

**Report of the Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries
Management between Lao PDR and Thailand**

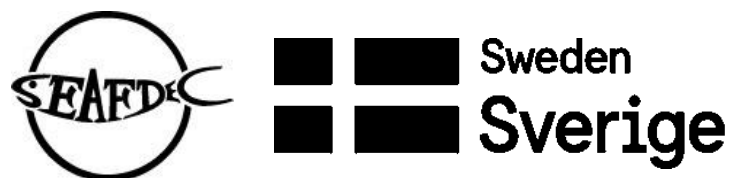
**Chiang Rai Province, Thailand
29-30 October 2018**

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**REPORT OF THE BILATERAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON EFFECTIVE FISHERIES
MANAGEMENT BETWEEN LAO PDR AND THAILAND**

**Chiang Rai Province, Thailand
29-30 October 2018**



**The Secretariat
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**

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through the SEAFDEC Sweden Project**

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REPORT OF THE BILATERAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BETWEEN LAO PDR AND THAILAND

29-30 October 2018, Chiang Rai, Thailand

I. Opening of the Meeting

1. The Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Lao PDR and Thailand was successfully held in Chiang Rai, Thailand from 29 to 30 October 2018. The Meeting was organized by SEAFDEC with support from the Government of Sweden under the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. The Meeting was attended by the officers from the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand, Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF) of Lao PDR, provincial fisheries officers of Chiang Rai province and Bokeo province, together with SEAFDEC officers as well as the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) for Lao PDR. The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

2. On behalf of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat*, Training and Research Supporting Division Head of SEAFDEC/Training Department (TD), in the capacity of Mekong River Basin Coordinator welcomed the participants to the Meeting. He emphasized on the importance of fisheries resources and its habitats in the Mekong River Basin, where provided significant contribution for economics and livelihood of the people along the rivers. He highlighted on the collaboration among the Mekong River Commission (MRC), Lao PDR and Thailand had been addressed over the decades and emphasized on the Study on the critical fish habitats of each country Lao PDR and Thailand, which was conducted in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Based on the information conducted earlier, it could be used as basic information to further strengthening the cooperation on fisheries management between two countries. In addition, he informed the Meeting that the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project also had conducted the training course on Essential Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) for the Lao PDR officers at Bokeo, in 2017, considering that the approach much promoted on the integration of habitat and fisheries management. Moreover, he informed that the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project had recently conducted the “survey on fishing gears and operation” in Bokeo and Chiang Rai in 2018 for to be further discussed in later agenda as aiming for identify the suitable actions for management of fishery resources in this area.

3. Furthermore, he informed the Meeting that based on the bilateral arrangement, Thailand and Lao PDR have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Fisheries Cooperation, which can be used as basis for further strengthening the cooperation between two countries. Hence, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project organized this Meeting to promote cooperation between two countries in the monitoring and control of fishing efforts in the area to balance with available resources and protection of critical habitats.

4. Finally, he encouraged all participants to take part and share their information and recommendations to develop a direction and cooperation on transboundary fisheries resources management for the future of both countries. With that note, he then declared and opened the Meeting. His Opening Remarks appears as **Annex 2**.

II. Introduction, Objective of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda

5. *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager briefed on the background, objectives and expected outputs of the Meeting. The prospectus that includes the agenda of the Meeting appears as **Annex 3** and **Annex 4**.

III. Review on Country Information of Management of Fishery Resources in Mekong River Basin

3.1 Country Presentation on Management of Transboundary Fishery Resources, Critical Fish Habitats and Regulation in Bokeo, Lao PDR

- **Overview of Bokeo Province, Fisheries Management, and Future Plan to Implement and Propose**

6. *Mr. Phonpasith Chummanivong*, Deputy Chief of Livestock and Fisheries Section, Bokeo province, Lao PDR presented the “Overview of Fisheries Management and Future Plan in Bokeo province,” In his presentation, he provided general information of Bokeo province, which is located in northwestern of Lao PDR, is mountainous areas and borders Luang Namtha in the northeast, Oudomxai in the east, Xaignabouli in the south, Thailand in the southwest, and Myanmar in the west and northwest. The area covers 6,196 square kilometers comprise 41 villages and 3,406 families. The province has five (5) districts, namely: Houay Xay, Tonpheung, Meung, Pha-oudom, and Paktha. There are three (3) poor districts such as Paktha, Meung and Pha-oudom.

7. With regard to fisheries and habitat management and conservation, he informed the Meeting that Bokeo province established twenty four (24) fish conservation zones comprised: two (2) zones were established by villages, one (1) by MRC, and twenty one (21) by World Wildlife Fund (former name of WWF), which are presently managed by local authority. Fisheries management is based on Lao fisheries Law No.03/NA 09 July 2009.

8. The Meeting took note of the monitoring, control and surveillance system for fisheries along Mekong River in Lao PDR. It was informed that there is a network like Fisheries Management Committee. In case of illegal fishing founds, the Committee will contact the District Agriculture and Forestry Office for further investigation by police. For the offenders who break the law shall be re-educated, disciplined, fined, civil remedy or punished and prosecuted according to the severity of the offense, based on Lao fisheries law 2009. In case of urgent situation, the soldiers and police can detain the person and then investigate.

9. In his presentation, it was presented on the challenges that are facing (*i.e.* no budget to support fish monitoring, control and surveillance, lack of fish fingerlings, and limited government capacity for fisheries management). He proposed for the need and assistance for fisheries management in Bokeo province such as capacity building in fisheries management, funding to support fisheries management work in Bokeo province, budget for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) implementation along Mekong River and reservoir. The presentation appears as **Annex 5**.

- **Transboundary Fisheries Management in Lao PDR, Thailand and Mekong River Commission (MRC)**

10. *Mr. Sommano Phounsavath*, Director of Fisheries Division, Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF), Lao PDR, briefed the Meeting on the background on the transboundary fisheries management pilot projects, under the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Fisheries Programme, (2007-2010), initiated by the Technical Advisory Board (TAB). A sequences of the meetings were conducted included the First National Workshop on Fisheries Management in the Lower Mekong River Basin Luangprabang (Dec 2005) and Joint Workshop for the Development of Lao–Thai Transboundary Fisheries Management Project, conducted in February 2010 in Udonthani, Thailand. In the middle of year 2014, MRC and Department of Livestock and Fisheries signed a Work Agreement to cooperate work plan for the implementation project for 2014-2015. The project was implemented by DOF (Division of Fisheries), Living Aquatic Resources Research Center (LARRC), Livestock and Fishery Section, Bokeo province and District Agriculture and Forestry Office at Houaisay and Ton pheung districts, Bokeo province, Lao PDR. The long-term objective of the cooperation was to promote

the participation of fisheries stakeholders in the bordering provinces of Bokeo in Lao PDR and Chiang Rai in Thailand to jointly manage the fishery resources in a sustainable way based on transboundary cooperation and commonly agreed principles, tools and targets.

11. He expressed the view that it is important to improve the livelihood and well-being of local people and involve them in the fisheries management and communities will support the implementation. The presentation appears as **Annex 6**.

- **Diversities of Fish Species**

12. *Ms. Souvanny Phommakone*, Deputy Chief of Fisheries Management Section, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao PDR presented the Study on diversities of fish species in Bokeo province, Lao PDR. She briefed on the objectives of the study, the methodologies used for Fish catch monitoring and Standard sampling method using panel gill net. A total of 12 fishers were selected in four (4) villages for catch monitoring namely: Ban Nam Kueng, Ban Pak Ngao, Khok Luong, and Ban Don. Furthermore, she discussed the species of fish found within the four villages, the total quantity found and kinds of fishing gear used. The fishing volume of 4 villages in 10 months (8/2014 to 6/2015) was 5,479.47 kilograms. Ban Don village has the highest catch volume and Ban Nam Keung has the lowest catch volume, the total catch volume of four villages in each source was 80 percent from the Mekong river. The result of this study appears as **Annex 7**.

3.2 Country Presentation on Management of Transboundary Fishery Resources, Critical Fish Habitats and Regulation in Chiang Rai, Thailand

13. *Dr. Malasri Khumsri*, Head of Community Based Aquaculture Research Group, DOF of Thailand presented the “Information on Fisheries resources, critical fish habitats, current fisheries issues, and legal framework along the Mekong River in Chiang Rai province, Thailand. In her presentation, she informed the Meeting that there is a need of Transboundary Fisheries Management in the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB). She informed that during 2014-2015, the MRC fisheries program supported the two (2) respective countries (Thailand and Lao PDR) for the piloting implementation of the Transboundary Fisheries Management in the bordering provinces of Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand Project.

14. With regard to the study areas, it was noted that the target villages are located along the Mekong River in Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand. The scope of the study focus on for fishery biology, fish habitats and fisheries management. However, all of those studies have to link and interconnecting together for the all life cycle of the dominant fish species in Mekong mainstream.

15. She also mentioned that there were twelve (12) fishers selected for catch monitoring, and three (3) fishers were selected in each monitoring site to record their daily catch by species (*e.g.* weight, number of fish, and maximum fish length) and effort (hours fished by gear type and size) by using logbooks. She also informed the Meeting on the different types of fishing gear used in catching fishes. The presentation appears as **Annex 8**.

16. *Mr. Wittaya Masa*, Chief of Fisheries Development and Extension Group, Chiang Rai Fisheries Provincial Office provided information on the relevant agencies for the fisheries resources management and conservation in Mekong River Basin. He informed on the provincial notification concerning prohibited fishing Mekong Giant Catfish and establishment of provincial committees for the conservation of Giant Catfish at the Mekong River Basin, however, the role of the committees have not covered the transboundary issues.

17. He also informed that the proposal was made on the establishment of the Committee for the Transboundary Fisheries Resources Management in Mekong River Basin of Chiang Rai, the role and responsibility and propose on the formal arrangement such as MOU for the transboundary fisheries management in Mekong River Basin. The presentation appears as **Annex 9**.

IV. Presentation on the Survey Result of Fishing Gears and Operation in Mekong River Basin

- **Bokeo, Lao PDR**

18. *Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat* delivered the survey result of fishing gears and operation at the Mekong River Basin in Bokeo, Lao PDR, which was conducted from 19-26 October 2018 with the support of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. The results of the survey will be further used and developed for the fishing gears monograph.

19. Furthermore, he gave information on the detailed list of fishing gears, target catch and specific locations in Bokeo province. He then emphasized that the drift gillnet and two layer drift gillnet are the most dominant fishing gears in the Bokeo district. He also gave sample of some fishing gears specification.

20. In addition, he informed the Meeting that the survey areas covered three (3) districts, as following: Tonpheung district, Houayxay district, and Pak Tha district. The presentation appears as **Annex 10**.

- **Chiang Rai, Thailand**

21. *Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat* presented the survey result of fishing gears and operation around Mekong River Basin in Chiang Rai, Province, Thailand. He informed the Meeting about the result from survey in three (3) districts, Chiang Rai province, Thailand during 10 to 14 October 2017, as the following: 1) Wiang Kaen district, 2) Chiang Saen district, and 3) Thoeng district, a total of seven (7) villages along with the Mekong River Basin. The results were focused on the list of fishing gears that found during the survey. There were 34 fishing gears and can be separated to eight (8) categories such as scoop, hook and line, cast net, gillnet, shrimp trap, fish trap, lift net and spear. Moreover, he also explained the classification and methodology of each fishing gear through catch target. The presentation appears as **Annex 11**.

V. Discussion on Issues and Possible Cooperation in the Finding of Fishing Operation Along Mekong River Basin

22. The Meeting was informed that the Department of Fisheries, Thailand hosted the first bilateral meeting between Thailand and Lao PDR, which was organized in August 2018, after the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed. The main discussion was to provide and exchange technical knowledge on aquaculture (*i.e.* aquaculture, study of fish in cave/waterfall, set up the cage culture of giant prawn in Champasak).

23. *Mr. Chanthaboun Sirimanotham*, Deputy Director-General of DLF, Lao PDR informed the Meeting that in the past, the cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR was focused on human resource development. He emphasized on the need for the research work in Mekong river, in particular the fisheries resources management in Bokeo and Chiang Rai and supported on the need for the bilateral platform to discuss on the issues that might be raised by the countries and seek for the framework on the management in this area.

24. The Meeting took note of the existing MOU on Fisheries Cooperation, which was focused on sharing information and technology transfer and others and the MOU established the Joint Technical Working Group for Thailand and Lao PDR for communication.

25. The Meeting was noted that for the transboundary management between Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand, the current mechanism is governed by the Provincial level and Border Management Committee. For the issues to be proposed for consideration, it was advised that information should be ready and sufficient for management consideration.

26. The Meeting took note of the available information as provided in Agenda 3 and 4, however, it was concerned on the planning and framework in short term, medium and long term for sustainable uses of the resources.

27. The Meeting was noted that it is important to share information for management and conservation, however; it was advised to seek for the funding in order to move further.

VI. Conclusion and Way Forward

Issues and Proposed Activities

28. Based on the existing and available information and previous works that had been done by MRC, the Meeting provided the following list and reiterated the need and issues have to be confirmed and further be implemented.

- Exchange Staff for capacity development (*i.e.* technology, aquaculture)
- Exchange the traditional and livelihood of communities along the Mekong River
- Exchange programs between Bokeo and Chiang Rai (*i.e.* regular meetings, visit and dialogue) such as on sharing information on the law and regulations of fisheries
- Raising Awareness program (endangered species) on the law and regulation for the use of fishing gears and enforcement
- Implement the community-based management and management planning by the participatory of the local villagers in Bokeo; can be model for the whole country
- Capacity-building on the cage culture, hatchery of the economic species, post-harvest and marketing and gender integration
- Establishment of the Networks (involvement of stakeholders) in Bokeo similar to Chiang Rai

Transboundary

- Draft Transboundary fisheries management plan - the change of water level, sharing information on the change of water level (involved by the other agencies)
- Co-management
- MCS and raise awareness
- Communities management plan, increase stock, conservation and mobile hatchery
- Public Awareness Campaign to Prolong life of Mekong river
- Planning Development

Recommendations and Way Forward

29. While taking note that the activities would be divided into national level and transboundary between two countries. The way forward for further actions are:

- Countries proposed at SEAFDEC PCM Meeting to support the activities in Bokeo and Chiang Rai;
- Organize the Bilateral Workshop for designing, planning and seeking funding to implement activities in Bokeo and Chiang Rai – Outputs: proposal, transboundary planning, actions, pilot areas to implement activities;
- Countries proposed the Bilateral Cooperation between Thailand and Lao PDR under the MOU on Fisheries Cooperation (tentatively in Savannakhet) to inform on the outputs of the events;
- Cooperation between MRC and SEAFDEC, need to discuss, however; support from Thailand and Lao PDR is needed;
- It was suggested to use Geographic Information System (GIS) as a tool for data management;
- Fisheries Co-management, fisheries monitoring, habitats and legislation, and transboundary species;
- Make the fisheries plan visible;
- Pilot community; and
- Create job opportunities and guidelines to reduce pressure from the effect of other factors.

VII. Closing of the Meeting

30. *Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat* thanked to all participants for the hard work and good discussions during two days of the Bilateral Technical Meeting between Thailand and Lao PDR. He reiterated that this Meeting is a good chance to share information between the two countries. It is the first step of the project and could be processed to the next step. He hoped that this project supported the bilateral countries cooperation on exchange technical knowledge, information and well-cooperated implementation in the areas of two countries. Lastly, he thanked for the good arrangements made in preparing and running this Meeting in the beautiful province of Chiang Rai. He also wished all participants a safe journey back home. With that note, he then declared the Meeting closed. His Closing Remarks appears as **Annex 12**.

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Training and Research Supporting Division Head, SEAFDEC/TD

The Deputy Director-General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao PDR,
Mr. Chanthaboun Sirimanotham.

The Senior Fisheries Specialist of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand, *Dr. Wongpathom.*

The representatives from the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR, The representatives from the Department of Fisheries, Thailand, SEAFDEC staff, Distinguished guests, participants, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning!

The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Kom Silapajarn* would like to express his apology for not able to join this important Bilateral Technical Meeting. In this regard, on behalf of the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, it is my great pleasure to welcome you all to these 2-day “Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Lao PDR and Thailand.” I would like to express my sincere thanks to all of you for sparing your time to participate. in this meeting.

As we know that the importance of fisheries and habitats in the Mekong River Basin particularly in Lao PDR and Thailand had been addressed over the past years. The Mekong River Commission (MRC) in collaboration with Lao PDR and Thailand recently conducted the “Study on the critical fish habitats of each country” in 2014 and 2015, respectively, which can be used as basic information to further strengthening the cooperation on fisheries management between the two (2) countries. While the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project also had promoted the concept of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) through the integration of habitat and fisheries management by providing training course for the Lao PDR officers at Bokeo, in 2017. The concept could be the basic knowledge for joint efforts among relevant agencies to work towards the sustainability of fisheries and the conservation of important habitats. In addition, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project has conducted the “Current study on fishing gears surveys” in Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand. The results will be discussed and provide as information for management of fishery resources in this area.

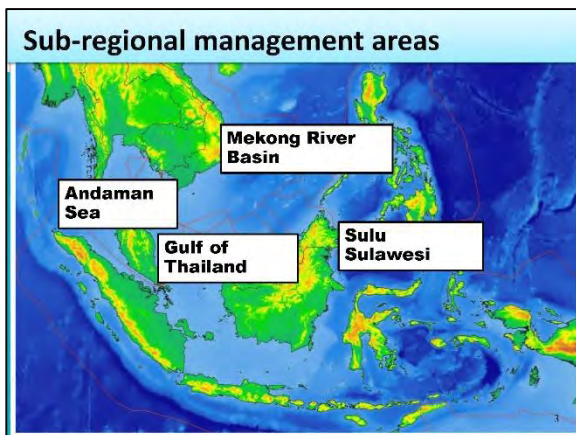
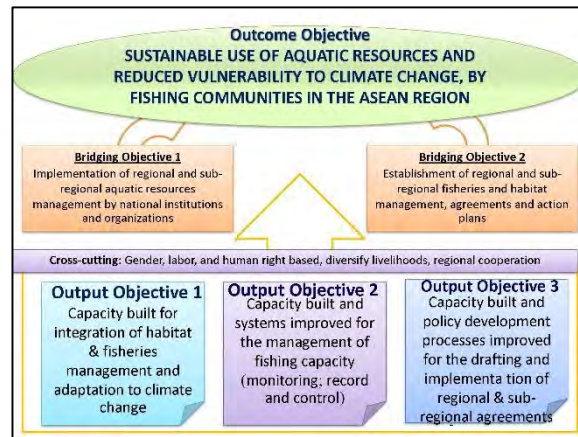
Based on the bilateral arrangement, Thailand and Lao PDR have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Fisheries Cooperation, which can be used as basis for further strengthening the cooperation between two (2) countries and information made earlier that, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project will organized the Meeting to promote cooperation between two countries in the monitoring and control of fishing efforts in the area to balance with available resources and protection of critical habitats. Moreover, the expected output of this Meeting is to provide directions for strengthening transboundary resources management and conservation including monitoring and control of fishing efforts with reference to the fishing gear surveys and availability of resources in Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand areas.

Finally, I would encourage all participants to take part and share your information and recommendation to develop a direction and cooperation on transboundary fisheries resources management for the future of both countries.

Ladies and gentlemen, without further ado, I am pleased to declare the Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Lao PDR and Thailand open. Thank you very much and have a good day!

INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVE OF THE MEETING AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

By Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnurachadasorn



Background

ASEAN-SEAFDEC 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action (no. 34) underline the development of inter-agency coordination (national/sub-regional) on multiple-use water resources of the wetlands/flood-plains to sustain freshwater fisheries, mitigate conflicts between users and also encourage better coordination to address trans-boundary inland fisheries management issues.

Background

- Earlier works were done by MRC to emphasized on importance of fisheries and habitats in the Mekong basin in particular Lao PDR and Thailand.
- The SEAFDEC-Sweden Project provided the Training course on an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) for through the integration of habitat and for Lao PDR officers (Bo Keo) in 2017.
- In addition, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project has conducted the current study on fishing gears surveys in Bo Keo of Lao PDR and Chiang Rai.

Objective of the Meeting

- To review information on the fisheries situation, critical habitats and management and cooperation along Mekong river (Bo Keo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand)
- To provide the information on the fishing gears, the usage along the Mekong River (Bo Keo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand)
- To discuss on issues and identify the possible coordinated actions to manage and control of fishing along Mekong river (Bo Keo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand), in support to the implementation of the existing bilateral arrangement.
- To strengthen transboundary fisheries resource management and conservation including monitoring and control of fishing efforts in Mekong river (Bo Keo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand)



Expected Outputs

- 1) Update information on the fisheries resources, critical habitats and fishing gears in Mekong River
- 2) Agreed coordinated actions between Lao PDR and Thailand
- 3) Establishment of the cooperation between Lao PDR and Thailand on Fisheries Resources Management



Today Agenda

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Agenda 1 | Opening of the Meeting |
| Agenda 2 | Introduction Session 2.1 Self introduction of participants 2.2 Objectives of the meeting and Adoption of the Agenda |
| Agenda 3: | Review on Country Information of management of fisheries resources in Mekong river 3.1 Country presentation on management of transboundary fisheries resources, critical fish habitats and regulation in Bo Keo, Lao PDR 3.2 Country presentation on management of transboundary fisheries resources, critical fish habitats and regulation in Chiang Rai, Thailand |



Today Agenda

| | |
|----------|---|
| Agenda 4 | Presentation on the survey result of fishing operation in Mekong River - Bo Keo, Lao PDR - Chiang Rai, Thailand |
| Agenda 5 | Discussion on Issues and Possible Cooperation in the finding of fishing operation along Mekong |
| Agenda 6 | Conclusion and way forward |
| Agenda 7 | Closing of the Meeting |

PROSPECTUS

I. Background

SEAFDEC through the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project has promoted the efforts to integrate fisheries management with habitat management (ecosystem approach to fisheries management) including efforts on to address the need to manage fishing capacity through sub-regional approach. A series of meetings and workshops for the strengthening of the cooperation between neighboring countries were conducted for target sub-regions, as practical organized in coordination with partners, with the aim to improve the management of fisheries in order to sustain the use fisheries resources through more efficient fisheries and habitat management around Mekong River Basin.

Taking into account the provisions provided by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action (no. 34) underline the development of inter-agency coordination (national/sub-regional) on multiple-use water resources of the wetlands/flood-plains to sustain freshwater fisheries, mitigate conflicts between users and also encourage better coordination to address trans-boundary inland fisheries management issues.

In recognizing the importance of fisheries and habitats in the Mekong basin in particular Lao PDR and Thailand, the MRC in collaboration with Lao PDR and Thailand recently conducted the study on the critical fish habitats of each country in Bokeo of Lao PDR and Chaing Rai of Thailand in 2014 and 2015, respectively, which can be used as a source of reference information for the further strengthening the cooperation on fisheries management between two countries. While the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project also have promoted the concept of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) through the integration of habitat and fisheries management by provided the training course for Lao PDR officers (Bokeo) in 2017. The concept could be basis knowledge for jointly efforts among relevant agencies to work towards the sustainability of fisheries and the conservation of important habitats. In addition, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project has conducted the current study on fishing gears surveys in Bokeo of Lao PDR. The results will be discussed and provide as information for management of fisheries resources in this bordering area.

Building upon available bilateral arrangement, Thailand-Lao PDR has signed MOU on Fisheries Cooperation, which can be use a basis for further strengthen cooperation between two countries and information made earlier, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project will organize the Meeting to promote cooperation between two countries to the monitoring and control of fishing in the area in balance with available resources and protection of critical habitats. The event is also expected to provide directions for strengthening trans-boundary resource management and conservation including monitoring and control of fishing efforts with reference to the fishing gear surveys and availability of resources in Bokeo (Lao PDR)-Chiang Rai (Thailand) area.

II. Objectives of the Meeting

- 1) To review information on the fisheries situation, critical habitats and management and cooperation along Mekong river (Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand)
- 2) To provide the information on the fishing gears, the usage along the Mekong River (Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand)
- 3) To discuss on issues and identify the possible coordinated actions to manage and control of fishing along Mekong river (Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand), in support to the implementation of the existing bilateral arrangement.
- 4) To strengthen transboundary fisheries resource management and conservation including monitoring and control of fishing efforts in Mekong river (Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand)

III. Expected Outputs

- 1) Update information on the fisheries resources, critical habitats and fishing gears in Mekong River
- 2) Agreed coordinated actions between Lao PDR and Thailand
- 3) Establishment of the cooperation between Lao PDR and Thailand on Fisheries Resources Management

IV. Expected participants

The expected participants are the officials from the central government and provincial levels responsible for trans-boundary resource management and conservation including monitoring and control of fishing efforts in Mekong river. SEAFDEC will provide secretariat and facilitate discussion for participants.

1. Eight representatives from each country who should be representing national authorities involved in trans-boundary resources management and conservation (16 persons)
2. Representatives from SEAFDEC Secretariat, and TD (8 persons)
3. Regional Fisheries Policy Network member from Lao PDR and Thailand (2 persons)

Total participants will be around 25-30 persons.

OVERVIEW OF BOKEO PROVINCE, FISHERIES MANAGEMENT, AND FUTURE PLAN TO IMPLEMENT AND PROPOSE

By Mr. Phonpasith Chummanivong

ບົດລາຍງານ
ສະພາບລວມການປະມົງຢູ່ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ

ທ່ານ ທອງລຸນ ສີສຸລິດ ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ຈຶ່ງໜຶ່ງ ສະໜອງ ປ້ອຍປາ ເນື້ອໃນວັນປ້ອຍປາ ແລະ ອະນຸລັກລັດນ້ຳ-ລັດປາ ແຫ່ງຊາດ

I. ທີ່ຕັ້ງ, ຈຸດພິເສດ - ທ່າແຮງ

- ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວຕັ້ງຢູ່ ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກສຽງເໜືອ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດ 6,196 km², ພື້ນທີ່ເປັນພູດອຍ ກວມເອົາ 70 %.
- ມີຊາຍແດນຕິດກັບ 2 ປະເທດ ໄທ ແລະ ມຽນມາ ແລະ 3 ແຂວງພາກເໜືອ: ຫລວງນ້ຳທາ, ຫລວງນ້ຳທາ, ອຸດົມໄຊ ແລະ ໄຊຍະບູລີ
- . ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບປະເທດໄທ, (ທາງບົກ 48 km, ທາງນ້ຳ 97 km) ລວມ145 km ແລະ ປະເທດມຽນມາ ຍາວ 98 km.
- . ທິດຕາເວັນອອກສຽງເໜືອຕິດກັບແຂວງຫລວງນ້ຳທາ ຍາວ 100 km.
- . ທິດຕາເວັນອອກ ຕິດກັບແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ຍາວ 110 km
- . ທິດໃຕ້ຕິດກັບ ແຂວງ ໄຊຍະບູລີ ຍາວ 35 km

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II. ຜົນລະເມືອງ

- ແຂວງ ບໍ່ແກ້ວ ມີ 5 ເມືອງ ແລະ ມີ 3 ເມືອງທີ່ທຸກຍາກ, ເຊິ່ງ ນອນໃນ 47 ເມືອງທຸກຍາກໃນລາວ. ເມືອງທີ່ທຸກຍາກຄື: ເມືອງ ປາກທາ, ເມືອງ ເມິງແລະ ເມືອງ ຜາອຸດົມ.
- ມີ 41 ບ້ານ, 3,406 ຄອບຄົວ, 21,578 ຄົນ. ມີ 7 ທົ່ງພຽງ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ ທັງໝົດ 37,187 ha.

III. ການປະມົງ

- ໃນທົ່ວແຂວງມີຫນອງປ່າ 1,588 ຫນອງ 371.17 ha, 838 ຄອບຄົວ ປ້ອຍປາລ້ຽງລ້ຽງ 2,938,187 ໂຕ ຜົນ ຜະລິດໄດ້ 496,832 ກິໂລປີ ແລະ ມີວັງສະຫງວນ 24 ວັງໃນ, ໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ. ບ້ານສ້າງເຊງ 2 ວັງ, MRC 1 ວັງ ແລະ ຂອງ WWF ຈຳນວນ 21 ວັງ (ວັງສະຫງວນທັງໝົດແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ບ້ານເປັນຜູ້ຄຸ້ມຄອງມີກິດ ຮັກສາ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບ ຢ່າງເກດນານ)
- ການລ້ຽງປາແບບເປັນລຳມ: ມີ1ເມືອງ ຫ້ວຍຊາຍມີເນື້ອທີ່ 3 ha, ປ້ອຍປາ 400,000ໂຕ ຜົນຜະລິດໄດ້ 40.000 ກິໂລປີ ແລະ ສາມາດຜະລິດລູກປາໄດ້ຈຳນວນຫນຶ່ງເຊັ່ນ: ປາໄນ, ປາມິນ ແລະ ປາເຊັງ(ປາສະເກັດ)
- ການລ້ຽງປາໃນກະສັງທົ່ວແຂວງ ມີ 88 ກະສັງ, 5 ຄອບຄົວປ້ອຍປາ 227,000 ໂຕ, ຜົນຜະລິດໄດ້19,4000 ກິ ໂລປີ
- ການຜະລິດຊີ້ນປາທົ່ວແຂວງໄດ້ທັງໝົດ: 603,320 ກິໂລ ຮັດຕາສະເລ່ຍການຜະລິດໃນກຸ່ມຊັ້ນປ່າຂອງແຂວງແມ່ນ 50 ກິໂລຄົນປີ. ໃນນັ້ນມີປ່າ 20 ກິໂລຄົນປີ ແຕ່ການຜະລິດໄດ້ ລວມທັງປ່າທຳມະຊາດ 603,320 ກິໂລ. ຖ້າສະເລ່ຍໃສ່ຜົນລະເມືອງ ແມ່ນ 3,29 ກິໂລຄົນປີ. ຕ້ອງການນຳເຂົ້າປ່າຊີ້ນຈຳນວນ 3,059,200 ກິໂລປີ

ການປະມົງ (ຕໍ່)

ໃນໄລຍະທີ່ຜ່ານມາວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງ ຢູ່ແຂວງ ບໍ່ແກ້ວ ແມ່ນ ມີ 2 ໂຄງການທີ່ເຂົ້າມາສະໜັບສະໜູນຄື: ໂຄງການ WWF ໃຫ້ທຶນການສ້າງວັງສະຫງວນ ແລະ MRC ໃຫ້ທຶນສຳຫລວດຂໍ້ມູນປາແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ

(ລາຍລະອຽດມີຕາຕະລາງຂໍ້ມູນການປະມົງຕິດຂັດ)

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ຕາຕະລາງສະຖິຕິການລ້ຽງປາຢູ່ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ

❖ ຕາຕະລາງທີ 1 : ຫນອງປາທົ່ວແຂວງ

| ສະຖານ | ຈຳນວນຄອບຄົວ | ຈຳນວນຫນອງ | ເນື້ອທີ່ (ປາ) | ປາທັດສະໄນ | ຊາຍໃນປາທັດສະໄນ | ຜົນຜະລິດ (ກວ) |
|--------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| ທັງໝົດ | 838 | 1,588 | 371.17 | 2,938,187 | ປ້ອຍປາ ໃນປ່າທັດສະໄນ | 496,832 |

ຕາຕະລາງທີ 2 : ການລ້ຽງປາໃນກະສັງ: 2 ເມືອງ ຕົ້ນເມັ້ງ ແລະ ປ້ອຍຊາຍ

| ສະຖານ | ຈຳນວນຄອບຄົວ | ຈຳນວນວັງ | ຈຳນວນປ້ອຍ (ໂຕ) | ສະຖານປ້ອຍ | ຜົນຜະລິດ (ກວ) |
|--------|-------------|----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| ທັງໝົດ | 5 | 88 | 227,000 | ປ່າໄນ, ປາ, ປາ | 19,400 |

ຕາຕະລາງທີ 3 : ວັງສະຫງວນ

| ສະຖານ | ຈຳນວນບ້ານ | ຈຳນວນວັງ | ເນື້ອທີ່(ລາ) | ຜູ້ໃຫ້ທຶນ | ວັນ |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 5 ເມືອງ | 24 | 24 | 94,8 | ບ້ານ, WWF, MRC | 2009, 11,12,13,16 |

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ຄວາມຕ້ອງການບໍລິໂພກປາ ແຫຼ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ມາຂອງປາ

ແຫຼ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ມາຂອງປາ

| ຜົນລະເມືອງ (ຄົນ) | ປາລ້ຽງ (ກລ) | ປາທຳມະຊາດ (ກລ) | ຜົນຜະລິດ (ກລ/ ຍື) | ສະເລ່ຍ (ກລ/ ຄົນ/ ຍື) | ຄວາມກາງທັງໝົດ (ກລ) | ຕ້ອງນຳເຂົ້າ (ກລ) |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 183,126 | 506,686 | 96,634 | 603,320 | 3,29 | 3,662,520 | 3,059,200 |

ການນຳເຂົ້າອາຫານທະເລເພື່ອບໍລິໂພກ

| ຫອຍແຄງ (ກລ) | ປາມຶກ (ກລ) | ກຸ້ງ (ກລ) | ປາທູ (ກລ) |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11,250 | 19,669 | 15,298 | 5,370 |

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IV. ການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງ

1. ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການປະມົງ ແລະ ກົດລະບຽບຂອງບ້ານຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ເປັນຜູ້ກຳນົດນຳໃຊ້ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຊັ່ນ:




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- IV. ການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງ ຕໍ່**
2. ການກວດກາລ່າຕາມແຜນ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ
 3. ການກຳນົດຂອບເຂດສະຫງວນ ແລະ ການອະນຸລັກຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນ້ຳ ໜ້າເຄື່ອນໄຟຜ້າ ແມ່ນ ບໍ່ທັນເຂົ້າເຖິງ
 4. ກໍລະນີທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນຢູ່ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ ມີຜູ້ຫາປາທີ່ໃຊ້ເຄື່ອງມືຜິດກົດໝາຍ: ໃຊ້ສານເຄມີລົງໃສ່ນ້ຳ ອັນເຮັດໃຫ້ປາຕາຍເປັນວົງກ້ວາງ ແມ່ນໄດ້ປະຕິບັດດັ່ງນີ້:
 - ໄດ້ຮັບຂ່າວສານ ວ່າມີປາຕາຍຈຳນວນຫຼວງຫຼາຍ
 - ຕິດຕໍ່ປະສານຫາຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ
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- IV. ການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງ ຕໍ່**
- ລົງກວດກາແຫ່ງນ້ຳ ແລະ ປາຕາຍຕົວຈິງ
 - ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນລະອຽດ
 - ຝົວພັນຫາເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ຕຳຫຼວດສືບສວນ-ສອບສວນ
 - ມອບໃຫ້ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ຕຳຫຼວດດຳເນີນຄະດີຕາມກົດໝາຍ
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IV. ແນວພັນລູກປາ

ສະເພາະຝາມລ້ຽງປາ 1 ຄອບຄົວຂອງເມືອງຫ້ວຍຊາຍ ແມ່ນຜະລິດແນວພັນໄດ້ຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ ເພື່ອຮັບໃຊ້ຜູ້ຊື້ຢາຍໃນແລະ ຄອບຄົວເຊັ່ນ: ປາປາກ, ປາໄນ, ປານິນ ແລະ ປາກິນຫຍ້າ—

ແນວພັນປານ້ອຍ ແມ່ນ ໄດ້ນຳເຂົ້າທັງຫມົດ ຍ້ອນແຂວງຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີສູນ ຫຼື ສະຖານີຜະລິດແນວພັນປາ

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- V. ການນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກນິກ**
- ແມ່ນໄດ້ປະສານຜົວພັນກັບຈຸງານລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ 5 ເມືອງໃນການຕິດຕາມຊຸກຍູ້ແຕ່ລະກຸ່ມບ້ານພ້ອມແນະນຳເຕັກນິກຕ່າງໆເຊັ່ນ:
- ການສັງເກດ ແລະ ວິທີການຄັດເລືອກລູກປານ້ອຍທີ່ຈະນຳມາລ້ຽງ
 - ອັດຕາການປ່ອຍ
 - ການໃຫ້ອາຫານ
 - ການສັງເກດນ້ຳ
 - ການໃສ່ຜຸນຄອກ(ຈາກຜິດ ແລະ ມູນສັດ)ເພື່ອສ້າງໄຮນ້ຳ
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VI. ແຜນການ

1. ສືບຕໍ່ຊຸກຍູ້ສິ່ງເສີມການລ້ຽງປາໃນກະຊັງຢູ່ 2 ເມືອງຄື:ເມືອງຫ້ວຍ ຊາຍ ແລະ ເມືອງ ປາກທາ ໃຫ້ຂະຫຍາຍເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 12%
2. ສືບຕໍ່ພົວພັນນໍາ 5ເມືອງ ໃນການລົງຊຸກຍູ້ຕິດຕາມການລ້ຽງປາໃສ່ ໜອງດິນໃນ ໃຫ້ມີການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
3. ສືບຕໍ່ຊຸກຍູ້ການລ້ຽງປາແບບເປັນຝາມ 1 ຄອບຄົວ1ເມືອງ ໃຫ້ມີຜົນຜະລິດເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ ເພື່ອສະໜອງພາຍໃນໃຫ້ໄດ້ຈໍານວນໜຶ່ງເພື່ອເປັນການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການນໍາເຂົ້າ

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VI. ແຜນການ ຕໍ່

4. ຕິດຕາມຄຸ້ມຄອງການລັກລອບຫາປາຂອງປະຊາຊົນແບບທໍາລາຍຫຼືດັບສູນຕາມແມ່ນໍ້າຂອງ, ນໍ້າຫ້ວຍ, ມິງ, ໜອງທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ຕ່າງໆ
5. ຕິດຕາມຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະຕິບັດລະບຽບ ແລະ ການນໍາໃຊ້ວັງສະຫງວນ ໃນ5 ເມືອງຈໍານວນ 24 ວັງ
6. ສົມທົບພົວພັນນໍາພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການລົງກໍານົດຂອບເຂດໜ້າເຂື່ອນ ເພື່ອສ້າງວັງສະຫງວນ ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າທາ1, ເຂື່ອນນໍ້າທາ-ຫາດຫມວກ, ເຂື່ອນນໍ້າຍອນ ຫຼືເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າອື່ນໆ ທີ່ມີແຜນຕໍາເນີນການກໍ່ສ້າງ
7. ພົວພັນການຮ່ວມມືກັບປະເທດໄກ້ຄຽງໃນການກວດກາຄຸ້ມຄອງການຫາປາທີ່ໃຊ້ເຄື່ອງທີ່ຜິດກົດໝາຍ

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VII. ຂໍສະດວກ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ

1. ຂໍສະດວກ
ມີແມ່ນໍ້າ, ໜອງ ແລະ ຝາຍເກັບນໍ້າຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ເໝາະສົມແກ່ການລ້ຽງ ແລະ ສ້າງວັງສະຫງວນເພື່ອຮັກສາປາຝັ່ງແມ່ພັນ
2. ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ
ບໍ່ມີທຶນຮອນໃນການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ຊຸກຍູ້ສິ່ງເສີມ
- ປະຊາຊົນຍັງຄືເບົາ, ມັກງ່າຍ ໃນການດໍາລົງຊີວິດປະຈໍາວັນ ປາຈໍານວນຫຼວງຫຼາຍ ແມ່ນ ນໍາເຂົ້າຈາກປະເທດໄກ້ຄຽງ (ລວມທັງລູກປາ ແລະ ປາຊີນ)
- ພາກລັດຍັງບໍ່ທັນກໍານົດນະໂຍບາຍອັນລະອຽດຕໍ່ຝັ່ງແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ ໃນການ ຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ສິ່ງເສີມການລ້ຽງ

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VIII. ຂໍສະເຫນີ

1. ວາງແຜນການຊ່ວຍໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງໃນອ່າງເກັບນໍ້າໜ້າເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ທີ່ມີຢູ່ໃນແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ
2. ກໍ່ສ້າງບູກຄະລາກອນໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສໍາພານດໍາເນີນວຽກງານການປະມົງໃຫ້ໄດ້ 3-5 ເທື່ອຄົນ
3. ຊ່ວຍລະດົມຫົນ ຫັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ເຂົ້າມາຊ່ວຍວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງປະມົງ ຢູ່ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ
4. ຂໍງົບປະມານ ໃນການລົງເຄື່ອນໄຫວຕິດຕາມກວດກາລໍາຕາເວນ ຢູ່ຕາມແມ່ນໍ້າທີ່ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງເຊັ່ນ: ແມ່ນໍ້າຂອງ ແລະ ສາຂາແມ່ນໍ້າຕ່າງໆທີ່ມີການລັກລອບຫາປາທີ່ຜິດກົດໝາຍ

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VIII. ຂໍສະເຫນີ ຕໍ່

5. ໃຫ້ພະແນກປະມົງເປັນຂອດປະສານກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າຢູ່ຂັ້ນກະຊວງເພື່ອວາງແຜນໃນການກໍານົດຂອບເຂດ ແລະ ພົ້ນຜູ້ຊັບພະຍາກອນສັດນໍ້າໃຫ້ກັບຄືນສູ່ສະພາບເດີມ

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TRANSBOUNDARY FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN LAO PDR, THAILAND AND MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION (MRC)

By Mr. Sommano Phounsavath

ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງຂ້າມຜ່ານຊາຍແດນລາວ ໄທ ລະຫວ່າງແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ, ສປປລາວ ແລະ ແຂວງຊຽງຮາຍ, ປະເທດໄທ

ສົມມະໂນ ພູນສະຫວັດ, ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງ, ກົມວັງສັດແລະການປະມົງ

(By: Mr. Sommano Phounsavath, Director, Division of Fisheries, DLF)

ປະຫວັດຄວາມເປັນມາ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ
Project background

- ແຜນງານປະມົງ (2006-2010)
MRC Fisheries Programme (2006-2010)
- ໃນໄລຍະ 2007-2010 ຄະນະທີ່ປຶກສາຕັກນິກ (TAB) ໄດ້ມີແນວຄວາມຄິດວິເລີມ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ການປະມົງ ໃນລະດັບພາກພື້ນ ລະຫວ່າງ 4 ປະເທດ
- During the period from 2007-2010 TAB recommended FP to initiate transboundary fisheries management pilot projects
- ໃນວັນທີ 21 ທັນວາ 2005 ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສ້າງພູມສັນຖານ ລະດັບຊາດ ຄັ້ງທຳອິດ ຢູ່ແຂວງ ຫລວງພະບາງ;
- First National Workshop on Fisheries Management in the Lower Mekong River Basin, Luangprabang (Dec 2005) supported by TAB



ປະຫວັດຄວາມເປັນມາ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ
Project background

- ໃນເດືອນ ກໍລະກົດ 2008 ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສ້າງພູມສັນຖານດ້ານການປະມົງ ລະຫວ່າງ ກົມປະມົງລາວ ແລະ ໄທ ຢູ່ເມືອງຫ້ວຍຊາຍ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ ແລະ ເມືອງຊຽງຂອງ ແຂວງຊຽງຮາຍ ພ້ອມທັງ ມີການໄປທົດສະນະສຶກສາ ແລກປ່ຽນບົດຮຽນ ຊຶ່ງກົມແລະກົນ:
- TAB Learning Event on Transboundary Fisheries Management in the Lower Mekong Basin Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiengkong, Thailand 30th June ----to 4th July 2008
- ໃນເດືອນ ກຸມພາ 2010 ໄດ້ມີກອງປະຊຸມສ້າງພູມສັນຖານລະຫວ່າງ ວິຊາການຈາກ ກົມປະມົງລາວ ແລະ ໄທ ເພື່ອກຳນົດ ຮ່າງຄຸ້ມຄອງການຂອງ ໂຄງການ;
- Joint Workshop for the Development of Lao–Thai Transboundary Fisheries Management Project, Udonthani, 15 February 2010



ປະຫວັດຄວາມເປັນມາ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ
Project background

- ແຜນງານປະມົງ 2011-2015
- ໃນໄລຍະ 2011-2013 ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ຈຳນວນຫລາຍຄັ້ງ ເພື່ອ ກຳນົດ ແລະ ອອກແບບໂຄງການ (ວາງແຜນ):
- ກາງປີ 2014 ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ ດຸ້ນສັນຍາ ສ່ວມມື ລະຫວ່າງ ແຜນງານປະມົງ MRC ແລະ ກົມວັງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ ໂດຍຜ່ານ ກອງເລຂາຄມຊ ເພື່ອຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ (2014-2015);
- ຜູ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ:

 1. ກົມວັງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ (ພະແນກ ຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງ)
 2. ສູນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາການປະມົງ
 3. ຂະແໜງວັງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ
 4. ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງຫ້ວຍຊາຍ ແລະ ເມືອງຕົ້ນເຜິ້ງ

ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ
Project objectives

ຈຸດປະສົງລວມ (ໄລຍະຍາວ):

- ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຢູ່ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ແຂວງຊຽງຮາຍ ປະເທດໄທ ມີການຮ່ວມມືກັນ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຊັບພະຍາກອນປະມົງ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຍືນຍົງ ໂດຍການກຳນົດ ຫລັກການ, ເຄື່ອງມື ແລະ ມີເປົ້າໝາຍຮ່ວມກັນ

Fisheries stakeholders in the Bordering Provinces of Bokeo in Lao PDR and Chiang Rai in Thailand jointly manage fisheries resources in a sustainable way based on trans-boundary cooperation and commonly agreed principles, tools and targets.

ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ
Project objectives

ຈຸດປະສົງສະເພາະ (ໄລຍະສັ້ນ):

- ຊຸມຊົນຊາວປະມົງ, ອຳນາດການບົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ລະດັບຊາດ ຮ່ວມກັນ ຈັດຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການ ຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງ ຂ້າມຜ່ານຊາຍແດນ ລະຫວ່າງ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ແຂວງຊຽງຮາຍ ປະເທດໄທ
- ຊຸມຊົນຊາວປະມົງ, ອຳນາດການບົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ລະດັບຊາດ ຮ່ວມກັນ ບົກສາຫາລື ເພື່ອຊອກຄູ້ ແລະ ແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ອະນຸລັກ ຊັບພະຍາກອນປະມົງ ໂດຍຜ່ານ ການສັກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ຮ່ວມກັນ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ການປະມົງ ຮ່ວມກັນ.

ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ
Project objectives

ຈຸດປະສົງສະເພາະ (ໄລຍະສັ້ນ): (ຕໍ່)

- ຊຸມຊົນຊາວປະມົງ, ອຳນາດການບົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການ ຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງ ຂ້າມຜ່ານຊາຍແດນ ລະຫວ່າງ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ແຂວງຊຽງຮາຍ ປະເທດໄທ ມີການປັບປຸງ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກົດລະບຽບຕ່າງໆ ໂດຍຜ່ານ ຂະບວນການປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກ

ແຜນກິດຈະກຳ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ

| ວ/ດ | ກິດຈະກຳ | ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບ | ພາກສ່ວນ |
|-------|---|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.1.2 | ສຶກສາ, ປິເຄາະ ແລະ ຄົດເລືອກ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເພື່ອ ລະເຫນີ ສ້າງຕັ້ງ ບັນ ຄາ ຮ່ວມ | ທ່ານ ສົມມະໄນ | ພປມ, ກລສ |
| 2.1.1 | ກຳນົດ ວິທີການ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງມື ເພື່ອ ສຶກສາ ສາທວດ ບ່ອນຢູ່ອາໄສ ຂອງ ປາ ແຫລ່ງວາງໄຂ່ ທີ່ມີຄວາມ ສຳຄັນ | ທ່ານ ບົວສະຫວັນ ທ່ານ ດວງຄຳ | ພປມ, ກລສ ສຄປມ |
| 2.1.2 | ກຳນົດ ວິທີການ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງມື ເພື່ອ ສຶກສາ ສາທວດ ຂໍ້ມູນພື້ນຖານ ດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ການປະມົງ | ທ່ານ ບົວສະຫວັນ ທ່ານ ດວງຄຳ | ພປມ, ກລສ ສຄປມ |
| 2.1.3 | ກຳນົດ ວິທີການ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງມື ເພື່ອ ສຶກສາ ສາທວດ ຄວາມຊຸດົມ ສົມບູນ ແລະ ຄວາມຫຼວກຫລາຍ ຂອງປາ ແລະ ສັດນ້ຳອື່ນ | ທ່ານ ບົວສະຫວັນ ທ່ານ ດວງຄຳ | ພປມ, ກລສ ສຄປມ |

ແຜນກິດຈະກຳ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ

| ວ/ດ | ກິດຈະກຳ | ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບ | ພາກສ່ວນ |
|-------|--|---|--|
| 2.2.1 | ສຶກສາ ສາທວດ ບ່ອນຢູ່ອາໄສ ຂອງ ປາ ແຫລ່ງວາງໄຂ່ ທີ່ມີຄວາມ ສຳຄັນ | - ທ່ານ ດຣ ສິນທະວົງ (ຫົວໜ້າທີມ) - ທ່ານ ພອນແກ້ວ (ຜູ້ປະສານງານພາກ ສະຫນາມ) - ທ່ານ ນ. ດົງດາວັນ (ສ/ຊ) - ທ່ານ ວັນນະໄຊ (ສ/ຊ) - ທ່ານ ສະເຫວີມພອນ (ສ/ ຊ) - ທ່ານ ບຸນແທນ (ສ/ຊ) | - ສຄປມ - ຂະແໜງວັງສັດ- ປະມົງ ແຂວງບໍ່ ແກ້ວ - ພປມ - ສຄປມ - ສຄປມ - ກະສິກຳ, ມ ຫ້ວຍ ຊາຍ |

ແຜນກິດຈະກຳ ຂອງ ໂຄງການ

| ວ/ດ | ກິດຈະກຳ | ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບ | ພາກສ່ວນ |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 2.2.2 | ສຶກສາ ສາທວດ ຂໍ້ມູນພື້ນຖານ ດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ການປະມົງ (ຂໍ້ມູນ ການທາປາ ແລະ ມູນຄ່າ ໃນ ດ້ານການ ສ້າງລາຍຮັບ ແລະ ຊີວິດ ການເປັນຢູ່) | - ທ່ານ ບຸນຖະຫອນ (ຫົວໜ້າທີມ) - ທ່ານ ຄຳມີ (ຜູ້ປະສານງານພາກ ສະຫນາມ) - ທ່ານ ນ. ດົງດາວັນ (ສ/ຊ) - ທ່ານ ສຸກສາຄອນ (ສ/ຊ) - ທ່ານ ກາວິນ (ສ/ຊ) - ທ່ານ ບຸນແທນ (ສ/ຊ) | - ພປມ, ກລສ - ຂະແໜງວັງສັດ- ປະມົງ ແຂວງບໍ່ ແກ້ວ - ພປມ - ພປມ - ຂະແໜງວັງສັດ - ກະສິກຳ, ມ ຫ້ວຍ ຊາຍ |

 **ແຜນກິດຈະກຳ ຂອງໂຄງການ**

| ລ/ດ | ກິດຈະກຳ | ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບ | ພາກສ່ວນ |
|-------|--|--|---|
| 2.2.3 | ສຶກສາ ສາທາລະນະ ຄວາມອຸດົມສົມບູນ ແລະ ຄວາມຫຼວງກາຫລາຍຂອງປ່າ ແລະ ສັດນ້ຳອື່ນ | - ທ່ານ ດວງຄຳ (ຫົວໜ້າທີມ) - ທ່ານ ພິມຄຳ (ຜູ້ປະສານງານພາກສະໜາມ) - ທ່ານ ນ. ຄຳແພງ (ສ.ຊ) - ທ່ານ ນ. ວັນນິດາ (ສ.ຊ) - ທ່ານ ໄຊປະສົງ (ສ.ຊ) - ທ່ານ ວິວະເສດ (ສ.ຊ) | - ສລປມ - ຂະແໜງວັງສັດ-ປະມົງ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ - ສລປມ - ສລປມ - ກວສ - ກະສິກຳ ມ. ຫ້ວຍຊາຍ |

 **ແຜນກິດຈະກຳ ຂອງໂຄງການ**

| ລ/ດ | ກິດຈະກຳ | ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບ | ພາກສ່ວນ |
|-------|--|--|---|
| 2.2.3 | ສຶກສາ ສາທາລະນະ ຄວາມອຸດົມສົມບູນ ແລະ ຄວາມຫຼວງກາຫລາຍຂອງປ່າ ແລະ ສັດນ້ຳອື່ນ | - ທ່ານ ດວງຄຳ (ຫົວໜ້າທີມ) - ທ່ານ ພິມຄຳ (ຜູ້ປະສານງານພາກສະໜາມ) - ທ່ານ ນ. ຄຳແພງ (ສ.ຊ) - ທ່ານ ນ. ວັນນິດາ (ສ.ຊ) - ທ່ານ ໄຊປະສົງ (ສ.ຊ) - ທ່ານ ວິວະເສດ (ສ.ຊ) | - ສລປມ - ຂະແໜງວັງສັດ-ປະມົງ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ - ສລປມ - ສລປມ - ກວສ - ກະສິກຳ ມ. ຫ້ວຍຊາຍ |

 **ແຜນກິດຈະກຳ ຂອງໂຄງການ**

| ລ/ດ | ກິດຈະກຳ | ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບ | ພາກສ່ວນ |
|--------|---|--------------|----------|
| 3.3.3a | ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ລູກ ເພື່ອແລ່ນປ່ຽນ ຖອດຖອນບັດຮຽນ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປະມົງຂ້າມຜ່ານຊາຍແດນ | ທ່ານ ສົມມະໃບ | ພປມ, ກວສ |



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DIVERSITIES OF FISH SPECIES

By Ms. Souvanny Phommakone

ກອງປະຊຸມເພື່ອແຜ່ ຜົນການສຶກສາທາງດ້ານການປະມົງ ແລະ ປົກສາຫາລືແຜນ ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃນວຽກງານປະມົງຊຸມຊົນ ຂອງໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງປະມົງ ລະຫວ່າງ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ ແລະ ຈັງຫວັດຂຽງຮາຍ ຄັ້ງທີ 30 ຕຸລາ 2015 ທີ່ເມືອງຫົວຊາຍ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ

ການສຶກສາຄວາມລາກຫລາຍຂອງປາ ແລະ ຜົນຜະລິດປາ ຢູ່ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ

ໂດຍ: ທ່ານ ດວງຄຳ ສິງຫາຊິງ
ສູນຄົ້ນຄວ້າການປະມົງ

ຫົວຂໍ້ທີ່ຈະນຳສະເໜີ

1. ຄວາມເປັນມາ
2. ຈຸດປະສົງ
3. ວິທີການສຶກສາ
4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ
5. ສະຫລຸບ
6. ຂໍ້ແນະນຳ

1. ຄວາມເປັນມາ

- ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງດ້ານການປະມົງຊຸມຊົນຜ່ານສາຍແດນລະຫວ່າງລາຊະອານາຈັກໄທ ແລະ ສ ປ ປ ລາວ ແມ່ນນຶ່ງໃນຫລາຍໂຄງການທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບແຜນງານປະມົງຂອງຄະນະກຳມະທິການແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງສາກົນ (MRC).
- ໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນແນໃສ່ເພື່ອຄຸ້ມຄອງດ້ານການປະມົງຮ່ວມກັນໃນອານາຄົດລະ ຫວ່າງແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ ສ ປ ປ ລາວ ແລະ ຈັງຫວັດຂຽງຮາຍ ແຫ່ງລາຊະອານາຈັກໄທ.
- ເປົ້າໝາຍລັກຂອງໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນເພື່ອຄຸ້ມຄອງຊັບພະຍາກອນປະມົງແບບຍືນຍົງຮ່ວມກັນລະ ຫວ່າງສອງປະເທດ.
- ນຶ່ງໃນຫລາຍກິດຈະກຳຂອງໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນການສຶກສາຄວາມລາກຫລາຍຂອງປາ ແລະ ຜົນ ຜະລິດປາໃນແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ ຊຶ່ງຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂດຍ:
- ສູນຄົ້ນຄວ້າການປະມົງ
- ກົມວິຊາສຶກສາ ແລະ ການປະມົງ
- ຂະແໜງວິຊາສຶກສາ ແລະ ການປະມົງແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ, ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງເມືອງຫວ້ຍ ຊາຍ ແລະ ເມືອງຕົ້ນເຜິ້ງ.
- ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການສຶກສາໂດຍກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງແຫ່ງຊາດລາວ.
- ໄລຍະການສຶກສາແມ່ນນຶ່ງປີ (ເລີ່ມແຕ່ເດືອນສິງຫາ 2014 ຫາ ເດືອນສິງຫາ 2015).

2. ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງການສຶກສາ

- ເພື່ອປະເມີນເບິ່ງສະຖານະພາບດ້ານ ການປະມົງເຊັ່ນ: ຄວາມລາກຫລາຍ ທາງດ້ານຊີວະນາໆພັນ ແລະ ຜົນ ຜະລິດຂອງປາ ໃນບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ຂອງໂຄງການ.
- ເພື່ອກຳນົດຊະນິດປາທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງໃນອານາຄົດ.

3. ວິທີການສຶກສາ

3.1. ຈຳນວນບ້ານທີ່ສຶກສາມີ 4 ບ້ານ:

- ບ້ານນ້ຳເກິ່ງ (ເມືອງຕົ້ນເຜິ້ງ)
- ບ້ານດອນ (ເມືອງຫວ້ຍຊາຍ)
- ບ້ານປາກກາວ (ເມືອງຫວ້ຍຊາຍ)
- ບ້ານຄົກຫລວງ (ເມືອງຫວ້ຍຊາຍ)

3. ວິທີການສຶກສາ

ການສຶກສາດັ່ງນີ້ແມ່ນໄດ້ເຮັດສອງຮູບແບບຄື:

- 3.1. ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນແບບຕໍ່ເນືອງໂດຍຊາວປະມົງ (Fish Catch Monitoring)
- 3.2. ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໃຊ້ມອງຕົວແບບ (Standard sampling method using panel gill net) .

3. ວິທີການສຶກສາ

3.1. ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງໂດຍຊາວປະມົງ (Fish Catch Monitoring)

ຄັດເລືອກເອົາຊາວປະມົງ 3 ຄົນ/ບ້ານ ສຳພາດ ເພື່ອເອົາຂໍ້ມູນພື້ນຖານຂອງ ຊາວປະມົງທີ່ໄດ້ຄັດເລືອກ.



3. ວິທີການສຶກສາ (ຕໍ່)

3.1. ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງໂດຍຊາວປະມົງ (Fish Catch Monitoring)

ຝັກອົບຮົມວິທີເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນໃຫ້ຊາວ ປະມົງທີ່ໄດ້ຄັດເລືອກ ປະກອບອາຍຸປະກອນທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນການ ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ



3. ວິທີການສຶກສາ (ຕໍ່)

• ອຸປະກອນນຳໃຊ້:

ຊີ້ງຊັງປາຂະໜາດ 20 ກິໂລ, ໄມ້ແມັດສຳ ຫລັບຊີ້ງປາ ຊີ້ງມີຄວາມຍາວ 1 ແມັດ



ປຶ້ມກຳນົດຊະນິດປາ (photo flipchart) ແບບຟອມສຳຫລັບໃຊ້ໃນການບັນທຶກຂໍ້ມູນ (log book)

3. ວິທີການສຶກສາ (ຕໍ່)

• ອຸປະກອນນຳໃຊ້:

ແບບຟອມສຳຫລັບໃຊ້ໃນ ການບັນທຶກຂໍ້ມູນ (log book)

FISHER CATCH MONITORING FORM

FISHER REPORT

DATE/ENTRY NO. _____ NAME _____

VILLAGE _____ DISTRICT _____

CATCHMENT POINT _____ VEHICULAR ACCESS _____

WEIGHING POINT _____

WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS) _____

WEIGHT (POUNDS) _____

WEIGHT (TONNES) _____

WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS) _____

WEIGHT (POUNDS) _____

WEIGHT (TONNES) _____

WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS) _____

WEIGHT (POUNDS) _____

WEIGHT (TONNES) _____

WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS) _____

WEIGHT (POUNDS) _____

WEIGHT (TONNES) _____

WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS) _____

WEIGHT (POUNDS) _____

WEIGHT (TONNES) _____

WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS) _____

WEIGHT (POUNDS) _____

WEIGHT (TONNES) _____

| DATE | LOCAL NAME | WEIGHT (KG) | WEIGHT (LBS) | WEIGHT (T) |
|------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
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ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນແມ່ນມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງຊາວປະມົງ (ຊາວປະມົງທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໃນການສຶກສາ)



ຊາວປະມົງບ້ານປາກງາວ



ຊາວປະມົງບ້ານຄຳຫລວງ



ຊາວປະມົງບ້ານດອນ



ຊາວປະມົງບ້ານນ້ຳເຫຼົງ

3.2. ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໃຊ້ມອງຕົວແບບ (Standard sampling method using panel gill net)

- ໃຊ້ມອງໄຫລ (ມອງຈີມແລະ ມອງຝູ) ຊຶ່ງມີຂະໜາດຄວາມຍາວ 40 ແມັດ ແລະ ຂະໜາດຕາມອງ 8 ຂະໜາດ ຄື: 2.0 ຊມ, 3.0 ຊມ, 4.0 ຊມ, 5 ຊມ, 7.0 ຊມ, 9.0 ຊມ, 12.0 ແລະ 15.0 ຊມ.
- ຄັ້ງທຳອິດແມ່ນ 16-19 ທັນວາ 2014
- ຄັ້ງທີ່ສອງແມ່ນ 23-26 ມີນາ 2015
- ຄັ້ງທີ່ສາມແມ່ນ 24-28 ມິຖຸນາ 2015
- ຄັ້ງສຸດທ້າຍແມ່ນ 22-25 ກັນຍາ 2015



3.2. ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໃຊ້ມອງຕົວແບບ (Standard sampling method using panel gill net) ຕໍ່

ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງວິຊາການຈາກສູນຄົ້ນຄວ້າການປະມົງ, ຈາກຂະແໜງລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງແຂວງ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄຜແລະ ຊາວປະມົງ.

ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນແບບນີ້ເອີ້ນອີກຢ່າງນຶ່ງວ່າແມ່ນການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນແບບບົວທະຍາສາດ.



3.2. ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໃຊ້ມອງຕົວແບບ (Standard sampling method using panel gill net). (ຕໍ່)

- ການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນແມ່ນ 1 ມື້ຕໍ່ບ້ານ:
 - ຕອນເຊົ້າແມ່ນເລີ່ມແຕ່ 8:00- 10:00 ໂມງ
 - ຕອນປາຍແມ່ນເລີ່ມແຕ່ 14:00-15:00 ໂມງ
 - ການໄຫລມອງແມ່ນ 8 ເທື່ອ/ມື້ (3 ນາທີ/ເທື່ອ)

ການໄຫລມອງສອງປະເພດ (ຈີມ ແລະ ຝູ) ແມ່ນຈະໄຫລຂະໜານກັນໄປ, ມອງຂະໜາດຕາມອ່ອຍຈະໄຫລແຄມໄມ້ງ (ນ້ຳຕົ້ນ) ລວມມອງຕາໃຫຍ່ແມ່ນຈະໄຫລຢູ່ບ່ອນນ້ຳເລິກ (ວັງ)



4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ

ຜົນຈາກການສຳພາດຊາວປະມົງ

4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ

ຜົນຈາກການສຳພາດຊາວປະມົງ ບ້ານປາກງາວ

| ຊື່ | ເພິດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. ກະ ບຸນ | 50 | 30 | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ |
| 2. ກະ ບຸນ | 40 | 30 | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ |
| 3. ກະ ບຸນ | 50 | 30 | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ |

4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ

ຜົນຈາກການສຳພາດຊາວປະມົງ ບ້ານນ້ຳເງິງ

| ຊື່ | ເພິດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ | ເພິດເມັດ |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. ກະ ບຸນ | 40 | 30 | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ |
| 2. ກະ ບຸນ | 50 | 40 | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ |
| 3. ກະ ບຸນ | 40 | 30 | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ | ວິທະຍາ |

4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ

ຜົນຈາກການສຳພາດຊາວປະມົງ ບ້ານຄົກຫລວງ

| ຊື່ | ອາຍຸ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ |
|------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ປະມົງປະມົງ | | | | | | | | | |
| ປະມົງປະມົງ | | | | | | | | | |
| ປະມົງປະມົງ | | | | | | | | | |

4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ

ຜົນຈາກການສຳພາດຊາວປະມົງ ບ້ານດອນ

| ຊື່ | ອາຍຸ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ | ປະລິມານ ປາທີ່ ຄາດວ່າ ຈາກປະມົງ |
|------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ປະມົງປະມົງ | | | | | | | | | |
| ປະມົງປະມົງ | | | | | | | | | |
| ປະມົງປະມົງ | | | | | | | | | |

4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ

ຜົນຈາກການສຳພາດຊາວປະມົງ 4 ບ້ານ

- ອາຍຸຂອງຊາວປະມົງ: ແຕ່ 27 ຫາ 58 ປີ
- ປະສິບປະການໃນການຫາປາ: 9 ຫາ 46 ປີ
- ການນຳໃຊ້ເຮືອໃນການຫາປາ: 92% ເປີເຊັນ ແມ່ນໃຊ້ເຮືອຈັກ
- ການນຳໃຊ້ເຄື່ອງມືຫາປາ:**
 ລະດູແລ້ງ: ໃຊ້ມອງແຊ່ ຫລາຍກວ່າໝູ່ ຫັດລົງມາແມ່ນ ມອງໄຫລ, ແຫ່, ເບັດຜຽກ.
 ລະດູຝົນ: ໃຊ້ມອງແຊ່ ຫລາຍກວ່າໝູ່ ຫັດລົງມາແມ່ນ ເບັດຜຽກ, ເບັດປັກ, ມອງໄຫລ ແລະ ແຫ່.
- ປະລິມານການຫາປາ: - ລະດູແລ້ງ: ສະເລ່ຍ 2.3 ກິໂລ/ຄົນ/ມື້
 - ລະດູຝົນ: ສະເລ່ຍ 2.4 ກິໂລ/ຄົນ/ມື້

4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ

ຜົນຈາກການສຳພາດຊາວປະມົງ 4 ບ້ານ (ຕໍ່)

- ຊະນິດປາທີ່ຊາວປະມົງຫາໄດ້:
 - ລະດູແລ້ງ:** ສ່ວນຫລາຍແມ່ນຈຳພວກປາເັດເຊັ່ນ: ປາແກງ, ປາໂຈກ ປາມາງ, ປາໝາມ, ປາບອກ, ປາປາກ (ປາສອ້ຍຫົວໂປ), ປາເພັຍ, ນອກນີ້ ຍັງມີຈຳພວກປາໜຶ່ງເຊັ່ນ: ປາກິດ, ປາແຂ້, ປາຄຳວ...
 - ລະດູຝົນ:** ສ່ວນຫລາຍແມ່ນຈຳພວກປາໜຶ່ງເຊັ່ນ: ປາຢາງ, ປາເຄິງ, ປາກິດ, ປາມາງ, ແຂ້, ປາຄຳວ, ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີປາເັດເຊັ່ນ: ປາຫວ່າ, ປາໂຈກ, ປາຕອງ....

4. ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາ

ຜົນຈາກການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນຂອງຊາວປະມົງ

4.1. ບ້ານດອນ

- ຊະນິດປາທີ່ຫາໄດ້ ມີທັງໝົດ 57 ຊະນິດໃນນີ້ 10 ຊະນິດທີ່ຫາໄດ້ຫຼາຍ ແມ່ນປາເພັຍ, ປາໄນ, ປາໝາມ, ປາສະກາງ, ປາໝາກບານ, ປາແຂ້, ປາປາກ ປາສອ້ຍ ແລະ ປາແກງ (ເບິ່ງຮູບ)
- ປະລິມານທີ່ຫາໄດ້ທັງໝົດແມ່ນ 1,921.70 ກິໂລ
- ເຄື່ອງມືທີ່ໃຊ້ ມີ 3 ຊະນິດ:
 - ມອງໄຫລ
 - ມອງແຊ່
 - ເບັດປັກ



4.1. ບ້ານດອນ (ຕໍ່) 10 ຊະນິດປາ ທີ່ຫາໄດ້ຫລາຍ

| ລຳດັບ | ຊື່ປາທາວ | SpeciesName | ປະລິມານ(ກິໂລ) | ລາຄາຕ່ຳສູງ(ກີບ) | ລາຄາສູງສູງ(ກີບ) |
|-------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | ປາເຜີ້ | <i>Labeo chrysophekadion</i> | 76 | 25,000 | 65,000 |
| 2 | ປາໄນ | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | 68.1 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| 3 | ປາສີ່ຫມາ | <i>Mystus siamensis</i> | 65.7 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| 4 | ປາກຳປູ | <i>Puntius punctatus</i> | 45.9 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| 5 | ປາສາບຸນ | <i>Crossocheilus siamensis</i> | 33.5 | 25,000 | 70,000 |
| 6 | ປາວຣີ | <i>Bogues varrolii</i> | 33 | 60,000 | 70,000 |
| 7 | ປາຢາກ | <i>Hypseobarbus lagleri</i> | 28.1 | 30,000 | 40,000 |
| 8 | ປາວຣີ | <i>Bogues varrolii</i> | 23.1 | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| 9 | ປາສີ່ຫມາ | <i>Mystus siamensis</i> | 10.9 | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| 10 | ປາບາງ | <i>Cambusia melanocephala</i> | 10.7 | 40,000 | 50,000 |

4.2. ບ້ານຄົກຫລວງ:

- ຊະນິດປາທີ່ຫາໄດ້ ມີທັງໝົດ 44 ຊະນິດ ໃນນີ້ 10 ຊະນິດທີ່ຫາໄດ້ຫຼາຍແມ່ນ ປາແກງ, ປາສະຫງົວ, ປາເຜີ້, ປາເຄິງ, ປາປາກສວດ, ປາບາງ, ປາສາບຸນ, ປາສາກ, ປາສະກາງ, ປາຍອນ ແລະ ປາຄໍາວ.

- ປະລິມານທີ່ຫາໄດ້ທັງໝົດແມ່ນ 1,144 ກິໂລ
- ເຄື່ອງມືທີ່ໃຊ້ ມີ 4 ຊະນິດ:
 - ມອງແຊ່
 - ມອງໄຫລ
 - ເປັດພຽກ
 - ເປັດປັກ



4.1. ບ້ານຄົກຫລວງ (ຕໍ່) 10 ຊະນິດປາ ທີ່ຫາໄດ້ຫລາຍ

| ລຳດັບ | ຊື່ປາທາວ | SpeciesName | ປະລິມານ(ກິໂລ) | ລາຄາຕ່ຳສູງ(ກີບ) | ລາຄາສູງສູງ(ກີບ) |
|-------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | ປາກຳປູ | <i>Crossocheilus siamensis</i> | 39.1 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| 2 | ປາສະຫງົວ | <i>Mystus siamensis</i> | 34.9 | 40,000 | 85,000 |
| 3 | ປາເຜີ້ | <i>Labeo chrysophekadion</i> | 28.7 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| 4 | ປາເຄິງ | <i>Hemibarbus w. labeo</i> | 22.6 | 55,000 | 80,000 |
| 5 | ປາປາກສວດ | <i>Hypseobarbus lagleri</i> | 19.3 | 40,000 | 45,000 |
| 6 | ປາກຳປູ | <i>Crossocheilus siamensis</i> | 18.6 | 20,000 | 50,000 |
| 7 | ປາສາບຸນ | <i>Crossocheilus siamensis</i> | 18.3 | 35,000 | 75,000 |
| 8 | ປາສະກາງ | <i>Puntius punctatus</i> | 15.6 | 25,000 | 35,000 |
| 9 | ປາຍອນ | <i>Clinopoma sinense</i> | 15.3 | 37,000 | 50,000 |
| 10 | ປາຄໍາວ | <i>Wallago attu</i> | 15.1 | 50,000 | 70,000 |

4.3. ບ້ານນ້ຳເກິງ:

- ຊະນິດປາທີ່ຫາໄດ້ ມີທັງໝົດ 89 ຊະນິດ, ໃນນີ້ 10 ຊະນິດທີ່ຫາໄດ້ຫຼາຍແມ່ນ ປາກົດເຫລືອງ, ປາເຜີ້, ປາບາງ, ປາໄນ, ປາຫລົງຫາມ, ປາສະກາງ, ປາຫລົງຂຶ້ນ, ປາປາກ, ປາສອຍຫົວໄປ ແລະ ປາແຂ້.

- ປະລິມານທີ່ຫາໄດ້ທັງໝົດແມ່ນ 980.58 ກິໂລ
- ເຄື່ອງມືທີ່ໃຊ້ ມີ 6 ຊະນິດ:
 - ແຕ່
 - ມອງໄຫລ
 - ມອງແຊ່
 - ມອງຕີ
 - ເປັດພຽກ
 - ເປັດປັກ



4.3. ບ້ານນ້ຳເກິງ: 10 ຊະນິດປາ ທີ່ຫາໄດ້ຫລາຍ

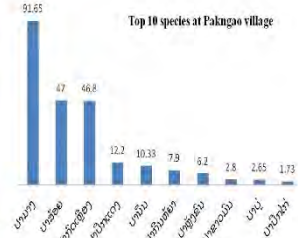
| ລຳດັບ | ຊື່ປາທາວ | SpeciesName | ປະລິມານ(ກິໂລ) | ລາຄາຕ່ຳສູງ(ກີບ) | ລາຄາສູງສູງ(ກີບ) |
|-------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | ປາກົດເຫລືອງ | <i>Hemibarbus filamentosus</i> | 46.6 | 35,000 | 50,000 |
| 2 | ປາເຜີ້ | <i>Labeo chrysophekadion</i> | 32.2 | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| 3 | ປາບາງ | <i>Silurus asotus</i> | 29.7 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 4 | ປາໄນ | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | 26.2 | 20,000 | 35,000 |
| 5 | ປາສີ່ຫມາ | <i>Mystus siamensis</i> | 17.06 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 6 | ປາສະກາງ | <i>Puntius punctatus</i> | 17.1 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 7 | ປາຫລົງຂຶ້ນ | <i>Labeobarbus sinensis</i> | 14.06 | 25,000 | 35,000 |
| 8 | ປາຄໍາວ | <i>Hypseobarbus lagleri</i> | 9.6 | 25,000 | 35,000 |
| 9 | ປາສອຍຫົວໄປ | <i>Hemibarbus labeo sinensis</i> | 7.5 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 10 | ປາວຣີ | <i>Bogues varrolii</i> | 7.4 | 60,000 | 70,000 |

4.4. ບ້ານປາກາວ:

- ຊະນິດປາທີ່ຫາໄດ້ ມີທັງໝົດ 65 ຊະນິດ, ຊະນິດທີ່ຫາໄດ້ຫຼາຍແມ່ນ ປາບາງ, ປາສອຍ, ປາກົດເຫລືອງ, ປາປັກແດງ, ປານິນ, ປາກົນຫອ້າ, ປາຫລົງຂຶ້ນ, ປາຂາວມິນ, ປາປັກໄກ.

- ປະລິມານທີ່ຫາໄດ້ທັງໝົດແມ່ນ 1,433.19 ກິໂລ,

- ເຄື່ອງມືທີ່ໃຊ້ ມີ 5 ຊະນິດ:
 - ມອງໄຫລ
 - ມອງແຊ່
 - ມອງຕີ
 - ເປັດພຽກ
 - ເປັດປັກ

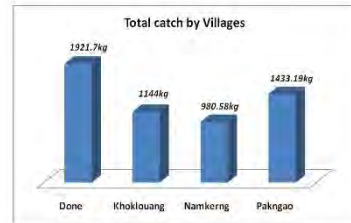


4.4. ບ້ານປາກງາວ(ຕໍ່):
10 ຊະນິດປາ ທີ່ຫາໄດ້ຫລາຍ

| ລ/ດ | ຊື່ປາຫລາຍ | Species Name | ປະລິມານ (ກິໂລ) | ລາຄາຕໍ່ກຸກ (ກີບ) | ລາຄາທັງໝົດ (ກີບ) |
|-----|------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | ປາບາງ | <i>Siluriformes siluriformes</i> | 91.65 | 29,000 | 2,500,000 |
| 2 | ປາສ່ວຍ | <i>Catfishes khoklouang</i> | 47 | 49,000 | 50,000 |
| 3 | ປາກີບຸລີກ | <i>Pangasius pangasius</i> | 46.8 | 12,000 | 50,000 |
| 4 | ປາປີ້-ປາຕາ | <i>Hemibarbus maculatus</i> | 12.2 | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| 5 | ປານິນ | <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> | 10.33 | 28,000 | 50,000 |
| 6 | ປາກິບຸລີກ | <i>Catfishes khoklouang</i> | 9.9 | 20,000 | 40,000 |
| 7 | ປາລຳຄືນ | <i>Latesiluriformes khoklouang</i> | 6.2 | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| 8 | ປາຂາມິນ | <i>Pangasius pangasius</i> | 3.8 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 9 | ປາປູ | <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> | 2.65 | 15,000 | 45,000 |
| 10 | ປາລຳຄືນ | <i>Micropogonias undulatus</i> | 1.73 | 10,000 | 30,000 |

4.5. ປະລິມານການຫາປາຂອງ 4 ບ້ານ

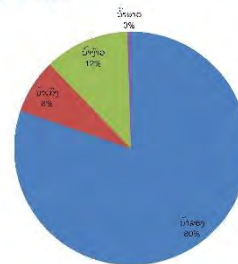
ປະລິມານການຫາປາຂອງ 4 ບ້ານໃນຊ່ວງ 10 ເດືອນ (8/2014 ຫາ 6/2015) ແມ່ນ **5,479.47** ກິໂລ. ບ້ານທີ່ຫາປາໄດ້ຫລາຍແມ່ນບ້ານດອນ ແລະ ບ້ານທີ່ຫາໄດ້ໜ້ອຍແມ່ນບ້ານນ້ຳເຈິ້ງ.



4.6. ປະລິມານການຫາຂອງ 4 ບ້ານ ໃນແຕ່ລະແຫລ່ງນ້ຳ

| ບ້ານ | ຈຸດຫາປາ | ປະລິມານຈຸດຫາ (ກິໂລ) | ປະລິມານທັງໝົດ (ກິໂລ) |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|
| ບ້ານດອນ | ນ້ຳຂອງ | 1,921.70 | 1,921.70 |
| ບ້ານຄົກຫຼວງ | ນ້ຳຂອງ | 1,144.00 | 1,144.00 |
| ບ້ານ ນ້ຳເຈິ້ງ | ນ້ຳຂອງ | 407.80 | 980.58 |
| | ນ້ຳຕົ້ງ | 125.63 | |
| ບ້ານປາກງາວ | ນ້ຳຂອງ | 447.15 | 1,433.19 |
| | ນ້ຳງາວ | 709.50 | |
| | ນ້ຳຍາວ | 694.09 | |

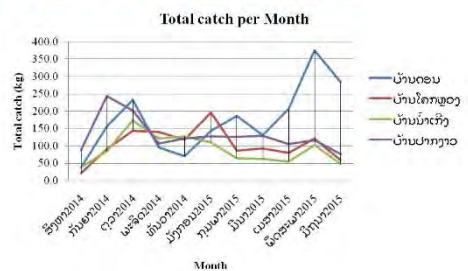
4.6. ປະລິມານການຫາຂອງ 4 ບ້ານ ໃນແຕ່ລະແຫລ່ງນ້ຳ ຄິດເປັນເປີເຊັນ



4.7. ປະລິມານການຫາຂອງ 4 ບ້ານ ໃນແຕ່ລະເດືອນ

| | ສິງຫາ 14 | ກັນຍາ 14 | ຕຸລາ 14 | ພະຈິກ 14 | ທັນວາ 14 | ມັງກອນ 15 | ກຸມພາ 15 | ມິນາ 15 | ພຶດສະພາ 15 | ພຶດສະພາ 15 | ມິຖຸນາ 15 |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|------------|------------|-----------|
| ບ້ານດອນ | 37.2 | 156.7 | 233.1 | 95.9 | 70.6 | 143.1 | 166.2 | 131.7 | 206.6 | 375.7 | 284.9 |
| ບ້ານຄົກຫຼວງ | 20.7 | 90.2 | 143.4 | 139.8 | 117.1 | 195.2 | 86.4 | 92.3 | 78.7 | 121.2 | 59.0 |
| ບ້ານນ້ຳເຈິ້ງ | 38.2 | 84.3 | 173.3 | 120.6 | 126.6 | 109.4 | 62.9 | 61.4 | 54.4 | 101.0 | 48.5 |
| ບ້ານປາກງາວ | 86.4 | 243.4 | 202.2 | 105.3 | 119.7 | 126.1 | 125.0 | 128.5 | 104.8 | 116.2 | 75.7 |

4.7. ປະລິມານການຫາຂອງ 4 ບ້ານ ໃນແຕ່ລະເດືອນ



ຜົນການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໃຊ້ມອງຕົວແບບ (Standard sampling method using panel gill net).

ຜົນການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໃຊ້ມອງຕົວແບບ

| ບາງ | ຕາມລາຍຮູ້ | | ຕາມລາຍຮູ້ | |
|-----------|---|---------|--|---------|
| | ອຸປະກອນ | ປະລິມານ | ອຸປະກອນ | ປະລິມານ |
| ບາງປາກລວມ | <i>Bagarius bagarius (uncal)</i> | 0.05 kg | 1. <i>Pangasius sp. cf. obscurus</i> 2. <i>Pangasius macronemus</i> | 1kg |
| ບາງແຜ່ຍ | 1. <i>Hyporhamphus ligleri</i> (ບາງແຜ່ຍ) 2. <i>Silurus asotus</i> (ບາງແຜ່ຍ) 3. <i>Cirrhinus Cirrhosus</i> (ບາງແຜ່ຍ) | 1 kg | 1. <i>Cirrhinus Cirrhosus</i> (ບາງແຜ່ຍ) 2. <i>Hemibarbus nemurus</i> 3. <i>Cirrhinus moulouati</i> (ບາງແຜ່ຍ) | 2.5 kg |
| ບາງປາກກວມ | 1. <i>Hyporhamphus ligleri</i> (ບາງກວມ) 2. <i>Silurus asotus</i> (ບາງກວມ) 3. <i>Cirrhinus Cirrhosus</i> (ບາງກວມ) | 2 kg | <i>Cylocheilichthys enoplas</i> | 0.2 kg |
| ບາງນ້ຳຂອງ | ບໍ່ມີ | 0 | <i>Morus chrysophthalmus</i> | 0.8 kg |

5. ຂໍ້ສະຫລຸບ

- ຍັງພົບເຫັນຊະນິດປາທີ່ສຳຄັນ ເຊັ່ນ: ປາຄຳວ, ປາແຂ້, ປາກົດ, ປາເຄິງ, ປາເພີຍ, ປາແກງ, ປາປາກ, ປາບອກ/ປາສອ້ຍຫົວໄປ, ປາມາງ, ປາສະກາງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ
- ຄວາມອຸດົມສົມບູນຂອງຊະນິດປາທຳມະຊາດແມ່ນຍັງມີຫລາຍໂດຍສະເພາະບ້ານນ້ຳເກີງມີປາທຳມະຊາດເຖິງ 89 ຊະນິດ ແລະ ຫັດລົງມາແມ່ນບ້ານດອນ (57 ຊະນິດ). ປະລິມານການຫາປາ/ຈັບປາໄດ້ຫລາຍກວ່າໜູ່ແມ່ນບ້ານດອນ (1,921 ກິໂລ) ແລະ ຫັດລົງມາແມ່ນບ້ານຄົກຫລວງ (1,444 ກິໂລ) ບ້ານດອນເປັນບ້ານທີ່ຫາປາໄດ້ທັງສອງລະດູ (ລະດູແລ້ງ ແລະ ລະດູຝົນ), ສ່ວນສາມບ້ານແມ່ນຫາໄດ້ຫລາຍໃນຊ່ວງລະດູແລ້ງ.

5. ຂໍ້ສະຫລຸບ (ຕໍ່)

ພົບເຫັນປາຕ່າງປະເທດເຊັ່ນ: ປາໄນ ແລະ ປາບິນ ຢູ່ 4 ບ້ານ (ປາໄນ ແມ່ນມີຫລາຍຢູ່ບ້ານດອນ) ເຄື່ອງມືຫາປາຕົ້ນຕໍແມ່ນມອງໄຫລ, ມອງແຊ່, ເປັດພຽກ, ເປັດປັກ, ແຫ່. ບ່ອນຫາປາຕົ້ນຕໍແມ່ນນ້ຳຂອງ ຫັດລົງມາແມ່ນນ້ຳງາວ, ນ້ຳເກີງ ແລະ ນ້ຳຍາວ. ປະລິມານການຫາປາຂອງຊາວປະມົງ ແມ່ນສະເລ່ຍປະມານ 2.3-2.4 ກິໂລ/ຄືນ/ມື້


6. ຂໍ້ແນະນຳ





ຄວນມີການຄຸ້ມຄອງປາຕ່າງຖິ່ນເພື່ອບໍ່ໃຫ້ມັນຂະຫຍາຍຜັນຫລາຍໃນແຫລ່ງນ້ຳທຳມະຊາດ
ຄວນມີການສຶກສາລະອຽດເຊັ່ນ: ແຫລ່ງທີ່ຢູ່ອາໃສ, ແຫລ່ງປະສົມຝົນ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ຂອງຊະນິດປາທີ່ສຳຄັນຄື: ປາຄຳວ, ປາແຂ້, ປາກົດ, ປາເຄິງ, ປາເພີຍ, ປາແກງ, ປາປາກ, ປາບອກ/ປາສອ້ຍຫົວໄປ, ປາມາງ, ປາສະກາງ ເພື່ອການຂະຫຍາຍຜັນ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງໃນອານາຄົດ.

ຂໍສະແດງຄວາມຂອບໃຈຕໍ່ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ, ຂະແໜງວິຊາສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງແຂວງ, ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງຫວ້ຍຊາຍ ແລະ ເມືອງຕົ້ນເຜິ້ງ ແລະ ຊາວປະມົງຂອງ 4 ບ້ານ ທີ່ໃຫ້ການຮ່ວມມືໃນການສຶກສາຄັ້ງນີ້

ສະແດງຄວາມຂອບໃຈ ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງແຫ່ງຊາດລາວ ແລະ ແຜນງານປະມົງຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງສາກົນ ທີ່ໃຫ້ການສະໜັບສະໜູນດ້ານງົບປະມານໃນການສຶກສາຄັ້ງນີ້




| <p>Transboundary Fisheries Management in the Bordering Provinces of Borneo, Laos, PDR and</p> <p>Project number: J01-2011 By: Shivanika Pragasathibi, Project Team Leader</p> | <p>Outline of Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background Activities Discussion Next step | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|------------|--|------------|------------|-----------|--|------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|---|
| <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 technical studies under the TS project are undertaken based on three target villages | <p>Study locations</p>  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Activities</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Start</th> <th>End</th> <th>Completion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.1. Fish catch using traditional boat boats</td> <td>15/03/2011</td> <td>15/03/2011</td> <td>Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2. Standard method using Paineil gill net (cont)</td> <td>15/03/2011</td> <td>15/03/2011</td> <td>Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.1.1. Identify critical habitat</td> <td>15/03/2011</td> <td>15/03/2011</td> <td>Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.2.3. Study on fish abundance</td> <td>15/03/2011</td> <td>15/03/2011</td> <td>Completed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Activity | Start | End | Completion | 1.1. Fish catch using traditional boat boats | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 | Completed | 1.2. Standard method using Paineil gill net (cont) | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 | Completed | 2.1.1. Identify critical habitat | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 | Completed | 2.2.3. Study on fish abundance | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 | Completed | <p>Progress of activity 2.2.1. Identify critical habitat</p> |
| Activity | Start | End | Completion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Fish catch using traditional boat boats | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 | Completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Standard method using Paineil gill net (cont) | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 | Completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1. Identify critical habitat | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 | Completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.3. Study on fish abundance | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 | Completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Activity Process</p> <p>Field survey achievement</p>  <p>Discussed the national fisheries operating strategy and village laboratory in the village to understand the fishing gear (Paineil gill net) through LER (Local Level Experience Report)</p> | <p>Activity Process</p> <p>See Most Lakes</p>  <p>Collect the information of deep pool and FCS information that existing in the Mekong at the villages</p> |
| <p>Activity Process</p> <p>See Most Lamp</p>  <p>Collect the information of fish on maturation stage or gonad development stage and feeding types</p> | <p>Activity Process</p> <p>See Most Lamp</p>  <p>Collect the information of fish on maturation stage or gonad development stage and feeding types</p> |
| <p>Activity Process</p> <p>See Most Lamp</p>  <p>Collect the information of fish on maturation stage or gonad development stage and feeding types</p> | <p>Activity Process</p> <p>See Most Lamp</p>  <p>Collect the information of fish on maturation stage or gonad development stage and feeding types</p> |


| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Progress on Socio-Economic Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The household survey was implemented between 2-22 Nov 14 on four villages in Sabah Data on household fishing of 124 FHRs are coming to Sabah, up to date is completed for 101  | <p>Progress of activity 2.2.3: Study on Fish Abundance</p> |
| <p>1.1. Fish catch using traditional boat boats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showing area: Pak Nuan village, Dan Village, Kuch Lomang village (Hany van Akety - Nam Long (Tim Peng Sengk) The fishing gear to fish using traditional boats started in August 2011 The boat used is made of wood and equipment used were provided The data were collected based on the information of fish catch The data were collected based on the information of fish catch The data were collected based on the information of fish catch The data were collected based on the information of fish catch  | <p>1.2. Standard method using Paineil gill net</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second method used standard gill net was started from 14 to 19 December 2011 Approach on how to use the standard gill net was explained to LERHR Each village was assigned an area  |
| <p>1.2. Standard method using Paineil gill net (cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second standard method using Paineil gill net was started from 14 to 19 December 2011 Approach on how to use the standard gill net was explained to LERHR  | <p>Progress on activity 2.1.1. Fisheries development (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities development (continued) of community fisheries management plans, including fishery management plans, in selected Key problems remain regarding fisheries management development including transboundary fisheries management at the community level are identified Potential solutions as well as activities to address the identified problems remain regarding fisheries management development including transboundary fisheries management are identified at the community level Plan for community fisheries management has been initiated and discussed |

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY FISHERY RESOURCES, CRITICAL FISH HABITATS AND REGULATION IN CHIANG RAI, THAILAND

By Dr. Malasri Khumsri



Information on fisheries resources, critical fish habitats, current fisheries issues, legal framework along Mekong river in Chiang Rai province, Thailand



Country Presentation
Department of Fisheries, Thailand



Needs of Transboundary Fisheries Management in the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB)

1. Development in the Mekong river basin initiatives can affect the abundance fisheries resources;
2. Fisheries are interlinked, from local to regional levels crossing national boundaries of Mekong riparian countries;
3. Thus, fisheries management in the Mekong river basin should be planned and implemented by using a geographically integrated and trans-boundary approach;
4. MRC-Fisheries program supported the two respective countries (Thailand and Lao PDR) piloting implemented the "Transboundary Fisheries Management in the Bordering Provinces of Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand Project" from 2014 to 2015.

Joint Assessment of Fisheries Resources and Management Practices, Trans-boundary Fisheries Management Issues and Needs (Output 2)


1. Study on fish abundance and diversity (inventory of locally and seasonally available fishes and selected fishers are enabled to monitor their daily fish catch)
2. Assessment of socio-economics (local institutions, fishing operations, catch, and income generation and its contribution to livelihoods).
3. Identification of critical habitats (spawning and nursing grounds, and dry season refuge areas).




TB-Thai-Lao Project Area (Study area)

Four pairs of target villages with two villages facing each other across the Mekong River located in Bokeo, Lao PDR and Chiang Rai, Thailand.

| Village pair | Lao PDR | Thailand |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Pair 1 (North) | Ban Nam Kueng | Ban Done Tee |
| Pair 2 | Ban Pak Ngao | Ban Muang Kan |
| Pair 3 | Khok Luong | Huay Luek |
| Pair 4 (South) | Ban Don | Ban Pak Ing Tai |





Results of Fish Abundance and Diversity Assessment



Method and field data collection

- Fishers selection
- Design the Photo flipchart and Log book for data collection
- Training for selected farmers on the recording of data in Log Book and test in the field
- Data collection
- Entering all the data into the database
- Cleaning data and checking for errors in the database
- Data analysis
- Report preparation




Catch monitor


- A total of 12 fishers were selected for catch monitor
- 3 fishers were selected at each monitoring site to record their daily catch by species (weight, number of fish, and maximum fish length) and effort (hours fished by gear type and size) using logbooks,
- Field raw data were analyzed in order to estimate the relative abundance and species diversity of fish.
- In addition, fish sampling by standard method was conducted at the same sites in 4 survey

Data collection

Collected data from selected fishers every month: daily catch and key environment factors impacts on catch



Checking of data in Log book



Entering of data into database and clearing of data

Selected farmer in Huoy Luek Village



นายบุญมี ชัยวงศ์ (21)

- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net



นายอินสม วิเศษ (20)

- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net
- Motor ride push net
- Stationary gillnet



นายประสิทธิ์ อินทวงศ์ (28)

- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net
- Drifting gillnet-at surface
- Motor ride push net

Selected farmer in Ban Pak Ing Tai Village



นายบุญทวี สิทธิวงศ์ (6)

- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net
- Stationary gillnet net



นายสมนึก เลิศตระกูล (31)

- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net
- Stationary gillnet net



นายธรรม รัตนา (46)

- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net

Selected fishers in Muang Kan Village



นายวินัย อินทร์แก้ว (27)

- Pole hook
- Stationary gillnet
- Drop down trap



นายนคร ปิ่นทะยม (26)

- Pole hook
- Stationary gillnet
- Drop down trap



นายศรีไทย วงศ์กต (31)

- Stationary gillnet

Selected fishers in Done Tee Village



นายสาคร สิทธิแก้ว (38)

- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net
- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net
- Pole hook



นายบุญชม บำรุงแคว้น (5)

- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net
- Drifting gillnet-at surface
- Hook long line
- Pole hook
- Stationary gillnet



นายสมพร ศรีบุญเรือง (31)

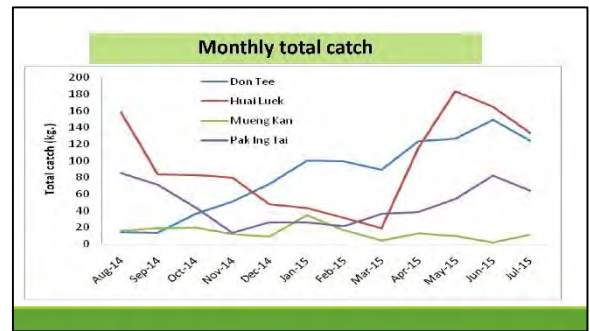
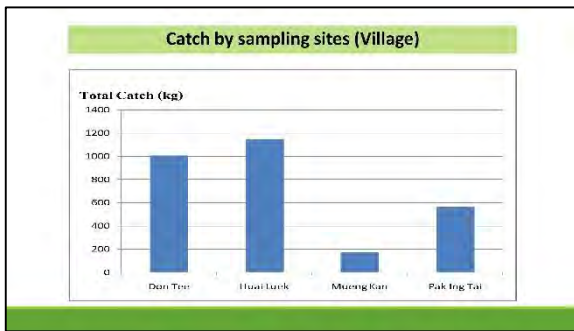
- Drifting gillnet-3 layers net
- Drifting gillnet-at surface
- Drifting gillnet-2 layers net

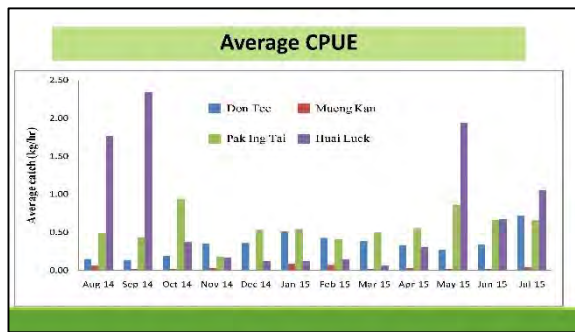
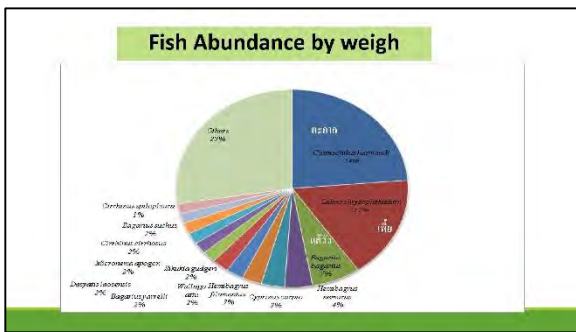
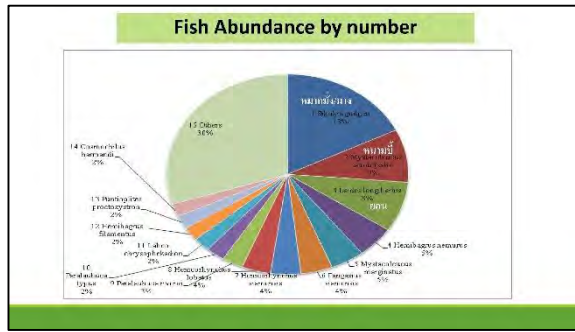
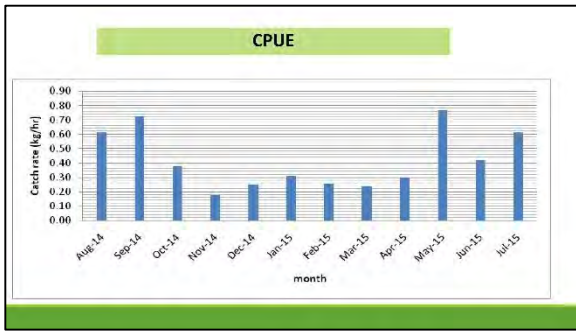
Fishing Days August 2014-July 2015

| Study site | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | March | April | May | Jun | July | Average |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|---------|
| Done Tee | 3 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 19 | 25 | 17 | 15 |
| Muang Kan | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 17 |
| Pak Ing Tai | 24 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 18 |
| Huoy Luek | 24 | 16 | 11 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 17 | 22 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| Average | 16 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 18 | 17 |

Fish Biodiversity

| | Number of fish species |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Total of fish species | 148 |
| Huoy Luek | 66 |
| Pak Ing Tai | 92 |
| Muang Kan | 94 |
| Done Tee | 96 |
| Found all sampling station | 35 |
| Found only 1 station | 50 |
| Alien species | 6 |





Catch by different type of gill nets used

| Type of fishing gear | Number gillnet used | Number of fish | Weight (kg) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Drifting gillnet-2 layers net | 118 | 13,253 | 2,070.66 |
| 2. Drifting gillnet-3 layers net | 65 | 1,505 | 183.06 |
| 3. Drifting gillnet-at bottom | 20 | 140 | 143.83 |
| 4. Drifting gillnet-at surface | 28 | 260 | 37.97 |
| 5. Hit gillnet | 2 | 35 | 2.00 |
| 6. Stationary gillnet | 84 | 529 | 167.42 |

Catch by different type of fishing gear used

| Type of fishing gear | # Species | #Number | Weigh (kg) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 7. Basket eel trap/bamboo stick trap | 1 | 85 | 9.80 |
| 8. Cast net | 47 | 1,043 | 126.17 |
| 9. Drop down trap | 15 | 36 | 75.00 |
| 10. Hook | 7 | 54 | 19.20 |
| 11. Long line, bottom set | 1 | 1 | 7.70 |
| 12. Motor ride push net | 9 | 246 | 7.88 |
| 13. Pole hook | 22 | 265 | 65.73 |
| 14. Scooping Basket (handled) | 1 | 1 | 0.60 |
| 15. Two funnel trap | 2 | 9 | 0.77 |

Main species catch @ Huoy Luek Village



ชนิดปลาที่จับได้มากที่สุด ได้แก่ ปลาหาง *Cosmocheilus harmandi*



ปลาที่จับได้มีค่านายาทที่สุดได้แก่ *Pangasius sanitwongsei*
ปลาชิม น้ำหนัก 22 กิโลกรัม ยาว 120 เซนติเมตร

Main species catch @ Pak Ing Tai Village



ชนิดปลาที่จับได้มากที่สุด ได้แก่ ปลาชิม *Labeo chrysophekadion*



ปลาที่จับได้มีค่านายาทที่สุดได้แก่ *Kryptopterus micronema*
ปลาชิม ไม้ ยาว 80 เซนติเมตร

Main species catch @Muang Kan village



ชนิดปลาที่จับได้มากที่สุด ได้แก่ ปลานาง *Silapia glugleri*

ปลาที่จับได้มีควมยาวที่สุดได้แก่ *Wallago micropogon*
ปลาก้าวตุม ยาว 111 เซนติเมตร

Main species catch @Done Tee Village



ชนิดปลาที่จับได้มากที่สุด ได้แก่ ปลาเทย *Labeo chrysophekadion*

ปลาที่จับได้มีความยาวที่สุดได้แก่ *Bagarius bagarius*
ปลาน้ำ ยาว 126 เซนติเมตร

Fish sampling by standard gear method

Used 2 types of gillnet (Drifting gillnet and Gillnets) with 8 different mesh-size of 2 3 4.5 5.5 7 10 12 and 16 cm.

Sampling at 4 villages

4 times for sampling
December 2015
March 2015
June 2015
September 2015



Fish sampling by standard gear method



Fish sampling by standard gear method

By No.

| Village | Huoy Luek | Pak Ing Tai | Muang Kan | Don Tee |
|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| 2 | 48 | 121 | 3 | 24 |
| 3 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 27 |
| 4 | 29 | 16 | 16 | 29 |

By weight (g)

| No. Sampling/ Village | Huoy Luek | Pak Ing Tai | Muang Kan | Don Tee |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | 1,165 | 304 | 748 | 4,893.4 |
| 2 | 709 | 2,167 | 38 | 1,598 |
| 3 | 5,574 | 2,125 | 300 | 4,137 |
| 4 | 601 | 1,888 | 1,100 | 156 |

Fish sampling by standard gear method



Fish species catch by standard gear method

by weigh

| Site | Species |
|-------------|--|
| Huoy Luek | <i>Raiamas guttatus</i> ปลาเทย, <i>Labeo chrysophekadion</i> ปลานาง, <i>Hypsiibarbus malcolmi</i> ปลาหมอสี |
| Pak Ing Tai | <i>Crossocheilus reticulatus</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Cosmachilus harmandi</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Hemisilurus mekongensis</i> ปลาหมอสี |
| Muang Kan | <i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i> ปลาหมอสี |
| Don Tee | <i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Henicorhynchus siamensis</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Hemibagrus wyckiaoides</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Paralauca riverai</i> ปลาหมอสี |

Fish species catch by standard gear method

By no.

| Site | Species |
|-------------|--|
| Huoy Luek | <i>Paralauca harmandi</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Raiamas guttatus</i> ปลาเทย |
| Pak Ing Tai | <i>Paralauca barrani</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Crossocheilus reticulatus</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> ปลาหมอสี |
| Muang Kan | <i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i> ปลาหมอสี |
| Don Tee | <i>Paralauca harmandi</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Henicorhynchus siamensis</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i> ปลาหมอสี, <i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i> ปลาหมอสี |



Methodology: Data collection

- 1) Gathering village statistics by using a Household Fisheries Information Matrix (HFIM)
- 2) Conducting Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA)
- 3) Conducting household survey by using questionnaires

Information from HFIM

| Villages | Total HHs | Fishers' HHs |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| Ban Done Tee | 157 | 21 |
| Ban Muang Kan | 95 | 42 |
| Ban Pak Ing Tai | 42 | 30 |
| Ban Huoy Luek | 133 | 38 |
| Total | 427 | 131 |

Key information obtained from group discussion (used PRA tools)

1. Fishing is operated as a part time for supplementary income and HH consumption;
2. Male are mostly involved in fishing during rainy season;
3. Fish catch has declined from previous, which is leading to fishing income decrease and some fishermen have left fishing;
4. Main fisheries problems are illegal gears and unusual fluctuation of water level in the Mekong river

Key information obtained from PRA

5. Popular fishing gears are gill nets, cast net and trap
6. Institutions to manage fisheries resources in the villages are fishermen group, village committee and resources conservation group

Main Occupation [1]

| Main occupation of household | | Village name | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| | | Don Tee | Huoy Luek | Muang Kan | Pak Ing Tai | |
| 1. Fishing | Count | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| | % | | 2.3 | | 15.4 | 3.1 |
| 2. Fish trade | Count | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | % | | 2.3 | | | 0.7 |
| 3. Rice farming | Count | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | % | | 2.3 | | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| 4. Other crop | Count | 19 | 34 | 45 | 20 | 118 |
| | % | 82.6 | 77.3 | 78.9 | 76.9 | 78.7 |

Main Occupation [2]

| Main occupation of household | | Village name | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| | | Don Tee | Huoy Luek | Muang Kan | Pak Ing Tai | |
| 5. Government | Count | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | % | 4.3 | | 3.5 | | 2.0 |
| 6. Grocery | Count | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| | % | | 4.5 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| 7. General employment | Count | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 14 |
| | % | 13.0 | 9.1 | 12.3 | | 9.3 |
| 8. Staff of a company | Count | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | % | | 2.3 | .0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Total | Count | 23 | 44 | 57 | 25 | 150 |
| | % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Second occupation [1]

| Second Occupations | | Village name | | | | Total |
|--------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| | | Don Tee | Huay Luak | Muang Kan | Pak Ing Tai | |
| 1. Fishing | Count | 20 | 39 | 31 | 21 | 111 |
| | % | 87.0 | 88.6 | 54.4 | 80.8 | 74.0 |
| 2. Collecting AP | Count | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | % | 4.3 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 1.3 |
| 3. Fish trade | Count | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | % | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.7 | 1.3 |
| 4. Fish processing | Count | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| | % | 4.3 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 8.7 |

Second occupation [2]

| Second occupations | | Village name | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| | | Don Tee | Huay Luak | Muang Kan | Pak Ing Tai | |
| 5. Collection of wild foods | Count | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 18 |
| | % | 47.8 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 12 |
| 6. Aquaculture | Count | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | % | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 |
| 7. Rice farming | Count | 2 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 23 |
| | % | 8.7 | 6.8 | 22.8 | 19.2 | 15.3 |
| 8. Other crops | Count | 1 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 23 |
| | % | 4.3 | 18.2 | 17.5 | 15.4 | 15.3 |

Second occupation [3]

| Second occupations | | Village name | | | | Total |
|------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| | | Don Tee | Huay Luak | Muang Kan | Pak Ing Tai | |
| 9. Livestock | Count | 5 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 22 |
| | % | 21.7 | 25.0 | 3.5 | 15.4 | 14.7 |
| 10. Grocery | Count | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| | % | 0 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 0 | 5.3 |
| 11. General employment | Count | 14 | 23 | 43 | 15 | 95 |
| | % | 60.9 | 52.3 | 75.4 | 57.7 | 63.2 |
| 12. Tourism | Count | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.7 |
| | % | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 2 |
| 13. Other (Remittance) | Count | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1.3 |
| | % | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1.3 |

HH Income

| Activities | Village name | | | | Total average |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| | Don Tee | Huay Luak | Muang Kan | Pak Ing Tai | |
| Fishing | 7,343 | 25,614 | 5,795 | 21,962 | 15,178 |
| Collect OAA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collect Aquatic Plants | 87 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 35 |
| Aquaculture | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Fish processing | 217 | 409 | 281 | 19 | 232 |
| Fish trade | 174 | 455 | 26 | 385 | 260 |
| Crop farming/gardening | 87,783 | 102,114 | 97,935 | 10,346 | 74,544 |
| Rice farming | 870 | 3,182 | 7,158 | 4,038 | 3,812 |
| Livestock | 374 | 6,295 | 526 | 1,154 | 2,087 |
| Grocery | 0 | 31,068 | 6,754 | 8,462 | 11,571 |
| Government | 8,696 | 2,182 | 3,790 | 0 | 3,667 |
| Remittance (from family members living outside) | 652 | 227 | 3,280 | 2,615 | 1,694 |
| Employment/wage labour | 13,869 | 24,045 | 38,403 | 7,625 | 20,988 |
| Other (collection of wild foods) | 1,152 | 114 | 88 | 135 | 372 |
| Average | 121,434 | 195,704 | 164,089 | 56,750 | 134,495 |

Fishing boat

| The boat for fishing | | Village name | | | | Total |
|----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| | | Don Tee | Huay Luak | Muang Kan | Pak Ing Tai | |
| Yes | Count | 15 | 39 | 21 | 26 | 101 |
| | % | 65.2 | 88.6 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 67.3 |
| No | Count | 8 | 5 | 36 | 0 | 49 |
| | % | 34.8 | 11.4 | 63.2 | 0 | 32.7 |
| Total | Count | 23 | 44 | 57 | 26 | 150 |
| | % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |



Results of Identification of Critical Fish Habitats



Objectives of Assessment

- To identify critical habitats for spawning, nursing and refuge during dry season, Identify Critical Fish Habitats in the Malong River, Chiang Rai Province, Thailand
- To discuss the relevance of these habitats for recruitment capacity of fish stocks
- To explore ideas for conservation of these habitats and implications for local and transboundary fisheries management



Research Team



Method and field data collection

1. Prepare field facilitation team (PRA training)
2. 1st interview with local fishers, identify LEK
3. 2nd interview with LEK, identify habitat
4. Data collection with local fishers
 - Validation of nursing ground
 - Validation of spawning ground
5. Conduct field trip to validate scientific information & investigate position location of critical habitat-GPS
6. Further group discussion of LEK experts
7. Meeting research team on preliminary result
8. Reporting and produce critical fish habitat and deep pools map

PRA Tools :

- ✓ Mapping (fishing ground & critical habitat)
- ✓ Scoring exercise
- ✓ Review of fish picture flipchart
- ✓ In-depth key informant interviews
- LEK for identification of critical habitats
- ✓ Identification of LEK experts
- ✓ face-to-face interviews and focus group discussion: Spawning habitat, Nursing habitat, Refuge habitat
- Scientific validation
- ✓ studying gonad development
- ✓ larvae/juvenile surveys
- ✓ species occurrences by fisher catch monitoring data

Method and field data collection

| Methods | Don Tee Village | Muang Kan Village | Pak Ing Village | Huai Luk Village |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Mapping fishing ground & habitats | ✓ Jul-Aug 14 | ✓ Jul-Aug 14 | ✓ Jun-Jul 14 | ✓ Jul-Aug 14 |
| LEK identify & interviews | ✓ Jul-Aug 14 ✓ Aug 14 ✓ Feb 15 | ✓ Jul-Aug 14 ✓ Aug 14 ✓ Feb 15 | ✓ Jun-Jul 14 ✓ Jul-Aug 14 ✓ Feb 15 | ✓ Jul-Aug 14 ✓ Aug 14 ✓ Feb 15 |
| Gonad development for spawning ground and season | ✓ Apr-Jun 15 | ✓ Apr-Jun 15 | ✓ Jun-Aug 14 ✓ Apr-Jun 15 | ✓ Jul-Aug 14 ✓ Apr-Jun 15 |
| Larvae surveys for nursing ground | ✓ Oct 14, ✓ Jun 15 | ✓ Oct 14, ✓ Jun 15 | ✓ Oct 14, ✓ Jun 15 | ✓ Oct 14, ✓ Jun 15 |
| Ground truth & GPS of fish habitats | ✓ May-Jun 15 ✓ Aug 15 | ✓ May-Jun 15 ✓ Aug 15 | ✓ May-Jun 15 ✓ Aug 15 | ✓ May-Jun 15 ✓ Aug 15 |

All of fisher experts in the 4 target villages who providing fish habitats and fishing characteristic information in the Mekong mainstream.

Expert Fisher at Village 1 Ban Don Tee

Expert Fisher at Village 2 Ban Muang Kan

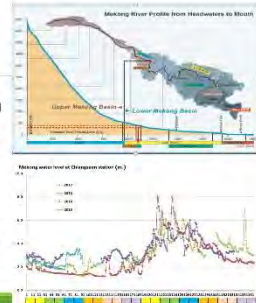
- 28 fisher with an average age of 48.08 year old
- Experience in fishing between 12-52 years with an average of 29.08 years.

Expert Fisher at Village 3 Ban Pak Ing Tai

Expert Fisher at Village 4 Ban Huai Luk

Characteristic of 4 target villages

- Located at the middle part of the total Mekong river length where about 400 m above mean sea level and 2,200 to 2,300 km far from the river headwater.
- Characteristic of the Mekong mainstream in these 4 targets villages was difference.
- High water regime started from June to November, and the rising period of water regime was in June to September.
- A total of 28 expert fishers in those 4 target villages were interviewed, the average fishing experience of them was about 29.1 year.



Interview & PRA study



Mapping Fishing ground & Habitats

VII.1. Ban Don Tee

VII.2. Ban Muang Kan

VII.3. Ban Pak Ing Tai

VII.4. Ban Huai Luk

Fishing villages around study area

Village 1 = Ban Don Tee

1. Surrounding fishing villages

Village 2 = Ban Muang Kan

1. Surrounding villages

Village 3 = Ban Pak Ing Tai

1. Surrounding villages

Village 4 = Ban Huai Luk

1. Surrounding villages

Fishing ground & typical gear used in study area

Village 1 = Ban Don Tee

2. Fishing ground

1. River stream, lot of fish
Shifting gillnet on 100 x 100 m
1x, 1B
Longlines 90x100
2. Fishing area bank, lot of fish
- Gillnet on 100 x 100 m, 1B
- Multiple bank longlines on 100 x 100
- Fish hook, Cast net (100 x 100, 20 x 20)

Village 2 = Ban Muang Kan

2. Fishing ground

1. Mainstream
Shifting gillnet - 1
2. River bank
- Cast net & seine net - 2A
- Fish hook - 2B
- Cast net - 3
3. Dry season swamp

Village 3 = Ban Pak Ing Tai

2. Fishing ground

1. Shifting gill net 2 hour - A, B, C
2. Cast net, Bank longline - regular
3. Stationary gill net, Strip down trap
4. Stationary gill net in longline
5. Cast net, 100 net - Young Ing Tai

Village 4 = Ban Huai Luak

2. Fishing ground

1. Making mainline - 1A, 1B
2. Raft net
Song khom - 1A
Song khom - 1B
3. Shifting river bank

Fish conservation zones in study area

Village 1 = Ban Don Tee

3. Conservation area

1. Making mainline - 1A, 1B
Song khom - 1A
Song khom - 1B
2. Raft net
3. Shifting river bank

Village 2 = Ban Muang Kan

Conservation area

1. Stationary gill net
2. Stationary gill net
3. Stationary gill net

Village 3 = Ban Pak Ing Tai

Conservation area

1. Stationary gill net
2. Stationary gill net
3. Stationary gill net

Village 4 = Huai Luak

Conservation area

1. Stationary gill net
2. Stationary gill net
3. Stationary gill net

Fish spawning ground in study area

Village 1 = Ban Don Tee

7. Fishes spawning area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Village 2 = Ban Muang Kan

6. Fishes spawning area

1. Village FCZ
2. Hand Mae May

Village 3 = Ban Pak Ing Tai

6. Fishes spawning area

1. At the Ing River
2. At right area in the Meking mainstream

Village 4 = Huai Luak

Fishes spawning area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Nursing ground in study area

Village 1 = Ban Don Tee

8. Fishes nursing area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Village 2 = Ban Muang Kan

7. Fishes nursing area

1. Village FCZ
2. Hand Mae May

Village 3 = Ban Pak Ing Tai

Fishes nursing area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Village 4 = Huai Luak

Fishes nursing area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Refuge area during dry season in study area

Village 1 = Ban Don Tee

9. Fishes refuge area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Village 2 = Ban Muang Kan

Fishes refuge area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Village 3 = Ban Pak Ing Tai

Fishes refuge area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Village 4 = Huai Luak

Fishes refuge area

1. In the river stream, lot of fish
2. In the river stream, lot of fish
3. In the river stream, lot of fish

Validation for spawning ground

General development at village 1 = Ban Don Tee

General development at village 2 = Ban Muang Kan

General development at village 3 = Ban Pak Ing Tai

General development at village 4 = Huai Luak

| Village | Survey area | Survey date | Survey time | Survey method | Species | Number of fish caught | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | 15 Jan | 16 Jan | 17 Jan | 18 Jan |
| Ban Don Tee | FCZ, Hand Mae May, 100 x 100 m | 15/1/2018 | 08:00 - 10:00 | Shifting gillnet | Channa striata | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| | | | | | Channa asiatica | 5 | 8 | 12 | 15 |
| Ban Muang Kan | FCZ, Hand Mae May, 100 x 100 m | 16/1/2018 | 08:00 - 10:00 | Shifting gillnet | Channa striata | 12 | 18 | 22 | 28 |
| | | | | | Channa asiatica | 6 | 10 | 14 | 18 |
| Ban Pak Ing Tai | FCZ, Hand Mae May, 100 x 100 m | 17/1/2018 | 08:00 - 10:00 | Shifting gillnet | Channa striata | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| | | | | | Channa asiatica | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Ban Huai Luak | FCZ, Hand Mae May, 100 x 100 m | 18/1/2018 | 08:00 - 10:00 | Shifting gillnet | Channa striata | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| | | | | | Channa asiatica | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 |

Validation for nursing ground

Larvae and juvenile surveys for nursing ground study

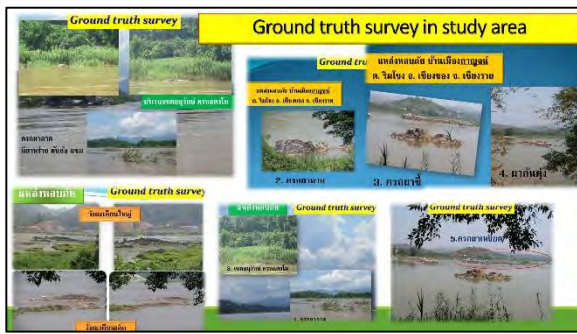
1. Ban Don Tee

2. Ban Muang Kan

3. Ban Pak Ing Tai

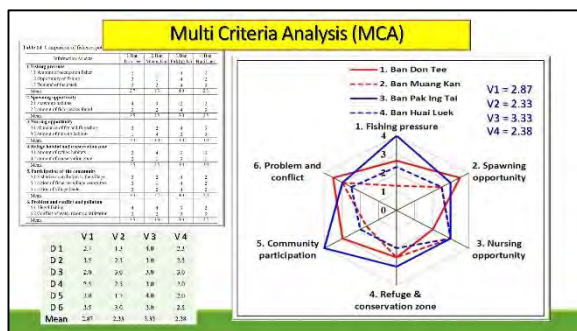
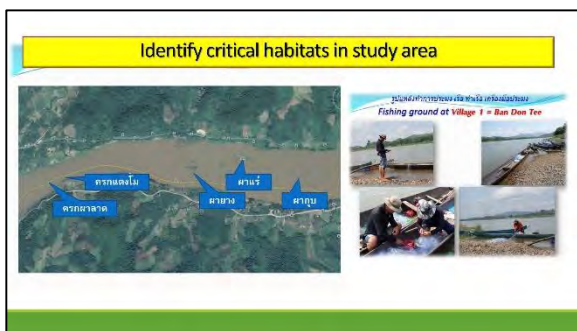
4. Ban Huai Luak

Larvae abundance (Ind./100m²)



Group discussion for data recheck

| Categories | 1. Ban Don Tee | 2. Ban Muang Kan | 3. Ban Pak Ing Tai | 4. Ban Huai Luek |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Date | 18 February 2015 | 19 February 2015 | 17 February 2015 | 20 February 2015 |
| Location | Community hall | Community hall | Community hall | Community hall |
| Duration | 19:00-21:00 pm | 19:00-21:00 pm | 19:00-21:00 pm | 19:00-21:00 pm |
| No of fisher participation | 11 | 31 | 28 | 11 |
| Activities | | | | |



Conclusion

- At present study found that daily **water regime** and **river ecosystem** in the 4 study sites were **changing especially for river flow and its daily variation** during dry season where **will impact** to fish habitats, fish biology, fishing activities and also the ways of life of the people in those villages.
- All of 4 study areas played an **important role for fish biology, fish habitats and fisheries management**. Some places may good for the **role of spawning habitats and refuge habitats** and some for **nursing habitats**.

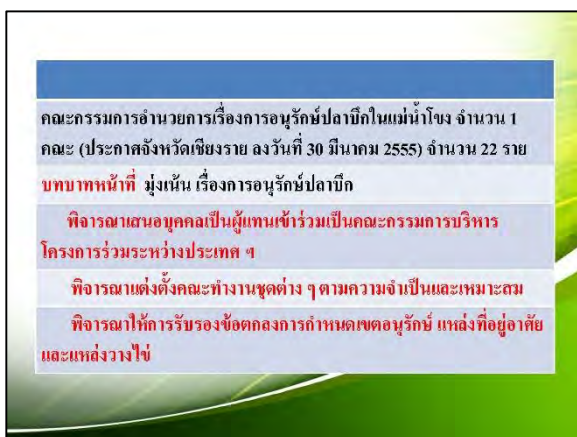
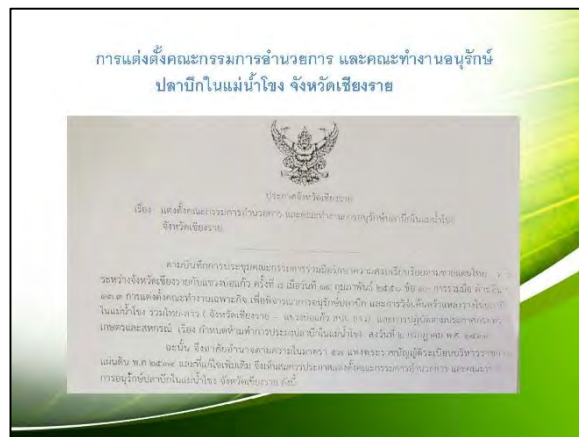
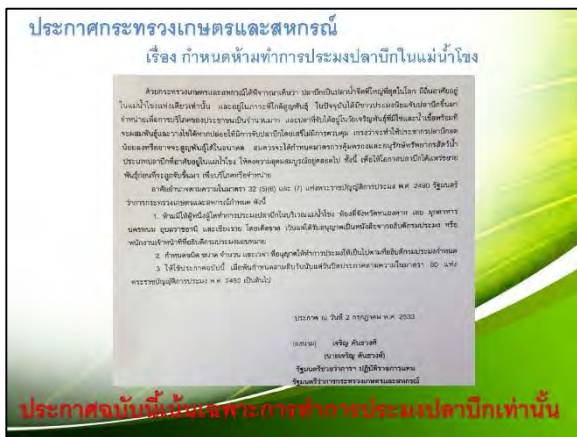
However, all of those study sites have to **linked and interconnecting together** for the all life cycle of the dominant fish species in this part of the Mekong mainstream.

Conclusion

- The Mekong mainstream area between **Ban Don Tee and Ban Muang Kan** and some part below **Ban Pak Ing Tai and Ban Huai Luek** were played very good places for fish spawning habitats and also habitats for refuge in dry season period. Due to the available of many rapids and deep pool areas.
- The Mekong mainstream area around **Ban Muang Kan, Ban Pak Ing Tai and Ban Huai Luek** also has suitable for nursing ground habitats especially for the location that connected to **tributaries and flood area** while **Ban Don Tee** area was a high variation of larvae abundance between 2 year studies.
- Almost all of village communities in the 4 study sites were already having a **good cooperation between their community and local fisheries officer** which a **good opportunity to encourage** their management practice for fisheries management in many directions in this area.

THE RELEVANT AGENCIES FOR THE FISHERIES RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION IN MEKONG RIVER BASIN

By Mr. Wittaya Masa



คณะกรรมการอนุรักษ์ป่ามึกในแม่น้ำโขง จำนวน 1 คณะ (ประกาศจังหวัด เชียงราย ลงวันที่ 30 มีนาคม 2555) จำนวน 20 ราย

บทบาทหน้าที่ มุ่งเน้นเรื่อง การอนุรักษ์ป่ามึก

ขาดหน่วยงาน/องค์กรที่เกี่ยวข้องดังนี้

- 1.ผู้แทนองค์กรปกครองส่วนท้องถิ่นในพื้นที่
- 2.นายอำเภอเชียงแสน
- 3.นายอำเภอเวียงแก่น
- 4.ผู้แทนเครือข่ายอนุรักษ์ฯ ระดับชุมชน

มีคณะกรรมการที่เชี่ยวชาญอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขง ดังนี้

- 1.คณะกรรมการอำนวยการอนุรักษ์ป่ามึกในแม่น้ำโขง
- 2.คณะกรรมการอนุรักษ์ป่ามึกในแม่น้ำโขง (ทั้ง 2 คณะ ตามประกาศเชียงราย ปี 2555)
- 3.คณะกรรมการแหล่งอนุรักษ์พันธุป่าบ้านห้วยลึก
- 4.คณะกรรมการแหล่งอนุรักษ์พันธุป่าบ้านปากอิง
- 5.คณะกรรมการแหล่งอนุรักษ์พันธุป่าบ้านปากอิงใต้
- 6.คณะกรรมการแหล่งอนุรักษ์พันธุป่าบ้านเมืองกาญจน์
- 7.คณะกรรมการแหล่งอนุรักษ์พันธุป่าบ้านคอนที่

1.คณะกรรมการอำนวยการอนุรักษ์ป่ามึกในแม่น้ำโขง

- ผวจ.เชียงราย เป็นประธาน ประมงจังหวัด เป็นเลขานุการ
- มีอำนาจหน้าที่เป็นคณะกรรมการควบคุมดูแลในการอนุรักษ์ป่ามึก
- ให้ความเห็นชอบแผนการดำเนินงานประจำปี
- ให้ข้อเสนอแนะการดำเนินงานกิจกรรม
- เสนอบุคคลเป็นผู้แทนเข้าร่วมเป็นคณะกรรมการบริหารโครงการระหว่างประเทศ
- พิจารณารับรองข้อตกลงการกำหนดเขตอนุรักษ์แหล่งที่อยู่อาศัย และแหล่งวางไข่

2.คณะกรรมการอนุรักษ์ป่ามึกในแม่น้ำโขง

- นายอำเภอเชียงของเป็นประธาน ประมงอำเภอเชียงของ เป็นเลขานุการ
- มีอำนาจหน้าที่จัดทำแผนการปฏิบัติงานในการอนุรักษ์ป่ามึก
- สนับสนุน ประสานงาน เพื่อดำเนินกิจกรรมอนุรักษ์ป่ามึก

| ปัญหาและอุปสรรค | แนวทางแก้ไข |
|--|--|
| โครงสร้างของคณะกรรมการทั้ง 2 คณะไม่ครอบคลุมสำหรับการจัดการประมงข้ามพรมแดนในแม่น้ำโขง ทั้งชื่อคณะกรรมการ หน่วยงานและองค์กรที่เกี่ยวข้อง และอำนาจหน้าที่ | ปรับปรุงโครงสร้างของ คณะกรรมการทั้ง 2 คณะ ให้ครอบคลุมสำหรับการจัดการประมงข้ามพรมแดนในแม่น้ำโขง |

3.คณะกรรมการแหล่งอนุรักษ์พันธุปลาของชุมชน 5 ชุมชน

- มีคณะกรรมการหมู่บ้านเป็นกรรมการ
- มีอำนาจหน้าที่ดูแลแหล่งอนุรักษ์ในพื้นที่ของตนเอง

| ปัญหาและอุปสรรค | แนวทางแก้ไข |
|---|---|
| ใช้กฎหมายในการดูแล รักษาแหล่งอนุรักษ์ของชุมชน มีปัญหาเรื่องการบังคับใช้กับคนภายนอก เนื่องจากไม่มีกฎหมายรองรับ | เสนอแก้กฎหมายให้อำนาจชุมชนในการจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในชุมชนตนเองได้ |
| มีการระเบิด และซื้อปลา จากคนภายนอก ทำให้แหล่งอนุรักษ์ไม่ประสบผลสำเร็จ | ประสานขอความร่วมมือจากหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง |
| ไม่ได้มีส่วนร่วมในการตัดสินใจวางแผนการจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขง | ส่งตัวแทนเข้าเป็นคณะกรรมการร่วมในการวางแผนบริหารจัดการประมงข้ามพรมแดน |

ร่างคำสั่งคณะกรรมการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงข้ามพรมแดน ในแม่น้ำโขง จังหวัดเชียงราย

- 1.คณะกรรมการอำนวยการ**
- 1.ผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัดเชียงราย
 - 2.รองผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัดเชียงราย
 - 3.นายกองค์การบริหารส่วนจังหวัดเชียงราย หรือผู้แทน
 - 4.อธิการบดีมหาวิทยาลัยแม่ฟ้าหลวง หรือผู้แทน
 - 5.อธิการบดีมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏเชียงราย หรือผู้แทน
 - 6.ผู้อำนวยการเขตพื้นที่การศึกษาประถมศึกษาเชียงรายเขต 4 หรือผู้แทน
 - 7.นายอำเภอเชียงของ หรือผู้แทน
 - 8.ผู้บังคับการหน่วยเรือรักษาความสงบเรียบร้อยตามลำน้ำโขงเขตเชียงราย หรือผู้แทน
 - 9.ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานเจ้าท่า จังหวัดเชียงราย หรือผู้แทน

- 1.คณะกรรมการอำนวยการ**
- 10.ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานการท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทยภาคเหนือ เขต 2 เชียงราย หรือผู้แทน
 - 11.ท่องเที่ยวและกีฬาจังหวัดเชียงราย
 - 12.ผู้อำนวยการสำนักบริหารพื้นที่อนุรักษ์ที่ 14 จังหวัดเชียงราย หรือผู้แทน
 - 13.ประชาสัมพันธ์จังหวัดเชียงราย หรือผู้แทน
 - 14.เลขานุการมูลนิธิพัฒนาชุมชนและเขตภูเขาจังหวัดเชียงราย หรือผู้แทน
 - 15.ประธานเครือข่ายอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและวัฒนธรรมลุ่มน้ำโขง หรือผู้แทน
 - 16.ประธานชมรมปลาบึกอำเภอเชียงของ

- 1.คณะกรรมการอำนวยการ**
17. ศูนย์วิจัยและพัฒนาการเพาะเลี้ยงสัตว์น้ำจืด เขต 2 (เชียงราย) หรือผู้แทน
 18. หัวหน้าสถานีวิทยุกระจายเสียงกรมประมง หรือผู้แทน
 19. หัวหน้าศูนย์บริหารจัดการประมงน้ำจืดภาคเหนือตอนบน จังหวัดลำปาง
 20. ประมงจังหวัดเชียงราย
 21. หัวหน้ากลุ่มพัฒนาและส่งเสริมอาชีพการประมง
 22. หัวหน้ากลุ่มบริหารจัดการด้านการประมง

- อำนาจหน้าที่**
1. ให้ออกความเห็น ข้อเสนอแนะ **ประเมิน กลั่นกรอง และให้ความเห็นชอบ** แผนการปฏิบัติงานบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขง จังหวัดเชียงราย
 2. ให้ออกสารสนับสนุนการปฏิบัติงานและประสานงานความร่วมมือระหว่างส่วนราชการ และภาคเอกชนที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องในการดำเนินงาน
 3. ติดตามประเมินผลการปฏิบัติงานของหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขง จังหวัดเชียงราย

อำนาจหน้าที่

4. พิจารณาแต่งตั้งคณะทำงานชุดต่าง ๆ ตามความเหมาะสม
5. พิจารณาเสนอบุคคลเป็นผู้แทนเข้าร่วมเป็นคณะกรรมการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงข้ามพรมแดน ในแม่น้ำโขง ระหว่างประเทศไทย และสาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว
6. พิจารณาให้การรับรองข้อตกลงการกำหนดแนวทางการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมง การกำหนดเขตอนุรักษ์ แหล่งที่อยู่อาศัย และแหล่งวางไข่ รวมทั้งกำหนดหรือเงื่อนไข เกี่ยวกับการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขง จังหวัดเชียงราย
7. ปฏิบัติงานอื่น ๆ ตามที่ผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัดเชียงรายมอบหมาย

**2. คณะทำงานการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมง
ในแม่น้ำโขงระดับพื้นที่**
(อำเภอเชียงแสน อำเภอเชียงของ และอำเภอเวียงแก่น)

1. นายอำเภอ หรือผู้แทน
2. ปลัดอำเภอฝ่ายบริหารงานปกครองในอำเภอพื้นที่
3. **ปลัดอำเภอฝ่ายความมั่นคงในอำเภอพื้นที่**
4. หัวหน้าสถานีเรือในอำเภอพื้นที่
5. ผู้กำกับการตำรวจน้ำในพื้นที่ หรือผู้แทน
6. ท้องถิ่นอำเภอ ในอำเภอพื้นที่
7. **นายกองค์กรปกครองส่วนท้องถิ่นในอำเภอพื้นที่ ที่มีพื้นที่ติดกับแม่น้ำโขง**

8. กำนันตำบลที่มีพื้นที่ติดลำน้ำโขง
9. ผู้ใหญ่บ้านที่มีพื้นที่หมู่บ้านติดแม่น้ำโขง
10. ประธานชมรมการเดินเรือในพื้นที่
11. ประธานชมรมการท่องเที่ยวในพื้นที่
12. ท้องถิ่นอำเภอ ในอำเภอพื้นที่
13. **ผู้แทนเครือข่ายอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและวัฒนธรรม
ลุ่มน้ำโขง-ล้านนา**
14. **ผู้แทนกลุ่มอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรประมงในพื้นที่ หรือองค์กรอนุรักษ์
ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมในพื้นที่ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง**
15. **สมาชิกสภาจังหวัดในพื้นที่**
16. ประมงอำเภอในพื้นที่

17. นักวิชาการประมงศูนย์วิจัยและพัฒนาการเพาะเลี้ยงสัตว์น้ำจืด
เขต 2 (เชียงราย)
18. นักวิชาการประมง สำนักงานประมงจังหวัดเชียงราย
19. **หัวหน้ากลุ่มบริหารจัดการประมง**
20. **หัวหน้ากลุ่มส่งเสริมและพัฒนาอาชีพการประมง**

อำนาจหน้าที่

1. จัดทำแผนงาน โครงการ หรือแผนปฏิบัติงานบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขง จังหวัดเชียงราย **ตามความเหมาะสมของพื้นที่
เสนอต่อคณะกรรมการอำนวยการ**
2. ให้การสนับสนุนการปฏิบัติงานและประสานงานความร่วมมือระหว่างส่วนราชการ และภาคเอกชนที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องในการดำเนินงาน
3. **ดำเนินการโครงการ แผนงานการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงใน
แม่น้ำโขง จังหวัดเชียงราย ตามแผนการปฏิบัติงาน**
4. สนับสนุนงานวิจัย การสำรวจ และการรวบรวมข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขง จังหวัดเชียงราย

เพื่อให้การบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงข้ามพรมแดน ในแม่น้ำโขงระหว่างแขวงบ่อแก้ว และจังหวัดเชียงราย ประสบผลสำเร็จตามเป้าหมาย และเกิดประสิทธิภาพสูงสุด ตลอดจนเป็นการป้องกันปัญหาข้อขัดแย้ง ซึ่งอาจกระทบต่อความสัมพันธ์ในอนาคต เมื่อมีการจัดตั้งคณะกรรมการคณะกรรมการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงข้ามพรมแดน ในแม่น้ำโขง จังหวัดเชียงราย แล้ว ควรมีการจัดตั้งคณะกรรมการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงข้ามพรมแดน ในแม่น้ำโขง ร่วมระหว่างแขวงบ่อแก้ว และจังหวัดเชียงราย และจัดทำบันทึกข้อตกลงเรื่องการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขงร่วมกัน

ดังเช่นที่เคยทำบันทึกข้อตกลงเรื่องการห้ามทำการประมงปลาบึก
ร่วมกันดังที่ผ่านมา ซึ่งคณะกรรมการคณะนี้ ควรประกอบไปด้วย

- 1.เจ้าแขวงบ่อแก้ว
- 2.ผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัดเชียงราย
- 3.เจ้าเมืองที่มีพื้นที่ติดแม่น้ำโขงแขวงบ่อแก้ว
- 4.นายอำเภอพื้นที่ที่มีพื้นที่ติดแม่น้ำโขงจังหวัดเชียงราย
- 5.หัวหน้าแผนกกิจกรรม แขวงบ่อแก้ว
- 6.ประมงจังหวัดเชียงราย
- 7.นักวิชาการประมงของทั้ง 2 ฝ่าย
- 8.ผู้แทนแหล่งอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรประมงในพื้นที่ของทั้ง 2 ฝ่าย
- 9.ผู้แทนฝ่ายความมั่นคงในพื้นที่ของทั้ง 2 ฝ่าย

โดย คณะกรรมการมีบทบาทหน้าที่ จัดทำข้อตกลงเกี่ยวกับการ
บริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขงร่วมกัน และควรมีการประชุม
หารือกันอย่างสม่ำเสมอ

ในด้านกิจกรรมที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมง
ผู้ศึกษาเห็นว่า กิจกรรมแหล่งอนุรักษ์พันธุ์สัตว์น้ำของชุมชนเป็นกิจกรรม
ที่เหมาะสมอย่างยิ่งในการบริหารจัดการทรัพยากรประมงในแม่น้ำโขง จึงควรมี
การสนับสนุนงบประมาณในการจัดกิจกรรมอย่างต่อเนื่อง แต่เนื่องจาก
แหล่งอนุรักษ์พันธุ์สัตว์น้ำของชุมชนมีลูกศรของชุมชนที่แยกตัวกันไป
และไม่มีการบูรณาการ จึงจำเป็นต้องมีหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องเพื่อ
อำนวยความสะดวกในส่วนนี้ต่อไปในอนาคต

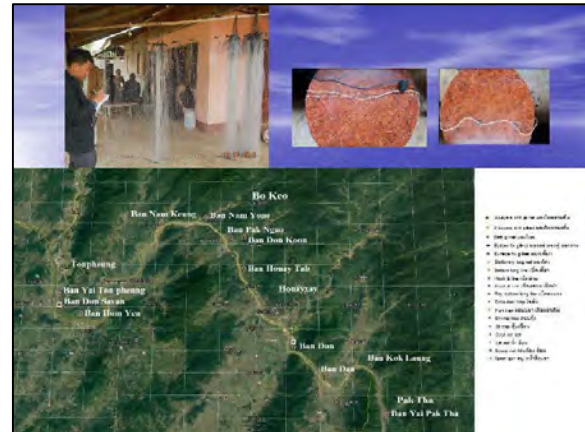
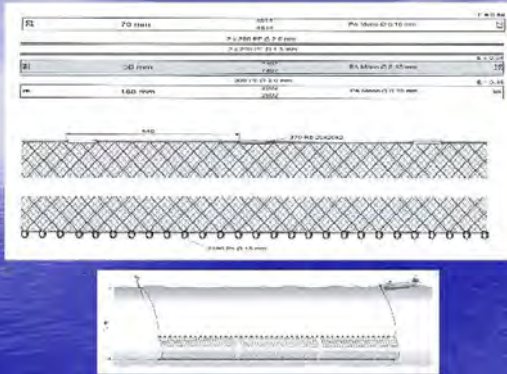
Fishing gear found by category

| No | Gear Category | Number |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Three layer drift gillnet, ៣/២៤០០ | 2 |
| 2 | Two layer drift gillnet, ២/២៤០០ | 14 |
| 3 | Drift gillnet, ២/២៤ | 20 |
| 4 | Bottom fix gillnet ២៤០០ | 6 |
| 5 | Surface fix Gillnet, ២៤០០ | 1 |
| 6 | Stationary bag net, ២៤០០ | 1 |
| 7 | Bottom Long Line, ២៤០០ | 6 |
| 8 | Hook & line, ២៤០០ | 5 |
| 9 | Hook & line, ២៤០០ | 5 |
| 10 | Ray Bottom Long Line, ២៤០០ | 2 |
| 11 | Drop door trap ២៤០០ | 4 |
| 12 | Fish trap, ២៤០០ | 2 |
| 13 | Shrimp trap, ២៤០០ | 1 |
| 14 | Eel trap, ២៤០០ | 1 |
| 15 | Catt net, ២៤០០ | 5 |
| 16 | Lift net, Yor-yok, ២៤០០ | 1 |
| 17 | Scoop net, ២៤០០ | 1 |
| 18 | Spear gun ២៤០០ | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 78 |

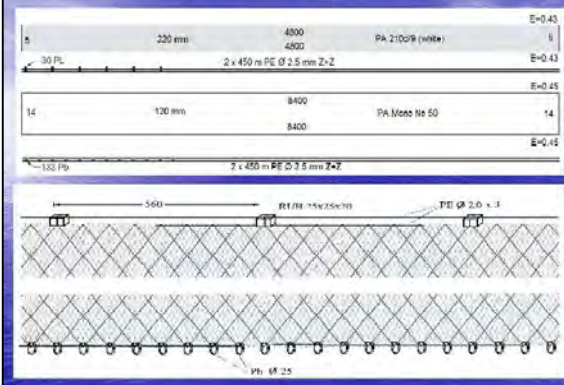
Fishing Gear Specification

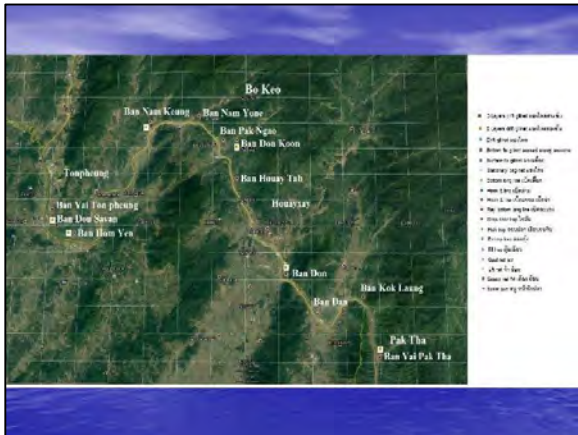
By Gear Category

1. Three layer Drift Gillnet, ៣/២៤០០ Ban Donkoon, Houayxay district



2 Two Layer Drift Gillnet, ២/២៤០០ Ban Donsawan, Ton Phetung district





3 Drift Gillnet not ban uadalan Ban Don, Houayxay district

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--------------------|------------------|----------|
| 308 PL 23x23x20 | | 180 m PE Ø 2.0 x 2 | | E = 0.53 |
| 9.5 | 185 | 1846 | PA Mono Ø 0.5 mm | 9.5 |
| | | 1846 | | E = 0.53 |
| PE Ø 2.0 | | | | |



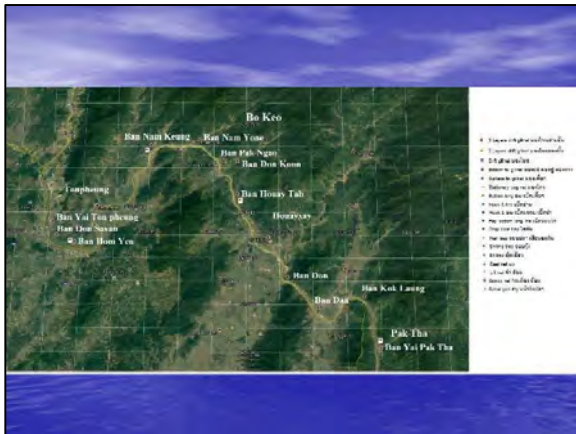
4 Bottom Fix Gillnet not ban uadalan



5 Surface Fix Gillnet not ban uadalan



11 Drop Door Trap, ໑໓໓ Ban Nam Kung, Ton Pheung district



12 Fish Trap ສອນໂຕ ເືອນອອກ Ban Denkoon, Honyyay district ທີ່ທົ່ວ ທີ່ເມັດ ທີ່ປ່າໄມ້

13 Shrip Trap ນ້ອນ Ban Yai Pak Tha

14 Ell Trap ຄຳລັບ Ban Nam Keung, Tonpheung district ດຳໄຫ

THE SURVEY RESULT OF FISHING GEARS AND OPERATION AROUND MEKONG RIVER BASIN IN CHIANG RAI, PROVINCE, THAILAND

By Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat



Fishing Gear Survey in Chiang Rai province

Wiang Kaen district

- 1 Ban Huai Luok, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district
- 2 Ban Thai Charane, Wiang Kaen district

Chiang Saen district

- 3 Ban Sob Kok, Chiang Saen sub-district
- 4 Ban Sob Rauk, Wiang sub-district, Chiang Saen district
- 5 Ban Sin Thad, Yonok sub-district, Chiang Saen district

Thoeng district

- 6 Ban Phra Kerd, Wiang sub-district, Thoeng district
- 7 Ban Maung Praiwan, Wiang sub-district, Thoeng district

List of Fishing Gear found during the fishing gear survey in Chiang Rai province (10-14 October 2017)

| No. | Fishing Gear | Remark |
|-----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Sai-ksatun , (Drop door trap, Basket), ส้ายก, ไส้ | |
| 2 | Lift net, Yor-yok, โยยอก | |
| 3 | Hook, ฮุก | |
| 4 | Double gillnet, สองชั้น | สองชั้น ๑๖๐๐๐ |
| 5 | Trawl/Stationary bag net , ไถ่ | ไถ่สองชั้น ๑๕๐๐๐ |
| 6 | Trawl/Stationary bag net , ไถ่ | ไถ่สองชั้น ๑๕๐๐๐ |
| 7 | Hook and line, ฮุก | ฮุกและลวด |
| 8 | Scoop net, สก๊อป | สก๊อป |
| 9 | Shrimp Trap | |
| 10 | Cast net, เข | |
| 11 | Fish trap, ปลา | ปลา |
| 12 | Two funnel trap, สอง | สองชั้น |
| 13 | Trap, ไร่ | |
| 14 | Fish trap, ปลา | |
| 15 | Fish trap, ปลา | |
| 16 | Sharp trap, สก๊อป | |
| 17 | Cover pod, ครอบ | |
| 18 | Scoop net, สก๊อป | |
| 19 | Spear, เข็ม | |
| 20 | Scoop, เข | |

List of Fishing Gear found during the fishing gear survey in Chiang Rai province (10-14 October 2017) (Cont')

| No. | Fishing Gear | Remark |
|-----|----------------------------|---------|
| 21 | Scoop | สก๊อป |
| 22 | Shrimp trap | สก๊อป |
| 23 | Gillnet, สองชั้น | สองชั้น |
| 24 | Fish trap, ปลา | ปลา |
| 25 | Drift gillnet, สองชั้น | สองชั้น |
| 26 | Gillnet, สองชั้น | สองชั้น |
| 27 | Fish trap, ปลา | ปลา |
| 28 | Fish trap, ปลา | ปลา |
| 29 | Two layer gillnet, สองชั้น | สองชั้น |
| 30 | Shrimp trap, สก๊อป | สก๊อป |
| 31 | Shrimp trap, สก๊อป | สก๊อป |
| 32 | Fish trap, ปลา | ปลา |
| 33 | Fish trap, ปลา | ปลา |
| 34 | Frog trap, เข | เข |

Fishing gear found by category

| Gear Category | Number |
|---------------|-----------|
| Scoop | 5 |
| Hook and Line | 2 |
| Cast net | 1 |
| Gillnet | 7 |
| Shrimp trap | 5 |
| Fish Trap | 12 |
| Lift net | 1 |
| Spear | 1 |
| Total | 34 |

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

1) San-katum , (Drop door trap, Basket), ไซรอนันท์ จอติจอนนาค (ไม่ใช้ไฟฟ้า) ปลาแซลมอน

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

2) Lift net, Yor-yok, ไซรอนันท์ จอติจอนนาค ปลาแซลมอน

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

3) Hook, ไซรอนันท์ จอติจอนนาค ปลาแซลมอน

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

4) Double Gillnet, ไซรอนันท์ จอติจอนนาค ปลาแซลมอน

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

5) Trawl/Stationary bag net, ไซรอนันท์ จอติจอนนาค

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

6) Hook and Line, ไซรอนันท์ จอติจอนนาค

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

7) Scoop net, โถงข้อน

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

8) Shrimp Trap, ออญื่อ

Ban Huai Luek, Muang Yay sub-district, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai

9) Cast net, ออญื่อ

Ban Thai Charane, Wiang Kaen district, Chiang Rai province

1) Fish Trap, ออญื่อ

Ban Sob Kok, Chiang Saen sub-district, Chiang Rai

1) Two funnel trap, ออญื่อ

Ban Sob Kok, Chiang Saen sub-district, Chiang Rai

2) Trap, ออญื่อ



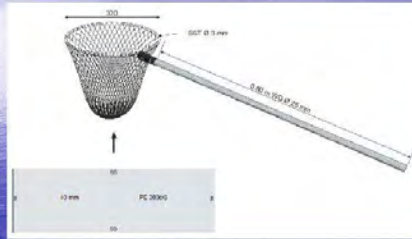
Ban Sob Kok, Chiang Saen sub-district, Chiang Rai

9) Scoop ไม้กวาด



Ban Sob Kok, Chiang Saen sub-district, Chiang Rai

10) Scoop ไม้กวาดเหล็ก สลักขนาดเล็ก



Ban Sob Kok, Chiang Saen sub-district, Chiang Rai

11) Shrimp Trap ครอบตะกั่ว



Ban Sob Kok, Chiang Saen sub-district, Chiang Rai

12) Gillnet ไม้ไผ่ ปลาตะกวด



Ban Sob Kok, Chiang Saen sub-district, Chiang Rai

13) Fish Trap ครอบตะกั่ว



Ban Sob Rauk, Wiang sub-district, Chiang Saen district, Chiang Rai province

1) Doll Gillnet ไม้ไผ่ ปลาตะกวด

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------|------------------|--------|
| 2 | 220 mm | 4800 | PA 1 (945, 1476) | 240-43 |
| 3 | 300 mm | 4800 | PA 1 (945, 1476) | 240-42 |
| 2 x 480 m PE Ø 2.7 mm 7x7 | | | | |
| 11 | 120 mm | 8400 | PA Wua No 5C | 240-45 |
| 14 | | 8400 | PA Wua No 5C | 240-44 |
| 3 x 480 m PE Ø 2.7 mm 7x7 | | | | |



Ban Sob Rauk, Wiang sub-district, Chiang Saen district, Chiang Rai province

1) Draft Gillnet ดราฟท์ กิลเน็ต ดราฟท์ กิลเน็ต

Ban Sin Thad, Yonok sub-district, Chiang Saen district, Chiang Rai province

1) Gill net กิลเน็ต ปลาบึงปลาหนอง

Ban Sin Thad, Yonok sub-district, Chiang Saen district, Chiang Rai province

2) Fish Trap ปลา ดราฟท์ ปลาบึง

Ban Sin Thad, Yonok sub-district, Chiang Saen district, Chiang Rai province

3) Fish Trap ปลาบึง ดราฟท์ปลาบึงปลาหนอง

Ban Phra Kerd, Wiang sub-district, Thoeng district, Chiang Rai province

1) Two Layer Gillnet ปลาบึง ปลาบึงสองชั้น ปลาบึง

Ban Maung Praiwan, Wiang sub-district, Thoeng district, Chiang Rai

1) Shrimp Trap ดราฟท์ปลา



Appendix 1: Lists of fishing gear found in Mekong river of Chiang Khong (Final Report Identify Critical Fish Habitats in the Mekong River, Chiang Rai Province, Thailand)

| No. | Local Name | English Name | No. | Local Name | English Name |
|-----|------------|-----------------------------|-----|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | สอญี่ | Drifting gillnet at surface | 33 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 2 | สอญี่ | Drifting gillnet at bottom | 34 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 3 | สอญี่ | Gillnet | 35 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 4 | สอญี่ | Cast net | 36 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 5 | สอญี่ | Cast net | 37 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 6 | สอญี่ | Cast net | 38 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 7 | โตะ | Trawl/Stationary bag net | 39 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 8 | โตะ | Trawl/Stationary bag net | 40 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 9 | โตะ | NA | 41 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 10 | โตะ | Barrage | 42 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 11 | โตะ | Bamboo stick trap | 43 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 12 | โตะ | Scooping Basket | 44 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 13 | โตะ | NA | 45 | เข็ญี่ | Hook |
| 14 | โตะ | Push net | 46 | โตะ | Trawl/Stationary bag net |
| 15 | โตะ | Seine/Beach seine net | 47 | โตะ | Horizontal slit trap |
| 16 | โตะ | NA | 48 | โตะ | Hand dragged gillnet |

Appendix 1: Lists of fishing gear found in Mekong river of Chiang Khong (Final Report Identify Critical Fish Habitats in the Mekong River, Chiang Rai Province, Thailand)

| No. | Local Name | English Name | No. | Local Name | English Name |
|-----|------------|------------------------------|-----|------------|--------------------------|
| 17 | โตะ | Scooping Basket (handled) | 49 | โตะ | Rope |
| 18 | โตะ | Scooping Basket (handled) | 50 | โตะ | NA |
| 19 | โตะ | Stationary gillnet | 51 | โตะ | Fine net trap for shrimp |
| 20 | โตะ | Mekong Giant catfish gillnet | 52 | โตะ | NA |
| 21 | โตะ | Catfish trap | 53 | โตะ | Bamboo trap |
| 22 | โตะ | Basket eel trap | 54 | โตะ | Fishing boat |
| 23 | โตะ | NA | 55 | โตะ | Fishing boat |
| 24 | โตะ | Two funnel trap | 56 | โตะ | Bamboo basket |
| 25 | โตะ | Two funnel trap | 57 | โตะ | Bamboo basket |
| 26 | โตะ | Two funnel trap | 58 | โตะ | Bamboo raft |
| 27 | โตะ | Two funnel trap | 59 | โตะ | cage |
| 28 | โตะ | Two funnel trap | 60 | โตะ | Fishing boat |
| 29 | โตะ | Two funnel trap | 61 | โตะ | Fishing boat |
| 30 | โตะ | Long line, bottom set | 62 | โตะ | Knife |
| 31 | โตะ | Hook | 63 | โตะ | Basket |

CLOSING REMARKS

Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat
Training and Research Supporting Division Head, SEAFDEC/TD

The Deputy Director-General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries Lao PDR,
Mr. Chanthaboun Sirimanotham.

The Senior Fisheries Specialist of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand, *Dr. Wongpathom.*

The representatives from the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR, The representatives from the Department of Fisheries, Thailand, SEAFDEC staff, Distinguished guests, participants, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Afternoon!

On behalf of SEAFDEC, it is my great pleasure to address you once again for the closing remarks of this Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Lao PDR and Thailand. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all the participants for making this meeting a very great success. I wish to express my deep thanks to the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR and the Department of Fisheries Thailand for their dedication and contribution to the meeting. Without their support, the meeting would have not achieved and successful. Such contribution will ensure the sustainability of the transboundary fisheries resources management in Mekong river around Bokeo and Chiang Rai province. SEAFDEC is willing to continue supporting Lao PDR and Thailand's effort within our available resources.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thanks all participants for your contributions and efforts, and for the hard work and good constructive discussions during these two days of the Bilateral Technical Meeting between Thailand and Lao PDR. This meeting is a good opportunity for both local and central fisheries officers to share information between the two countries. It is the first step of the project and could be processed to the next step. I do hope that this project will be implemented and serve as a good example and be the first project that exchange technical knowledge, information and well-cooperated implementation in the areas of two countries. In the past, there had been a project like this, in the form of exchange technical and information but not implemented in the area. The success of this project will be a mile stone of pilot site for future expansion to other Mekong river transboundary fisheries resources management area.

Lastly, I would like to thanks to those who worked hard for the smooth arrangements made in preparing and running this meeting in the beautiful province of Chiang Rai.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as I now declare the meeting closed, I wish you all a safe journey back to your home. Thank you and Good day!