ່າງລິງ(ມີ 5 ຊະນິດ)
ດົງຕອຍ (ເຂດຫວງຫ້າມໂອງ-ມັງ)	ຕໍ່າ-ກາງ	ກາງ		ກາງ	ເຂດສຳຄັນສຳລັບໂອງ-ມັງ ແລະ ມີຫົວຫັດປ່າໂຄກທີ່ເປັນທ່າແຮງການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
ກຸດກ້ວາງ ບ້ານດອນຍານິງ	ຕໍ່າ	ຕໍ່າ		ສູງ	ເຂດສຳຄັນຂອງແຂ້ວນ້ຳຈິດ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນເອກະລັກຂອງລະບົບນິເວດກຸດ

5. ຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ ເພື່ອການກຳນົດ HCVF

- ໃນທົ່ວເຂດໃຫຍ່ HCVF5 ຈະເປັນຕົວແທນຂອງປ່າໂຄກທັງໝົດ ເຊິ່ງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແມ່ນເວົ້າສະເພາະການກຳນົດເຂດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ຍືນຍົງ.
- ໃນເຂດສະເພາະຈະມີອັນສະເພາະ ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄຸນຄ່າ ໂດຍລວມ ກໍມີຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງກັນບາງຢ່າງ ເຊັ່ນ:
 - HCVF1 ເຂດດົງຕອຍ ເຂດຫວງຫ້າມຂອງໂອງ-ມັງ ຕ້ອງຈຳກັດການເຂົ້າ ລວມທັງການລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ເຮັດນາ
 - HCVF 1 & 6 ເຂດກຸດກ້ວາງ ຫາໜອງຫລວງ ຕ້ອງມີການຮັກສາເອກະລັກ ແລະ ຖ່າຍທອດຄວາມເຊື່ອເພື່ອການອະນຸລັກທີ່ດີ ໃຫ້ລູກຫລານ.
 - HCVF 2 ເຂດປະດອງ ຕ້ອງຈຳກັດການເຂົ້າພື້ນທີ່ເພື່ອລ່າ ໂດຍສະເພາະຄົນຂ້າງນອກ.

HCVF 5

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

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HCVF 1



ການທົບທວນ ແລະ ປະເມີນ ເພື່ອກຳນົດເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງໃນເຂດປ່າໂຄກ



ສາລະບານ

1. ການທົບທວນເອກະສານ
2. ການປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ປະເມີນໃນພາກສະໜາມ
3. ການວິເຄາະ ແລະ ການລາຍງານ
4. ການກຳນົດເຂດ HCVF ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ

1. ການທົບທວນເອກະສານ

- ▶ ທົບທວນການປະເມີນ HCVF ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ ປີ 2015 ເພື່ອກວດຄືນ.
- ▶ ທົບທວນບົດລາຍງານການສຳຫຼວດຊີວະນາໆພັນ ປີ 2018 ເພື່ອທຽບທຳນຳ ເຂດ HCVF ເປົ້າໝາຍ.
- ▶ ທົບທວນເອກະສານຂອງໂຄງການຕ່າງໆ ໂດຍສະເພາະການມອບດິນ-ພູມປ່າ ແລະ ຂອບເຂດຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງບ້ານຕ່າງໆ.
- ▶ ທົບທວນເອກະສານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຕ່າງໆ ດ້ານກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ຫຼັກການຂອງ HCVF.

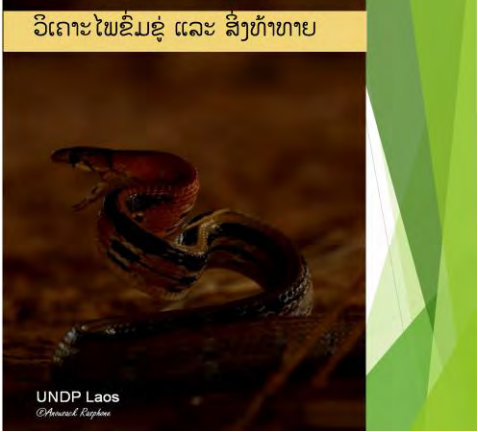
ສະນັ້ນ, ການທົບທວນບົດລາຍງານ HCVF ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ ເຫັນວ່າເຂດ HCVF ບາງເຂດ ອາດມີການສັບຊ້ອນໃໝ່ ເຊິ່ງອາດກຳນົດໃຫ້ມີເຂດ HCVF ຫຼັກ ແລະ ເຂດ HCVF ສະເພາະ.

2. ການປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ປະເມີນໃນພາກສະໜາມ

- ▶ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປະຖົມມະເລີກ ເພື່ອເບິ່ງຄືນ ເຂດ HCVF ເປົ້າໝາຍ ໂດຍມີການສະເໜີໃຫ້ເຂົ້າໃຈດ້ານຫຼັກການ ແລ້ວເຮັດການປຶກສາຫາລື:
 - ດ້ານເງື່ອນໄຂ, ດ້ານພື້ນທີ່, ຂອບເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ບ້ານກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
 - ແນວທາງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ.
- ▶ ລົງປະເມີນພາກສະໜາມ ໂດຍເລີ່ມດ້ວຍການປຶກສາຫາລືໃນຂັ້ນບ້ານ (ປະຊຸມຮ່ວມຂອງບ້ານກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ) ແລ້ວລົງເບິ່ງບາງບັນຫາ ແລະ ເຂດຊາຍແດນຕົວຈິງ.
- ▶ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງທີ່ສອງ ເພື່ອລາຍງານຜົນປະເມີນຈາກພາກສະໜາມ ໂດຍສະເພາະເຂດ HCVF, ຂໍ້ມູນປະກອບ ແລະ ແນວທາງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ.
- ▶ ລົງຍັງຢືນບາງບັນຫາທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນລະອຽດ ເພື່ອລາຍງານຄືນໃນກອງປະຊຸມຮູ້ມື້ນສຸດທ້າຍ.

ການປະເມີນໃນພາກສະໜາມ

- ▶ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຮ່ວມຂອງບ້ານກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃນແຕ່ລະເຂດ HCVF ເປົ້າໝາຍ.
- ▶ ພາກຂອງຂໍ້ມູນປະກອບມີ: 1. ດ້ານພື້ນທີ່, 2. ດ້ານຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກ, 3. ໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ແລະ 4. ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ (ເບິ່ງຟອມ ໃນ Links)
- ▶ ຂໍ້ມູນສໍາຄັນມີ: ເນື້ອທີ່, ຂອບເຂດຊາຍແດນ, ປະເພດບ້ານກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ຖິ່ນອາໄສ, ຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສໍາຄັນ, ຊະນິດພັນສໍາຄັນ, ໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ດິນຕໍ່, ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ ແລະ ການອະນຸລັກຕາມຮີດຄອງປະເພນີ.
- ▶ ການປຶກສາຫາລືບາງຫົວຂໍ້ ອາດຈັດເປັນກຸ່ມສະເພາະ ເຊັ່ນ ກຸ່ມແມ່ຍິງ ເລີຍ! ການນໍາໃຊ້.
- ▶ ການລົງຢັ້ງຢືນຕົວຈິງ ບາງຂໍ້ມູນ ລວມທັງເຂດຊາຍແດນ ຮ່ວມກັບອໍານາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ.



3. ການວິເຄາະພື້ນຖານ ແລະ ການລາຍງານ

- ▶ ການວິເຄາະພື້ນຖານ ຂອງແຕ່ລະເຂດ HCVF
 - ປະເພດທີ່ດິນນໍາໃຊ້, ຖິ່ນອາໄສ
 - ລະດັບຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກໃນດ້ານຕ່າງໆ
 - ລະດັບບັນຫາໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ
 - ແນວທາງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ
- ▶ ການລາຍງານ ປະກອບມີ ບົດລາຍງານພາກສະໜາມ, ບົດລາຍງານເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ ແລະ ບົດລາຍງານສຸດທ້າຍ.

4. ການກຳນົດເຂດ HCVF ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ

- ▶ ເຂດ HCVF ຈະຖືກກຳນົດ ລວມທັງຂໍ້ມູນຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ຂໍ້ມູນອື່ນໆ ພາຍຫລັງມີການເຫັນດີ ຂອງທຸກພາກສ່ວນ ແຕ່ຂັ້ນລຸ່ມ ຫາຂັ້ນເທິງ (ເມືອງ ແຂວງ).
- ▶ ສະເໜີແນວທາງ ແລະ ຫຼັກການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເພື່ອຮັກສາຄຸນຄ່າທີ່ກຳນົດຂອງແຕ່ລະເຂດ HCVF.

Annex 4b. Presentation for the Fact-Finding Workshop

ລາຍງານຜົນການປະເມີນ ເພື່ອກຳນົດ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງຂອງພື້ນທີ່ລະບົບ ນິເວດປ່າໂຄກ

ກອງປະຊຸມລາຍງານຜົນ
ທີ່ນະຄອນໂກສອນພິມວິຫານ
ວັນທີ 10/3/2020

ດຣ. ໄພວັນ ເພຍປະລິດ
ທີ່ປຶກສາດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ອະນຸລັກສັດປ່າ

ສາລະບານ

1. ແນວຄິດຂອງເຂດຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງ (HCVF)
2. ການລົງປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ປະເມີນຄືນ HCVF.
3. ຜົນຮັບການປະເມີນ HCVF ໃນພາກສະໜາມ.
4. ແນະນຳແນວທາງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ HCVF
5. ສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ແຜນວຽກໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ

1. ແນວຄວາມຄິດຂອງເຂດຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງ (HCVF)

1.1 ຫຼັກການລວມ ແລະ ປະເພດ HCVF.

1.1.1 ຫຼັກການລວມຂອງ HCVF (Principles)

- ▶ HCVF ມີຫລາຍລະດັບ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດຂະໜາດຂອງພື້ນທີ່ ອາດເປັນພື້ນທີ່ນ້ອຍສຳລັບສະເພາະຖິ່ນໃດໜຶ່ງທີ່ມີສັດປ່າທີ່ຫາຍາກໃດໜຶ່ງ.
- ▶ HCVF ມີຫຼັກການທີ່ມີການຕັດປັບ ແລະ ຕິຫຼົບຫົບໄດ້ ແຕ່ຮັບປະກັນວ່າຍັງຄົງໄວ້ດ້ານຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກທີ່ກຳນົດ (ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ).
- ▶ ໃຫ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນຕໍ່ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ຫຼືຄວາມປາດຖະນາຂອງຊຸມຊົນທີ່ອາໄສຢູ່ຖິ່ນ (ຄຸ້ມຄອງແບບປະຍຸກໃຊ້).
- ▶ ການປະເມີນ ອາດໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ມີຢູ່ແລ້ວ ເຊິ່ງອາດມີການຢັ້ງຢືນຄືນໃນບາງຢ່າງ.
- ▶ ການກຳນົດ HCVF ຊ່ວຍໃນການວາງແຜນ ແລະ ພັດທະນາແບບຊຸມສະຫຼາດໄດ້.
- ▶ ຊ່ວຍໃນການອ້າງອິງເພື່ອສະເໜີທາງເລືອກໃນການພັດທະນາທີ່ດີກວ່າ ເພື່ອບໍ່ໃຫ້ເກີດຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ຄຸນຄ່າດຳກ່າວນັ້ນ.

1.1.2 ປະເພດ ຂອງ HCVF (6 ປະເພດ)

HCVF1. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງຊີວະນາໆພັນ ໃນລະດັບຊາດ, ພາກພື້ນ ຫຼື ສາກົນ ໂດຍມີ (ສັດປະຈຳຖິ່ນ, ສັດທີ່ໃກ້ຈຸສູນພັນ ແລະ ເປັນທີ່ຊື່ສຽງໃນໄລຍະພິບັດໃດໜຶ່ງ)
HCVF2. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນດ້ານຂົງເຂດຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ ລະດັບຊາດ, ພາກພື້ນ ຫຼື ສາກົນ ໂດຍມີ ຊະນິດພັນປະຊາກອນສັດປ່າ ທີ່ສາມາດຂະຫຍາຍພັນໄດ້ ຕາມທຳມະຊາດ.
HCVF3. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີລະບົບນິເວດ ທີ່ຫາຍາກ, ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນ ຫຼື ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ.
HCVF4. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ສະໜອງການບໍລິການ ພື້ນຖານຂອງທຳມະຊາດ ໃນສະຖານະການສຳຄັນເຊັ່ນ: ເຂດອ່າງໃຕ້, ເຂດຄອບຄຸມການເຊາະເຈືອນ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນໄຟປ່າ ແລະ ເຂດການປະມົງ.
HCVF5. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ເປັນພື້ນຖານ ຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງຊຸມຊົນທີ່ອາໄສຢູ່ຖິ່ນ ເຊັ່ນ: ການຄອງຊີບ
HCVF6. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນສຸດຕໍ່ຊຸມຊົນທີ່ອາໄສຢູ່ຖິ່ນ ທີ່ເປັນເອກະລັກຂອງວັດທະນະທຳທີ່ອາໄສຢູ່ຖິ່ນ.

1.2. ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ແລະ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF.

1.2.1 ຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ (the Mgt Needs)

- ▶ ກຳນົດຄຸນຄ່າ HCVF ຕ້ອງໃຫ້ແຈ້ງ ໂດຍມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບ ແລະ ມີຄວາມສາມາດຈະຮັກສາ ຄຸນຄ່າດຳກ່າວໄດ້.
- ▶ ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃຫ້ລະອຽດ
- ▶ ວິເຄາະການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດ HCVF ແລະ ປະເມີນຄວາມສ່ຽງ ເພື່ອວາງແຜນປ້ອງກັນ ຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກຂອງມັນ.
- ▶ ວາງແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ ເພື່ອແກ້ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນບັນຫາ ທີ່ອາດກະທົບຕໍ່ຄຸນຄ່າ HCVF ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ນັ້ນ.
- ▶ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ການກວດກາຕິດຕາມ ໂດຍມີຂັ້ນຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຮ່ວມກັນ.

1.2. ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ແລະ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF (ຕໍ່).

1.2.2 ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ຮັກສາຄຸນຄ່າຂອງແຕ່ລະປະເພດ HCVF

ປະເພດ HCVF	ເງື່ອນໄຂຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກ	ການຮັບປະກັນຄຸນຄ່າ
HCVF 1	ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍດ້ານຊີວະນາໆພັນ, ປະຊາກອນຂອງຊະນິດພັນທີ່ຫາຍາກ, ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ (EN)	ປົກປັກຮັກສາຊະນິດພັນທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນສຳຄັນຕ່າງໆ
HCVF 2	ນິເວດຂົງເຂດ ພ້ອມມີຄວາມຫລາກຫລາຍດ້ານຊະນິດພັນ (biodiversity/ecosystem landscape)	ປົກປ້ອງການຖິ້ມອາໄສ ແລະ ຮັກສາການປົກຫຸ້ມ ແລະ ການຕັດຕໍ່ຂອງປ່າ, ອາດພື້ນຟູເສີມ ຖ້າຈຳເປັນ.
HCVF 3	ລະບົບນິເວດພິເສດ (Ecosystem uniqueness)	ຮັກສາຄວາມເປັນເອກະລັກຂອງມັນ
HCVF 4	ບໍລິການນິເວດພື້ນຖານ (Basic Service)	ຮັກສາຮູບລັກສະນະ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງມັນ
HCVF 5	ສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ຊຸມຊົນ (Community Needs)	ການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ຍືນຍົງ
HCVF 6	ດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ຄວາມເຊື່ອຖື (Traditional cultural identity/belief)	ຮັກສາ ແລະ ຖ່າຍທອດຄວາມເຊື່ອທີ່ມີຜົນຕໍ່ການຮັກສາຄຸນຄ່າດຳກ່າວ.

1.2. ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ແລະ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF (ຕໍ່).

1.2.3 ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF (Site Risk Mgt)

- ▶ ການຂາດຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ຂາດຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ.
- ▶ ຂາດແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຂາດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ລວມທັງການຕິດຕາມ.
- ▶ ການຖືສຳຄັນຂອງການນຳຂັ້ນເທິງ (ເມືອງ ແຂວງ) ຕໍ່ວຽກງານອະນຸລັກກວ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງພື້ນທີ່ຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກ ອາດຍັງຕໍ່າ.
- ▶ ຂາດການປະສານງານ ເຊິ່ງການອະນຸມັດໂຄງການພັດທະນາ ມັກບໍ່ໄດ້ມີການປະສານສົມທົບ ອັນເຮັດໃຫ້ເກີດການທຳລາຍເຂດ HCVF.
- ▶ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີປະສິດທິພາບ.
- ▶ ການເຮັດວຽກ ໂດຍເອົາໂຄງການເປັນຫລັກ ໂດຍຂາດວິໄສທັດເລື່ອງການອະນຸລັກ ໃນໄລຍະຍາວ.

2. ການລົງປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ການປະເມີນຄືນ HCVF ໃນພາກສະໜາມ (20-30/01/2020).



- ປະຊຸມເບື້ອງຕົ້ນຂັ້ນແຂວງ
- ກະກຽມທຶນງານ ແລະ ແຜນທີ່ ເພື່ອການປະເມີນ HCVF ຄືນ
- ລົງປຶກສາຫາລື ກັບບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງແຕ່ລະເຂດ ໂດຍປະຊຸມຮ່ວມກັນ (ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມມີຕົວແທນຂອງບ້ານ 4 ພາກສ່ວນ ເປັນຢ່າງນ້ອຍ).
- ພ້ອມຢ້ຽມຢາມແຕ່ລະພື້ນທີ່ HCVF ເພື່ອກວດສອບສະຖານະພາບພື້ນທີ່ຕົວຈິງ ແລະ ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ.
 - ເຂດດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1) ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານໃໝ່ສະໜາມໄຊ
 - ເຂດກຸດກວ້າງ-ໜອງຫຼວງ (HCVF1&6) ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານດອນຍະນິງ
 - ເຂດດົງມິດ HCVF6 ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານດົງມິດ
 - ເຂດປະດ້ອງ HCVF2 ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານປະດ້ອງ

ວາລະກອງປະຊຸມ ເພື່ອລະດົມແນວຄວາມຄິດ

Date	Description	Responsibility
8.30	Welcome and Meeting Objective	SAFE Project
8.45	Opening Remarks	DdF/Province/UNDP
9.15	- Background, Principles and Applications of HCVF - Requirements and risks management of HCVF - Preliminary HCVF Assessment (2013)	Dr. Phaivanh Phiapalath, National Consultant
9.45	Proposed Methodology of the HCVF Assessment	Phaivanh Phiapalath, National Consultant
10.00	Coffee Break	
10.15	Working Group for defining HCVF sites with tentative boundaries, management measures, regulations and arrangements (mechanisms)	Participants (with leading questions and maps)
11.45	Conclution and Closing Remarks	SAFE Project
12.00	Lunch	

Remarks: fieldwork arrangement will be planned with key technical staff in the afternoon.

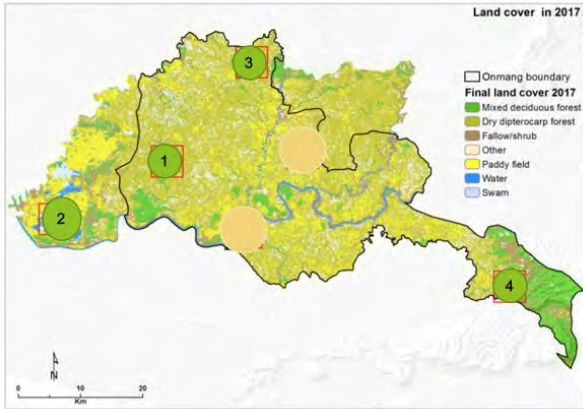


ຟອມປະເມີນ ແລະ ລາຍການກວດສອບ ເພື່ອກຳນົດພື້ນທີ່ດຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງ (HCVF)

No	ລາຍການ	ລາຍລະອຽດ
I. ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງພື້ນທີ່		
1	ທີ່ສະຖານທີ່	
2	ປະເພດຂອງ HCVF ແລະ ເຫດຜົນ	
3	ເນື້ອທີ່ (ກມ) ແລະ ປະເພດທີ່ຕິດກັບ	
4	ຄຸນນະພາບສິ່ງອຸທະຍານ	
5	ຈຳນວນບ້ານ, ສີ່ບ້ານ ແລະ ສູນບ້ານ	
6	ຈຳນວນປະຊາກອນ ແລະ ອອງແຜ່ນທີ່	
II. ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງກຸ່ມ		
1	ເອກະລັກ	
2	ມິດຕະພັນ ແລະ ດຸນຄ່າ	
3	ຮູບນິຕິທຳ	
4	ການເຮັດວຽກງານປະເມີນຄືນຄວາມສຳຄັນ ແລະ ກວດສອບ	
5	ການປະຕິບັດວຽກງານອະນຸລັກຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງເຂດ	
6	ດຸນຄ່າສິ່ງອຸທະຍານ	

III. ສະຖານະພາບໄຂຍື່ມສູງ ແລະ ໄຂຍື່ມສູງທີ່ອາດເປັນໄປໄດ້	
1	ໄຂຍື່ມສູງໃນອະດີດ
2	ໄຂຍື່ມສູງໃນປັດຈຸບັນ
3	ໄຂຍື່ມສູງ ທີ່ອາດເປັນໄປໄດ້
4	ໄຂຍື່ມສູງໃນອະນາຄົດ
5	ການປະເມີນທີ່ເປັນໄປໄດ້ຂອງ ຕຸລະກຳທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
6	ສິດທິການຝ່າຍອື່ນ
IV. ສະຖານະພາບການດຸນຄ່າສູງ ແລະ ມາດຕະການໃນການດຸນຄ່າສູງ	
1	ການດຸນຄ່າສູງຕາມມິດຕະພັນ
2	ການດຸນຄ່າສູງຕາມປະເພນີ
3	ຄວາມສຳຄັນຕາມໃບການດຸນຄ່າສູງ
4	ການດຸນຄ່າສູງຕາມຄວາມສຳຄັນ
5	ການດຸນຄ່າສູງຕາມຄວາມສຳຄັນ
6	ສິດທິອະນຸລັກ

ສາຍສະຫຼັບ: ໃບອາທິດ 2 (ຄຳບອກກຳ) ການປະເມີນຄວາມສຳຄັນສິ່ງອຸທະຍານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໄດ້ປະເມີນສະຖານະທີ່ອາດເປັນໄປໄດ້ ແລະ ບໍ່ໄດ້ປະເມີນຄວາມສຳຄັນສິ່ງອຸທະຍານ ໃນບົດຊີວິດ.



3. ຜົນຮັບທົບທວນ ແລະ ການປະເມີນ HCVF ໃນພາກສະໜາມ.



ການປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືເບື້ອງຕົ້ນກ່ຽວກັບ ການທົບທວນ ແລະ ການປະເມີນ HCVF.



- ສະເໜີຫຼັກການ HCVF, ການປະເມີນ, ຕັ້ງອນໄຂ, ຄວາມສ່ຽງ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ໃນການວາງແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ.
- ສະເໜີເຂດປ່າໝາຍ HCVF ເພື່ອປົນປົນຄວາມເໝາະສົມ.
- ກອງປະຊຸມເຫັນດີແນວທາງການ HCVF ແລະ ການປະເມີນເຫັນດີເຂດທີ່ສະເໜີ HCVF.
- ບັນຫານໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ບຸກຈິດສຳນັກ, ກຳນົດຂອບເຂດ, ສ້າງລະບຽບການ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາຊີວິດ.

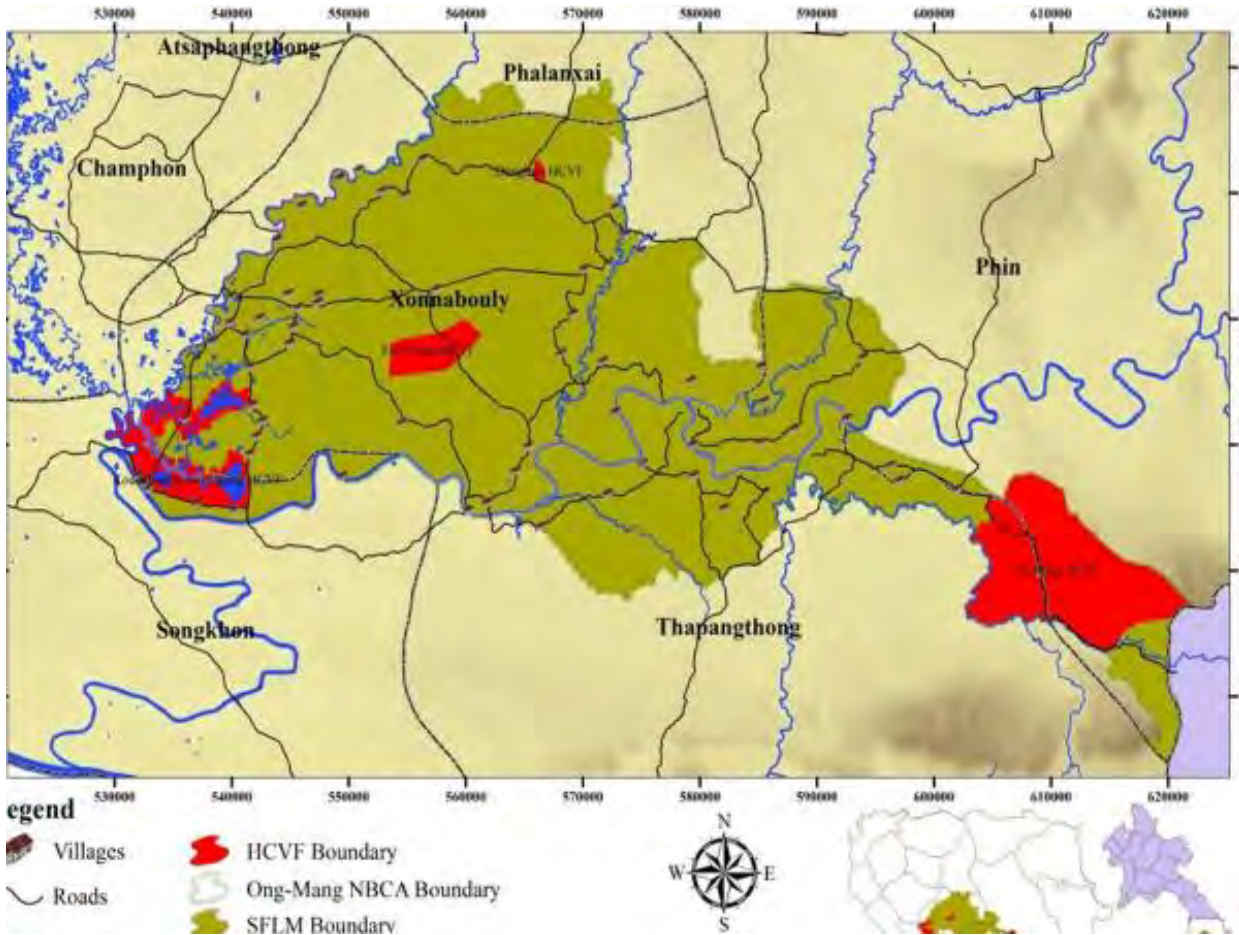
- ການປະເມີນເຂດຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງ ທັງໝົດເຂດອະນຸລັກໂອ່ງ-ມັ່ງ ໄດ້ຍືນຍັນມີ 5 ເຂດ HCVF ແລະ 4 ປະເພດຂອງ HCVF ໂດຍມີ 4 ເຂດສະເພາະ ແລະ 1 ເຂດລວມ.

• ເຂດ HCVF ສະເພາະທີ່ມີລັກສະນະສະເພາະ

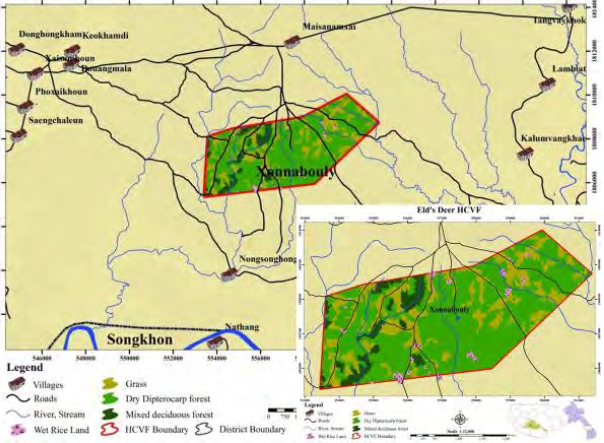
- ເຂດ 1. ດົງດອຍ (HCVF1) ເປັນເຂດຫວງຫ້າມເດັດຂາດຂອງການອະນຸລັກໂອ່ງ-ມັ່ງໂອ່ງ-ມັ່ງ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (2,092 ຮຕ)
- ເຂດ 2. ກຸດກ້ວາງ-ໜອງຫລວງ (HCVF1&6) ກວມເອົາເຂດອະນຸລັກແຂ້ ແລະ ນົກນ້ຳ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (5,780 ຮຕ).
- ເຂດ 3. ດົງມິດ (HCVF6) ດົງສັກສິດເປັນເຂດອະນຸລັກພວກຕ່າງລິ່ງ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (127 ຮຕ).
- ເຂດ 4. ປະດ້ອງ (HCVF2) ຂົງເຂດປ່າໂຄກສົມບູນ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ (15,629 ຮຕ).

• ເຂດ HCVF ລວມ (ເຂດທົ່ວໄປ ມີ ພື້ນທີ່ກວ້າງ)

- ເຂດ 5. ປ່າໂຄກ (ໃຈກາງ) HCVF5 ສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງສຸມຊົນ (ເປັນຄຸນຄ່າຕົວແທນປ່າໂຄກເຂດອະນຸລັກໂອ່ງ-ມັ່ງ).



ເຂດ 1. ດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1)	
ປະເພດ HCVF ແລະ ເຫດຜົນ	HCVF1 (ເຂດຫຼໍ່ແຫຼມຂອງການອະນຸລັກໂອ່ງ-ມັງ)
ເນື້ອທີ່ (ຮຕ) ແລະ ປະເພດທີ່ດິນນໍາໃຊ້	2,092 ຮຕ, ໃນນັ້ນມີ ປ່າດົງຕີບປະສົມ (147.60 ha), ປ່າໂຄກ (508.46 ຮຕ), ທົ່ງຫຍ້າ (1,392.2 ຮຕ) ແລະ ທົ່ງນາ (43.86 ຮຕ)
ບັນລະຍາຍເລື່ອງຊາຍແດນ	ເຂດ HCVF ນີ້ ກໍານົດຕາມເຂດຊາຍແດນເກົ່າທີ່ໄດ້ກໍານົດໄວ້ແລ້ວ.
ຈໍານວນບ້ານ ແລະ ຊື່ບ້ານ	3 ບ້ານຕົ້ນຕໍ (ບ້ານ ໃໝ່ສະໜາມໄຊ, ບ້ານສອງທ້ອງ ແລະ ບ້ານຕັ້ງຫວາຍນໍ້າ)
ເອກະລັກ	ເປັນດົງຕີບປະສົມທີ່ອ້ອມຮອບດ້ວຍປ່າໂຄກ ແລະ ທົ່ງຫຍ້າດັ່ງເດີມທີ່ສວຍງາມ.
ຊະນິດພັນ ແລະ ຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ລະດັບໂລກ	ພືດໄມ້ 35 ຊະນິດ, ສັດມີນົມ 24, ນົກ 156, ເລືອຄານ 48 ແລະ ສັດເຄິ່ງບົກນໍ້າ 32. ໃນນັ້ນ, ຊະນິດຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ (7 ຊະນິດ).



ການເຊື່ອມຍິງຂອງວັດທະນາທຳຕາມຮີດຄອງ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ແລະ ທິດທາງໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນອະນາຄົດ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໃນປັດຈຸບັນ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ

ດົງຕອຍ ເປັນບ້ານຜີບັງບິດ ເຊິ່ງມີຄົນເຄີຍພົບຮູໃຫຍ່, ນ້ຳສ້າງໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ງໃຫຍ່ ຊຶ່ງຜູ້ເຊື່ອຈະນັບຖືຄວາມລຶກລັບຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວ.

ການລ່າສັດປ່າ, ລ້ຽງສັດ, ເຮັດກະສິກຳ ແລະ ການລົບກວນ.

ການຂະຫຍາຍເນື້ອທີ່ນາ, ລ້ຽງສັດເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ລົບກວນອື່ນໆ.

ມີລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ມີເຂດຊາຍແດນທີ່ກຳນົດ ແລະ ຮັບຮູ້ທົ່ວກັນ ແຕ່ບໍ່ທັນມີຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມກັນ.

ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບ ແລະ ຈຳກັດການລົບກວນ, ພື້ນຟູຖິ່ນອາໄສສ້າງຕັ້ງກິນໄກການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ (ຂີ້ຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ)



ເຂດ 2. ກຸດກ້ວາງ-ໜອງຫລວງ (HCVF1&6)

ປະເພດ HCVF ແລະ ເຫດຜົນ HCVF1&6 (ເຂດຫຼໍ່ແຫຼມຂອງການອະນຸລັກແຂ້ນ້ຳຈິດ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອ)

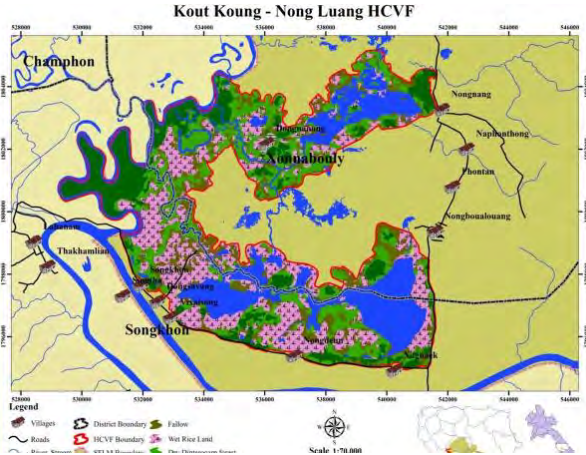
ເນື້ອທີ່ (ຮຕ) ແລະ ປະເພດທີ່ດິນນຳໃຊ້ 5,780 ຮຕ, ປ່າດົງດິບປະສົມ (889 ຮຕ), ປ່າໂຄກ (1,327 ຮຕ), ປ່າຟຸ່ນ (788 ຮຕ), ທົ່ງນາ (1,437 ຮຕ) ແລະ ນ້ຳ (1,327 ຮຕ)

ບັນລະຍາຍເລື່ອງຊາຍແດນ ເຂດ HCVF ນີ້ ເຂດໃຫຍ່ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ...ມີແຕ່ສະເພາະເຂດກຸດກ້ວາງ.

ຈຳນວນບ້ານ ແລະ ຊື່ບ້ານ 10 ບ້ານ (ບ້ານດອນຍະນົງ, ບ້ານໜອງບົວ, ບ້ານສະແຍກ, ບ້ານໜອງເດີນ...)

ເອກະລັກ ເປັນເຂດລະບົບກຸດສາຍນ້ຳເກົ່າທີ່ເຊື່ອມຕໍ່ກັບໜອງນ້ຳເປີດທຳມະຊາດ.

ຊະນິດພັນ ແລະ ຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ລະດັບໂລກ ພືດໄມ້ 38 ຊະນິດ, ສັດມີນົມ 36, ນົກ 135, ເລືອຄານ 44 ແລະ ສັດເຄິ່ງປີກນ້ຳ 32. ໃນນັ້ນ ມີຊະນິດທີ່ຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ລະດັບໂລກ (5 ຊະນິດ).



ການເຊື່ອມຍິງຂອງວັດທະນາທຳຕາມຮີດຄອງ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ແລະ ທິດທາງໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນອະນາຄົດ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໃນປັດຈຸບັນ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ

ກຸດກ້ວາງ-ໜອງຫລວງ ເປັນເຂດຫຼໍ່ແຫຼມໃນການອະນຸລັກແຂ້ນ້ຳຈິດ, ເປັນເຂດສັກສິດ ມີດົງສັກສິດແຄມໜອງຫລວງລວມທັງວັງເລີກໃນໜອງຫລວງ.

ການຫາປ່າ (ຊ່ອດ), ເພີ່ມເຮັດກະສິກຳຕາມແຄມບັງ, ລົບກວນ, ພືດບຸກລຸກ.

ຈະສູນເສຍປ່າໃນເຂດໃກ້ຄຽງ ແລະ ເຮັດກະສິກຳຕາມແຄມບັງເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ມີລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງທົ່ວໄປ ແຕ່ບໍ່ທັນມີກິນໄກການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມກັນ.

ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບ, ກຳນົດເຂດຫວງຫ້າມ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າໃກ້ຄຽງ, ປ່າແຄມນ້ຳ, ພື້ນຟູປ່າ ແລະ ຈຳກັດການລົບກວນ ແລະ ພືດບຸກລຸກ

ສ້າງຕັ້ງກິນໄກການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ (ຂີ້ຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ)



ກຸດກ້ວາງ ບ້ານດອນຍະນົງ (ເຂດວາງໄຂ່ຂອງແຂ້ນ້ຳຈິດ)

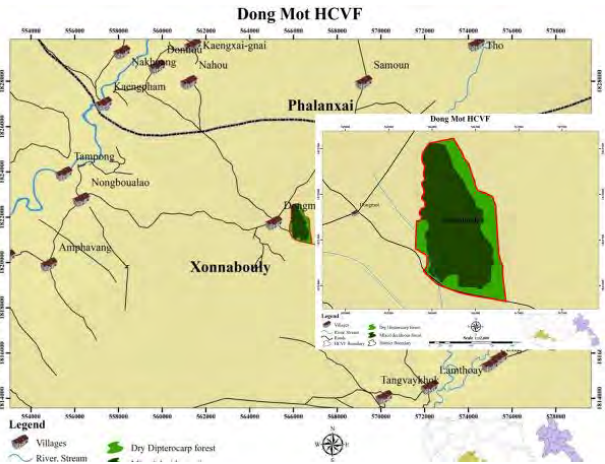


ໜອງຫລວງ ບ້ານໜອງບົວ (ດອນໜອງສະ ເປັນເຂດສັກສິດ)



ເຂດ 3. ດົງມິດ (HCVF6)

ປະເພດ HCVF ແລະ ເຫດຜົນ	HCVF6 (ເຂດສັກສິດ ຂອງຄວາມເຊື່ອຖື ໃນການອະນຸລັກ ພວກຄ່າງລິງ)
ເນື້ອທີ່ (ຮຕ)	127 ຮຕ, ປ່າດົງດິບປະສົມ (86.48 ຮຕ) ແລະ ປະເພດທີ່ດິນນໍ້າໃຊ້
ບັນລະຍາຍເລື່ອງຊາຍແດນ	ເຂດ HCVF ນີ້ ກຳນົດຕາມເຂດຊາຍແດນເກົ່າທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ແລ້ວ.
ຈຳນວນບ້ານ, ຊື່ບ້ານ	3 ບ້ານຕົ້ນຕໍ (ບ້ານ ດົງມິດ, ບ້ານສະນູນ ແລະ ບ້ານນາທອງ)
ເອກະລັກ	ເປັນດົງດິບປະສົມໂດດດ່ຽວ ທີ່ເປັນເຂດສັກສິດ ອ້ອມຮອບດ້ວຍທັງນາ
ຊະນິດພັນ ແລະ ຊະນິດຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ລະດັບໂລກ	ພືດໄມ້ 61 ຊະນິດ, ສັດມີນົມ 34, ນົກ 148, ເລືອຄານ 43 ແລະ ສັດເຄິ່ງບົກນ້ຳ 29. ໃນນັ້ນມີຊະນິດຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ (12), ໄມ້ 8 ຊະນິດ.



ການເຊື່ອມຢັງຂອງວັດທະນາທຳຕາມຮິດຄອງ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ແລະ ທິດທາງໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນອະນາຄົດ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໃນປັດຈຸບັນ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ

ດົງຕອຍ ເປັນບ້ານຜີບັງບັດ ເຊິ່ງມີຄົນເຄີຍພົບຮູໃຫ້ຍ, ນ້ຳສ້າງໃຫ້ຍ ແລະ ງູໃຫ້ຍ ຊຶ່ງຜູ້ເຊື່ອ ຈະນັບຖືຄວາມລຶກລັບຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວ.

ການລັກລອບຕັດໄມ້ ແລະ ການລ່າສັດປ່າ

ການລັກລອບຕັດໄມ້ ແລະ ຖາງຕາມແຄມດົງ ເຮັດສວນນາ

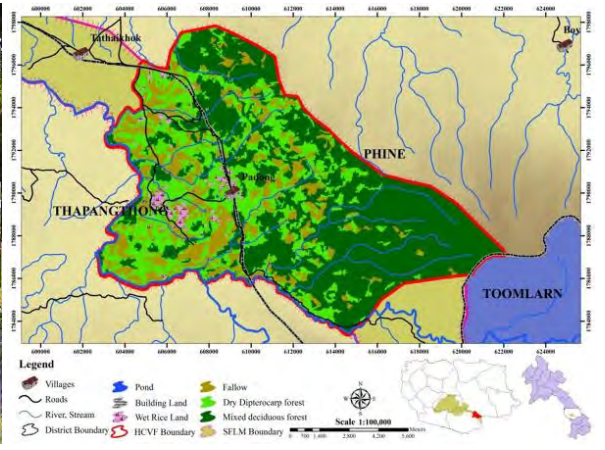
ມີລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ມີເຂດຊາຍແດນທີ່ກຳນົດ ແລະ ຮັບຮູ້ທົ່ວກັນ ແຕ່ບໍ່ທັນມີຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມກັນ.

ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບ ແລະ ຈຳກັດການລົບກວນ

ສ້າງຕັ້ງກົນໄກການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ (ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ)

ເຂດ 4. ປະດ່ອງ (HCVF2)

ປະເພດ HCVF ແລະ ເຫດຜົນ	HCVF2 (ເຂດຊີວະນາໆພັນ, ຂົງເຂດລະບົບນິເວດ)
ເນື້ອທີ່ (ຮຕ)	15,629 ຮຕ, ປ່າດົງດິບປະສົມ (7,447 ຮຕ), ປ່າໂຄກ (4,138 ຮຕ), ປ່າເຫຼົ້າ/ທົ່ງຫຍ້າ (3,753 ຮຕ), ທົ່ງນາ (254 ຮຕ)
ບັນລະຍາຍເລື່ອງຊາຍແດນ	ເຂດຊາຍແດນ HCVF ນີ້ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ກຳນົດ.
ຈຳນວນບ້ານ ແລະ ຊື່ບ້ານ	2 ບ້ານຕົ້ນຕໍ (ບ້ານ ປະດ່ອງ ແລະ ບ້ານຕາດໄຮໂຄກ)
ເອກະລັກ	ເປັນປ່າໂຄກທີ່ອຸດົມສົມບູນ ເປັນຂົງເຂດປ່າເຊື່ອມກັບປ່າດົງດິບ ຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍດ້ານຊີວະນາໆພັນ.
ຊະນິດພັນ ແລະ ຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ລະດັບໂລກ	ພືດໄມ້ 58 ຊະນິດ, ສັດມີນົມ 65, ນົກ 196, ເລືອຄານ 47 ແລະ ສັດເຄິ່ງບົກນ້ຳ 33. ໃນນັ້ນ, ຊະນິດຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ (17)



ການເຊື່ອມຍິງຂອງວັດທະນາທຳມະຊາດຂອງແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອ	ເຂດປ່າດ້ອງ ບໍ່ແມ່ນປ່າສັກສິດ ແຕ່ມີປ່າຟາງແດງ ທີ່ສັກສິດ ນອນຢູ່ນອກເຂດ.
ໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ ແລະ ທິດທາງໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່	ການຕັດໄມ້ ແລະ ລ່າສັດປ່າທີ່ຜິດກົດໝາຍ, ການຫາປ່າ ແລະ ເຮັດກະສິກຳ.
ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນອະນາຄົດ	ການໃຫ້ສຳປະທານແກ່ເອກະຊົນ ແລ້ວປ່ຽນປ່າ, ການຈອງພື້ນທີ່ຂອງເອກະຊົນ ສ່ວນບຸກຄົນ
ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໃນປັດຈຸບັນ	ມີລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ແຕ່ບໍ່ມີເຂດຊາຍແດນທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດ.
ຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ	ການຄຸ້ມຄອງໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບໂດຍລວມ ປ້ອງກັນການຕັດແຍກຂອງປ່າ, ຈຳກັດການລ່າ ແລະ ລົບກວນ
ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ	ສ້າງຕັ້ງກົນໄກການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ (ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ)

ເຂດ 5. ປ່າໂຄກ ເຂດໃຈກາງ (HCVF5)

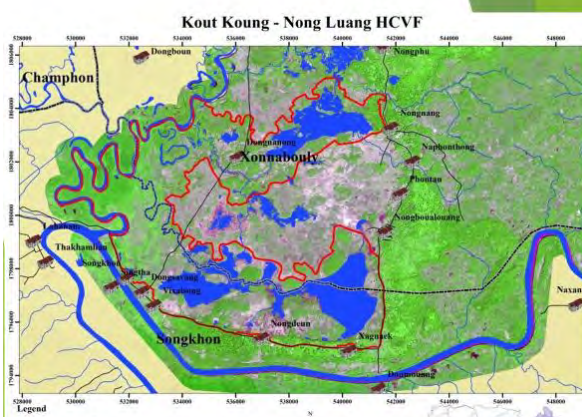
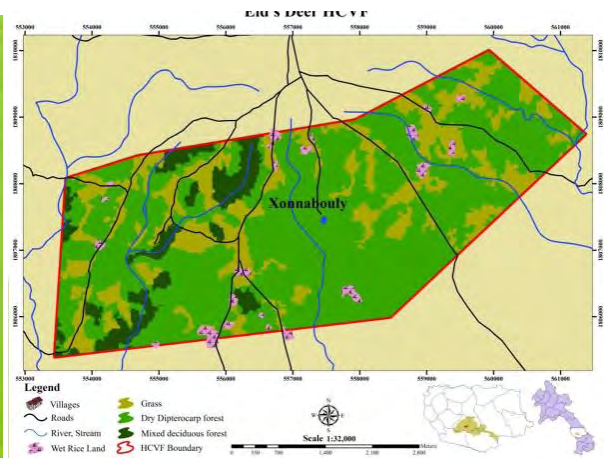


ທຶນາ ທີ່ກົມກືນກັບທຳມະຊາດ ໃນເຂດປ່າໂຄກ



4. ແນະນຳແນວທາງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ HCVF

ການສ້າງຕັ້ງເຂດ HCVF	ເຂດ HCVF ຄວນໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ໂດຍພາກສ່ວນໃດໜຶ່ງ (ໃນລະດັບແຂວງ) ຫຼື ເມືອງ
ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳການຄຸ້ມຄອງ	ພ້ອມການກຳນົດຄະນະຊີ້ນຳການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມໃນແຕ່ລະເຂດ HCVF (ປະຊຸມຮ່ວມກັນ)
ປັບປຸງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ.	ບາງເຂດຕ້ອງໄດ້ກວດກາຄືນ ເພື່ອຍົກເລີກ ຫຼື ຈຳກັດການຂະຫຍາຍເນື້ອທີ່ກະສິກຳ, ພ້ອມປ້ອງກັນການຈັບຈອງຊີ້ ໂດຍຄົນຂ້າງນອກ.
ເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ເຂດຫວງຫ້າມ	ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ເຂດຫວງຫ້າມໃນບາງເຂດ (ເຂດ HCVF 1 ແລະ HCVF 2)
ສ້າງບັນຊີກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ມັກລັກລອບ ເພື່ອປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກ ແລະ ສຶກສາອົບຮົມລະບຽບການ	ປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກ ເພື່ອສ້າງຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການ ແລະ ສຶກສາອົບຮົມກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍ (ພວກມັກລັກລອບ), ແລະ ສຶກສາອົບຮົມລະບຽບການ
ການກວດກາ ແລະ ລາດຕະເວນ	ສ້າງໃຫ້ມີລະບຽບການລວມ ແລະ ສະເພາະຮ່ວມກັນຂອງບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ. ໃຫ້ມີກົນໄກການກວດກາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍໃນລະດັບບ້ານ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນ.



ການພັດທະນາຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ (ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ)

- ພັດທະນາທາງເລືອກ, ຊ່ວຍກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນ ເພື່ອຜົນຮັບຂອງການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ໂດຍມີກົນໄກສັນຍາອະນຸລັກ:
- ຄຳພັນສັນຍາຂອງຊາວບ້ານ ຕໍ່ການອະນຸລັກ
 - ການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຂອງໝົດບ້ານ
 - ກຳນົດຄອບຄົວຕົວແບບ ໃນແຕ່ລະບ້ານ
 - ກຳນົດທຳແຮງການພັດທະນາ
 - ກຳນົດຜູ້ທຸກຍາກທີ່ຕ້ອງຊ່ວຍແກ້ໄຂ
 - ສ້າງກຸ່ມ ແລະ ຝຶກອົບຮົມວິທີການ
 - ຮັບປະກັນຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການນຳໃຊ້ທຳມະຊາດ ໂດຍຫາທາງເລືອກອື່ນ
 - ຕິດຕາມເພື່ອປະເມີນຕາມສັນຍາອະນຸລັກ.
- ການກວດກາຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ລາດຕະເວນ ຊຸມຊົນ ພ້ອມຜົນຮັບຂອງການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ ແລະ ຊຸກຍູ້ໂດຍທ້ອງຖານຂັ້ນເມືອງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.
- ອຸປະກອນເຄື່ອງມື ກຳນົດອຸປະກອນ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງມືທີ່ຈຳເປັນ ກົນໄກການເງິນຍືນຍົງ ກຳນົດແຫຼ່ງທຶນທີ່ເປັນໄປໄດ້

5. ສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ແຜນການຕໍ່ໜ້າ

ການປະເມີນເຂດຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງ ທັງໝົດເຂດອະນຸລັກໂອ່ງ-ມັງ ໄດ້ ຍືນຍົນມີ 5 ເຂດ HCVF ແລະ 4 ປະເພດຂອງ HCVF ໂດຍມີ 1 ເຂດລວມ ແລະ 4 ເຂດສະເພາະ.

- ເຂດ HCVF ທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນຂອງເຂດອະນຸລັກໂອ່ງ-ມັງ ແມ່ນ HCVF5 (ພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງດ້ານການສະໜອງຜົນຜະລິດ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງປ່າໂຄກ ຕໍ່ຊົນຊົນໃນເຂດ ດັ່ງກ່າວ ໂດຍຄິດເປັນຫລາຍລ້ານໂດລາຕໍ່ປີ).

- ເຂດຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງສະເພາະ ລວມມີ 4 ເຂດ

- ເຂດ 1. ດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1) ເປັນເຂດທວງຫ້າມເດັດຂາດຂອງການອະນຸລັກ ໂອ່ງ-ມັງໂອ່ງ-ມັງ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (2,092 ຮຕ)
- ເຂດ 2. ກຸດກ້ວາງ-ໜອງຫລວງ (HCVF1&6) ກວມເອົາເຂດອະນຸລັກແຂ້ ແລະ ນົກນ້ຳ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (5,780 ຮຕ).
- ເຂດ 3. ດົງມົດ (HCVF6) ດົງສັກສິດເປັນເຂດອະນຸລັກພວກຄ່າລຶງ ໂດຍມີ ເນື້ອທີ່ (127 ຮຕ).
- ເຂດ 4. ປະດ້ອງ (HCVF2) ຂົງເຂດລະບົບປ່າໂຄກສົມບູນ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ (15,629 ຮຕ).

ແຜນວຽກຕໍ່ໜ້າ

- ລົງກວດກາ ບາງພື້ນທີ່ ຈະກຳນົດໃຫ້ທິເຂດທວງຫ້າມເດັດຂາດ (ເຂດ 1. ດົງຕອຍ, ເຂດ 2. ກຸດກ້ວາງ-ໜອງຫລວງ), ພ້ອມປຶກສາຫາລືໃນການ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ໃນເຂດສະເພາະ.
- ບັບຝຸງບົດລາຍງານການປະເມີນ ພາຍຫລັງການຍັ້ງຍືນ
- ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງສຸດທ້າຍຄັ້ງສຸດທ້າຍ
- ກະກຽມບົດລາຍງານສຸດທ້າຍ

ຂໍຂອບໃຈ

ຄໍາຖາມເຈາະຈົ້ມ ເພື່ອເປີດກວ້າງການປຶກສາຫາລື

1. ແຕ່ລະເຂດ HCVF ຈະກຳນົດ ແລະ ສ້າງຕັ້ງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ຄວນ ເປັນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງພາກສ່ວນໃດ?
2. ແຕ່ລະເຂດ HCVF ຕ້ອງມີຄະນະຊີ້ນຳການຄຸ້ມຄອງສະເພາະ ແຕ່ ການຈັດຕັ້ງລະດັບໃດ ຄວນເປັນຫົວໜ້າຄະນະ?
3. ຈະມີກົນໄກແນວໃດ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ສາມາດເຮັດວຽກ ຮ່ວມກັນໄດ້ ຢ່າງເປັນລະບົບ?
4. ເຮັດແນວໃດເຂດ HCVF ເຫຼົ່ານີ້ ຈິ່ງຈະຮັບການປົກປ້ອງ ໂດຍ ຮັບປະກັນວ່າຄຸນຄ່າ ແລະ ລັກສະນະຂອງມັນບໍ່ໄດ້ ຖືກປ່ຽນແປງ ?
5. ຈະສ້າງໃຫ້ມີການເງິນຍືນຍົງແນວໃດໃນເຂດ ເພື່ອຊຸກຍູ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຕິບັດ ໂດຍຊຸມຊົນ ຮັບຜິດຊອບເອງ?

Annex 4c. Presentation for the Final Workshop

ລາຍງານຜົນການປະເມີນ ເຂດອະນຸລັກສູງຂອງພື້ນທີ່ລະບົບນິເວດປ່າໂຄກ



ສາລະບານ

1. ພາກສະເໜີ (HCVF)
2. ການລົງເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ HCVF
3. ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບຂອງການປະເມີນ ເຂດ HCVF
4. ແນວທາງການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ HCVF
5. ກະກຽມຈັດຕັ້ງການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ HCVF
6. ສະຫຼຸບສັງລວມ

1. ພາກສະເໜີ



1. ພາກສະເໜີ

1.1. ເຫດຜົນ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນມາ

- ▶ ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໂຄກ ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດແມ່ນເປັນພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໂຄກ ແຫ່ງດຽວທີ່ຍັງຄວາມໃຫຍ່ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນຕໍ່ການອະນຸລັກ.
- ▶ HCVF (ຄຳສູງຕໍ່ການອະນຸລັກ) ຄືການກຳນົດພື້ນທີ່ໃດໜຶ່ງທີ່ມີມູນສາຍຊີວະການອະນຸລັກ ເພື່ອການວາງແຜນການອະນຸລັກ.
- ▶ ການປະເມີນ HCVF ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນໄດ້ເຮັດກ່ອນ ໂຄງການອະນຸລັກລະບົບນິເວດປ່າໂຄກ (2015) ໂດຍຮັບຮູ້ຄຸນຄ່າຂອງມັນ ໃນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ.
- ▶ ໂຄງການອະນຸລັກລະບົບນິເວດປ່າໂຄກ ໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ທຶນ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນວ່າຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນ ໄດ້ຮັບການປົກປັກຮັກສາໂດຍມີການກຳນົດເຂດ ແລະ ສ້າງຕັ້ງເຂດ ພ້ອມຈັດຕັ້ງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ.
- ▶ ສະນັ້ນ, ການປະເມີນຄັ້ງນີ້ ເປັນການທົບທວນ ແລະ ກວດຄືນ ເພື່ອເຂົ້າໃຈບັນຫາ, ກຳນົດເຂດ, ສະເໜີສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ກະກຽມຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ HCVF.

1. ພາກສະເໜີ



1. ພາກສະເໜີ

1.2 ຫຼັກການລວມຂອງ HCVF (Principles)

- ▶ HCVF ມີຫລາຍລະດັບ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດຂະໜາດຂອງພື້ນທີ່ ອາດເປັນພື້ນທີ່ນ້ອຍສຳລັບສະເພາະຖິ່ນ ໃດໜຶ່ງທີ່ມີສັດປ່າທີ່ຫາຍາກ ໃດໜຶ່ງ.
- ▶ HCVF ມີຫຼັກການທີ່ມີການດັດປັບ ແລະ ຕັດຫຼືບທົບໄດ້ ແຕ່ຮັບປະກັນວ່າຍັງຄົງໄດ້ດ້ານຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກທີ່ກຳນົດ (ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ).
- ▶ ໃຫ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນຕໍ່ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ຂອງຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ.
- ▶ ການປະເມີນ ອາດໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ມີຢູ່ແລ້ວ ເຊິ່ງອາດມີການຍິ່ງຍືນຄືນໃນບາງຢ່າງ.
- ▶ ການກຳນົດ HCVF ຊ່ວຍໃນການວາງແຜນ ແລະ ພັດທະນາແບບຊາຍສະຫຼາດໄດ້.
- ▶ ຊ່ວຍໃນການອ້າງອີງເພື່ອສະເໜີທາງເລືອກໃນການພັດທະນາທີ່ດີກວ່າ ເພື່ອບໍ່ໃຫ້ເກີດຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ຄຸນຄ່າດັ່ງກ່າວນັ້ນ.

1.3 ປະເພດ ຂອງ HCVF (6 ປະເພດ)

HCVF1. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງຊີວະນາໆພັນ ໃນລະດັບຊາດ, ພາກພື້ນ ຫຼື ສາກົນ ໂດຍມີ (ສັດປະຈຳຖິ່ນ, ສິດທີ່ໃກ້ຈຸສູນພັນ ແລະ ເປັນທີ່ຊື່ສຽງໃນໄລຍະພິບັດໃດໜຶ່ງ)

HCVF2. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນດ້ານຂົງເຂດຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ ລະດັບຊາດ, ພາກພື້ນ ຫຼື ສາກົນ ໂດຍມີ ຊະນິດພັນປະຊາກອນສັດປ່າ ທີ່ສາມາດຂະຫຍາຍພັນໄດ້ ຕາມທຳມະຊາດ.

HCVF3. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີລະບົບນິເວດ ທີ່ຫາຍາກ, ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນ ຫຼື ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ.

HCVF4. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ສະໜອງການບໍລິການ ພື້ນຖານຂອງທຳມະຊາດ ໃນສະຖານະການສຳຄັນ ເຊັ່ນ: ເຂດອ່າງໃຕ້, ເຂດຕອບຄຸມການເຊາະເຈື່ອນ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນໄຟປ່າ ແລະ ເຂດການປະມົງ.

HCVF5. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ເປັນພື້ນຖານ ຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເຊັ່ນ: ການຕອງຊີບ

HCVF6. ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄວາມສຳຄັນສູດຕໍ່ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ທີ່ເປັນເອກະລັກຂອງວັດທະນະທຳທ້ອງຖິ່ນ.

1.4 ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ແລະ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດ HCVF.

1.4.1 ຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ (the Mgt Needs)

- ▶ ກຳນົດຄຸນຄ່າ HCVF ຕ້ອງໃຫ້ຈະແຈ້ງ ໂດຍມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບ ແລະ ມີຄວາມສາມາດຈະຮັກສາ ຄຸນຄ່າດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້.
- ▶ ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃຫ້ລະອຽດ
- ▶ ວິເຄາະການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດ HCVF ແລະ ປະເມີນຄວາມສ່ຽງ ເພື່ອຮວມແຜນປ້ອງກັນ ຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກຂອງມັນ.
- ▶ ວາງແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ ເພື່ອແກ້ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນບັນຫາ ທີ່ອາດກະທົບຕໍ່ຄຸນຄ່າຂອງ HCVF ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ມັນ.
- ▶ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ການກວດກາຕິດຕາມ ໂດຍມີຂັ້ນຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຮ່ວມກັນ.

2. ການທົບທວນ ແລະ ການລົງປະເມີ HCVF ໃນພາກສະໜາມ



- ປະຊຸມເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ (21/1/2020), ກະກຽມທີມງານ
- ລົງປຶກສາຫາລື ກັບບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງແຕ່ລະເຂດ ໂດຍປະຊຸມຮ່ວມກັນ (ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມມີຕົວແທນຂອງບ້ານ 4 ພາກສ່ວນ ເປັນຢ່າງນ້ອຍ).
- ຍ້ຽມຢາມແຕ່ລະພື້ນທີ່ HCVF ເພື່ອກວດສອບສະຖານະພາບພື້ນທີ່ຕົວຈິງ ແລະ ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ (ເດືອນ ມັງກອນ 2020).
 - ເຂດດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1) ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານໃໝ່ສະໜາມໄຊ
 - ເຂດກຸດກວ້າງ-ໜອງຫຼວງ (HCVF1&6) ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານດອນຍະນິງ
 - ເຂດດົງມິດ HCVF6 ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານດົງມິດ
 - ເຂດປະດ້ອງ HCVF2 ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານປະດ້ອງ
- ປະຊຸມລາຍງານຜົນ (10/3/2020), ກະກຽມທີມງານ
- ລົງປຶກສາຫາລືລະອຽດ ໃນ 2 ເຂດທີ່ສຳຄັນ ແລະ ຈຳນວນຕ້ອງມີການສ້າງເຂດຫວ່າງທຳມະເດັດຂາດ (ມີນາ 2020).
 - ເຂດດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1) ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານໃໝ່ສະໜາມໄຊ
 - ເຂດກຸດກວ້າງ-ໜອງຫຼວງ (HCVF1&6) ປະຊຸມຢູ່ບ້ານດອນຍະນິງ

3. ຜົນໄດ້ຮັບ ການທົບທວນ ແລະ ການປະເມີນ HCVF ໃນພາກສະໜາມ.







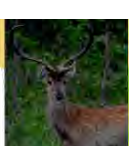

- ການປະເມີນເຂດຄຸນຄ່າອະນຸລັກສູງ ທັງໝົດເຂດອະນຸລັກປ່າໂຄກໂອງ-ມັງແຫ່ງຊາດ ໄດ້ຍືນຍັນມີ 5 ເຂດ HCVF ແລະ 4 ປະເພດຂອງ HCVF ໂດຍມີ 4 ເຂດສະເພາະ ແລະ 1 ເຂດລວມ.
- ເຂດ HCVF ສະເພາະທີ່ມີລັກສະນະສະເພາະ
 - ເຂດ 1. ດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1) ເປັນເຂດຫວ່າງທຳມະເດັດຂາດຂອງການອະນຸລັກໂອງ-ມັງໂອງ-ມັງ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (2,092 ຮຕ) - ເປັນເຂດສຳຄັນສູດ
 - ເຂດ 2. ກຸດກວ້າງ-ໜອງຫຼວງ (HCVF1&6) ກວມເອົາເຂດອະນຸລັກແຂ້ ແລະ ນິກນ້ຳ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (5,780 ຮຕ) - ໃກ້ຄຽງກັບເຂດອະນຸລັກປ່າໂຄກໂອງ-ມັງແຫ່ງຊາດ - ເປັນເຂດສຳຄັນ ແລະ ທີ່ມີຊຸມຊົນຫລາຍສຸດ.
 - ເຂດ 3. ດົງມິດ (HCVF6) ດົງສັກສິດເປັນເຂດອະນຸລັກພວກຄ່າງລິງ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (127 ຮຕ) - ຊຶ່ງເປັນປ່າສັກສິດ ແລະ ພົວພັນກັບ 2 ບ້ານຫຼັກ.
 - ເຂດ 4. ປະດ້ອງ (HCVF2) ຊຶ່ງເຂດປ່າໂຄກສິມບຸນ ໂດຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ (15,629 ຮຕ) - ຊຶ່ງຕັ້ງຢູ່ເຂດທ່າງໄກສອກຫຼັກ ແລະ ພົວພັນກັບ 2 ບ້ານຫຼັກ.
- ເຂດ HCVF ລວມ (ເຂດທົ່ວໄປ ມີ ພື້ນທີ່ກວ້າງ)
 - ເຂດ 5. ປ່າໂຄກ (ໃຈກາງ) HCVF5 ສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງຊຸມຊົນ (ເປັນເຂດທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນສູດສຳລັບການເຊາະເຈື່ອນ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນໄຟປ່າ)

4. ແນວທາງໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ HCVF

ການສ້າງຕັ້ງເຂດ HCVF	ເຂດ HCVF ຄວນໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ໂດຍພາກສ່ວນໃດໜຶ່ງ (ໃນລະດັບແຂວງ) ຫຼື ເມືອງ
ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ HCVF (ການປະຊຸມ)	ພ້ອມການກຳນົດໃຫ້ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມໃນແຕ່ລະເຂດ HCVF (ປະຊຸມຮ່ວມກັນ)
ປັບປຸງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ.	ບາງເຂດຕ້ອງໄດ້ກວດກາຄືນ ເພື່ອຍົກເລີກ ຫຼື ຈຳກັດການຂະຫຍາຍເນື້ອທີ່ກະສິກຳ, ພ້ອມປ້ອງກັນການຈັບຈອງຊີ້ ໂດຍຄົນຂ້າງນອກ.
ເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ເຂດຫວງຫ້າມ	ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ເຂດຫວງຫ້າມໃນບາງເຂດ (ເຂດ HCVF 1 ແລະ HCVF 2)
ສ້າງບັນຊີກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ມັກລັກລອບ ເພື່ອປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກ ແລະ ສຶກສາອົບຮົມກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍ (ພວກມັກລັກລອບ), ແລະ ສຶກສາອົບຮົມລະບຽບການ	ປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກ ເພື່ອສ້າງຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການ ແລະ ສຶກສາອົບຮົມກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍ (ພວກມັກລັກລອບ), ແລະ ສຶກສາອົບຮົມລະບຽບການ
ການກວດກາ ແລະ ລາດຕະເວນ	ສ້າງໃຫ້ມີລະບຽບການລວມ ແລະ ສະເພາະຮ່ວມກັນຂອງບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ (ບຸລິມະສິດ 2 ເຂດ). ໃຫ້ມີກົນໄກການກວດກາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍໃນລະດັບບ້ານ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນ.

5. ກະກຽມຈັດຕັ້ງການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ HCVF

ເຂດ 1. ດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1)

ການເຮັດນາໃນເຂດ	ປະຊາຊົນບາງຄອບຄົວ ໄດ້ຍ້າຍອອກແລ້ວ ແຕ່ບາງຄອບຄົວຍັງຂໍເຮັດນາຢູ່ ເພາະຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີເນື້ອທີ່.	
ການສ້າງຕັ້ງເຂດ HCVF	ປະກາດສ້າງຕັ້ງເຂດນີ້ສະເພາະ ໂດຍຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າເມືອງ, ໄດ້ມີເຂດຊາຍແດນໄດ້ ແລະ ເປັນທີ່ຮັບຮູ້ຂອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ອາດໃສ່ປ້າຍເພີ່ມ.	
ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ	ຄວນມີຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າເມືອງ ເພື່ອແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳສຳລັບເຂດນີ້ສະເພາະ.	
ລະບຽບການ, ສັນຍາອະນຸລັກ (ຄຳສັ່ງ)	ມີລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສັນຍາອະນຸລັກ ແຕ່ການປະຕິບັດຍັງເຮັດບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ດີ ແລະ ຖືກຕ້ອງເທົ່າທີ່ຄວນ (ຊາວບ້ານຕ້ອງການຄຳສັ່ງຂອງເມືອງ).	
ການປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກ	ການປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກເພື່ອສ້າງຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການ, ອອກໂທລະໂຄ່ງບ້ານປະຈຳ ແຕ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຝຶກ.	
ການກວດກາລາດຕະເວນ	ຄວບຄຸມພື້ນທີ່, ຕິດຕາມກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍ, ປະຈຳຈຸດກວດກາ, ສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກທາງເມືອງ, ມີປກສເມືອງ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມບາງຄັ້ງດາວ.	

ເຂດ 1. ດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1)

ການເຂົ້າເຂດເກັບກູ້ເຄື່ອງປ່າ	ອີງໃສ່ຄຳສັ່ງຂອງເມືອງ ເພື່ອຄວບຄຸມການເຂົ້າເຂດ ໂດຍສະເພາະລະດູການເກັບອີ່ງແບບດັບສູນ	
ການພັດທະນາຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່	ຊ່ວຍໃນການພັດທະນາຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ ສ້າງຕົວແບບ, ຊ່ວຍຜູ້ທຸກຍາກ ແລະ ນັກລ່າທີ່ທຸກຍາກ (ໃຫ້ເຊື່ອມຍິງກັບອະນຸລັກ).	
ການລ່າສັດປ່າ	ເກັບກູ້ຂໍ້ມູນກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍໃນແຕ່ລະບ້ານ ເພື່ອສຶກສາອົບຮົມ, ຫາທາງເລືອກຮ່ວມກັນ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມ	
ການລ້ຽງສັດປ່າ	ເກັບກູ້ຂໍ້ມູນຜູ້ມັກລ້ຽງສັດໃນເຂດຂອງແຕ່ລະບ້ານ ເພື່ອຫາທາງເລືອກຮ່ວມກັນ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມ	
ການເງິນຍືນຍົງ	ໃຫ້ມີກົນໄກການເກັບ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານ, ແຫຼ່ງເງິນ (ຫຼັກຈາກການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ການປັບໃໝ, ການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່)	

ເຂດ 1. ດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1)

ການເຮັດນາໃນເຂດ	ປະຊາຊົນບາງຄອບຄົວ ໄດ້ຍ້າຍອອກແລ້ວ ແຕ່ບາງຄອບຄົວຍັງຂໍເຮັດນາຢູ່ ເພາະຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີເນື້ອທີ່.	
ການເຂົ້າເຂດ	ອີງໃສ່ຄຳສັ່ງຂອງເມືອງ ເພື່ອຄວບຄຸມການເຂົ້າເຂດ ໂດຍສະເພາະລະດູການເກັບອີ່ງ	
ການລ່າສັດປ່າ	ເກັບກູ້ຂໍ້ມູນກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍໃນແຕ່ລະບ້ານ ເພື່ອສຶກສາອົບຮົມ, ຫາທາງອອກຮ່ວມກັນ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມ	
ການລ້ຽງສັດປ່າ	ເກັບກູ້ຂໍ້ມູນຜູ້ມັກລ້ຽງສັດໃນເຂດ ຂອງແຕ່ລະບ້ານ ເພື່ອຫາທາງອອກຮ່ວມກັນ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມ	
ການພື້ນຟູພື້ນທີ່	ບໍ່ທັນຈຳເປັນ, ເຂດນາທີ່ປະຊາຊົນຍ້າຍອອກ ອາດຈະກັບມາເປັນປ່າໄດ້	
ການພັດທະນາຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່	ຊ່ວຍໃນການພັດທະນາຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ ສ້າງຕົວແບບ, ຊ່ວຍຜູ້ທຸກຍາກ ແລະ ນັກລ່າທີ່ທຸກຍາກ (ໃຫ້ເຊື່ອມຍິງກັບອະນຸລັກ).	
ການເງິນຍືນຍົງ	ໃຫ້ມີກົນໄກການໂດຍມີແຫຼ່ງເງິນ (ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ການປັບໃໝ, ການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່)	

ເຂດ 1. ດົງຕອຍ (HCVF1)

ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມເຂດ HCVF ດົງຕອຍ

1. ຄະນະ ແລະ ສະມາຊິກ

- ຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້
- ຫົວໜ້າສູນ, ເຂດອະນຸລັກປ່າໂຄກໂອງ-ມັງແຫ່ງຊາດ
- ຮອງຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
- ຮອງຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານ ປກສ ເມືອງ
- ຮອງຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
- ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ທ້ອງຖານສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງເມືອງ
- ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມບ້ານພັດທະນາ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
- ນາຍບ້ານ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ 3 ບ້ານ

ຫົວໜ້າຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ

2. ພາລະບົດບາດ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ

- ຊີ້ນຳລວມ ແລະ ແນະນຳການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ HCVF ດົງຕອຍ
- ແນະນຳໃຫ້ທ້ອງຖານຕ່າງໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ HCVF ດົງຕອຍ ພ້ອມທັງສົ່ງເສີມການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ (ຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການ).

- ເຫັນດີ, ຮັບຮອງແຜນການ, ດຳນັບປະມານ, ການໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ ແລະ ແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາຂັ້ນຂັດແຍ້ງຕ່າງໆ.

3. ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

- ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມແຜນການທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້.

ເຂດ 2. ກຸດກວ້າງ-ໜອງຫຼວງ (HCVF1 & 6)

ການສ້າງຕັ້ງເຂດ HCVF

ປະກາດສ້າງຕັ້ງເຂດນີ້ສະເພາະ ໂດຍຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງ ທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ, ກຳນົດເຂດຊາຍແດນ ແລະ ປັກຫຼັກແດນ ແລະ ຕິດຕັ້ງປ້າຍ.

ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ

ໃຫ້ມີຂໍ້ຕົກລົງແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳສະເພາະ ໂດຍທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ

ລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ

ໃຫ້ມີລະບຽບການສະເພາະ (ຊາວບ້ານຕ້ອງການຄຳສັ່ງຂອງເຈົ້າເມືອງ ໂດຍສະເພາະເມືອງສອງຄອນ).

ການປູກຈິດສຳນຶກ

ການປູກຈິດສຳນຶກເພື່ອສ້າງຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການ, ອອກໄຫລະໂຄງບ້ານປະຈຳ ແຕ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຝຶກ.

ການກວດກາລາດຕະວນ

ຄວບຄຸມພື້ນທີ່, ຕິດຕາມກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍ ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການຂອງແຕ່ລະບ້ານເປັນຫລັກ.

ການປະຊຸມຮ່ວມ

ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ ຕ້ອງມີການປະຊຸມຮ່ວມກັນ ປີລະ 2 ຄັ້ງ ແຕ່ກໍ່ຂຶ້ນກັບຄວາມຈຳເປັນ.



ເຂດ 2. ກຸດກວ້າງ-ໜອງຫຼວງ (HCVF1 & 6)

ການເຮັດນາໃນເຂດ

ບໍ່ຈຳກັດ ແຕ່ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຂະຫຍາຍລົງຫາຂອບບຶງ, ບໍ່ຄວນໃສ່ສານເຄມີ (ຢາປາບສະຕູພິດ)

ການເຂົ້າເຂດ

ເຂົ້າເຂດໄດ້ ຍົກເວັ້ນເຂດຫວງຫ້າມເດັດຂາດ 2 ບ່ອນ (ເຂດກຸດກວ້າງ ແລະ ວັງນ້ຳເລິກໜອງຫຼວງ)

ການລ່າສັດປ່າ

ເກັບກູ້ຂໍ້ມູນກຸ່ມເປົ້າໝາຍໃນແຕ່ລະບ້ານ ເພື່ອສຶກສາອົບຮົມ, ຫາທາງເລືອກຮ່ວມກັນ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມ

ການລ້ຽງສັດປ່າ

ບໍ່ຈຳກັດ

ການຟື້ນຟູພື້ນທີ່

ຮັກສາປ່າທີ່ມີ ພ້ອມຊ່ວຍກັນຟື້ນຟູ ຊຶ່ງແຕ່ລະຄອບຄົວທີ່ເຮັດນາແຄມບຶງ ມີພື້ນທີ່ເພື່ອຊ່ວຍຟື້ນຟູປ່າແຄມນ້ຳ ໂດຍປູກໄມ້, ຕົ້ນເບນ, ພ້ອມກຳຈັດຫຍ້າໝາມ ແລະ ຜັກຕົບສະວາ

ການພັດທະນາຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່

ອາດມີທຶນຊ່ວຍພັດທະນາຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່

ການເງິນຍືນຍົງ

ໃຫ້ມີກິນໂກການໂດຍມີແຫຼ່ງເງິນ (ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ການປັບໃໝ, ການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່)



ເຂດ 2. ກຸດກວ້າງ-ໜອງຫຼວງ

ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມເຂດ HCVF - ຂັ້ນແຂວງ

1. ຄະນະ ແລະ ສະມາຊິກ

- ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງ
- ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງ
- ຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເມືອງສອງຄອນ
- ຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເມືອງຊືນ
- ຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງສອງຄອນ
- ຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງຊືນນະບູລີ
- ຫົວໜ້າສູນ, ເຂດອະນຸລັກປ່າໂຄກໂອງ-ມັງແຫ່ງຊາດ

ຫົວໜ້າຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ
ຮອງຄະນະ

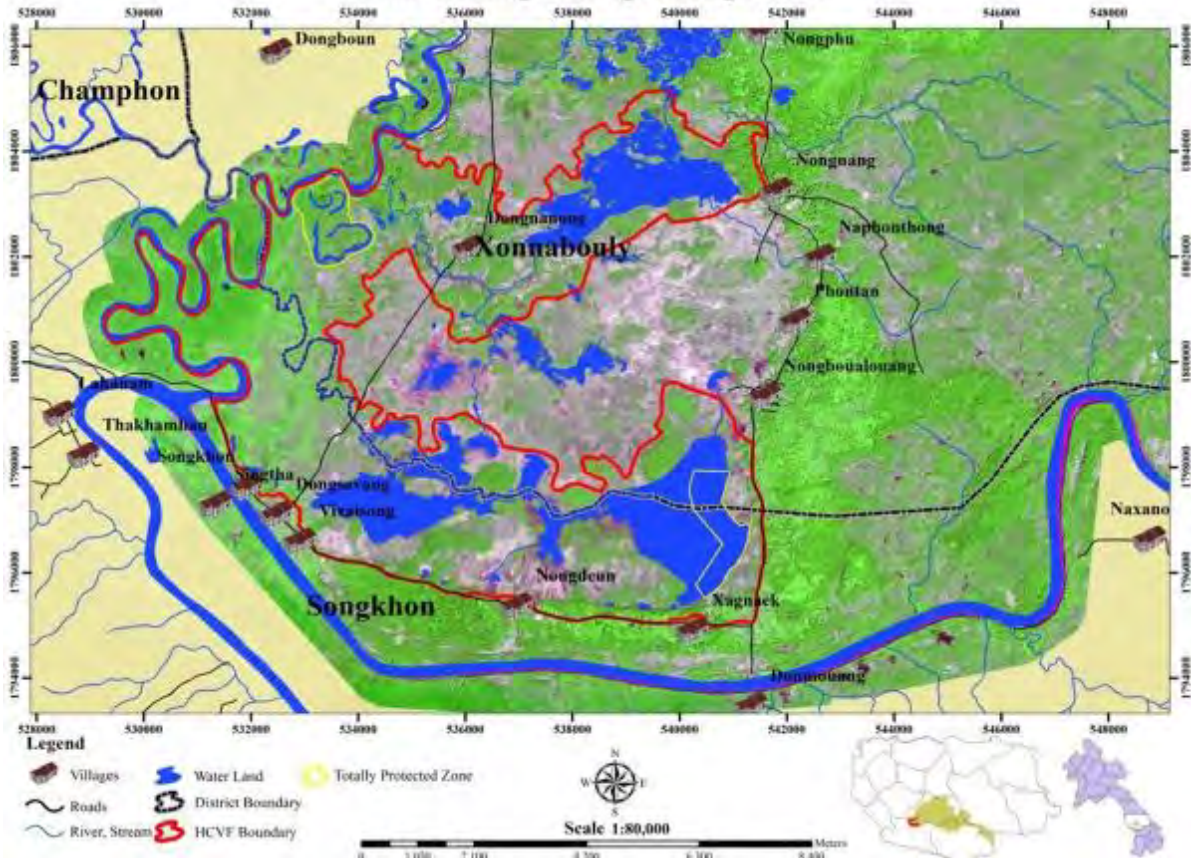
2. ພາລະບົດບາດ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ

- ຊີ້ນຳລວມ ແລະ ແນະນຳການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ KN HCVF
- ແນະນຳໃຫ້ທ້ອງຖານຕ່າງໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງເຂດ KN HCVF ພ້ອມທັງສົ່ງເສີມການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ (ຄວາມເປັນເຈົ້າການ).
- ເຫັນດີ, ຮັບຮອງແຜນການ, ດຳນັບປະມານ, ການໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ ແລະ ແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາຂັ້ນຂັດແຍ້ງຕ່າງໆ.

3. ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

- ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມແຜນການທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້.

Kout Koung - Nong Luang HCVF



Annex 5a. List of participants for HCVF Site Consultations (Mission 1)



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ (ສາທາລະນະລາດ)

Lao People's Democratic Republic

**ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET**

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປຶກສາຫາລື ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຮຸ່ມຂອງ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການສະນູດກຳລັງດຳລົງມືນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ລາຍຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ/ ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Contact	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
	ທ. ວິມວຸນ ສິວິມລາສີ	ຫົວໜ້າ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	22600246	
	ທ. ວິມວຸນ ສິວິມລາສີ	ຫົວໜ້າ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	0909700765	
	ທ. ພິມລາ ວິຈິ ວິຈິ	ປະທານ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	0901702689	
	ທ. ສາລີ ເຊວິວິວິວິວ	ຫົວໜ້າ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	98129856	
	ທ. ຫວັດ ສິວິວິວິວ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	0309873695	
	ທ. ສິສະອາດ ສິສະອາດ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	22004128	
	ທ. ພູມສິ ພູມສິ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	0304473879	
	ທ. ວິວິວິ ວິວິວິວິວ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	0309095168	
	ທ. ສາລີ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	96542257	
	ທ. ສາລີ ສາລີ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	998472	
	ທ. ສາລີ ສາລີ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	02023555400	
	ທ. ສິວິວິ ສິວິວິວ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	71240333	
	ທ. ສິວິວິ ສິວິວິວ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	55457778	
	ທ. ສິວິວິ ສິວິວິວ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	29937955	
	ທ. ສິວິວິ ສິວິວິວ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	29400815	
	ທ. ສິວິວິ ສິວິວິວ	ຮ່ວມກັນ ທຳນຽມປະຊາຊົນ	0309180757	



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ (ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ)

Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປຶກສາຫາລື ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຈດທ໌ໄມຄຸນຄາສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການລະບຸລັກຊັດເບາງພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ລາຍຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳນິຕິບັນຊີຊ່ວຍ / ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Contact	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
01	ທ. ຫຼວງເທັກໂຮງຮຽນສາອາ	ປະສານງານ TPT	94449559	
02	ທ. ຫວັງສິນ ງິດ ລະ ລາດ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ ສູນຄຸ້ມຄອງ	22319959	
03	ທ. ສົມລິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ປ. ສາ ມາ ມາ ມາ ມາ ມາ	99143679	
04	ທ. ສິວາສິດ ເທດ ສິດ	ອົງການ / ພະນັກງານ ກຮ	22310853	
05	ທ. ທອງສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ນາຍບາງປະດັອງ	02092896547	
06	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ ສາມາດມາເຮັດວຽກ	55510871 97791156	
07	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ	0304579951	
08	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ	0304579951	
09	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ	55743801	
10	ທ. ວິໄສ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ນາຍບາງປະດັອງ	99900589	
11	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ	0304579951	
12	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ	53225483	
13	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ	98524821	
14	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ	9515962	
15	ທ. ສິວສິດ ສິມ ລະ ສາມ	ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການ	99495495	



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ

Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປຶກສາຫາລື ສ່ວນກັບຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເສດຖີມິດຸນທ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈຸດປາຍ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ສາຍື້ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ/ ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Contact	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
	ທ. ສິມ ກຸ ພ. ລຳ ຫາ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມ	5544 6412	
	ທ. ພອນ (ນາງ) ສຸຂັນທິຍາ	ສຳນັກງານ ກຸ່ມປະຊາກອນ	5799 5444	
	ທ. ອິດສະໂນ ວິມ ທິຍາດີ	ສຳນັກ ຈຸດປາຍ	0304904410	
	ທ. ຊິງ ກິ ກຸນທິຍາ	ສຳນັກງານ ກຸ່ມປະຊາກອນ	9898 1388	
	ທ. ກິມ ວອ ຊິງ ກຸ ດາດ	ສຳນັກງານ ກຸ່ມປະຊາກອນ	99577111	
	ທ. ສຸກ ວິ ທິມ ພະ ວິງ	ສຳນັກ ຈຸດປາຍ	97621635	
	ທ. ສອນ ສອ ກຸ ພະ ທິ ທິ ກ.	ສຳນັກ ຈຸດປາຍ	96219819	
	ທ. ວິມ ວິ ວິ ຈຸນ	ສຳນັກງານ ກຸ່ມປະຊາກອນ	030981640	
	ທ. ພູ ຈິ ວິ ມ ທິ ກຸ ກຸ	ສຳນັກງານ ກຸ່ມປະຊາກອນ	5564111	
	ທ. ວິມ ວິ ວິ	ສຳນັກງານ ກຸ່ມປະຊາກອນ	99892090	
	ທ. ວິມ ວິ ວິ ກຸ ກຸ ກຸ	ສຳນັກງານ ກຸ່ມປະຊາກອນ	030992253	
	ທ. ພິມ ພິ ພິ ພິ	TA/SAIO	55630081	
	ທ. ພະ ຈຸ ຈຸ ພະ ຈຸ ພະ ຈຸ	ສຳນັກ ຈຸດປາຍ	0304812200	
	ທ. ຈິ	ສຳນັກ ຈຸດປາຍ	0309942598	


ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປຶກສາຫາລື ຮ່ວມກັບຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນໃນທາງ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ເພື່ອ
ການອະນຸລັກຊີວະນາໆພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location : ບຸນ ໑໐໑໒໒ ດົງ

ວັນທີ/Date:

ດ	ວາຍຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ/ ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລີຟັງ Phone Contact	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
1	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ຊຸນລາດ	ປະ ສານງານໂຄງການ	99577111	[Signature]
2	ທ. ບຸນລັດສີ ທິນລາດ	ຮ. ພາຍບັນ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	58747055	[Signature]
3	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ພວມຈັດ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	0304436468	[Signature]
4	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	97378041	[Signature]
5	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	97658541	[Signature]
6	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	09011101800	[Signature]
7	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ		[Signature]
8	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ		[Signature]
9	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	99457283	[Signature]
10	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	030489698	[Signature]
11	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	95563031	[Signature]
12	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ		[Signature]
13	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	090981610	[Signature]
14	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	0309102363	[Signature]
15	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	98704999	[Signature]
16	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມ	ສາ. ທາງ ຫຼື ສາ. ທາງ	0309412102	[Signature]

နိဂုံးအမျိုးအစား	အမည်အစား	ဖုန်းနံပါတ်	အခြားအချက်
၁။ မိမိတို့ ပါဝင်ပါသော	ဒီဂျစ်တယ်/အိတ်	၀၃၀၇၇၂၇၅၂၃	
၂။ အခြား မိမိတို့ မပါဝင်ပါသော	ဒီဂျစ်တယ်	၀၃၀၇၇၂၇၅၂၃	Br
၃။ အခြား မိမိတို့ မပါဝင်ပါသော	ဒီဂျစ်တယ်	၀၃၀၇၇၂၇၅၂၃	ky
၄။ အခြား မိမိတို့ မပါဝင်ပါသော	ဒီဂျစ်တယ်	၅၅၀၇၈၀၁၃	ky
၅။ အခြား မိမိတို့ မပါဝင်ပါသော	မူပိုင်ခွင့်		u
၆။ အခြား မိမိတို့ မပါဝင်ပါသော	မူပိုင်ခွင့်	၇၆၈၁၈၈၀၆	u



ສາທາລະນະລາວ (Laos)

Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ມີກສາຫາລື ສ່ວນກັບແຜນທຸກໜ້າທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຜັນທາງ ທາງສິດທິມະນຸດ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການອະນຸລັກຊີວະນາໆມັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມັດ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location : ບ. ມົນລະ ສີ່ງ

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ / ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Contact	ຮາຍຊື່ Signature
1	ທ. ພອນລຽນ ພອນລຽນ	ຫົວໜ້າ/ກຳລັງ		
2	ທ. ສິດສິ	ຊ່ອງ	0304999944	
3	ທ. ສິດສິ	1.021	02096362122	
4	ທ. ສິດສິ	1.021	01121212121212	
5	ທ. ສິດສິ	ພິພິພິພິພິພິພິ	070099999999	
6	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ	02092296547	
7	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ		
8	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ		
9	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ	0309990291	
10	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ		
11	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ		
12	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ	0309999247	
13	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ		
14	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ		
15	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ		
16	ທ. ສິດສິ	ສ. ມາດສິດສິດສິດ		



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ

Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປົກສາຫາລື ສົມມາທິຍະແຫ່ງການສື່ສານຂ່າວສ່ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການຂະບວນຊີວະລາງພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ຜູ້ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ/ ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Contact	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
1	ທ. ວຽງ ສິວມະນີ	ຜູ້ອຸທຸກເປົ້າໝາຍ	0309973944	
2	ທ. ສິມສິນ ສິມສິນ ທ. ສິມສິນ ສິມສິນ	ຜູ້ອຸທຸກເປົ້າໝາຍ ຜູ້ອຸທຸກເປົ້າໝາຍ	0309742522 0809809460	
4	ທ. ອອນ ພອນບຸນ	ຜູ້ອຸທຸກເປົ້າໝາຍ	0309102363	
5	ທ. ພິມມິ ສິມສິນ	ຜູ້ອຸທຸກເປົ້າໝາຍ	09400875	



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ
Lao People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລືທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປົກສາທາລະນະ ສ່ວນກົມຂະແໜງການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນ (ເມຄອງ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການອະນຸລັກຊີວະນາໆມັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ນາມສື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ / ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ Phone Contact	ລະຫັດ Signature
1	ທ. ບຸນທິສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	98813839	[Signature]
2	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ວຽງພັນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	98704199	[Signature]
3	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	0309102363	[Signature]
4	ທ. ບຸນທິສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	0209195503	[Signature]
5	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	96591196	[Signature]
6	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ		[Signature]
7	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	0309512301	[Signature]
8	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	96624866	[Signature]
9	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	030986267	[Signature]
10	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	0309982559	[Signature]
11	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	92124041	[Signature]
12	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	9867824	[Signature]
13	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	95491589	[Signature]
14	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	0309170305	[Signature]
15	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	030973533	[Signature]
16	ທ. ອະນຸສິດ ພັນມະ ບຸນ	ອົງການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກະສິກຳ	0304828784	[Signature]



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ
Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ມີກະຊວງສື່ສານສູນກາງຂອງພັກ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຮຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການອະນຸລັກຊີວະນາໆພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ນາມ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ / ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Contact	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
17	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ	96154477	[Signature]
18	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ		[Signature]
19	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ	0304979329	[Signature]
20	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ກ		[Signature]
21	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ກ	0304744591	[Signature]
22	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ກ	9721150	[Signature]
23	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ປ.ກ.ສ. ສາມ	0309219624	[Signature]
24	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ			[Signature]
25	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ		[Signature]
26	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ			[Signature]
27	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ກ		[Signature]
28	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ		[Signature]
29	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ	96991912	[Signature]
30	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ		[Signature]
31	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ		[Signature]
32	ທ້າວ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກຸ່ມປູກ		[Signature]



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ເລົ່າທິປະໄຕ
Lao People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປົກສາຫາລື ສ່ວມກັບຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຜູ້ມາຕອງ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການສະໜັບສະໜູນດ້ານ (HCVF) ໃນຂະເຈົ້າໜ້າຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ນາມຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງທີ່ເຮັດວຽກ / ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Contact	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
33	ແມ່ ຄຳສີ/ແມ່ ສີພັນທິພິມ	112075 ມາກມັ່ນ		ແມ່ ຄຳສີ
34	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ	507 ມາກມັ່ນ		ສິມສິດ
35	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ ສະໜອງ	ໂຮມດີ ສິມສິດ		ໂຮມດີ ສິມສິດ
36	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ	ແມ່ ສິມສິດ ທີ່ ໑໓		ແມ່ ສິມສິດ
37	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ		ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ
38	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ	ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ		ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ
39	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ	ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ		ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ
40	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	0909873685	ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ
41	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	0388067230	ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ
42	ທ່ານ ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ		ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ

បញ្ជីរាយឈ្មោះ

ល.រ ឈ្មោះរដ្ឋបាល	អាសយដ្ឋាន	ឈ្មោះ	ត្រួតពិនិត្យ
1 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វិទ្យាស្ថានភ្នំពេញ	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
2 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វិទ្យាស្ថានភ្នំពេញ	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
3 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
4 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
5 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
6 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
7 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
8 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
9 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
10 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
11 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
12 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
13 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
14 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
15 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
16 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
17 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
18 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
19 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	
20 វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍ ១១៧ រ.ប.	វ.ប.ប្រៃសណីយ៍	ឧត្តមស្រី កែវ	

Annex 5b. List of participants for HCVF Site Consultations (Mission 2)



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ
Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໂປລິງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປຶກສາຫາລື ສ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄວາມຄ່ອງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No.	ນາຍຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ / ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລີຟັງ Phone Contact	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
1	ທ. ສົມລິດ ສົມມະສາມ	ປະທານາທິບໍດີ	99143679	[Signature]
2	ທ. ສຸວັນ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	5564111	[Signature]
3	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	98981588	[Signature]
4	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	91440999	[Signature]
5	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	55457978	[Signature]
6	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	99577111	[Signature]
7	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	TDF	96232999	[Signature]
8	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	96474411	[Signature]
9	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	0305702689	[Signature]
10	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	98840739	[Signature]
11	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	24298636	[Signature]
12	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	29400815	[Signature]
13	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	TA / SAFE	55626681	[Signature]
14	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	55743801	[Signature]
15	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	98524821	[Signature]
16	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ບໍລິຫານ	95195962	[Signature]



ສາທາລະນະລາຊະອາລັຍ ລາວ

Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ມີສາທາລະນະລາຊະອາລັຍ ລາວ ສ່ວນກົດໝາຍສະຫງວນສິ່ງວັດສະດຸ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຜູ້ແກ້ໄຂ ແກ້ໄຂສິ່ງວັດສະດຸ ດ້ານ
ການຄຸ້ມຄອງສິ່ງວັດສະດຸ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດປ່າໄຫມຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ນາມສື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ/ ມາຈາກອົງການ Position / From Organisation	ຕີໂທ້ວຕໍາ Phone Contact	ຊື່ເຕັມ Signature
14	ກ. ກຳລາດ ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	57925403	
18	ຂ. ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	22 94438	
19	ທ. ວິພວນ ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	22 600546	
20	ທ. ພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	9812 1856	
21	ທ. ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	030 7700765	
22	ທ. ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	22601117	
23	ທ. ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	54567745	
24	ທ. ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	22319959	
25	ທ. ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	09842090	
26	ທ. ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	0302852384	
27	ທ. ສິດທິພິມວິໄລຍາ	ອົງການວັດສະດຸລາວ	0857142522	



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ ລາວ

Lao People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປຶກສາຫາລື ຮ່ວມກັນຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການສະໜັບສະໜູນສາຍພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດປົກຄອງຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ນາມສື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ / ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລີໂຕນ Phone Contact	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
2	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປຶກສາຄຸນນະພາບ	0209719879	[Signature]
3	ທ. ຄິດທິ	ບັນ ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	030 9266025	[Signature]
4	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ໄຊ ສິມ ບຸນ	98704999	[Signature]
5	ທ. ບຸນລາ ເພັດສິດທິ	ຜູ້ປຶກສາຄຸນນະພາບ	0809098168	[Signature]
6	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ	92344915	[Signature]
7	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ		[Signature]
8	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ		[Signature]
9	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ		[Signature]
10	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ໄຊ ສິມ ບຸນ		[Signature]
11	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ		[Signature]
12	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ		[Signature]
13	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ		[Signature]
14	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ		[Signature]
15	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ	0802218059	[Signature]
16	ທ. ສິມສິດ	ສາມ ທີ່ ກຳປູເຈ	0302490951	[Signature]



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ ສາທາລະນະລາດ

Lao People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປຶກສາຫາລື ຮ່ວມກັບຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການຂະບວນຊີວະນາໆພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ຊາຍຊື່ ແລະ ນາມຂະໜານ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ/ ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Contact	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
	ປ. ສິມວິກ ພອດທາວິງ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	09091141523	
	ທ. ພອດທາວິງ ສິມວິກ	ສຳປະທານ	19400815	
	ທ. ກິມບຸນ ຊຸນລາວາດ	ນັກວິຊາການ	99577111	
	ທ. ບຸນລິດ ສິມວິກ	ຮອງ ສຳປະທານ	58749055	
	ນ. ບົວ ພັນ	ຮອງ ສຳປະທານ		
	ທ. ອິນ ວິໄນ	ຮອງ ສຳປະທານ	0201901110	
	ທ. ສິມ ສະໄໝ	ສຳປະທານ	0204802129	
	ນ. ພິ ສິມ	ຮອງ ສຳປະທານ		
	ນ. ພິ ສິມ	ຮອງ ສຳປະທານ		
	ທ. ອຸ ທິ	ສຳປະທານ		
	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ສຳປະທານ		
	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ສຳປະທານ	0209351405	
	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ສຳປະທານ	0309492102	
	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ສຳປະທານ		
	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ສຳປະທານ	02099457283	
	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ສຳປະທານ		



ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ ລາວສາທາລະນະລາດ

Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ
REGISTER SHEET

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity : ປົກສາຫາລື ສ່ວນກັບຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຂຽນແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດພິມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ກັບ
ການອະນຸລັກຊີວະນາໆພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດປົກຄອງຂອງໂຄງການ ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location :

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ No:	ນາມຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ/ ມາຈາກອົງການສ່ວນ Position / From Organisation	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Contact	ລະຫັດ Signature
1	ນາຍ ສິບ ສິບ	ນາຍຄົວ/ ບັນເທົາ	-	ນາຍ ສິບ ສິບ
2	ນາ. ສາວ ກຸມ	ນາ. ສາວ ກຸມ ບໍ. ສາວ ກຸມ	98989353	ນາຍ ກຸມ
3	ນາ. ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ	ນາ. ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ	-	ນາ ສາວ ກຸມ
4	ນາ. ພິດ ສິບ	ນາ. ພິດ ສິບ	L	ນາ ພິດ ສິບ
5	ນາ. ສິບ ສິບ	ນາ. ສິບ ສິບ	L	ນາ ສິບ ສິບ
6	ນາ. ສາ	ນາ. ສາ	L	ນາ. ສາ
7	ນາ. ສິບ	ນາ. ສິບ	L	ນາ. ສິບ
8	ນາ. ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ	ນາ. ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ		ນາ ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ
9	ນາ. ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ	ນາ. ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ		ນາ ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ
10	ນາ. ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ	ນາ. ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ	96484430	ນາ ສາ ສາວ ກຸມ

Annex 5c. List of participants for Final Workshop



ສາທາລະນະລາຊະອາຊີບ
Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/ Register Sheet

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity: ກອງປະຊຸມສະເໜີຕົວຈາກການລົງເຕັມຄ່າຂໍ້ມູນພາກສະໜາ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ດ້ານຄະນະນັກຊີວະນາໆພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍໂຄງການໃນ 5 ຕົວເມັດ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location:

ວັນທີ/Date:

ອ/ດ	ນາມຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງຕຳແໜ່ງ / ພາກສະໜາ Position Organization	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone number	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
1.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	94449559	25ໄທ
2.	ທ. ອິນໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	22319959	ໄທ
3.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	99577111	ໄທ
4.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	020902689	ໄທ
5.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	718210999	ໄທ
6.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	02092836547	ໄທ
7.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	03042151650	ໄທ
8.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	02092220999	ໄທ
9.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	99859089	ໄທ
10.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	TA/SAFE	55620681	ໄທ
11.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	91878777	ໄທ
12.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	98524821	ໄທ
13.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	29555408	ໄທ
14.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	57925583	ໄທ
15.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	99143679	ໄທ
16.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	0209832924	ໄທ
17.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	020905365	ໄທ
18.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	95195962	ໄທ
19.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	22688881	ໄທ
20.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	55457928	ໄທ
21.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	98539489	ໄທ
22.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	99847090	ໄທ
23.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	02095588801	ໄທ
24.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	0209742529	ໄທ
25.	ທ. ພິມໄທ ພິມໄທ	ອາປ / ທາ	02099982947	ໄທ



ສາທາລະນະລາຍການສູນກາງ
Laos People's Democratic Republic

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Register Sheet

ກິດຈະກຳ/Activity: ກອງປະຊຸມສະເໜີຜົນຈາກການລົງເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນພາກສະໜາມ ເຂດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງ ຕໍ່ການອະນຸລັກຊີວະນາໆພັນ (HCVF) ໃນເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍໂຄງການໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location:

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລ/ດ	ລາຍຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ໜ້າທີ່ຕິດຕໍ່ຊ່ອຍ / ມາຈາກ ພາກສ່ວນ Position Organization	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
26	ຂາ ພິດາງາມ ສີພະນະສິນ	ໂຮງຮຽນ	02055157330	
27	ນ. ສຸກວິໄນ ພະສິວາດ	ສູນກາງພັດທະນາ	97759651	
28	ທ. ວັນນະ: ລີ	ສູນກາງພັດທະນາ	0209093922	
29	ທ. ອິງ ສິວາດ	ສາຍພົວພັນ	0301802179	
30	ທ. ສິວາດ ສິວາດ	ສູນກາງພັດທະນາ	0304604740	
31	ທ. ອິງ: ໄທ	ສູນກາງພັດທະນາ	0304904410	
32	ທ. ວິໄນ	ສາຍພົວພັນ	99300589	
33	ທ. ສິວາດ ສິວາດ ພູດອນ	ສາຍພົວພັນ	030992102	
34	ທ. ສາຍພົວພັນ	ສາຍພົວພັນ	96547257	
35	ທ. ສາຍພົວພັນ ທ. ວິ ທ. ວິ	ສາຍພົວພັນ	97621635	
36	ທ. ສາຍພົວພັນ	ສາຍພົວພັນ	96443796	
37	ທ. ສາຍພົວພັນ	ສາຍພົວພັນ	0304879951	
38	ທ. ສາຍພົວພັນ	ສາຍພົວພັນ	29400815	

Annex 6a. Establishment of HCVF Sites

Agreement of District Governor for establishment Dongtoy HCVF Site

District Governor agrees

- Pursuant to the Law on Forestry No. 64/NA, dated 13 June 2019;
- Pursuant to the Law on Wild Animals and Aquatic Resources No. 07/NA, dated 24/12/2007;

Article 1. Objectives

- to protect and enhance forest habitats for Eld's Deer conservation;
- to curb threats for secure population of Eld's Deer;
- to maintain the HCVF values for long-term benefits of the local people.

Article 2. Determination of Dongtoy HCVF Site

An area of 2,092 ha, covering 3 villages (Ban Mai Sanamxay, Ban Songhong and Ban Tangwai Nam). A total of 3,057 people (1,485 women), Ethnicity: Katang/Lao Loum are involved in the designated Dongtoy HCVF site.

MDF (147.60 ha), DDF (508.46 ha), Grassland (1,392.2 ha) and Paddy (43.86 ha). There are 3 main blocks of MDF in the Dongtoy cluster, including Dongtoy (210 ha), Dong Kapong (120 ha) and Dong Khamkop (58 ha). However, it has a large buffer zone around the Core zone especially to the south and northwest so a total will be ca. 5,000 ha.

Article 3. HCVF Boundary

The HCVF boundary starts from Ban Mai Sanamxay at UTM: 561363.9/1808745 to the southwest in Ban Songhong at UTM: 558456.8/1806002 and then to the west at UTM: 553449.9/1805405.5, continue back to the north at UTM: 553620.5/1808074 of Ban Mai Sanamxay to at UTM: 554682/1808410.5, then at UTM: 55733.9/1808952.7 and finally at UTM: 559927/1809992 (see the Map).

Article 4. HCVF Values

Holding the last population of Eld's Deer in Lao PDR, consists of Lao Savannah, and dry forest landscape surrounding the jungle MDF known Dongtoy. It is virginal dry forest ecosystem which is found surrounding the Dongtoy (mixed deciduous forest), also critical habitat as important mineral licks and grassland plains for Eld's Deer.

The area has quite good biodiversity as a total of 38 tree species, 36 mammals, 135 birds, 44 reptiles and 32 amphibians (Phiapalath et al. 2018). Of which, Eld's Deer as flagship species but also support populations of Golden Jackal and Rabbits.

Article 5. Management Principles

- Addressing key threats by any means to protect the habitat loss, reduce pressure and no hunting in the Dongtoy HCVF site.
- Management of Dongtoy HCVF is a community-based approach which ownership and capacity of the local people to be built in conservation awareness and training with clear roles and responsibilities.
- Law enforcement should be addressed in village base solutions under a collaborative management which apply the same approach and regulations.
- Patrolling as part of the law enforcement to be undertaken where necessary in their village areas and share responsibilities among them.
- Livelihood alternatives to be provided to the communities but to address the poor families and the poor poachers.
- To monitor commitments of the local communities for conservation from time to time on their own patrols and effective law enforcement to address threats.
- After the project, as part of local commitment so patrol in the area should be the ownership of the relevant communities which no need per diems to do the work.

Article 6. The Management Arrangements

- Specific actions for the Dongtoy HCVF Site Management should be prepared.
- Steering Committee for Eld's Deer Management at Dongtoy HCVF site should be established and to meet quarterly at least to discuss about issues and solutions.
- Staff team from the Center of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary will be assigned to support the management of Dongtoy HCVF Site.
- Patrol team of the relevant communities should be arranged to function regularly and when needed.
- Sub-stations will function locally with support from the Center of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary and other relevant district offices.

Article 7. The Implementation

Persons, public and private organizations have obligation to protect natural resources, forests and wildlife through being part of this HCVF site management.

Article 8. The Effectiveness

This regulation is effective from the date it is signed.

Establishment for Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF

Agreement of Provincial Governor for establishment Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF HCVF Site

Provincial Governor agrees

- Pursuant to the Law on Forestry No. 64/NA, dated 13 June 2019;
- Pursuant to the Law on Wild Animals and Aquatic Resources No. 07/NA, dated 24/12/2007;

Article 1. Objectives

- to protect and enhance forest habitats for Siamese Crocodile conservation;
- to curb threats for secure population of Siamese Crocodile;
- to maintain the HCVF values for long-term benefits of the local people.

Article 2. Determination of Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF Site

An area of 5,780 ha, covering 10 villages (12,355 people/6,058 women) (Ban Don Nyanong, Ban Sa Nyek, Ban Nong Luang, Ban Nong Deuan, Ban Dong Savang, Ban Dong Boun, Ban Songkhone, Ban Vi Xaysong and Ban Phontan).

MDF (889.07 ha), DDF (1,327.14 ha), Fallow/Bush (788.42ha), Paddy (1,435.56 ha), water (1,327.02ha) and settlement (14.31 ha). The forest blocks in the west of Nong Luang are Don Nongsa (97 ha), Don Samphan (76 ha), Don Nongvene (25 ha) and Don Nakham (24 ha).

Article 3. HCVF Boundary

The HCVF boundary starts from the north of Ban Don Nyanong at UTM 0534880/1804259 by the Xe Banghiang River to at UTM: 0536493/1803741 on the road access to Ban Don Nyanong, continue to Ban Phontan at UTM 0541595/1804460 on the east and turn back to Ban Don Nyanong on the west, crossing the road at Houy Payong to reach Kout Kouang at UTM 0534459/1801837, then turn to south-west, crossing the road at UTM 534006/1799112 again, to curve around the wetland and forest blocks adjacent to the wetland toward the Don Nongsa of Ban Sa Nyek. Finally, the boundary draws along the west bank (at least 100m from the wetland bank) to Ban Nong Deun, Ban Dong Savang and ending at Ban Songkhone, continue to at UTM 531320/1799289 by the Xe Banghiang River (see the Map in Annex 1b).

Article 4. HCVF Values

Oxbow ecosystem as critical habitat of Siamese Crocodile and Lake “open surface water” of Nong Luang. In addition, the Lake supports also a large population of wild ducks – at least 4 wild duck species, as well as fisheries and water source for irrigation schemes.

A total of 35 tree species, 24 mammals, 159 birds, 48 reptiles and 32 amphibians (Phiapalath et al. 2018). Of which, not only to support the critical habitat of Siamese Crocodile but also support populations of several wild duck species and a number of water birds of the dry forest landscape.

Article 5. Management Principles

- Addressing key threats by any means to protect the habitat loss, reduce pressure and no hunting in the KN HCVF site.
- Management of KN HCVF is a community-based approach which ownership and capacity of the local people to be built in conservation awareness and training with clear roles and responsibilities.
- Law enforcement should be addressed in village base solutions under a collaborative management which apply the same approach and regulations.
- Patrolling as part of the law enforcement to be undertaken where necessary in their village areas and share responsibilities among them.
- To monitor commitments of the local communities for conservation from time to time on their own patrols and effective law enforcement to address threats.
- After the project, as part of local commitment so patrol in the area should be the ownership of the relevant communities which no need per diems to do the work.

Article 6. The Management Arrangements

- Specific actions for the KN HCVF Site Management should be prepared.
- Steering Committee for KN HCVF site management should be established and to meet quarterly at least to discuss about issues.
- Staff team from the Center of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary will be assigned to support the management of KN HCVF Site.
- Patrol team of the relevant communities should be arranged to function regularly and when needed.

Article 7. The Implementation

Persons, public and private organizations have obligation to protect natural resources, forests and wildlife through being part of this HCVF site management.

Article 8. The Effectiveness

This regulation is effective from the date it is signed.

Annex 6b. Establishment of HCVF Management Committees

- **Establishment of the Steering Committee for Dongtoy HCVF Site Management**

Savannakhet Province
Xonnabouli District's Office

District Governor agrees:

Article 01. Establishing Steering Committee of Dongtoy HCVF Site as below:

1. Vice-District Governor	Chair
2. Head, District Governor's Cabinet Office	Vice-Chair
3. Head/Deputy Head of DAFO	Member
4. Head of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary	Member
5. Head/Deputy Head of DONRE	Member
6. Head/Deputy Head of District Police Office	Member
7. Head/Deputy Head of Lao Women's Union	Member
8. Head/Deputy Head of Info, culture and tourism	Member
9. Head of village cluster	Member
10. Village chief of Ban Mai Sanamxay	Member
11. Village chief of Ban Songhong	Member
12. Village chief of Ban Tang Wainam	Member

Article 02. Role and Responsibility of the Dongtoy HCVF Site Steering Committee as below:

- To oversee and advise for the management of Dongtoy HCVF Site according to its collaborative management action;
- To recommend to relevant district offices to participate and support the collaborative management of the Dongtoy HCVF Site;
- To approve any management action, including budget of the plan and expenses for Dongtoy HCVF Site management, if any;
- To help solve any conflicts which will rise in the Dongtoy HCVF Site.
- To help negotiate as part of fund raising and sustainable financing.

Article 03. Promote Collaborative Management

- To encourage relevant district offices to assign their staff to coordinate and cooperate for collaborative management of Dongtoy HCVF Site;
- All assigned staff should be well representative and committed in the work as perhaps no per diems when no funding supports.
- A staff from the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary will be assigned as focal point who to coordinate to all committee members and prepare for a meeting.

Article 04. The Working System

4.1 The implementation shall be based on actions, projects, targets, with coordination and cooperation at relevant levels including local community.

4.2 to require to having collectively conducted through decision of committee, assign task to person responsible, encourage staff/villagers in innovative thinking.

4.3 to monitor, evaluate, conduct lesson learnt, cost and benefit analysis, reflect on the reality through regular meeting from quarterly to annually.

Article 05. The Budgeting

The budget according to the Dongtoy HCVF Site Management Action shall be solicited and approached to any donors as part of projects and government budget through appropriate government channel. The budget can be mobilized from local communities or any financial sources, including from fines.

Article 06. The Implementation

To any other relevant provincial and district offices, organization including Non-Government Organization, civil society who are working in or mandatory relevant to the management of Dongtoy HCVF Site, also appointed persons, should acknowledge and implement this agreement accordingly and effectively.

Article 07. The Effectiveness

This agreement is effective from the date of signature.

District Governor,

- **Establishment the Steering Committee and Sub-Committees for Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF Site Management**

Savannakhet Province
Governor's Cabinet Office

Provincial Governor agrees:

Article 01. Establishing Steering Committee of KN HCVF Site as below:

1. Vice-Provincial Governor	Chair
2. Head, Provincial Governor's Cabinet Office	Vice-Chair
3. Vice District Governor of Xonnabouri	Member
4. Vice District Governor of Songkhone	Member
5. Director/Deputy Director of PONRE	Member
6. Director/Deputy Director of PAFO	Member
7. Head of Songkone DoNRE	Member
8. Head of Songkone DAFO	Member
9. Head of Xonnabouli DoNRE	Member
10. Head of Xonnabouli DAFO	Member

Article 02. Establishing Xonnabouli District Steering Committee for KN HCVF Site for as below:

1. Vice District Governor	Chair
2. Head, District Governor's Cabinet Office	Member
3. Head/Deputy Head of DAFO	Member
4. Head/Deputy Head of DONRE	Member
5. Head/Deputy Head of Lao Women's Union	Member
6. Head/Deputy Head of District Police Office	Member
7. Head/Deputy Head of Info, culture and tourism	Member
8. Heads of relevant village clusters	Member
9. Village chief of Ban Don Nyanong	Member
10. Village chief of Ban Phon Nyang	Member
11. Village chief of Ban Dongboun	Member
12. Village chief of Ban Nong Boualouang	Member

Article 03. Establishing Songkhone District Steering Committee for KN HCVF Site as below:

1. Vice District Governor	Chair
2. Head, District Governor's Cabinet Office	Vice-Chair
3. Head/Deputy Head of DONRE	Member
4. Head/Deputy Head of DAFO	Member
5. Head/Deputy Head of Lao Women's Union	Member
6. Head/Deputy Head of District Police Office	Member
7. Head/Deputy Head of Lao Women's Union	Member

8. Head/Deputy Head of Info, culture and tourism	Member
9. Heads of relevant village clusters	Member
10. Director of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary	Member
11. Village chief of Ban Sa Nyek	Member
12. Village chief of Ban Nong Deuan	Member
13. Village chief of Ban Vixayxong	Member
14. Village chief of Ban Phontan	Member
15. Village chief of Ban Dong Savang	Member
16. Village chief of Ban Songkhone	Member

Article 04. Role and Responsibility of the KN HCVF Site Steering Committee as below :

- To oversee and advise for the management of KN HCVF Site according to its collaborative management action;
- To recommend to relevant district offices to participate and support the collaborative management of the KN HCVF Site;
- To approve any management action, including budget of the plan and expenses for KN HCVF Site management, if any;
- To help solve any conflicts which will rise in the KN HCVF Site.
- To help negotiate as part of fund raising and sustainable financing.

Article 05. Role and Responsibility of the KN HCVF Site Sub-Steering Committees as below :

- To oversee and advise for the management of the KN HCVF Site in their districts according to its collaborative management action;
- To recommend to relevant district offices to participate and support the collaborative management of the KN HCVF Site;
- To approve any management action, including budget of the plan and expenses for KN HCVF Site management, if any;
- To help solve any conflicts which will rise in the KN HCVF Site.
- To help negotiate as part of fund raising and sustainable financing.

Article 06. Promote Collaborative Management

- To encourage relevant district offices to assign their staff to coordinate and cooperate for collaborative management of KN HCVF Site;
- All assigned staff should be well representative and committed in the work as perhaps no per diems when no funding supports.
- A staff from the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary will be assigned as focal point who to coordinate to all committee members and prepare for a meeting.

Article 07. The Working System

6.1 The implementation shall be based on actions, projects, targets, with coordination and cooperation at relevant levels including local community.

6.2 to require to having collectively conducted through decision of committee, assign task to person responsible, encourage staff/villagers in innovative thinking.

6.3 to monitor, evaluate, conduct lesson learnt, cost and benefit analysis, reflect on the reality through regular meeting from quarterly to annually.

Article 08. The Budgeting

The budget according to the HCVF Site Management Action shall be solicited and approached to any donors as part of projects and government budget through appropriate government channel. The budget can be mobilized from local communities or any financial sources, including from fines.

Article 09. The Implementation

To any other relevant provincial and district offices, organization including Non-Government Organization, civil society who are working in or mandatory relevant to the management of KN HCVF Site, also appointed persons, should acknowledge and implement this agreement accordingly and effectively.

Article 10. The Effectiveness

This agreement is effective from the date of signature.

Provincial Governor,

Annex 6c HCVF Regulations

Regulation for Dongtoy HCVF Management

Article 1. Purposes

- to protect and enhance forest habitats for Eld's Deer conservation;
- to maintain the HCVF values for long-term benefits of the local people through addressing key threats.

Article 2. Principles

General regulations for forest management and wildlife conservation in the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary are translated from relevant national regulations/laws on forest management and wildlife conservation for protecting the forest habitats and addressing threats for conservation of the Eld's Deer.

Article 3. Obligations

Persons, individuals, organisations and private sectors have obligations to protect natural resources, forests and wildlife through implementing this regulation concurrently.

Article 4. Establishment of Dongtoy HCVF

An area of 2,092 ha, covering 3 villages (Ban Mai Sanamxay, Ban Songhong and Ban Tangwai Nam). A total of 3,057 people (1,485 women). Holding the last population of Eld's Deer in Lao PDR, consists of Lao Savannah, and dry forest landscape surrounding the jungle MDF known Dongtoy. It is virginal dry forest ecosystem which is found surrounding the Dongtoy (mixed deciduous forest), also critical habitat as important mineral licks and grassland plains for Eld's Deer.

Article 5. Management Activities

The specific topics of the regulations as below:

- Enter the TPZ of the Eld's Deer Conservation around the Dongtoy should be limited and not allowed to enter in early morning than 7am, later afternoon than 5pm and throughout night time.
- Although for ecotourism and patrolling is allowed it is not to make noise and to be carefully handled.
- Travel, transportation crossing the TPZ from village to village is allowed but neither noise, stop by nor disturbance is allowed.
- Agricultural cultivation activity in the area should be limited, removed from some critical habitats and no further forest land claims in the area.
- Cattle grazing, hunting and logging in the TPZ should be limited.

- Harvest Eung (bullfrog) in the area during early wet season shall not be allowed.
- Any illegal hunting, fishing and logging should be limited to use in the area so it supposes to be registered and collected.

Article 6. Prohibitions

- No any concession and conversion of the HCVF Site to other purposes.
- No hunting Eld's Deer and logging in the HCVF Site.
- No forest land in the HCVF Site is reserved for any purposes

Article 7. Mandates of key relevant organizations

- Department of Forestry, to provide policy and guidance for the HCVF site management with some monitoring.
- Provincial Office of Agricultural and Forestry, to provide support of the HCVF management as not ensure the HCVF has been managed legally.
- District Office of Agricultural and Forestry, to implement the HCVF management on the ground with the Center of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary as planned, including outreach, law enforcement, livelihood supports and monitoring.
- Center of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, to host the HCVF management on the ground with DAFO, participating Kumban and villages to facilitate, planning and budgeting. Also, as secretariat for the HCVF Management Steering Committee.
- Kumban, to support the HCVF management through government operational system for addressing any issues may rise.
- Village, to implement the HCVF management on the ground as village base solution and for being part of collaborative management.

Article 8. Awards

Anyone has an outstanding of performance in the implementing this regulation as well as the HCVF management will be awarded in means of recognition or an incentive:

Article 9. Sanctions

Anyone who own illegal hunting, fishing and logging gears, cattle ranging or breach the regulation will be sanctioned as below:

- Possesses of a gun illegally shall be fined between 250,000-500,000 Kip/case
- Possesses of other hunting gears illegally e.g large net trap for birds shall be fined between 300,000-700,000 Kip/case.
- Hunts endangered species such as Eld's Deer and Siamese shall be fined at least 5,000,000 Kip/case.
- Possesses of illegal fishing gears (electro-fishing) shall be fined between 1,500,000-3,000,000 Kip/case.
- Possesses of illegal fishing gears (other fishing gears) shall be fined between 1,000,000-2,000,000 Kip/case.

- Possesses of illegal fishing traps that block fish migration during fish breeding season shall be fined between 3,000,000-7,000,000 Kip/case.
- Possesses of illegal logging gears (chainsaw) shall be fined between 1,500,000-3,000,000 Kip/case.
- Reserving forest land in the HCVF Site shall be fined between 300,000-500,000 Kip/case.
- Converting forest land in the HCVF Site shall be fined between 1,500,000-3,000,000 Kip/case.
- Raising cattle free ranging in the critical habitat of Dongtoy HCVF site in a large herd shall be fined between 300,000-1,000,000 Kip/case.
- Rising forest fires in the Dongtoy HCVF site shall be fined between 500,000-1,500,000 Kip/case.
- Entering the forest of Dongtoy HCVF Site during the early on of frog breeding season shall be fined between 500,000-1,500,000 Kip/case.

Finally, to be remarked that the level of fines will be depending on the situation (location, person and evidence of harvesting). The fines will be higher if he/she or the group is found with harvesting evidences in the HCVF site, as an outsider, from a better-off family, and evidence of amount harvests caught in handed. He/she or the ground will be educated, confiscated their harvesting gears, wildlife/wood/fish and to make a compliant letter. Of course, the value of the fines will be higher, double for the second time and triple for the third time.

Article 10. The Implementation

Xonnabouli DAFO and the Center of National Eld’s Deer Sanctuary are delegated to lead collaboration on the ground with the relevant district offices under the direct supervision of the PAFO and Department of Forestry, which should comprise technical staff responsible for implementing the Dongtoy HCVF site as part of the National Eld’s Deer Sanctuary management.

The area and boundaries of the Dongtoy HCVF site with its values to be maintained through enhancing outreach, law enforcement, livelihood development and monitoring.

Article 10. The Effectiveness

This agreement is effective from the date of signature.

District Governor, dated.....
Xonnabouli

Regulation for Kout Kouang-Nong Luang HCVF

Article 1. Purposes

- to protect and enhance the habitats of wetlands for Siamese Crocodile conservation;
- to maintain the HCVF values for long-term benefits of the local people through addressing all key threats.

Article 2. Principles

General regulations for forest management and wildlife conservation in the Siamese Crocodile Sanctuary are translated from relevant national regulations/laws on forest management and wildlife conservation for protecting the forest habitats and addressing threats for conservation of the Siamese Crocodile.

Article 3. Obligations

Persons, individuals, organisations and private sectors have obligations to protect natural resources, forests and wildlife through implementing this regulation concurrently.

Article 4. Establishment of KN HCVF

An area of 5,780 ha, covering 10 villages (12,355 people/6,058 women) (Ban Don Nyanong, Ban Sa Nyek, Ban Nong Luang, Ban Nong Deuan, Ban Dong Savang, Ban Dong Boun, Ban Songkhone, Ban Vi Xaysong and Ban Phontan).

MDF (889.07 ha), DDF (1,327.14 ha), Fallow/Bush (788.42ha), Paddy (1,435.56 ha), water (1,327.02ha) and settlement (14.31 ha). The forest blocks in the west of Nong Luang are Don Nongsa (97 ha), Don Samphan (76 ha), Don Nongvene (25 ha) and Don Nakham (24 ha).

Oxbow ecosystem as critical habitat of Siamese Crocodile and Lake “open surface water” of Nong Luang. In addition, the Lake supports also a large population of wild ducks – at least 4 wild duck species, as well as fisheries and water source for irrigation schemes.

Article 5. Management Activities

The specific topics of the regulations as below:

- Enter the TPZ of the Nong Luang around Ban Nong Boualung and Ban Sanyek are totally protected.
- Enter the TPZ of the Kout Kouang and Kout Kok at Ban Don Nyanong is limited to only the farmers in the area to do farming only.
- Although for ecotourism and patrolling is allowed it is not to make noise and to be carefully handled.

- Agricultural cultivation activity in the area should be limited as not allow to expand toward the wetland and some bush/bamboo forest to be protected, enhanced and rehabilitated.
- Hunting, fishing and logging in the TPZ of Kout Kouang and Kout Kok should be limited as only local fishing gears can be allowed for the farmers in the area.
- Any illegal hunting, fishing and logging should be limited to use in the area so it supposes to be registered and collected.

Article 6. Prohibitions

- No any concession and conversion of the HCVF Site to other purposes.
- No hunting Siamese Crocodile, including its eggs and disturb its nesting site.
- No dog is allowed to enter the nesting site of the Siamese Crocodile
- No forest land in the HCVF Site is reserved for any purposes

Article 7. Mandates of key relevant organizations

- Department of Forestry, to provide policy and guidance for the HCVF site management with some monitoring.
- Provincial Office of Agricultural and Forestry, to provide support of the HCVF management as not ensure the HCVF has been managed legally.
- District Office of Agricultural and Forestry, to implement the HCVF management on the ground with the Center of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary as planned, including outreach, law enforcement, livelihood supports and monitoring.
- Center of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary, to host the HCVF management on the ground with DAFO, participating Kumban and villages to facilitate, planning and budgeting. Also, as secretariat for the HCVF Management Steering Committee.
- Kumban, to support the HCVF management through government operational system for addressing any issues may rise.
- Village, to implement the HCVF management on the ground as village base solution and for being part of collaborative management.

Article 8. Awards

Anyone has an outstanding of performance in the implementing this regulation as well as the HCVF management will be awarded in means of recognition or an incentive:

Article 9. Sanctions

Anyone who own illegal hunting, fishing and logging gears, cattle ranging or breach the regulation will be sanctioned as below:

9.1 Possesses of a gun illegally shall be fined between 250,000-500,000 Kip/case

9.2 Possesses of other hunting gears illegally e.g large net trap for birds shall be fined between 300,000-700,000 Kip/case.

- 9.3 Hunts endangered species such as Eld's Deer and Siamese shall be fined at least 5,000,000 Kip/case.
- 9.4 Possesses of illegal fishing gears (electro-fishing) shall be fined between 1,500,000-3,000,000 Kip/case.
- 9.5 Possesses of illegal fishing gears (other fishing gears) shall be fined between 1,000,000-2,000,000 Kip/case.
- 9.6 Possesses of illegal fishing traps that block fish migration during fish breeding season shall be fined between 3,000,000-7,000,000 Kip/case.
- 9.7 Possesses of illegal logging gears (chainsaw) shall be fined between 1,500,000-3,000,000 Kip/case.
- 9.8 Converting forest land in the HCVF Site shall be fined between 1,500,000-3,000,000 Kip/case.
- 9.9 Fishing and hunting in the TPZ (Fish Conservation Zone) of Nong Luang shall be fined between 3,000,000-5,000,000 Kip/case.
- 9.10 Fishing and hunting in the TPZ of Kout Kouang and Kout Kok by outsiders shall be fined between 3,000,000-5,000,000 Kip/case.

Finally, to be remarked that the level of fines will be depending on the situation (location, person and evidence of harvesting). The fines will be higher if he/she or the group is found with harvesting evidences in the HCVF site, as an outsider, from a better-off family, and evidence of amount harvests caught in handed. He/she or the ground will be educated, confiscated their harvesting gears, wildlife/wood/fish and to make a compliant letter. Of course, the value of the fines will be higher, double for the second time and triple for the third time.

Article 10. The Implementation

Songkhone DAFO and partly the Center of National Eld's Deer Sanctuary are delegated to lead collaboration on the ground with the relevant district offices under the direct supervision of the PAFO and Department of Forestry, which should comprise technical staff responsible for implementing the KN HCVF site as part of the National Eld's Deer Sanctuary management.

The area and boundaries of the KN HCVF site with its values to be maintained through enhancing outreach, law enforcement, livelihood development and monitoring.

Article 10. The Effectiveness

This agreement is effective from the date of signature.

District Governor, dated.....
Songkhone

Annex 7. Some photos of HCVF Sites and HCVF Site Consultations



Inception Workshop, Jan 21, 2020



Inception Workshop, Working Group



Site Consultation, Nong Luang



Site Consultation, Dong Moth



Site Visit of the team at Padong



Site Visit of the team at Dong Moth



Fact-Finding Meeting in Kaysone Phomvehane City, March 10th, 2020



Consultation Meeting for Dongtoy at Ban Mai Sanmxay, March 11st, 2020



Consultation Meeting for Nong Luang at Ban Don Nyanong, March 12nd 2020



Consultation Meeting for Nong Luang at Ban Songkhone, March 13th 2020



Great products from dry dip forests



Dry dip forest in paddy field



Final Workshop in Kaysone Phomvihane, May 26th, 2020