



**Report of the “Lao Bamboo & Rattan
Platform” workshop
15th and 16th June 2016
Vientiane, Lao PDR**

Organized by; GRET, WWF and RECOFTC

Supported by: SDC, OXFAM, WWF

Report prepared by Sara Melki (GRET)

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I. INTRODUCTION: CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BAMBOO SECTOR IN LAO PDR.

The development of the green value chains contributes to **improve** livelihoods and to preserve biodiversity for the improvement of the forest cover. ¹The sustainable management of the bamboo and rattan forest is contributing to the National Forest strategy by ensuring forestry practices on preserving and increasing the forest cover through a sustainably access and trade of the natural resource. Bamboo and rattan resource is also contributing to nutrition strategy plan of Lao PDR by its income generation activity used by small scale farmers on improving food security and livelihoods. Women, in particular ethnic women in upland areas, are the main actors on the development of the bamboo value chains.

The **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)** organized in July 2015 a 2 days **international** workshop for exchanging lessons learnt and synergy between **Bamboo Project in Lao PDR** with external insights from Vietnam and Philippines experiences. Action plans were developed during the workshop showing strong interest on:

- Developing vibrant economical and environment sustainable bamboo value chains in Lao PDR (green gold for Lao communities).
- Developing bamboo business and scale up benefits to communities
- Developing a **5 years National Bamboo Strategy** by a **National Bamboo Task Force**.

Launching the Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform and the National Bamboo & Rattan value chains Strategy

Resulting of this commitment, an alliance has been started between Gret (professional for Fair development), WWF (World Wildlife Fund for Nature), and RECOFTC (The Center for People and Forests), they have been discussing since 2015 about creating a bamboo national project, to use their common expertise and complement their approaches to support the development of a **Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform**, in order to exchange experiences and create synergies to develop and document the best methods and approaches in the following fields; **Sustainable Land Use & Forest Management, Community Enterprise Development, Business models, Appropriate Policy Development** (see leaflet developed in Annex). A concept note was prepared and Gret presented a project to SDC and Oxfam to support during one year the launching of these initial steps towards the formulation of a national bamboo strategy.

In Houaphan Province, Gret in partnership with SNV started working on the formulation of a Provincial Bamboo strategy 2011-2015 & 2016-2020 ([here](#)). This process can serve as a reference for the building of the national bamboo strategy.

¹ Bamboo is part of the : ‘Sixteen Lao agro biodiversity products with high potential for food security and income generation, Khamhoung A. Van Gansberghue D. Vientiane, 2016. Supported by SDC

II. A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE 2 DAYS' WORKSHOP

A Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform workshop addressing the development of the bamboo and rattan sector in Lao PDR was held on the 15th and 16th of June 2016 in Vientiane capital, Lao PDR. It was co-organised by DoF/ MAF, GRET, WWF and RECOFTC.

The opening was chaired by Mr Boualy Phameuang (Vice Head of DoF) and co-chaired by Mr Martin Hasler (SDC). The closing was chaired by Mr Phouangparisak Pravongviengkham (Vice Minister of MAF).

It brought together 38 participants from national and international NGOs, researchers and provincial and national governments agencies, development partners actively working on developing the bamboo and rattan sector in Lao PDR (see participants list in Annex).

It aimed at defining and creating a dynamic Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform for facilitating experience sharing among projects in the country in order to create a common vision, to act the willingness of a Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform as well as to start the formulation of an action-plan of the Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform for initiating a discussion on the national governance of the bamboo & Rattan value chains in Laos.

The workshop was organized into 2 sessions:

- α Presentation of the national forestry strategy, related to NTFP and bamboo and a review of main 6 bamboo and rattan projects implemented in Laos (short presentations)
- α 2 discussions (day 1 pm and day 2 am) on:

Discussion 1: Can we scale up the Houaphan experience to National sector development? What are our common vision and objectives on developing the bamboo sector in Lao PDR? Construction of a Lao bamboo sector governance, based on Huaphan Province experience

- ~ Presentation of Houaphan PAFO of the Houaphan Bamboo Sector Development Strategy
- ~ Presentation of the Coffee strategy.

Discussion 2: What are main Functions and activities for the Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform for the next 3 years?



II.1 SESSION 1: SETTING THE STAGE

Bamboo and Rattan are important NTFPs, stretched in the Forestry Strategy presented by Mr Somsack (DoF). For the rural population of Lao PDR, NTFP takes a role of food, traditional medicine, cash income generation and construction. The country produces many NTFP with commercial value, including cardamom, eaglewood, bamboo, rattan, yang oil, benzoin, damar resin, sugar palm and malva nuts. Between 1994-1998, recorded exports of NTFPs were worth an average of \$31.8 million a year although with considerable annual variation (\$1.1 to \$73.2 million per year).

The bamboo can be found in different forest types, in Laos. Most of them are in natural forests, with limited plantations (Traditional plantation in home garden of few species, some plantation for Shoot production in last 10 years). Lao PDR is covered by 1,612,000 ha² natural bamboo forest made out of a high diversity of 52 species in 15 genera³.

Rural and poor populations utilize bamboo for domestic consumption, such as fences, construction, bamboo shoots, fishing tools, but also increasingly to sell as raw materials to the private sector transforming them into chopsticks, toothpicks or scaffolding. Various sources value the contribution of NTFPs at par with rice farming, cash crops and livestock for the poorest people.

To answer to a lack of scientist knowledge, the Forest Science Research Center/ NAFRI (Presentation by Mr Southone) is researching on bamboo and rattan forest management with different projects and provinces as:

- Bitter Bamboo forests management: 1996-2001, NAFRI/IUCN
- BB forest management, 2012-2015 with GRET in Huaphanh, 5 species, 8 villages.
- BB forest management, recent with GIZ in Hin Nam No NPA
- BB forest management, last 5 years, with SNV in Sangthong District.
- Rattan & BB development with WWF

Today, in Lao PDR, a total of 5 organizations are supporting the development of bamboo and rattan value chain. More, in the past, projects supported bamboo shoots value chains (May Khome) in Udomxay and handicraft and furniture production in Vientiane province, Sangthong district. The following map shows the projects distribution.

² According to a FAO survey in 2010

³ FSRC/NAFRI

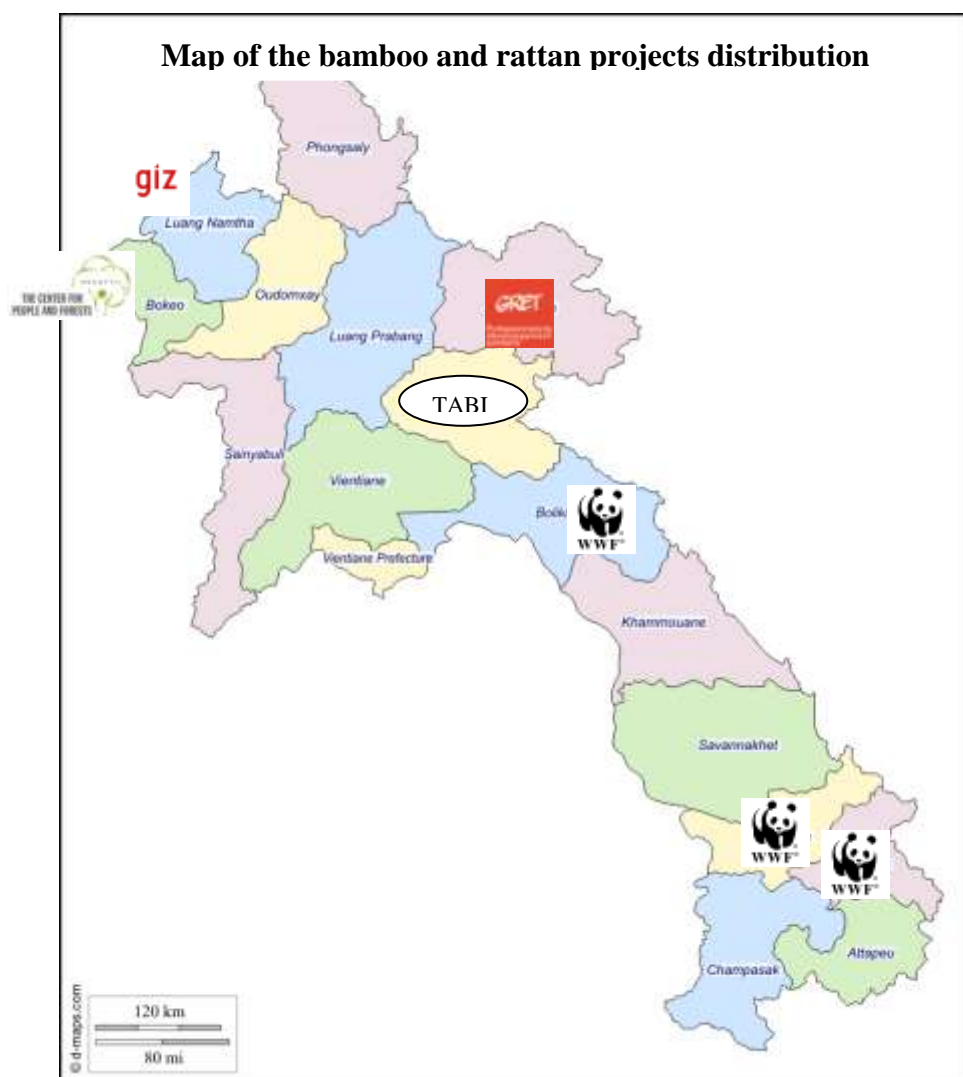


Figure 1 ; Map of the Bamboo and rattan projects distribution in Lao PDR.

Common characterization of the bamboo and rattan in all projects:

- ~ The bamboo and rattan are coming from natural forest managed by the village with a clear and sustainable forest management plan, considered NTFP (Forestry strategy to 2020)
- ~ Bamboo has the potential to grow very fast with high regeneration rate
- ~ Bamboo and rattan activity is considered as additional cash income generation by the villagers. Producers are firstly farmers.

Table of the key information of the projects presentations;

Projects / province	Value Chains	Bamboo/ Rattan Species	Area of natural forest managed and use (ha)	Markets	Annual Value produced per year at community level in usd	Nber of Household involved	Other innovation
Houaphan / PAFO DPI GRET	Handicraft furniture	Kouane, Hok, Bong...	108	Lao	130,000	667	ODOP
	Sticks	Kouane	1600	Vietnam	298,500	794	
	Fresh Shoots	Khome, Dja	1500	Northern Lao	99,000	1,274	
	Dried shoots	Hok	1000	Vietnam, Lao	13,128	368	PGS certification
Bokeo / RECOFTC	Paper PULP			Thailand			
	Fuel Chips power plants			Thailand			
	Banana pole	Xang, Lai, Bong	140000	Banana plantation in Lao	500,000	2,000	
Luang Namtha / GFA	Handicraft furniture	hok, xang, fang, sod, hia	250	Local		251	
Bolikhamxay / Sekong Salavanh WWF	Handicraft and furniture	Bamboo	12100	Local			
	Basketry and Kitchenware	Rattan	24400 within 9000 overlap with bamboo	UE, Switzerland, Sweden, USA	10000	23 villages	IKEA FSC certification
	Rattan Nurseries (Seedling production)	rattan	-	Local	4,500	111	
	shoot plantation	Rattan	56	Local	5,000	126	
Xiengkouang / TABI	Shoots in cane	Hok, Lay		Local	10100	162	
Total			172,014		1,315,753	5,662	

The value chains concerned are diverse:

- Handicraft for local market
- Basketry and Kitchen ware for foreign country (UE, Switzerland, Sweden)
- Sticks value chains (incense, chopsticks, toothpicks) for Vietnamese market
- Fuel chips for power plants and paper pulp factories for Thai Market
- Banana sticks for local banana plantation
- Shoots for local et Vietnamese markets

The 5 projects support the bamboo and rattan value chains development in 7 provinces; Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Houaphan, Bolikhamxay, Salavan and Sekong. A total of 172 000 ha of natural forest used for Bamboo and Rattan cash income generation for 5 600 household in 155 villages. The total GDP produced is 1 300 000 USD⁴⁴. In average, the bamboo and rattan selling produced additional revenue by household of 400 USD per year or season.

Bamboo and rattan are a second priority activity for farmers. The Bamboo and rattan activity provide an additional and, in the case of the shoots, seasonal cash income. The bamboo shoots value chains are seasonal from 2 to 4 month. The bamboo shoots value chains species are: Hok, Khome, Lay, Dja. It is present mainly in the Northern provinces, represent an average of additional income per household of 73 USD per season (2 to 4 month). The bamboo shoots value chains is 10 percent of the total GDP produced. The other value chains represent an additional income per household of 573 USD per year in 120 villages and for 4343 households.

The potential is probably much higher than the data showed in this report.

Annual quota for Shoots and Canes (Presentation of Mr Southone FSRC);

Quantity (t) Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bamboo shoots (t)	640	452	985	213	3,100
Bamboo canes (cane)	800,000	2,910,000	1,822,000	889,000	2,163,000

Source: DoF/MAF

Remark: these quantities are very far from the potential of the supply. The real uses would be up to 90% more in the all country.

The different field projects raised some issues and challenges as shows the table below.

Policies	<p>Lack of regulation and law enforcement at District and Village level.</p> <p>Communities does not know their rights on the natural forest, and do not invest time to ensure a sustainable management of the natural forest. The land tenure is unclear and Communities do not yet see the long term benefice to manage the forest. Who is the owner of the forest?</p> <p>Hard to monitor and manage the forest on sustainable way, on implementation, law enforcement is a challenge. At village level there is a high turn over of the committees, ask to renew training.</p>
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⁴⁴ Analysed from the data presented by each projects during the Workshop.

	<p>Interest of international traders, need to re enforce and empower local traders to be registered.</p> <p>Trade regulation is unclear for Bamboo</p> <p>Some barrier for FSC rattan business-High fee and tax for rattan harvesting and transportation and income tax -Quota is not issued regularly -Low company profit compare with non FSC rattan, -Heavy paper work. 0054 decree on NTFP: 9 June 2016. Regarding export wood, regarding point to NTFP. Need more info from communities.</p> <p>High fee and taxes, Taxes are high, 100 to over 130 percent of taxes impacting the production lower. , ex: 700 kip from traders by pole. Is it appropriate to collect taxes by pole? Need to raise this issue at policy level. Quota not issued regularly and not based on forest capacities, procedures are heavy.</p>
Forest	<p>Blossoming</p> <p>Need forest inventory</p> <p>No consolidated data on Bamboo an Rattan researches</p>
Production	<p>Product quality hard to reach, the producers skills are very low, lack of capacities in term of products innovation</p> <p>Business skills of communities unattractive for business partners</p> <p>SME staff and village has limited skill in rattan processing and weaving</p>
Processing	<p>Cost efficiency</p>
Commercialisation	<p>No access to finance to invest in equipment, too high interest</p> <p>SME has low skill in communication with international buyer and difficult to access the market.</p> <p>Very high Quality standard</p> <p>Lake of entrepreneurship on bamboo from communities.</p>
Certification	<p>High cost of CoC annual auditing</p> <p>Certification body</p>
Research	<p>Study on bamboo : since 1992, there is a need to revise the book and make publications to update the information</p> <p>Need a clear and a better strategy on method/ Mechanism on NTFP management on rattan and Bamboo, in order to improve the forest management.</p>

II.2 SESSION 2: LET'S DISCUSS

II.2.1 Presentation from PAFO Houaphan province

By Mr Pethsakone and Mr Aiyako, Somephone, 'Vision for the development of Houa Phan Bamboo Sector'.

A feasibility study was realized in 2006 by NUOL and Oxfam HK, and a map of bamboo forests was published in 2009. The study and maps showed the province potential of ;

- 508 368 ha of upper Mixed deciduous forest / 4,6 billion culms + 17 870 ha of pure bamboo forest / 74 million culm
- Big economic potential for small holders, but there is a need to support on developing potential market.

From the studies, the first step was to create a bamboo task force chaired by the Provincial governor and inline ministries. With the facilitation and support of the project the province develop; formulate the first bamboo sector development strategy 2011-2015.

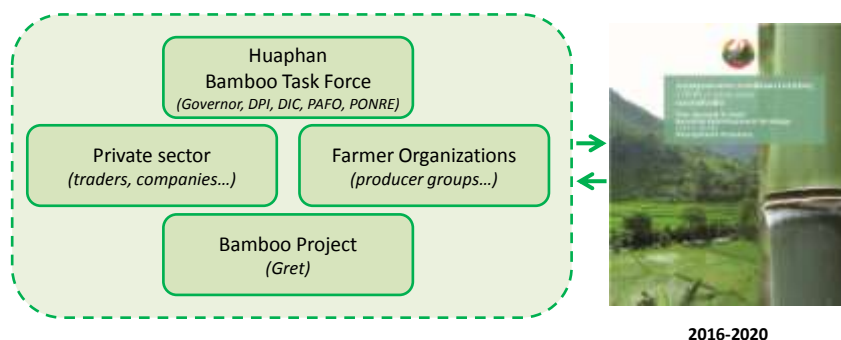
It had 3 main objectives:

Objective 1: Reach sustainable management of bamboo resources	Allocate and secure bamboo forests to villagers for trade 2,000 Ha was planed, achievement : 4,000 Ha. Ensure sustainable forest management Develop bamboo plantations 1,000 Ha was planed, Achievement: 43 Ha
Objective 2: Develop bamboo business	Develop several bamboo value chains Find out the best "business models" for the value chains Improve quality, prices and develop domestic and export markets
Objective 3: Create an enabling environment	Train 'technicians' and 'village service providers' for the bamboo sector Promote organization of the bamboo sector for sustainable value chains Build and implement enabling policies: land, quota, taxes, incentives

At the end of the strategy, the province conducted an evaluation showing that there is a big impact in terms of economic development from 120 to 500.000 \$/ year in 5 years produced in 70 villages from processing and selling products from natural bamboo. The Province was developing adaptive policies to allow the development of the value chains, in particular for small holders, local producers and traders.

Then they conducted in 2015 multistakeholder consultations with villages, traders, companies, districts authorities and the provincial authorities by value chains. These consultations were done at village level, district level and provincial level. The second provincial bamboo strategy 2016-2020 was approved by the provincial governor and disseminated to relevant provincial and district departments for implementation.

2015. Co-building the second provincial bamboo strategy for consolidating and scaling up



Now, they are proposing to develop bamboo sector to become a bamboo industry which it could provide a lot of beneficial to the bamboo stakeholders and Huaphanh people.

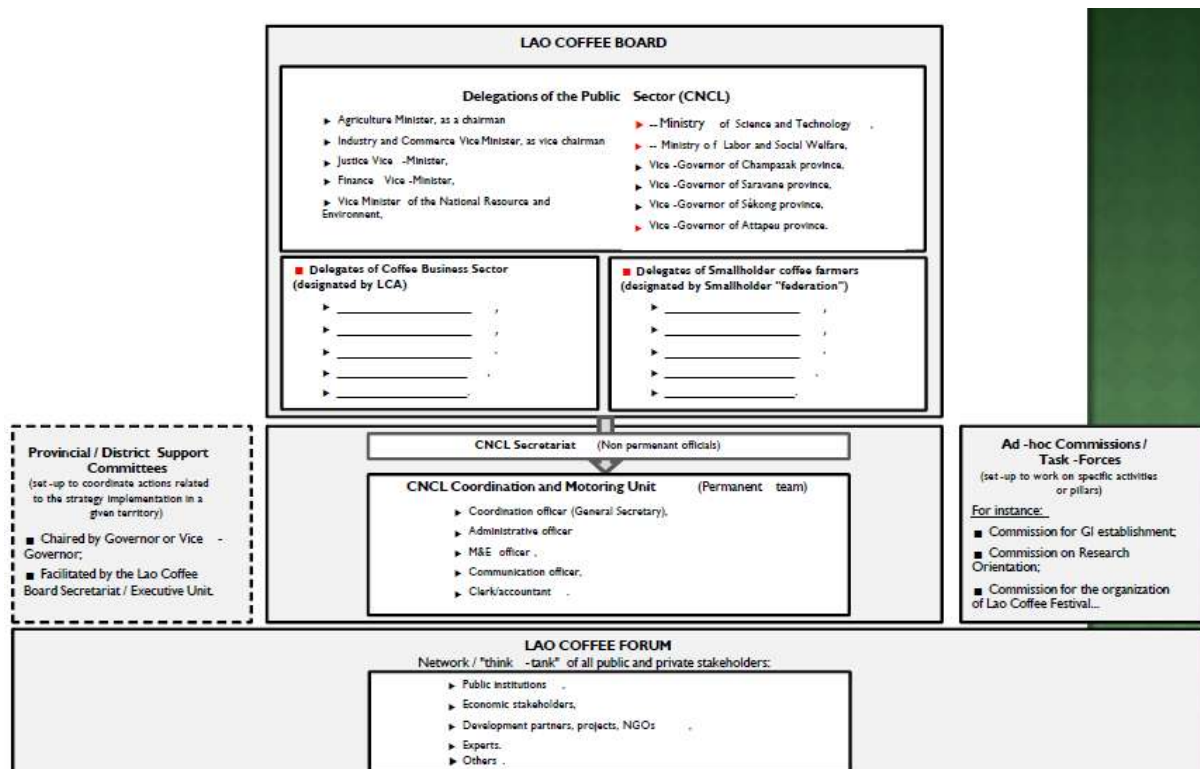
II.2.2 Presentation from the coffee experience

By M Khambone. ‘Lao Coffee Strategy’

The initial situation was that the potential for production of quality coffee were high. The sector started to be organized: private companies started to export and a coffee association has been formed as well as Producers association. But the value chain development faces some challenges as an insufficient governance of the farmers’ organization, a lack of processing techniques, a lack of recognition of Lao coffee, limited access to finance.

The process to develop the strategy was participatory with all stakeholders involved to develop jointly a strategy (definition of priority objectives, monitoring) to analyze the sector and value chain.

The coffee sector governance is organized with a secretariat and a national committee composed of inters ministries line agencies, the private sector and the farmer’s representatives. The organization chart suggested is following:



The objective of this structure is to enhance collaborations on creating coordination and monitoring unit with the role to:

- Centralize information on the on-going initiatives (both public and private)
- Contributing to the strategy implementation through the coordination of such initiatives
- Provide information and feedback to coffee stakeholders
- Monitor the coffee sector data and indicators
- Facilitate of a permanent dialog within the Lao Coffee Sector.

The formulation of the strategy and its approval took 2 years; a first draft was proposed, revised after 2 times before getting an official validation (from 2012 to 2014). As lessons learned from the coffee experience, it is good to take in consideration to;

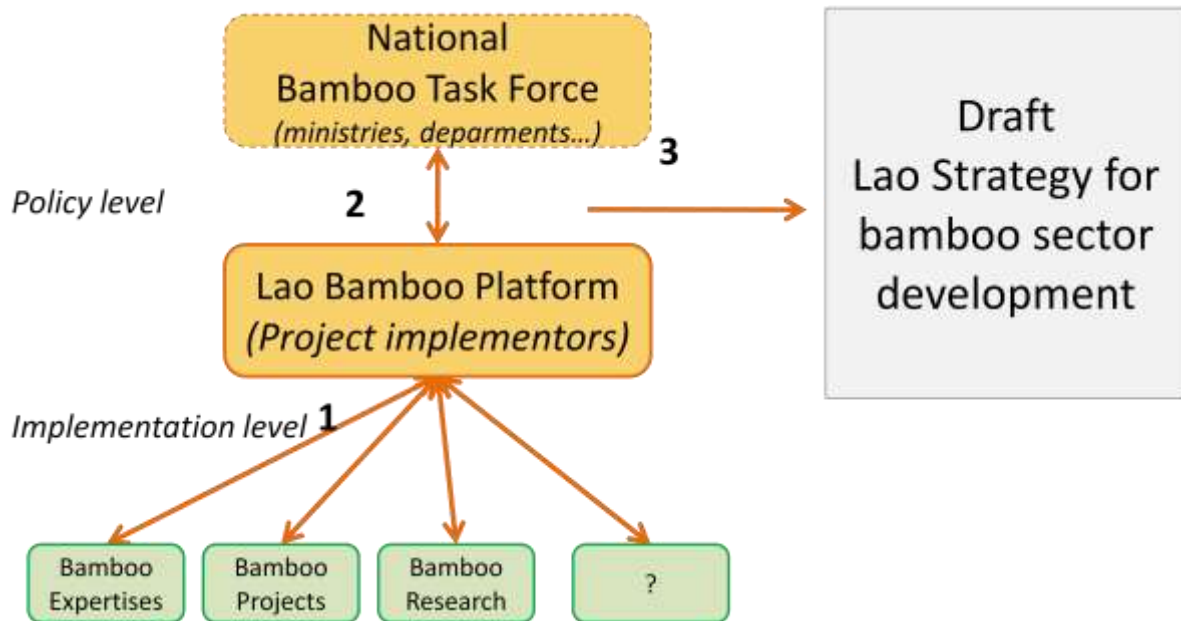
- Bring strong ownership of all stakeholders
- Develop promotion strategy with a clear vision of actual sector and orientations
- Need for coordination and monitoring unit to keep contacts with all stakeholders
- Need to ensure stakeholders voices, especially private sector,
- Need to look for autonomous resources for the coordinating unit

The main recommendation formulated was to have a participatory consultation with all categories of stakeholders, taking care of the different factories/ companies level (small, large).

The Strategy should be called “value chain development strategy” and not “sector” as it involved different ministries.

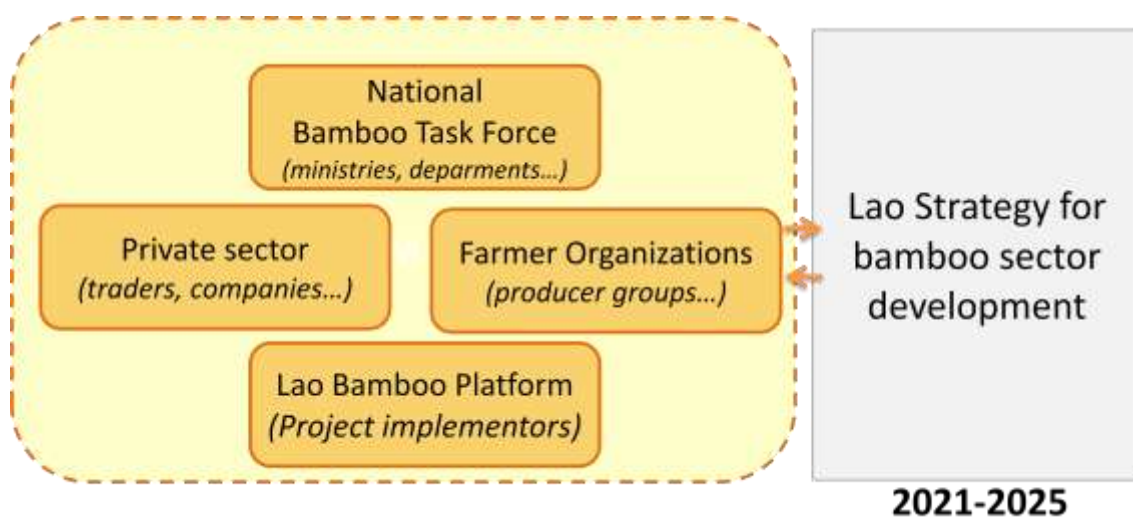
II.2.3 A proposal of organization for discussion

Presented by Sara Melki:



The development of a national strategy will be a step by step process. We propose to first organize a relatively informal “Lao Bamboo platform” which is a space for exchanging experiences and ideas between the concerned projects actors and start the thinking of the development of the value chain at the national level. Then government would form an interministerial task force (BBTF) which would be in charge of developing appropriate policies for the VC development, and the Task Force would enter in dialogue with the BBTF in order to develop a national Bamboo Strategy.

In more distant future, there could be the organisation of a Bamboo and rattan value chains National Board which would be composed of representatives form all concerned stakeholders:



II.2.4 The 2 Main Discussions

II.2.4.1 Day 1, discussions forwarding the proposal

The plenary questions were:

- 1/ What are your comments and suggestions about the proposed way to go forward? Do you agree about this vision? (see the coffee experience)**
- 2/What are your expectation of the strategy?**

The idea of developing a Bamboo and rattan value Chain was agreed by all participants. The expectations are that could it be a specific guideline for sustainable developing bamboo sector by support private sectors (Company, traders, processing unit etc), and producer group at village level (villagers), to sustainable manage natural bamboo forest, to improve the income generation for both local and national level.

The strategy formulation should be represented by all stakeholders involved as:

- Government, to consider about enabling policies.
- Small and medium sized enterprises (SME) this also covered the participation from villagers, producers in village level.
- National University of Laos (NUOL), to take care and provide information about research on management techniques.

The participants stretched the needs to :

- ~ Provide adequate technical support to the actors
- ~ Specific policy support bamboo and rattan sector
- ~ Have a Secretariat and committee of bamboo and rattan sector

The bamboo and rattan strategy should be developed in link with the timber strategic plan 2020 of MAF.

The 3 groups questions were:

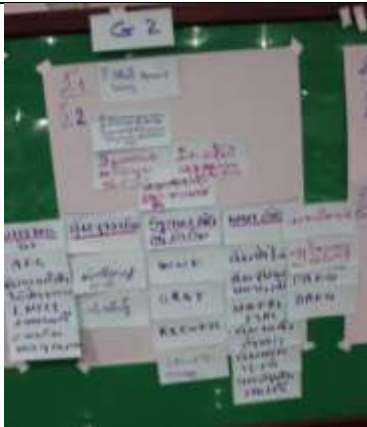
- 1/ What should be the composition of the National Bamboo Platform? Organization chart of the LBP?**
- 2/ What could be the composition of the National Bamboo Task Force? The link province and National level? Organization chart of thr BBTF?**
- 3/ What could be the role/ relation between the Lao Bamboo Platform and the National Bamboo Task Force ? How to work together?**
- 4/ In the long term, who should be part of the Interprofessional organisation?**

(the last question was not treated due to lack of time)

Recommendations from the different groups:



Questions	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
1/ What should be the composition of the National Bamboo Platform? Organization chart of the LBP?	It should be good to have a secretariat team (full time?) to take care about coordination between concerning stakeholders	Private sector (AFC, Rattan and bamboo SMEs, LNCCI, Lao Handicraft Association) Communities (Group production and handicraft, Harvesting group) International organization(WWF, GRET RECOFTC, SDC, GIZ) Public sector (DoF,MAF, Department of Natural Resources, MoNRE, NAFRI-FSRC, Import and Export department, Handicraft Department, Department of Commerce Promotion, PAFO and DAFO) Institute (National University, Ministry of Science and Technology)	Public sector Entrepreneurs Production group International Organizations Civil society Institute National University Ministry of Science and Technology
2/ What could be the composition of the National Bamboo Task Force? The link province and National level? Organization chart of the BBTF?	The bamboo taskforce (BBTF) at national level should be from: Representative at ministries level. Representative at provincial level(departments)	The Task Force structure MAF MoNRE Ministry of Commerce and Industry LNCCI Secretariat Concerned Department Organizations	The Task Force structure MAF, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ministry of Finance Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Ministry of Planning and Cooperation LNCCI FSRC
3/ What could be the role/ relation between the Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform and the National Bamboo Task Force ? How	The roles of BBTF could be considered base on the national forestry strategy, to make sure it links to each other and avoid overlapping and confusing.	Participatory and cooperation between concerned organizations The private sector and the farmers organizations are an important actor to implement and participatory in platform level	Participatory and joint planning in between GoL and Network (Platform) to create the registration and regulations for setting the policy Important actor are is entrepreneur, production group and processing, Farmers organization are important actors

to work together?			to implement and participatory in platform level
			

1/ The Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform should be composed of representatives from

- Private sector and the chamber of commerce
- Communities and producers organization
- International organization
- Public sector (DoF)
- Research Institutes

2/ The Bamboo task force should be composed of all concerned ministries

- MAF,
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Ministry of Planning and Cooperation

The LBP and the BBTF will concert their efforts to develop related policies and regulations (in line with existing regulations) to create an enabling environment for the sustainable development of the bamboo and rattan value chains.

Some points remained unclear at the end of the day as:

- ~ Should we say “Platform” or “network”? how to translate this into Lao language in order to avoid confusions?
- ~ How should we call the strategy?
- ~ Who should be the focal point?
- ~ How to involve Ministry of Home Affair (for associations ?)

On day two, some of remaining questions were raised, agreeing on the naming

- ~ “Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform”
- ~ “National Bamboo and Rattan value Chains development strategy”, (added rattan was raised by WWF)
- ~ Focal point will be DoF

II.2.4.2 Day 2, Discussion 2: What are main Functions and activities for the Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform for the next 3 years?



Function	Activities
1. Support the formulation of the bamboo and Rattan strategy Drafting strategy for task force Analyze issues and pass them to decision makers	Consultation meetings in different levels (province in particular) Preparing action plan Design of products
2. Produce knowledge and studies Synthesize and disseminate information to public Reporting	Data collection of bamboo in whole country Provide policy recommendation Study value chains at national level, Mapping Bamboo/ rattan
3. Facilitate discussions with the BBTF Task force secretary	Drafting strategy Study other countries Recommendations for legislation
4. Support the value chain development at local level Intermediate between policy/ field level	Sharing info between project/ Province level Field visits / lessons learned
5. Information exchange between projects Coordination of many stakeholders Encouraging coordination Link with national bamboo association	Information sharing Share info on sustainable management of bamboo

The Co chair, Mr Martin Hasler SDC, said that it was an important meeting on biodiversity. This process will take time, it has to be seen on a long term vision.

At the end of the workshop, the vice minister of MAF, Dr Pouangparisak gave a closure speech saying that the development of the Bamboo and Rattan is relevant for small holders in Lao PDR, to reduce poverty and to maintain biodiversity and forest. This will be supported by MAF, following the experience of Houaphan and the coffee strategy. MAF is also developing other value chain strategies, such as corn. He recommended that the strategy should be practical and focused with a detail action plan. To do so, a bamboo board, as the coffee board should be created. The strategy should be developed according to multistakeholders consultation. Basically the vice Minister agrees on the development bamboo strategy and need support from relevant to initiate the process with support from MAF.

II.3 A CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAY FORWARDS

The Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform will organize a yearly meeting (Forum) to discuss thematic issues to be solved. It will in future link with the future Bamboo Task Force to facilitate the formulation of the strategy by organizing consultation forum.

The Lao Bamboo & Rattan Platform is today composed of ;

- DoF / Division of Village Forestry and NTFP,
- GRET (Leader of international Organization), WWF, RECOFTC, TABI.

The composition of the LBP will evolve to include representatives of research institute, farmers' organization, and private sectors.

The first multistakeholder bamboo and rattan forum will be organized during the year with the objective to initiate multi actors' dialogue around the potential and issues for the development of the VC in Lao PDR.

III. CASE STUDIES

All the case studies presented and listed below are available for consultation on ALISEA website; <http://ali-sea.org/the-1st-lao-bamboo-platform-workshop-addressing-the-development-of-the-bamboo-sector-in-lao-pdr/>

Presentation of the national forestry strategy, related to NTFP and bamboo and a review of main 6 bamboo and rattan projects implemented in Laos (Case studies available for download)

- Forestry Development strategy up to 2020, DoF [1. Forestry Strategy2020_DoF_final_english](#)
- Introduction of the meeting and key data [2. Introduction](#)
- Bamboos status of Lao PDR, welcome to the best practices on Bamboo Value Chain, FSRC/ NAFRI [3. FSRC Bamboo In laos Eng](#)
- Innovative Learning Process for building sustainable bamboo value chains, Bamboo Project, Houaphan Province, GRET [4. GRET BbProject Gret Presentation](#)
- Bamboo Investments in Bokeo Province, RECOFTC [5. RECOFTCPresentation on bamboo project in Bokeo 12-06-16 \(1\)](#)
- The Agrobiodiversity project TABI, [6. TABI ໂຄງການສົ່ງເສີມການແປຮູບໜໍ່ໄມ້ 15 June 16 Lao](#)
- Biodiversity based products ICBF project [7. BBP-ICBF presentation \(1\)](#)
- Rattan and bamboo project, WWF, [8. WWF Rattan-Bamboo Project-15-June-16_Eng1](#)

2 discussions (day 1 pm and day 2 am) on:

- Presentation of Houaphan PAFO of the Houaphan Bamboo Sector Development Strategy: [9. PAFO Houaphan Bb Strategy](#)
- Presentation of the Coffee strategy. [10 Coffee sector Strategy-Bamboo Workshop 15.16-2016 \(1\)](#)

ANNEX I: OFFICIAL MINUTE



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ເລກທີ/ກປມ.16

ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື

ກ່ຽວກັບໄມ້ປ່ອງລາວ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 15-16 ມິຖຸນາ 2016 ທີ່ ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ນະຄອນ ຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ

ກອງປະຊຸມ ປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດໄມ້ປ່ອງລາວ ເພື່ອການ ຊຸກຍູ້ສິ່ງເສີມ ການສ້າງສະພາບແວດລ້ອມ ທີ່ເອື້ອຍອຳນວຍ ໃນການພັດທະນາ ຂະແໜງໄມ້ປ່ອງ ໃນ ສ.ປ.ປ. ລາວ ແມ່ນໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນໃນວັນທີ 15-16 ມິຖຸນາ 2016, ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກະຊວງກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ໃຫ້ກຽດເປັນປະທານກອງປະຊຸມແມ່ນ ທ່ານ ບົວລິ ພະເມືອງ ຮອງ ຫົວໜ້າ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ແລະ ທ່ານ ມາຕິນ ຮາດສເລີ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ອົງການຮ່ວມມື ເພື່ອການພັດທະນາ ແຫ່ງປະເທດສະວິດເຊີສະ ແລນ ປະຈຳພາກພື້ນ ເປັນປະທານຮ່ວມ, ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ: 1) ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລືໄມ້ກຳນົດ ແລະ ສ້າງ ແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງວຽກງານການເຜີຍແພ່ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດໄມ້ປ່ອງທີ່ໂຄງການ GRET ເປັນຜູ້ໃຫ້ທຶນສະໜັບສະໜູນທີ່ ປະສົບຜົນສຳເລັດໃນການຂຽນຍຸດທະສາດໄມ້ປ່ອງ ທີ່ແຂວງຫົວພັນ 2) ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລືໃນການສ້າງວິໄສທັດ, ແລະ ແນວທາງ ການຂັບເຄື່ອນ ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ໄມ້ປ່ອງລາວ ໃນອະນາຄົດ.3) ເພື່ອເປັນການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ ປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຈັດປະຕິບັດ ກອງປະຊຸມໄມ້ປ່ອງ ໃນລະດັບສາກົນ ທີ່ຈະຈັດຂຶ້ນ ໃນເດືອນ ພະຈິກ 2016)

ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງ ປ່າໄມ້ບ້ານ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ ຂໍລາຍງານກ່ຽວກັບຜົນສຳເລັດ ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມດັ່ງນີ້: ກອງປະ ຊຸມໄດ້ ດຳເນີນ ເປັນເວລາ 1 ມື້ເຄິ່ງ ແລະ ມີແຂກຮັບຖືກເຊີນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ຈາກຫຼາຍພາກສ່ວນຄື: ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ກະສິກໍາ, ບັນດາກົມອ້ອມຂ້າງກ່ຽວຂ້ອງພາຍໃນກະຊວງກະສິກໍາ-ປ່າໄມ້, ສະພາການຄ້າ ແລະ ອຸດສາຫະກຳແຫ່ງຊາດ, ສະມາຄົມຫັດຖະກຳລາວ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການສິ່ງເສີມການເພີ່ມທະວີການ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຂອງໂຄງການໄມ້ປ່ອງປະຈຳແຂ ວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ, ຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ, ຫົວພັນ, ຊຽງຂວາງ, ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ຕົວແທນຂອງອົງການສາກົນ ແລະ ໂຄງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງເຊັ່ນ: (SDC, WWF, GRET, TABI, GIZ/ICBF, AFC, RECCOFTC ແລະ ອົງກອນອື່ນໆ) ລວມທັງຫມົດ 38 ທ່ານ ມີຍິງ 6 ທ່ານ. ເນື້ອໃນກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ຮັບຟັງ ການເຜີຍແພ່ ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍ; ເຊິ່ງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຂອງ ໂຄງການໄມ້ປ່ອງປະຈຳແຂວງພາກເໜືອ ແຂວງ ບໍ່ແກ້ວ, ຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ, ຫົວພັນ, ຊຽງຂວາງ ພາກກາງ ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ໄດ້ສະ ເໜີສະພາບລວມ, ຜົນສຳເລັດອັນພົ້ນເດັ່ນ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ຖອດຖອນໄດ້ຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ໂຄງການ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງຈັດສັນປ່າໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍໃນໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ, ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ການວ່າງແຜນນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ການຈັດ ແບ່ງປະເພດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຕ່ອງໂສ້ການສ້າງມູນຄ່າເພີ່ມ ຂອງໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍ, ການຍັງຢືນປ່າ ຫວາຍ ແລະ ການສິ່ງເສີມການສ້າງລາຍຮັບຈາກການຜະລິດໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍ ຕິດພັນກັບການປຸກແຕ່ງສົ່ງອອກທີ່ສາມາດ ສ້າງລາຍຮັບ ແລະ ສ້າງວຽນເຮັດງານທຳໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນໃນເຂດບ້ານຈຸດສຸດຂອງໂຄງການ. ນອກນັ້ນກໍຍັງໄດ້ຮັບຟັງ ບັນຫາ ແລະ ຂໍ້ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງຈັດສັນປ່າໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍ ແບບຍືນຍົງ ທີ່ມັນພົວພັນກັບການຜະລິດ ສຳເລັດ ຮູບສົ່ງອອກເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ການຈັດສັນ ແລະ ການອອກອະນຸມັດໂຕກາ ເຫັນວ່າຍັງບໍ່ຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ, ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ການຮ່າງຍຸດທະສາດ ໄມ້ປ່ອງ ຮັດກຸມ ແລະ ເຂົ້າໃຈ ກ່ຽວກັບການຮ່າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດໄມ້ປ່ອງ ຂະແໜງ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງຫົວພັນ ແລະ ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າ ສະມາຄົມການເພີ່ມທະວີການຊ່ອງ ແຂວງຈຳປາສັກ ໄດ້ຂຶ້ນ ເຜີຍແພ່ຜົນສຳເລັດໃນກ່ຽວກັບ ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ກາເຟໃຫ້ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຮັບຟັງ ແລະ ທັງເປັນການແລກປ່ຽນບົດຮຽນ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການພັດທະນາສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍໃນອານາຄົດ.

ຜ່ານການຮັບຟັງການເຜີຍແຜ່ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບກັນໂດຍນຳໃຊ້ ຫຼັກການ ກຳນົດແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ຕ້ອງໃຫ້ຕິດພັນກັບ 3 ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ຄື ລັດ, ລວມໝູ່, ສ່ວນບຸກຄົນ ຕິດພັນກັບການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ. ຜ່ານການຮັບຟັງຜົນສຳເລັດ ການຮ່າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ແລ້ວ ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງກຸ່ມການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ເອກະພາບກັນດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຫົວຂໍ້ຄຳວ່າ...ເວທີປຶກສາຫາລື...ມາປ່ຽນແທນຄຳວ່າ...ເຄື່ອຂ່າຍໄມ້ປ່ອງ.
2. ສ້າງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳລວມ, ໃຫ້ມີກອງເລຂາເປັນຈຸດປະສານງານ, ມີໜ່ວຍງານທີ່ຈະນຳພາວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວມອບໃຫ້ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນເຈົ້າການນຳພາ ສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດໄມ້ປ່ອງ-ຫວາຍ
3. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ກົມປ່າໄມ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ນຳສະເໜີຕໍ່ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເພື່ອສະເໜີ ລັດຖະບານ ແຍກ ໂກຕາ ຫວາຍ-ໄມ້ປ່ອງ, ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ ທີ່ເປັນຜະລິດຕະຜົນຈາກປ່າທຳມະຊາດ ຕາມລະດູການ ອອກຈາກແຜນໂກຕາໄມ້ປະຈຳປີ;
4. ກຳນົດພາລະບົດບາດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງ ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ, ກອງເລຂາ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທຸລະກິດເພື່ອເຮັດແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ;
5. ກອງປະຊຸມແລກປ່ຽນຄວາມຄິດຄວາມເຫັນ ປຶກສາຫາລື ນະໂຍບາຍ, ການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ;
6. ກະກຽມຂໍ້ມູນ, ຂ່າວສານ, ສິ່ງອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກຕ່າງໆ ສຳລັບການເປີດ ເວທີປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍລາວ, ເຊິ່ງລວມເຖິງ: ຂໍ້ມູນການສຳຫຼວດ ຊັບພະຍາກອນໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍ ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ, ເພື່ອຮ່າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ.
7. ຮັບຮອງເອົາການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບຮ່າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ,
8. ກຳນົດນະໂຍບາຍ ນິຕິກຳຕ່າງໆ ກ່ຽວກັບການສຸກຍູ້ສົ່ງເສີມການພັດທະນາໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍ ລາວ
9. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ ໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍ ລາວ;
10. ສ້າງເປັນແຜນງານລະອຽດໃນການປະຈັດບັດວຽກງານການຮ່າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດພາຍຫຼັງກອງປະຊຸມສຳເລັດ

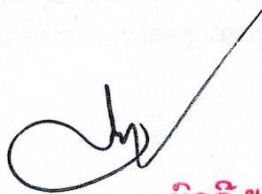
ພາຍຫຼັງກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບກັນແລ້ວນັ້ນ ທ່ານ ປອ ພົງປາຣິສັກ ພະວົງວຽງຄຳ ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ໄດ້ມາເປັນປະທານ ກ່າວປິດກອງປະຊຸມໃນວັນທີ 16 ມິຖຸນາ 2016 ເຊິ່ງທ່ານໄດ້ ເຫັນໜັກບາງປະເດັນ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບ ເຊິ່ງມອບໃຫ້ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນເຈົ້າການໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແຜນຍຸດທະສາດໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍໃນ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ໃຫ້ກົມປ່າໄມ້ປະສານງານກັບບັນດາ ກະຊວງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ບັນດາໂຄງການ ແລະ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ SDC, WWF, GRET, RECOFTC ແລະ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງອື່ນໆທີ່ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີຂໍທຶນມາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດດັ່ງກ່າວ ແມ່ນ ໃຫ້ເຊື່ມໂຍງກັບພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດສັງຄົມຂອງຊາດ ແຜນ 8 ມີ 20 ວຽກຕົ້ນຕໍ ແລະ ໃຫ້ ຕິດພັນກັບສາມອົງປະກອບ ຄື: ການພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ, ວັດທະນາທຳສັງຄົມ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ທ່ານ ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີຍັງໄດ້ເຫັນໃຫ້ຮັບຮອ້ນສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດໄມ້ປ່ອງ ແລະ ຫວາຍຕາມການຕີກລົງ ແລະ ເປັນເອກະພາບຂອງກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໃຫ້ປະສົບຜົນສຳເລັດ.

ກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ປິດລົງໃນ ຕອນບາຍເວລາ 12 ໂມງ ຂອງ ມື້ທີ 2 ຂອງວັນທີ 16 ມິຖຸນາ 2016 ຢ່າງເປັນທາງການ ສະນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການສືບຕໍ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

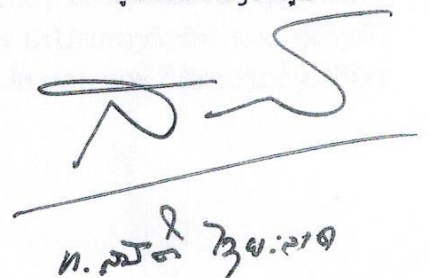
ວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 20 ມິຖຸນາ 2016

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ



ຟິວລີ ພະເມືອງ



ທ. ສັດ 734.210

ANNEX II ; LIST OF PARTICIPANTS













Register of participants to meetings, Workshops and activities

Las bambas plate per mw.

15/06/2016

Do F. Fleeting Room Ventane.

N°	Name of participants	Position	Office	Place, village	Contact phone number	Signature	Remark
1	វ៉ា ឈុន ឆាយ	ឧបនាយក	គ.ជ.ប		95043818		
2	Mr. Bomyasith SAENGMAHY	Dep. BB project	GRET		85991141		
3	Mr. Thibault Ledeey	Forest coordinator	WWF				
4	Phanthavong	consult	WWF		55559157		
5	SAATHONGKORN INTHAKHONG	PO	GCDA		9964998		
6	Boungadeith - P	Country coordinator	RicoFTC		22221316		
7	វ៉ា. ឈុន ឆាយ	នាយកប្រចាំ	គ.ជ.ប		22346676		
8	វ៉ា. ឈុន ឆាយ	PO	EU		55682178		
9	វ៉ា. ឈុន ឆាយ	នាយកប្រចាំ	គ.ជ.ប		22111211		
10	វ៉ា. ឈុន ឆាយ	នាយកប្រចាំ	គ.ជ.ប		22104846		



Bamboo Development Project

Houaphanh Province

Register of participants to meetings, Workshops and activities

Meeting / workshops activity title / purpose:

Date of meeting / workshop/ activity: ...

Place of meeting / workshop/ activity

N°	Name of participants	Position	Office	Place, village	Contact phone number	Signature	Remark
1	Dr. J. B. D. ...	...	...	...	23888234	[Signature]	
2	Peter ...	...	...	...	56499503	[Signature]	
3	Richard Hackman	...	...	...	2243 2252	[Signature]	
4	Mr. ...	...	...	...	9660558	[Signature]	
5	Mr. ...	...	...	...	55684759	[Signature]	
6	Christine ...	...	...	...	29806857	[Signature]	
7	Mr. ...	...	...	...	23840222	[Signature]	
8	...	...	...	...	55701388	[Signature]	
9	...	...	...	...	5665391	[Signature]	
10	Mr. ...	...	...	...	55511653	[Signature]	



Bamcoo Development Project

Houaphanh Province

Register of participants to meetings, Workshops and activities

Meeting / workshops activity title / purpose:

Date of meeting / workshop/ activity: ...

Place of meeting / workshop/ activity:

N°	Name of participants	Position	Office	Place, village	Contact phone number	Signature	Remark
1	Thongloun Phasavath	NDC	CLADTC		55526776		
2	Brice Pickers	Agriculture Advisor	SDC	VT			
3	Simone Vongkhambo	Researcher	ERC/NOFA		55924848		
4	DAORONE	CSWG Coordinator	UNU	Saphanthonj-Tai	58121012		
5	Khamseng Houdouangsay	Coordinator	WWF		55624337		
6	Mr. Khambone Phasavath	Consultant		Paixai	23327789		
7	Mr. Savitha Sipangma	Office	DIZ, MAF	VT	55522665		
8	Mrs. Lathavone Lathavath	PO	CoPam	VT	20106995		
9	Mr. Som Sak Sy Somvay Deput.	POF		VT	55601666		
10							



Bamboo Development Project

Houaphanh Province

Register of participants to meetings, Workshops and activities

Meeting / workshops activity title / purpose:
Date of meeting / workshop/ activity: ...
Place of meeting / workshop/ activity

N°	Name of participants	Position	Office	Place, village	Contact phone number	Signature	Remark
1	Sygarua Lipscombe	Coordinator	IN40 Network		02055599006		
2	Pine FERRAND	Coordinator	CRET				
3	KIM VALAKONE	CONSULTANT			85696405		
4	SANTI SOMAKAM	Project Manager	CRET		55627409		
5	SARA TLERI	Project Manager	CRET				
6	Bouavanh Phachouphaph	Project Manager PBB Project	WWT		22411384		
7	Bovaly PHAMMAY	DOT	D.DOP		55622693		
8							
9							
10							

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ REGISTER SHEET

ຊື່ ຫຼື ລະຫັດໂຄງການ

Project name or Number:

ຈຸດປະສົງ/Purpose:

ສະຖານທີ່/Location:

ວັນທີ/Date:

16/6/2016

ລຳດັບ No;	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and sure name	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກ ບ້ານ/ເມືອງ/ແຂວງ From village/Dist/Prov	ໂທລະສັບ Telephone	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ນ. ຟຸສະພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງ	ທາງອຳນວຍການບໍລິຫານ	22104846	
2	ນ. ເອັກະພອນ ພິຈິນ	Advisor	GREY	52962225	
3	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຜູ້ປະສານການ: ໂຍທະຍ	ວຽງຈັນ	55624551	
4	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຜູ້ປະສານການ: ໂຍທະຍ	ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	22346676	
5	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຜູ້ປະສານການ: ໂຍທະຍ	ວຽງຈັນ	55701388	
6	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຜູ້ປະສານການ: ໂຍທະຍ	ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	23858234	
7	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຜູ້ປະສານການ: ໂຍທະຍ	VTE	96609535	
8	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຜູ້ປະສານການ: ໂຍທະຍ	DOF	55601666	
9	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຜູ້ປະສານການ: ໂຍທະຍ	ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ	55924948	
10	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ ພິຈິນ	ຜູ້ປະສານການ: ໂຍທະຍ	ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ		
11	C. Castellane	GREY - Hogan	Vientiane		

Manager

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

REGISTER SHEET


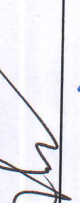

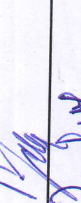
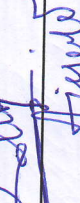
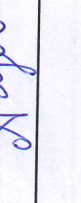
ຊື່ ຫຼື ລະຫັດໂຄງການ

Project name or Number:

ຈຸດປະສົງ/Purpose:

ສະຖານທີ່/Location:

ວັນທີ/Date:

ລຳດັບ No;	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and sure name	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກ ບ້ານ/ເມືອງ/ແຂວງ From village/Dist/Prov	ໂທລະສັບ Telephone	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
	ທ ດາລິຍາ ວິຫານະວົງ	ຄະນະ ປັດທະນາ	ສະມາຄົມ ວິຫານະວົງ	55043515	
	ທ ສິວະນະ ວິຫານະວົງ	ຄະນະ ປັດທະນາ	ສະມາຄົມ ວິຫານະວົງ	55622693	
	ທ ຂັນສິງ ສິນລະວົງ	ຄະນະ ປັດທະນາ	ສະມາຄົມ ວິຫານະວົງ	22111 211	
	Peter Grindl	TA - VLD	STARD SA	58499503	
	Mrs Lathawone LATHAWONE	PO	OXFAM	28106995	
	ທ ໄອວິນ ກວັດວະນະ	ຄະນະ ປັດທະນາ	ສະມາຄົມ ວິຫານະວົງ	23840222	

ANNEX III ; AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP

Time	Objectives	
8h00 8h25	Register	
8h25 8h30	Introduction, introduce participants, agenda, objectives meetings	Khantavong
8h30- 8h45	Opening speech of the Chairmans	MAF SDC-Martin
8h45- 9h00	Presentation of Forestry strategy	M Somsack
9h00-9h15	Introduction presentations of the bamboo sector dynamics	Sara Melki
9h15-10h30	Presentation of the different bamboo project in Laos PDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSRC/ NAFRI (Southone) Bamboo Research • GRET Bamboo Houaphan • RECOFTC Bamboo Bokeo Open to 2 questions of the last 3 presentations	3 presentations 15 min each
10h30-10h45	Break	
10h45-12h00	presentation of the different bamboo project in Laos PDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TABI bamboo Xienkouang • GIZ / ICBF. AFC M Souvengpheng, bamboo Luang Namtha • WWF Bamboo & rattan Bolikhamxay Open to 2 questions of the last 3 presentations	3 presentations 15 min each
12h00-13h00	Lunch Break	
13h00-13h30	Synthesis and General Discussion; complementary between projects, potential synergies	Facilitator
13h30-15h30	Presentation of the bamboo sector development institutional organization and strategy in Houaphan province. (15') Presentation of the Coffee experience (15') Introduction to the discussion Discussion on clarifying the LBP and the Bamboo Task Force, Objectives, mission, role.	M Pethsakhone PAFO Hp Khambone Pasouk/ Kim Sara Melki Facilitator
15h30-15h45	Break	
15h45-16h15	Synthesis of the discussion	Facilitator
16h15-17h00	Conclusion of first day and orientation for the next days discussion	Ms Khekthone

Day 2:

Time	Objectives	
8h30 – 8h45	Summary of previous day and presentation of the day objectives	Ms
8h 45 - 10h 15	Discussion on the Lao Bamboo Platform Definition of the functions and activities of the Lao Bamboo Platform 3 Groups discussions, (mixed groups on same discussion topics)	Fac

10h15-10h30	Break	
10h30–11h30	Presentation of the groups discussions and conclusions	Fac
11h30- 12h00	Closing speech	MA SD

ANNEX IV: IN THE NEWS

LNA; <http://kpl.gov.la/en/detail.aspx?id=14171>

Bamboo can become green gold for small holders

Create: 21/06/2016 17:37



(KPL) The development of the sustainable use of natural forest resources particularly non-timber forest products (NTFP) by rural communities has enormous potential to eradicate poverty and contribute to green growth.

Family farmers are increasingly being recognized as part of the future and key players in sustainable rural development and the sustainable use of forests.

Bamboo has become one of the most important natural resources in the country with a high biodiversity of bamboo species present in natural forests and diverse number of products that can be made with it that can be traded.

Already local governments and organizations are supporting development of the bamboo sector for the small holders. Bamboo can become the “green gold” of small holders to decrease poverty.

On June 15 in Vientiane Capital, GRET, WWF, RECOFTC are organization that put some efforts on Bamboo and Rattan value chains development in the country and have joined their effort to organize with the Ministry is Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry a 2 days workshop on launching a Bamboo platform with the aim to develop a National Bamboo and Rattan Strategy in Lao PDR. The workshop was co-chaired by Mr Bualy Phameuang DDG of DoF and by Mr Martin Hassler, SDC.

After a presentation by the Deputy Director of the Forestry Division, Mr Somsack Sisomvang of the National Forest Strategy, several projects were presented highlighting the socio-economic and environmental benefits for communities related to the processing and trading of bamboo and rattan collected - in a sustainable manner - from natural forests.

As a first step of the strategy development, officials from Huaphan Province including Mr Petsakone Keovilavanh and Mr Aiyako Kandasak for the Huaphan Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, and Mr Somphone Huangvongsa from Department of Planning and Investment shared their experiences developing a bamboo strategy at the provincial level.

The first strategy was developed in 2011-2015 with the support of GRET and was considered very successful as GNI produced from bamboo issued from natural forests amounted to US\$540,000 for 2,800 households in three districts in 2015.

In addition, Mr Khambone Phasouk shared information about the national coffee strategy development process. This opened the floor to some interesting discussions on the national bamboo and rattan strategy and opportunities that may follow such a trend.

At the closing of the workshop, the Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Phouang Parisack Pravongviengkham said that he supported the development of a National Bamboo and Rattan Strategy, expanding on the example of the Huaphan Bamboo Strategy.

He added that the strategy is very much in line with the national strategy and objectives of poverty reduction and green growth, as well as contributing to forest preservation and biodiversity.

KPL



Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Phouangparisack Pravongviengkham (*front row, eighth right*) gathers with participants during the closing ceremony of a workshop on the Lao bamboo national strategy in Vientiane jointly held from June 15-16 by WWF-Laos and Department of Forestry.