



## Final report

Village training on promotion of commercial tree plantations, national registry of plantation forest and certified planted trees in six provinces, Lao PDR.

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## I. Background and objectives

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a sister organisation of the World Bank and member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in developing countries. They work with private sector to create markets that open up opportunities for all. For more information, visit [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org)

Under the Forest Investment Program (FIP), IFC is implementing the Lao Agroforestry Advisory Services Project #594367 in Lao PDR to support successful models of commercial plantation forestry involving local communities. Key expected impacts are to increase forest cover and reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and promote sustainable forest management leading to emission reductions and the protection of carbon reservoirs and improvement of participatory community engagement. Objectives to be achieved by project end in June 2021 are:

- Forestry firms improve performance in forestry procedures and adherence to international certification systems.
- Farmers trained in smallholder and out-grower engagement practices to strengthen partnerships with forestry firms.
- Forestry regulations will be strengthened to improve the enabling conditions for private sector plantation development, including smallholder participation.

To promote sustainable forest management and increase forest cover, the project supports the Forest Plantation Promotion and Investment Division (FPPID) of the Department of Forestry (DoF) to realise the national target of promoting tree plantations over 0.5 million hectares. The key emphases for the project are to develop systematic approaches for plantation management and promotion of tree plantations for commerce. Previously, registration of forest plantations and planted trees was driven mainly by DoF and restricted by poor coordination, low capacity, and proper awareness-raising at local levels however, some plantation forests and planted trees have registered. In December 2019, DoF completed TOT training to promote commercial tree plantations, plantation forest registration and planted tree certification to PAFOs and DAFOs in 6 provinces, namely Vientiane Capital City and Vientiane, Bolikhhamxai, Khammouane, Saravane and Xayabury provinces. In early 2020, DoF planned to support trained PAFOs and DAFOs to provide training on these same issues to village authorities, but due to COVID19 pandemic, meetings and training could not be conducted.

IFC signed a service contract with CLICK on 2 December 2020 to organize 139 Village training and 417 village meetings on promotion of commercial tree plantations, plantation forest registration and planted tree certification to be completed by **31 May 2021** with the following objectives:

1. Develop work plans and budget plans to organise village training workshops and village meetings at district level in 6 provinces;
2. Organise village training workshops and village meetings at district level;

3. Prepare and submit a final report on results of the village training workshops and village meetings to promote commercial tree plantations, plantation forest registration and planted tree certification.

## **II. Approach and methodology**

In terms of organizing village training, 3 people per village were invited: 1) head/deputy head of village, 2) village committee member who is responsible for forestry and 3) village committee member who is responsible for land. This training is conducted in the morning from 8:00-12:00. The training venue was varied depending on availability of facilities and participants. Mostly organized at the meeting room of agriculture offices, village halls and at temples. To ensure safety of participants due to COVID19 prevention measures, one training should not have more than 60 participants and not less than 30. In practice, the average number of participants per training was 40 people. Content of village training included: presentation of policy on commercial tree plantation; ministerial instruction on registration of planted forest and certification of planted trees.

In terms of organizing village meetings, after the morning session (village training), participants were divided into 3 groups, each group conducted a village meeting -3 meetings in parallel. Average number of participants per meeting was 48 people. Content of the meeting included: presentation on policy on commercial tree plantation (watch a video and use poster presentation); present ministerial instruction on registration of planted forest and certification of planted trees; practiced filling of form 1 on request for registration and practice using Google Map to get GPS coordination for the planted forest for registration.

In term of team preparation, 6 teams were formed to conduct the village trainings and meetings in parallel. A team was composed of 1 PAFO staff and 3 CLICK staff. The team worked with additional 3 DAFO staff in each district where the event was organized. In preparation of the organizing team, CLICK conduct several meetings with DoF at DDG level and at division level. After that, CLICK held a face-to-face meetings with PAFO to inform them about the project and prepare a work plan for each province. After finalization of each work plan, DoF and CLICK organize a face-to-face meeting with each PAFO to introduce organizing team and work plan.

### III. Field implementation

After signing the contract in December 2020, CLICK worked with DoF, PAFO and DAFO to prepare work plan in January and February 2021. The work plan took into account other activities of IFC to train PAFOs and DAFOs on using online tools for registration of planted forest to make sure that the village training and meeting would not overlap with the training to officers. Thus, the organizing team had to postpone the trainings and meetings in Saravane and Xayaburi later than other provinces. The field work started in last week of February and finished in first week of April 2021 before the Lao New Year break, however, due to second pandemic of COVID19 after the Lao New Year, the Government announced a lockdown up until 4 June 2021 at least. Thus the organizing team could not resume the project. To sum up, CLICK successfully organized 80 village training workshops and 208 village meetings.

**Table 1: Outputs against plan**

Planned outputs	Output delivered	% of Completion	Date of completion	Evident
A work plan for organizing village training and meeting	A work plan approved	100	3 February 2021	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/193qsjidTJqTTZBwyYo95yo8e_CoU7OPn/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/193qsjidTJqTTZBwyYo95yo8e_CoU7OPn/view?usp=sharing</a>
139 village trainings	80 village trainings	57	1 April 2021	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Po1JnQPbVAKyCk5PIAqb5zeoln_E9IIB?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Po1JnQPbVAKyCk5PIAqb5zeoln_E9IIB?usp=sharing</a>
417 village meetings	208 village meetings	50	1 April 2021	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18g48wYTQbwIWluD6QIYY_IQixuoOBUCK?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18g48wYTQbwIWluD6QIYY_IQixuoOBUCK?usp=sharing</a>
8,460 people (village authorities) participated in village trainings	3,318 people participated	39	1 April 2021	<a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1T1iEvQnBZaMEfKe1b37CEpKbweRhTrowDo57oVepr4o/edit?usp=sharing">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1T1iEvQnBZaMEfKe1b37CEpKbweRhTrowDo57oVepr4o/edit?usp=sharing</a>
14,595 people (villagers) participated in village meetings	8,621 people participated	59	1 April 2021	<a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1yJdY-9ErPw1-9BWdbb1TiCD-9O2goU8VWn8fLHTUi9E/edit?usp=sharing">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1yJdY-9ErPw1-9BWdbb1TiCD-9O2goU8VWn8fLHTUi9E/edit?usp=sharing</a>

#### IV. Farmer reached

A total of 11,939 people were reached by this project including 7,220 men, 4,719 women and 1,937 people under 35 years old. 60% were men, 40% were women. Out of the total participants 16% were youth. Participants attended village training had less womens' participation because the training targeted leaders of village authorities are mostly men-dominated; however, women participated more in village meeting which was conducted in their own village.

##### 1. Farmers reached through organizing the village training workshops to the representatives from the village authority committees



1,273 villages in 28 districts across six provinces were invited to the village training workshops. A total of 3,318 people participated in the training, 302 people were women (9%), and 328 were youth (10%). The post-training evaluation showed that 88 % understand the content.



**Table 2: Number of farmers reached through the village training workshops**

Province/district	No. villages	Total participant	Women	Youth
<b>Vientiane capital</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>15</b>
Santhong district	24	60	2	0
Naxaithong district	50	133	26	3
Sikhottabong district	45	86	22	3
Hadxayfong district	60	176	46	9
<b>Vientiane province</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>
Kasy district	49	129	3	12
Vangvieng district	51	160	16	17
Hinherb district	26	74	10	6
Thoulakhom district	36	112	21	7
Phonhong district	54	146	23	20
<b>Bolikhhamxay province</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>47</b>
Pakxan district	55	172	11	4
Bolikhan district	45	135	0	0
Pakkading district	48	153	7	13
Khamkert district	63	204	9	7
Viengthong district	41	132	0	8
Xaychamphone district	18	51	2	7
Thaphabath district	26	93	1	8
<b>Khammouane province</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>76</b>
Kounkham district	21	51	2	7
Hinboun district	95	202	14	23
Thakhek district	69	201	23	16
Nongbok district	53	163	16	15
Xebangfay district	39	113	5	15
<b>Saravane province</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>
Nakhornpheng district	73	124	9	22
Khongsedon district	80	152	15	14
Vapy district	61	124	14	12
<b>Xayaburi province</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>80</b>
Hongsa district	24	46	2	15
Ngern district	19	32	2	10
Xienghone district	30	69	0	23
Khop district	18	45	1	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>328</b>

**The key discussion among the attendees from the village authorities** are various as summarized below:



Registration of plantation forest and certification of

item of tree planting in same area of at least 1 Rai; the trees should be more than 3 years old with at least 60% surviving rate. Area of 1 Rai- 5 Ha is to be registered under DAFO while area more than 5 Ha to be registered under PAFO. For planted trees that less than 1 Rai and not in the same area can't be registered but can be certified by the village authority.

b) What type of trees that can be registered or certified?

Answer: only industrial trees can be registered, not for NTFPs, fruit trees and short-term crops. Industrial trees include:

hardwood be registered?

under this instruction, but can be listed as

natural forest under forestry law.

d) Does the Government have funds or seedlings to support interested people to plant trees?

Answer: No, the Government does not have any policy to provide funds and seedlings to interested people to plant trees. Interested people have to make their own investment. However, the Government has a policy to support people to harvest and sell the planted trees.

e) How much does it cost for registration?

Answer: The request form is 5,000 Kip at village level and 20,000 Kip at DAFO and PAFO level.

d) What are the criteria for registration of plantation forest?

Answer: 1) be any of industrial tree, 2) more than three years old, 3) at least 1 Rai and 4) has at least 60% surviving rate.

e) Can I register a few planted trees?

Answer: No, you can't. But you can ask village authority to certify them.

f) How to get land tax exemption?

Answer: Once you get registration done, you will get a registration title, please you it to get land tax exemption.

g) Does DAFO attend to the preparation of the request and support document for registration?



*Answer: Preparation of request and support documents are done by the owner of the plantation. DAFO staff will not prepare for you. The validation and consideration of the request will be conducted at DAFO office.*

h) I already have a registration; do I need to register again?

*Answer: Yes, you have to do it again.*

i) If I planted trees on the land that used to have registration, do I need to get a new one?

*Answer: The registration certifies the source of the trees, once the trees are harvested, the registration is finished. Thus in this case, you will have to get a new registration.*

j) Can I harvest my trees without any permission from DAFO once I have registered?

*Answer: Yes, you can. However, after harvesting, you need to report to DAFO for recording purpose.*

k) My planted forest is located in a

different village from where I live, how do I get the registration?

*Answer: It depends on where the trees are located not where the owner located. You need to get registration in the village where the trees are.*

l) I planted trees mixed with existing natural trees; can I also register natural trees?

*Answer: No, you can't. The natural trees are excluded from registration.*

m) Can fruit trees also be registered?

*Answer: No, you can't. Fruit trees are excluded from registration.*



## A summary of post-training evaluation

Name of Province:	Saravane		Vientiane capital		Vientiane province		Bolikhhamxay		Khammouane		Sayaburi		Total	
Number of District:	3		4		5		7		5		4		28	
Number Villages:	214		179		216		296		277		91		1,273	
Number of interviewed people:	312		340		538		306		523		181		2,200	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Tree plantation is a planting system in the same area at least 1 Rai	98%	2%	98%	2%	99%	1%	99%	1%	98.85%	1.15%	96%	4%	0.98	0.02
Why it is important to register planted trees and tree plantation?	72%	28%	92%	8%	87%	13%	79%	21%	85.09%	14.91%	80%	20%	0.83	0.17
To register a tree plantation you need to have land title or equivalent land certificate, land area of at least 1 Rai, and the trees are at least 3 years old and have at least 60 % surviving rate	95%	5%	99%	1%	93%	7%	97%	3%	96.94%	3.06%	96%	4%	0.96	0.04
Land documents include: land title or land certificate or land renting contract or land concession contract, or using right permission (in case of Government land)	96%	4%	93%	7%	99%	1%	97%	3%	98.66%	1.34%	97%	3%	0.97	0.03
To register tree plantation, 1) you need at least 1600 m2 or 1 Rai, 2) at least 3 years old after planting or recovering and 3) have surviving rate at 60%	95%	5%	92%	8%	97%	3%	95%	5%	97.13%	2.87%	90%	10%	0.94	0.06

To register tree plantation, planting space depends on type of trees and land condition. However, at least there are 134 trees per 1600m2. For rubber plantation there are at least 67 trees per 1600m2	91%	9%	93%	7%	97%	3%	96%	4%	94.26%	5.74%	95%	5%	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.06</b>
What is the surviving rate to be able for registration?	79%	21%	86%	14%	98%	2%	91%	9%	92.35%	7.65%	86%	14%	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.11</b>
If the area is less than 1,600 m2 (1Rai) or plant fragmented, who will certify the planted trees?	87%	13%	87%	13%	93%	7%	90%	10%	94.84%	4.40%	85%	15%	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.10</b>
If the area is 1 Rai to 5 Ha, who will register the plantation?	76%	24%	80%	20%	90%	10%	80%	20%	87.38%	12.62%	81%	19%	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.18</b>
If the area is more than 5 Ha, who will register?	72%	28%	82%	18%	84%	16%	82%	18%	93.12%	6.88%	80%	20%	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.18</b>
If you already have the registration, do you still need permission from agriculture and forestry office before cutting or selling the trees?	62%	38%	68%	32%	73%	27%	68%	32%	78.20%	21.80%	73%	27%	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.30</b>
Who to report to if you want to sell the planted trees	73%	27%	85%	15%	82%	18%	76%	24%	84.70%	15.30%	80%	20%	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Who to report to if you want to use the planted trees for your family?	86%	14%	97%	3%	84%	16%	84%	16%	93.12%	6.88%	79%	21%	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.13</b>
Do you need to register again if you planted trees on the land that have been registered before (but the trees have been harvested already?)	74%	26%	77%	23%	92%	8%	79%	21%	87.38%	12.62%	88%	12%	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>91.57%</b>	<b>8.37%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.12</b>

## 2. Farmers reached through organizing the village meetings at the village

The village meetings were organized at 208 villages in 28 districts across six provinces . A total of 8,621 people participated in the training, 4,417 people were women (51%), and 1,629 were youth (19%). The post-training evaluation showed that 87 % understand the content of the meetings.

Picture 1: village meeting organized at the temple



Picture 2: playing videos to promote commercial tree plantation and cartoon for planning on tree plantation and sale



**Picture 3: using cartoon poster to explain the national registry of plantation forest**



**Picture 4: learning how to use Google Maps in the smart phone to record GPS coordinate point**



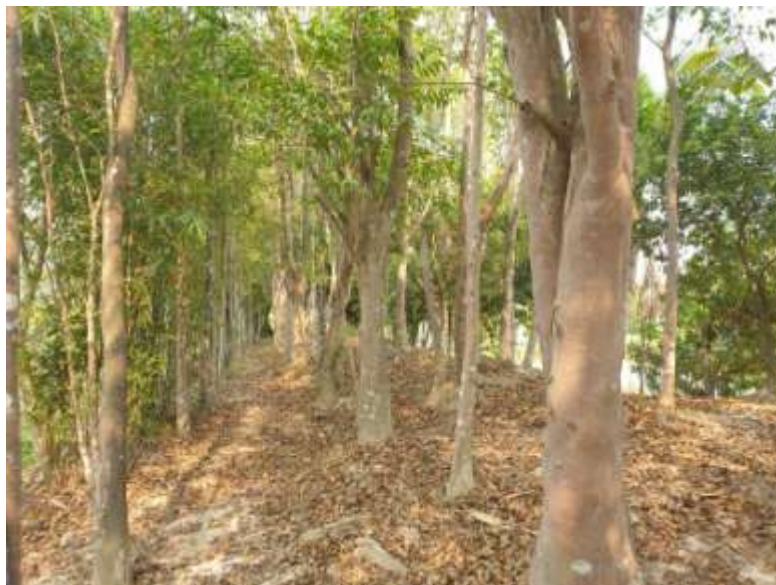
**Table 3: Number of farmers reached through the village meetings**



Hadxaytong district	9	267	152	16
<b>Vientiane province</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>225</b>
Kasy district	9	270	117	66
Vangvieng district	9	197	48	45
Hinherb district	4	178	75	43
Thoulakhom district	6	170	42	45
Phonhong district	9	335	189	56
<b>Bolikhamxay province</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>322</b>
Pakxan district	6	454	189	30
Bolikhan district	6	320	124	47
Pakkading district	6	302	102	33
Khamkert district	9	388	129	61
Viengthong district	6	299	81	72
Xaychamphone district	3	187	99	55
Thaphabath district	6	306	79	24
<b>Khammouane province</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>389</b>
Khounkham district	3	61	21	11
Hinboun district	15	533	313	101
Thakhek district	12	547	326	111
Nongbok district	9	238	142	37
Xebangfay district	6	271	164	38
<b>Saravane province</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>292</b>
Nakhornpheng district	12	421	250	91
Khongsedon district	12	562	345	95
Vapy district	9	369	220	106
<b>Xayaburi province</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>384</b>

Hongsa district	6	439	265	113
Ngern district	3	147	101	46
Xienghone district	6	323	233	117
Khop district	3	293	201	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>8,621</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>1,629</b>

**The key discussion among the attendees from the villagers** summarized below:



a) What types of trees that can be registered?

*Answer: Trees that can be registered are: rubber, acacia, eucalyptus, and other hardwood trees that could be sold.*

b) What are the different between registration of plantation forest and certification of planted trees?

*Answer: plantation forest is a system of tree planting in same area of at least 1 Rai; the trees*

*should be more than 3 years old with at least 60% surviving rate. Area of 1 Rai- 5 Ha is to be registered under DAFO while area more than 5 Ha to be registered under PAFO. For planted trees that less than 1 Rai and not in the same area can't be registered but can be certified by the village authority.*

c) My planted trees are in different village, different district. Can I ask the village authority where I live to register the trees?

*Answer: No, you need to ask the village authority where the trees are.*

d) Why should I register planted trees?

*Answer: Because it certifies that the trees are yours, so that you are allowed to cut and sell them.*

e) Is it true that land tax is exempted for registered plantation forest?

*Answer: Yes, it is true. Based on the ministerial instruction number 2492/MAF, dated 23/12/2020, a land tax is exempted for registered plantation forest.*

f) What are expenses for the registration?

*Answer: Application form is 5,000 Kip and registration title is 20,000 Kip for both district or provincial level. In addition you may pay for good allowance and transport for officers if required.*

g) Where can I get tree seedlings?

*Answer: It is up to you. You could buy them from nursery shops.*

h) Can the Government seek markets for us please? In the past, the Government promote agarwood planting, but once we planted, there is no buyer.

*Answer: The Government can suggest different companies, but in the case that you could not sell the planted trees, there are many factors. One of the factor because you have a small volume that not sufficient to send a truck to pick up your trees. Thus you need to study the markets well before making decision on planting.*

i) What are the criteria for registration of plantation forest?

*Answer: 1) be any of industrial tree, 2) more than three years old, 3) at least 1 Rai and 4) has at least 60% surviving rate.*



j) Can trees that planted in conservation area be cut?

*Answer: No you can't. If you do, it is against the law. Trees that planted in conservation area serve a purpose of environment protection.*

k) Should trees that planted in rice paddy field be registered?

*Answer: Yes, you should in order to certify source of the trees.*

l) Can I register natural trees?

*Answer: No, you can't register natural trees*

m) I planted trees mixed with existing natural trees; can I also register natural trees?

*Answer: No, you can't. The natural trees are excluded from registration.*

n) If I planted trees on the land that used to have registration, do I need to get a new one?

*Answer: The registration certifies the source of the trees, once the trees are harvested, the registration is finished. Thus in this case, you will have to get a new registration.*

o) Can I harvest my trees without any permission from DAFO once I have registered?

*Answer: Yes, you can. However, after harvesting, you need to report to DAFO for recording purpose.*

## A summary of post- meetings evaluation

Name of Province:	Saravane		Vientiane capital		Vientiane province		Bolikhamxay		Khammouane		Sayaburi		Total	
Number of District:	3		4		5		7		5		4		28	
Number Villages:	33		33		37		42		45		18		208	
Number of interviewed people:	1299		712		1,122		1169		1406		1298		7,006	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Tree plantation is a planting system in the same area at least 1 Rai	96%	4%	94%	6%	99%	1%	93%	7%	95.73%	4.27%	96%	4%	0.96	0.04
Why it is important to register planted trees and tree plantation?	74%	26%	85%	15%	93%	7%	77%	23%	86.27%	13.66%	80%	20%	0.83	0.17
To register a tree plantation you need to have land title or equivalent land certificate, land area of at least 1 Rai, and the trees are at least 3 years old and have at least 60 % surviving rate	97%	3%	97%	3%	92%	8%	91%	9%	97.16%	2.84%	96%	4%	0.95	0.05
Land documents include: land title or land certificate or land renting contract or land concession contract, or using right permission (in case of Government land)	97%	3%	96%	4%	98%	2%	95%	5%	97.87%	2.13%	97%	3%	0.97	0.03
To register tree plantation, 1) you need at least 1600 m2 or 1 Rai, 2) at least 3 years old after planting or recovering and 3) have surviving rate at 60%	95%	5%	96%	4%	95%	5%	90%	10%	97.08%	2.92%	90%	10%	0.94	0.06

To register tree plantation, planting space depends on type of trees and land condition. However, at least there are 134 trees per 1600m2. For rubber plantation there are at least 67 trees per 1600m2	93%	7%	95%	5%	97%	3%	93%	7%	93.60%	6.40%	95%	5%	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.06</b>
What is the surviving rate to be able for registration?	90%	10%	81%	19%	99%	1%	93%	7%	92.60%	7.40%	86%	14%	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.10</b>
If the area is less than 1,600 m2 (1Rai) or plant fragmented, who will certify the planted trees?	83%	17%	82%	18%	95%	5%	91%	9%	89.12%	10.88%	85%	15%	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.12</b>
If the area is 1 Rai to 5 Ha, who will register the plantation?	69%	31%	72%	28%	91%	9%	85%	15%	83.78%	16.22%	81%	19%	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.20</b>
If the area is more than 5 Ha, who will register?	69%	31%	75%	25%	88%	12%	79%	21%	87.20%	12.80%	80%	20%	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.20</b>
If you already have the registration, do you still need permission from agriculture and forestry office before cutting or selling the trees?	62%	38%	66%	34%	77%	23%	64%	36%	71.05%	28.95%	73%	27%	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Who to report to if you want to sell the planted trees	65%	35%	75%	25%	81%	19%	69%	31%	76.81%	23.19%	80%	20%	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.26</b>
Who to report to if you want to use the planted trees for your family?	85%	15%	88%	12%	90%	10%	79%	21%	89.12%	10.88%	79%	21%	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.15</b>
Do you need to register again if you planted trees on the land that have been registered before (but the trees have been harvested already?)	81%	9%	81%	19%	98%	2%	90%	10%	79.59%	20.41%	88%	12%	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.12</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>88.36%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.14</b>

## V. Lessons learned

- About use of Google Map to get GPS coordinate, it can be concluded that it is possible with a condition that the village authority has a smart phone. Based on observation of the organizing teams, internet connection is not an issue. Over 90% of visited village has internet connection (Laotel internet is good for city, and ETL is good for rural area). Google Map is not so hard for the target groups to learn, but not all of them have smart phone, 50% of participants have smart phone in Vientiane capital, 30% in Sayaburi province and 30 % in Khammoune province. It is observed that younger people use smart phone more than older people despite economic condition. Thus, it is important to engage more young people into village authority, so that they are responsible for locating GPS location of the plantation forest.
- Based on post-training evaluation, 88% of participants had a good understanding of the registration process for planted forests and 87% on certification of planted trees and appreciated the organization of the trainings and meetings.
- Strong support from government officers at central, provincial and district level helped effective delivery of the training. This is due to sufficient consultation, planning and reporting from CLICK with relevant organizations (DOF, PAFOs, DAFOs and village authorities). CLICK conducted meetings with DDG of DOF and the heads of relevant divisions at the central level to clarify issues around the project. CLICK conducted face to face meeting with key persons at PAFOs level for planning.
- CLICK provided sufficient staff to implement the activities. 18 people from CLICK worked with at least 72 DAFO staffs and 6 PAFO staffs on this project. One team consisted of 3 CLICK staffs and 1 PAFO officer. All the team worked at the same time to speed up implementation.
- CLICK mobilized enough resources to conduct training and meetings including transport and food allowance for government staff and villagers. Printed materials were distributed to villagers.
- CLICK has the flexibility to allocate fund to pay for necessary items which were not included in the original plans such as transport cost and per diem for government staff at central, provincial and district levels.
- Some government staff at district level did not understand the registration process and other content very well, thus they could not make high quality presentations to the villagers. This is due to a lack of training from DoF to PAFOs prior to the implementation of village training and meetings

- The process of conducting half a day for village training and half a day for village meetings is not appropriate because villagers go the work in the field (or in the case of people in the city they go to work) early in the morning. Thus gathering villagers to meet in the afternoon (after lunch) is very difficult. Thus it is better to organize village meeting in the morning or evening. However, due to limited budget, the team could not do that.
- Most of the government officers don't work on weekends and holidays, thus, the field trips have to take breaks which make them longer and more costly.
- Participation of women at village training was very low. This is because the head of the village management committee are mostly men. Since the training was for village authorities, more men participated by default.

## VI. Financial expense

Item	Budget	Expenses	Balance
Service fee	70,000	7,503	62,497
Activity cost	106,265	67,773	38,492
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,265</b>	<b>75,276</b>	<b>100,989</b>

Item	Amount
1 tranche	17,611.50
2 tranche	52,864.50
<b>Total fund received</b>	<b>70,476.00</b>
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>75,276</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>-4,799.65</b>

## VII. Summary

IFC signed a service contract with CLICK on 2 December 2020 to organize 139 Village training courses and 417 village meetings to promote commercial tree plantations, plantation forest registration and planted tree certification. This work was to be completed by **31 May 2021** with the following objectives:

1. Develop work plans and budget plans to organise village training workshops and village meetings at district level in 6 provinces;
2. Organise village training workshops and village meetings at district level;
3. Prepare and submit a final report on results of the village training workshops and village meetings to promote commercial tree plantations, plantation forest registration and planted tree certification.

After signing the contract in December 2020, CLICK worked with DoF, PAFO and DAFO to prepare a work plan for January and February 2021. The work plan took into account other activities of IFC to train PAFOs and DAFOs on using online tool for registration of planted forest to make sure that the village training and meeting would not overlap with the training to officers. Thus, the organizing team had to postpone the trainings and meetings in Saravane and Xayaburi later than other provinces. The field work started in the last week of February and finished in the first week of April 2021 before the Lao New Year break, however, due to second pandemic of COVID19 after the Lao New Year, the Government announced a lockdown up to 4 June 2021 at least. Thus the organizing team could not resume the project.

However, CLICK managed to organize 80 village trainings and 181 village meetings in 28 districts in 6 target provinces. A total of 11,939 people were reached by this project including 7,220 men, 4,719 women and 1,937 people under 35 years old. 60% were men and 40% were women. Out of the total participants 16% were youth. There were fewer female participants attending village training because the training targeted leaders of village authorities that are mostly men-dominated; however women participated more in village meeting which were conducted in their own villages.

Based on evaluation, 88% of participants understood the key contents of registration of planted forest and certification of planted trees, and are interested to get the registration and certification.

In term of deliverables, CLICK completed 100% of deliverable #1 (work plans organize village trainings and meetings); 57% of deliverables #2-3 (Reports in Lao and English) and 100% of deliverable #4 (Final report in English)

## Annex I: organization of village training workshops

Province	Name of district	Implemented					
		Training	Date	Villages	Villagers	Women	Youth
Vientiane capital	Sangthong	1	2/3/2021	11	28	1	0
		1	3/3/2021	13	32	1	0
		1	10/3/2021	18	39	5	3
		1	11/3/2021	17	34	7	0
		1	12/3/2021	7	18	4	0
		1	12/3/2021	4	11	9	0
		1	12/3/2021	4	11	1	0
	Sikhottabong	1	16/3/2021	15	23	2	0
		1	17/3/2021	6	11	6	1
		1	17/3/2021	4	8	2	1
		1	17/3/2021	5	11	1	0
		1	18/3/2021	6	17	8	1
		1	18/3/2021	6	10	2	0
		1	18/3/2021	3	6	1	0
Vientiane province	Hadsayfong	1	30/3/2021	19	48	9	2
		1	31/3/2021	6	20	10	1
		1	31/3/2021	7	24	2	1
		1	31/3/2021	7	24	10	2
		1	1/4/2021	7	21	3	1
		1	1/4/2021	7	17	4	1
		1	1/4/2021	7	22	8	1
	Kasy	1	27/2/2021	21	54	0	5
		1	28/2/2021	16	44	2	5
		1	1/3/2021	12	31	1	2
	Vangvieng	1	3/3/2021	17	55	5	4
		1	4/3/2021	17	54	7	4
		1	5/3/2021	17	51	4	9
	Hinherb	1	7/3/2021	16	36	7	3
		1	8/3/2021	10	38	3	3
	Thoulakhom	1	25/3/2021	18	56	8	3
		1	26/3/2021	18	56	13	4
Bolikhamsay	Paksan	1	30/3/2021	18	52	11	6
		1	31/3/2021	18	42	6	9
		1	1/4/2021				
		1	25/2/2021	28	86	8	2
		1	26/2/2021	27	86	3	2
	Bolikhan	1	27/2/2021	23	69	0	0
		1	28/2/2021	22	66	0	0

Khammouan	Pakkading	1	2/3/2021	24	77	4	7
		1	3/3/2021	24	76	3	6
	Khamkert	1	5/3/2021	21	68	8	2
		1	6/3/2021	21	67	0	2
		1	7/3/2021	21	69	1	3
		1	9/3/2021	21	68	0	5
	Viengthong	1	11/3/2021	20	64	0	3
	Xaychamphone	1	14/3/2021	18	51	2	7
	Thaphabath	1	17/3/2021	12	44	1	4
		1	18/3/2021	14	49	0	4
	Khounkham	1	24/2/2021	21	51	2	7
	Hinboun	1	26/2/2021	23	48	3	4
		1	27/2/2021	18	45	2	6
		1	28/2/2021	20	35	3	4
		1	1/3/2021	12	28	2	5
		1	2/3/2021	22	46	4	4
	Thakhek	1	4/3/2021	17	50	6	4
		1	5/3/2021	20	61	6	4
		1	6/3/2021	12	34	5	4
		1	7/3/2021	20	56	6	4
	Nongbok	1	10/3/2021	18	58	3	3
		1	11/3/2021	17	53	6	4
		1	12/3/2021	18	52	7	8
	Xebungfay	1	15/3/2021	21	63	2	10
		1	16/3/2021	18	50	3	5
	Nakhornpheng	1	3/3/2021	20	43	3	6
		1	4/3/2021	13	23	2	6
		1	5/3/2021	20	28	2	6
		1	6/3/2021	20	30	2	4
	Khongsedon	1	9/3/2021	18	22	4	4
		1	10/3/2021	20	41	3	3
		1	11/3/2021	16	40	5	4
		1	12/3/2021	26	49	3	3
	Vapy	1	13/3/2021	10	28	3	3
		1	14/3/2021	27	55	4	3
		1	15/3/2021	24	41	7	6
	Hongsa	1	17/3/21	13	25	2	8
		1	18/3/21	11	21	0	7
	Ngern	1	20/3/21	19	32	2	10
	Xienghone	1	22/3/21	14	37	0	13
		1	23/3/21	16	32	0	10
Sayaburi	Khop	1	25/3/21	18	45	1	32

Total	80	1255	3266	296	323
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## Annex 2: Organization of village meetings

Province	Implemented						
	Name of district	Name of village	Meeting	Date	Villagers	Woman	Youth
Vientiane capital	Sangthong	Sanot	1	2/3/21	45	29	14
		Nasa	1	2/3/21	12	2	1
		Khokthae	1	2/3/21	37	22	3
		Yainachalern	1	3/3/21	8	2	1
		Kua	1	3/3/21	8	1	0
		Taohai	1	3/3/21	14	3	4
	Nasaythong	Nakha	1	10/3/21	15	8	6
		Na Nga	1	10/3/21	35	20	4
		Phokham	1	10/3/21	39	17	2
		Nongkhankhu	1	11/3/21	39	32	4
		Nayang	1	11/3/21	27	4	0
		Elaytai	1	11/3/21	13	3	0
		Phonsavanh	1	12/3/21	27	20	0
		Pak hat	1	12/3/21	1	0	0
		Donglouang	1	12/3/21	14	9	0
	Sikhottabong	Mai	1	16/3/2021	93	63	15
		Houayhome	1	16/3/2021	50	29	4
		Angyai	1	16/3/2021	12	3	0
		Samket	1	17/3/2021	37	12	7
		Champa	1	17/3/2021	53	29	14
		Viengkham	1	17/3/2021	50	18	8
		Pakthang	1	18/3/2021	36	25	1
		Opmung	1	18/3/2021	60	40	3
		Vattaynoy tha	1	18/3/2021	19	9	1
	Hadsayfong	Simmanoneua	1	30/3/2021	52	27	6
		Thintom	1	30/3/2021	30	19	3
		Nalong	1	30/3/2021	44	18	2
		Boroh	1	31/3/2021	16	10	0
		Salakhamneua	1	31/3/2021	9	9	0
		Nahai	1	31/3/2021	16	13	0
		Thakhaek	1	1/4/2021	36	21	2
		Savang	1	1/4/2021	28	15	1

Vientiane province	Kaengpayang	Kaengpayang	1	1/4/2021	36	20	2
		Hoamueng	1	27/02/2021	29	13	5
		Keosobpho	1	27/02/2021	22	3	4
		Nazou	1	27/02/2021	10	0	2
		Namken	1	28/02/2021	34	10	8
		Nongbuoathon g	1	28/02/2021	36	19	5
		Keokouang	1	28/02/2021	30	15	12
		Viengthong	1	1/3/2021	41	20	12
		Phokham	1	1/3/2021	29	8	4
	Kasay	Phonthan	1	1/3/2021	39	29	14
	Vangvieng	Phoudindaeng	1	3/3/2021	22	4	2
		Pakpore	1	3/3/2021	14	0	0
		Viengsamay	1	3/3/2021	21	6	4
		Nasom	1	4/3/2021	26	9	10
		Phathong	1	4/3/2021	16	4	0
		Phonngern	1	4/3/2021	14	2	7
		Namone nuer	1	5/3/2021	23	1	8
		Phonkeo	1	5/3/2021	25	1	6
		Vangmieng	1	5/3/2021	36	21	8
	Hinherb	Hinberb neur	1	7/3/2021	17	1	2
		Hinherb tai	1	7/3/2021	43	13	2
		HinNgon	1	7/3/2021	28	15	10
		Sokchalern	1	8/3/2021	90	46	29
	Thoulakhom	Kern N	1	25/3/2021	33	4	0
		Namark	1	25/3/2021	32	8	3
		Boungphaow	1	25/3/2021	31	13	3
		Hartxay	1	26/3/2021	30	11	5
		Joum	1	26/3/2021	23	13	2
		Jaeng	1	26/3/2021	21	3	2
	Phonhong	Napho N	1	30/3/2021	48	37	10
		Zaenzoum	1	30/3/2021	24	9	2
		Namuang	1	30/3/2021	28	14	2
		Phontong	1	31/3/2021	48	26	6
		Phonkharm	1	31/3/2021	35	14	4

	Napho S	1	31/3/2021	44	29	3
		1	1/4/2021	51	33	9
		1	1/4/2021	23	7	6
		1	1/4/2021	34	20	14
	Paksan	Kouay	25/2/2021	60	23	3
		NamNgeip	25/2/2021	73	34	4
		Hangsingsavang	25/2/2021	86	37	1
		Phonxaytai	26/2/2021	71	20	6
		Nongsaman	26/2/2021	73	34	4
		Phonhom	26/2/2021	91	41	12
	Bolikhan	Vatthad	27/2/2021	61	29	5
		Phonsavath	27/2/2021	71	31	12
		Nonsomboun	27/2/2021	44	9	4
		Haddonekhoun	28/2/2021	30	5	1
		Na o	28/2/2021	44	13	9
		Phonmongkhoun	28/2/2021	70	37	16
	Pakkading	Phonxay	2/3/2021	55	16	4
		Hadxaykham	2/3/2021	48	4	6
		Paksoun	2/3/2021	63	13	2
		Nakheurnork	3/3/2021	61	29	5
		Nakheurnai	3/3/2021	71	31	12
		Nahinh	3/3/2021	4	9	4
	Khamkert	Thongviengkham	5/3/2021	44	5	5
		Phonmuengnoy	5/3/2021	57	29	11
		Oudom	5/3/2021	57	19	6
		Phonxay	6/3/2021	28	9	6
		Nadeur	6/3/2021	38	17	6
		Houaykeo	6/3/2021	52	22	14
		Nongkork	7/3/2021	42	16	7
		Sopyouang	7/3/2021	38	9	0
		Thabak	7/3/2021	32	3	6
	Viengthong	Sopna	9/3/2021	49	11	12
		Phondou	9/3/2021	71	19	23
		Houayhoi	9/3/2021	44	9	7
		Navangkhai	11/3/2021	47	17	10
		HinNgon	11/3/2021	36	9	8
		Nady	11/3/2021	52	16	12
Bolikhamsay	Xaychamph	Phonngam	14/03/202	81	52	32

			one		1			
			Phonsy	1	14/03/2021	53	31	11
			Namsack	1	14/03/2021	53	16	12
			Laokha	1	17/03/2021	45	19	4
			Thouy yai	1	17/03/2021	58	19	8
			Samakysay	1	17/03/2021	45	9	3
			Thabok	1	18/03/2021	45	6	3
			Phonsavanh	1	18/03/2021	60	18	3
			Nakham	1	18/03/2021	53	8	3
			Nakharm	1	24/2/2021	26	15	5
			Khoun Ngern	1	24/2/2021	8	4	2
			Kang	1	24/2/2021	27	2	4
			Hinboun Neur	1	26/2/2021	75	47	9
			Tharmee	1	26/2/2021	33	4	0
			Phokham	1	26/2/2021	51	32	7
			Mouangkhai	1	27/2/2021	29	24	3
			Phontiew	1	27/2/2021	24	15	5
			Nadon	1	27/2/2021	34	26	11
			Poung neur	1	28/2/2021	5	0	0
			Na neur	1	28/2/2021	30	23	6
			Phonkho	1	28/2/2021	32	16	10
			Phonsa ard	1	1/3/2021	23	12	12
			Houay Heuar	1	1/3/2021	10	5	0
			Phonesung	1	1/3/2021	52	29	16
			Khamkeo	1	2/3/2021	75	48	7
			Sixomxuen	1	2/3/2021	20	10	4
			Phonsavang	1	2/3/2021	40	22	11
			Phosetha	1	4/3/2021	60	25	7
			Vern	1	4/3/2021	39	26	8
			Namdon	1	4/3/2021	12	8	3
			Nakhangxang	1	5/3/2021	57	22	12
			LaoNgoar	1	5/3/2021	31	19	9
			Na saer	1	5/3/2021	7	1	3

Saravane	Nadon	Nadon	1	6/3/2021	87	52	15
		Naboub	1	6/3/2021	38	27	4
		Donemouang	1	6/3/2021	97	60	17
		Laophokham	1	7/3/2021	29	16	7
		Nongpheu	1	7/3/2021	52	47	16
		Nongnieng	1	7/3/2021	38	23	10
	Nongbok	Nongbok	1	10/3/2021	12	0	0
		Namanpa	1	10/3/2021	14	6	2
		Dongkhouang	1	10/3/2021	10	1	1
		Nonchik	1	11/3/2021	18	14	4
		Nongpham	1	11/3/2021	31	17	5
		Nakham	1	11/3/2021	76	53	16
		Tantheung	1	12/3/2021	44	31	4
		Donphakpheur	1	12/3/2021	13	6	0
		Nongsaphanthong	1	12/3/2021	20	14	5
	Xebungfai	Dangthar	1	15/3/2021	27	21	4
		Nongbon	1	15/3/2021	91	62	12
		NaPhork	1	15/3/2021	78	45	8
		Khokkaengkhaen	1	16/3/2021	21	13	3
		Teung	1	16/3/2021	21	2	5
		DongMarkBar	1	16/3/2021	33	21	6
	Nakhorphen g	Bengdan	1	3/3/2021	20	8	4
		Bouttaphane	1	3/3/2021	33	8	4
		Lak90	1	3/3/2021	15	9	9
		Sokpheng	1	4/3/2021	42	34	6
		Nadoukao	1	4/3/2021	53	38	21
		Nondinxai	1	4/3/2021	21	10	3
		Phengyai	1	5/3/2021	63	44	9
		Khonesai	1	5/3/2021	46	25	15
		O kart	1	5/3/2021	42	24	4
		Navasouk	1	6/3/2021	34	14	3
		Kaphoxay	1	6/3/2021	25	12	2
		Lak94	1	6/3/2021	27	24	11
	Khongsedon	Lao	1	9/3/2021	44	24	9
		Non	1	9/3/2021	62	32	11
		Namaek	1	9/3/2021	52	31	15
		Hongleuymyxay	1	10/3/2021	37	18	6
		Somsa ard	1	10/3/2021	30	14	3

		Napong	1	10/3/2021	28	11	1
		Namouang	1	11/3/2021	73	52	5
		Donekongkhaao	1	11/3/2021	34	27	3
		Kham E	1	11/3/2021	58	34	11
		Honghouysao	1	12/3/2021	67	50	18
		Naphoulao	1	12/3/2021	33	25	6
		Had dou	1	12/3/2021	44	27	7
	Vapy	Nasaed	1	13/3/2021	35	24	13
		Donekham	1	13/3/2021	56	30	22
		Khamao	1	13/3/2021	51	25	14
		Lao	1	14/3/2021	79	62	25
		Dongla ou	1	14/3/2021	35	14	9
		Chong	1	14/3/2021	26	15	6
		Nanongchan	1	15/3/2021	17	8	1
		Napheman	1	15/3/2021	41	26	9
		Khonesai	1	15/3/2021	29	16	7
	Hongsa	Chomchaeng	1	17/3/21	62	43	21
		Phonchanh	1	17/3/21	64	43	33
		Thanekham	1	17/3/21	64	45	14
		Viengkeo	1	18/3/21	99	77	23
		Sibounheung	1	18/3/21	100	43	17
		Nasan	1	18/3/21	50	14	5
	Ngern	Nam Ngern	1	20/3/21	26	9	8
		Bee Mee	1	20/3/21	99	78	33
		Kang	1	20/3/21	22	14	5
	Xienghone	Kouk	1	22/3/21	73	59	27
		Phoulanh	1	22/3/21	20	14	8
		Donchay	1	22/3/21	92	70	28
		Samakysay	1	23/3/21	38	34	23
		Hoana	1	23/3/21	53	33	18
		Na on	1	23/3/21	47	23	13
	Sayaburi	Hoamueng	1	25/3/21	100	70	48
		Namphao	1	25/3/21	112	68	25
		Laem	1	25/3/21	81	63	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>208</b>		<b>8,621</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>1,629</b>

## Annex 3: Agenda of village training workshop and village meeting



### **AGENDA OF MORNING SESSION – Training on promotion of commercial tree plantation, plantation forest registration and planted tree certification**

Time	Activities	Responsible person
<b>Training to village authorities</b>		
8:00	Registration	CLICK
8:30	Opening ceremony	PAFO
8:45	Group photo	CLICK
9:00	Presentation on registration and certification process of planted trees	DAFO
10:00	Discussion	CLICK
11:00	Wrap up and close	PAFO

### **AGENDA OF AFTERNOON SESSION – meeting at village level on promotion of commercial tree plantation, plantation forest registration and planted tree certification**

13:00	Registration	CLICK
13:30	Opening session	PAFO
13:45	Group photo	CLICK
14:00	Present video and posters on commercial tree promotion	CLICK
14:30	Present registration process and form	DAFO
15:00	Exercise filling up the form	CLICK
15:30	Conduct evaluation of the meeting	CLICK
15:45	Wrap up and close	DAFO
16:00	Practice using Google Map to get GPS coordinate at tree plantation	CLICK

Annex 4: Power Point Presentation on Government policy to promote commercial tree production



## ຫົວຂໍ້ນໍາສະເໜີ

- ກົດພາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 64/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ມິຖຸນາ, 2019.  
(ລົງເລີກມາດຕາ ທີ່ມີອັນເຕິງວ່າງານບຸກໄມ້)
- ດໍາລັດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 247/ລບ, ລົງວັນທີ 20/08/2019,  
ວ່າດ້ວຍການສິ່ງເສີມປຸກໄມ້ ເປັນສິນຄ້າ
- ຄໍາສິ່ງບາຍກັດຖະມົນທີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 09/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 02.07.2018  
(ລົງເລີກບາງຂຶ້ນທີ່ມີອັນກັບວ່າງານບຸກໄມ້)





កិច្ចការជាតិខំបានមិន ត្រូវបានបិបុរិយាយ ត្រូវបានកែការកិច្ច 64/ធម៌, ចិនុយ៉ានកិច្ច 13 មីថ្ងៃ 2019.  
(ជីវិជ្ជកម្មការណា ដើម្បីរាយការណ៍បុរិយាយ)

## ▣ ນະໄບບານຂອງ ວັດ ກ່ຽວກັບ ວູກາງານ ປ້າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດີນປ້າໄມ້

### ▣ រាយមេដីនា រៀងរាល់បានបាន និងបានបាន

ປ້າໄມ້ທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ທີ່ດີນປ້າໄມ້ ເປັນກໍາມະສິດຂອງວິຖະກະນະຍາດແຍ່ງຊາດ ຂຶ່ງລັດເປັນຕົວແນ່ງ ແລະ ຄຸນຄອງໄຫ້ງລວມສຸນເປັນເອກະພາບໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ ໄດຍໃຫ້ອີງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນທຸກຄົນ ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການ ບະແນນ, ປັກປັກຄັກສາ ແລະ ປ້າໃຊ້ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ.

ຕົນນັ້ນກ່າວຊາດ ທີ່ມີ ໃນທີ່ກິນນາ, ທີ່ກິນສວນ, ທີ່ກິນປຸກເສົ່າງ ຂອງບຸກຄົນ, ບົດບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບສິນນາໃຊ້ທີ່ກິນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ເປັນກ່າວມະເສີຂອງບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງນີ້.

ສ້າລັບຕົ້ນໄມ້ ທີ່ຕົກຂຶ້ນຕາມທຳມະຊາດ ຫຼື ປຸກ ໃນທີ່ດີນສາທາລະນະ ເປັນກໍາມະສິດຂອງລັດ.



1



កិច្ចការណ៍វាត់ទីលាយបានឱ្យ សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ នៅប្រទេសទី 64/សេខ, ឯុវធម៌ទី 13 មិថុនា 2019.  
(ជូនជូនរាជរាជការ ដើម្បីរាជរាជការប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ)

□ ការងារណិតផលដើម្បីប្រាក់ប្រាក់ ប្រាក់ និង ការធ្វើរាយការណ៍ប្រាក់ប្រាក់ (មាត 57)

ອີງການຄຸ້ມຄອງວຽກງານປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ ລືມທີບກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ອີງການປົກຄອງທີ່ອ່ານຸ່າ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນໃນເຂດທີ່ອ່ານຸ່າ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ສ້າງວັດ ແລະ ກໍານົດເຂດຝຶ່ນຜູປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ບົກໄມ້.

ການກຳນົດ ແລະ ເລືອກຊະນິດຜົນໄມ້ທີ່ຈະປຸກ ອີງໄສ່ເງື່ອນໄຂຂອງດິນຝ້າວາດ ແລະ ຄວາມຮຽກຮ້ອງຕ່ອງການເງິນຈີ່ຂອ້າກົ່ານີ້ເປັນ.

#### ▣ ການຢູ່ກ່າວນັ້ນ ໂລກ ເຖິ່ອນທີ່ໄດ້ຂອງອາດົາ (ມາດ 59)





□ ການສື່ງເສີມການບຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ (ມາດຕາ 60)

ລັດ ສື່ງເສີມ ບຸກຄົນ, ຄອບຄົວ, ມີຕີບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ບຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງ ດົງເຜື່ອປົກປັກຮັກສາສື່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ດ້ວຍການວາງນະໄຍບາຍ ທີ່ເໝາະເສີມຕໍ່ການ ບຸກ, ການລົງທຶນພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ.

ສໍາລັບ ນະໄຍບາຍນີ້ ຂຶ້ນກັບເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງການບຸກໄມ້ ໃນແຕ່ລະປະເັດປ່າ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ການບຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ ເຜື່ອເປັນສິນຄ້າ ສາມາດດຳເນີນ ໃນເຂດປ່າຊຸດໃຊ້ມ ແລະ ທີ່ດີນປ່າປອກໃຫ້ໜັນ ໃນເຂດປ່າແະນີດທີ່ລັດຈັດສັນໃຫ້ ຫຼື ທີ່ດີນຂອງ ບຸກຄົນ, ມີຕີບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ລັດໄດ້ໃຫ້ສິດນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດີນ.

ສໍາລັບ ປ່າບຸກ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ ຕາມກົດໝາຍນີ້ ຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຈະໄດ້ຮັບ ນະໄຍບາຍ ຍົກເວັ້ນຄ່າທ່ານຽມການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດີນ, ຍົກເວັ້ນຄ່າບຸລະນະປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ຄ່າຊັບພະຍາ ກອນປ່າໄມ້, ສາມາດມອບໄອນ, ສືບຫອດ ແລະ ເປັນຫຼັກຊັບຄໍປະກັນ, ໄດ້ຮັບການທິດແທນຄ່າ ເສຍຫາຍ ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ລັດ ຕ້ອງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດີນທອນດັ່ງກ່າວ ເຜື່ອເປົ້າໝາຍອື່ນ, ຂູກຍຸ້ຫະນາ ຄານປອຍສິນເຊື້ອໄລຍະຍາວ ດ້ວຍການກໍານົດອກເບຍທີ່ເໝາະເສີມ ແລະ ນະໄຍບາຍອື່ນ ຕາມ ກົດໝາຍ;

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□ ການສື່ງເສີມການບຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ (ມາດຕາ 60)

2. ການບຸກໄມ້ ເຜື່ອຈຸດປະສົງ ປົກປັກຮັກສາສື່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ສາຫາລະນະປະໄຫຍດໃນ ຕົວເມືອງ ແລະ ຂູມຊົນ, ແຫ່ງນຳ, ຊົວະນາງຝັນ, ແລະ ສື່ງເສີມການບໍລິການຫາງ ດ້ວນລະບົບນີ້ເວດປ່າໄມ້ ສາມາດດຳເນີນໄດ້ໃນເຂດປ່າຊຸດໃຊ້ມ ແລະ ທີ່ດີນປ່າ ປອກໃຫ້ໜັນ ໃນປ່າປ້ອງກັນ, ປ່າສະຫງວນ, ບໍລິເວັນແຄມນຳ ແລະ ສະຖານທີ່ທີ່ລັດ ຈັດສັນໃຫ້ ແຕ່ບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ຂຸດຄົນ ແລະນຳໃຊ້ ເຜື່ອເປົ້າໝາຍຫາງດ້ານການຄ້າ, ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ນຳໃຊ້ຕາມປະເັດນີ້ໄດ້ ໃນເຂດຄຸ້ມຄອງການນຳໃຊ້ເທົ່ານີ້.

**ສໍາລັບນະໄຍບາຍ, ສຶດ ແລະ ດົນປະໄຫຍດຂອງຜູ້ບຸກນີ້ ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນ ລະບຽບການຕ່າງຫາ;**

3. ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ ທີ່ບຸກໃນປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ປ່າສະຫງວນ ໃນເຂດຄຸ້ມຄອງການ ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ ລັດ ໄດ້ຈັດສັນໃຫ້ນີ້ ສາມາດນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ ແຕ່ບໍ່ໃຫ້ສື່ງຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ແຫ່ງ ນຳ, ຊົວະນາງຝັນ ແລະ ສື່ງແວດລ້ອມ.

6



កិច្ចការណ៍វាតែងម៉ានីម៉ែ សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ សម្រាប់តាមកិច្ច 64/សនខ, និងកិច្ច 13 មីថុា 2019.  
(ឯកជនក្រោមតាម កិច្ច 64/សនខ និងកិច្ច 13 មីថុា 2019)

ການເຊົາ ຫຼື ສໍາປະທານທີ່ດິນປໍາໄມ້ ເພື່ອການຝຶ່ນຝຶ່ປາ, ການບຸກໄນ້ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງຄົງ ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງຫາງດ້ານການຄ້າ ໃຫ້ດໍາເນີນໃນເຂດທີ່ດິນປໍາຊຸດໄຊມ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປໍາປອກໄຫຼົ່ມ ທີ່ຢູ່ໃນ ເຂດປໍາແລ້ວດີ ຕາມແຜນລັດສັນ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມຂອບເຂດສື່ອະນຸມັດ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ລັດຖະບານອະນຸມັດ ເນື້ອທີ່ ຫຼາຍກ່ວາ ສີບັນ ເຮັກຕາ ຂັ້ນໄປ ຕໍ່ ທົ່ງໄຄງການລົງທຶນ ໃນກໍານົດໄລຍະເວລາບໍ່ເຕີນ ຫ້າສີບປີ ແລະ ສາມາດຕໍ່ໄດ້ ແລ້ວແຕ່ກໍລະນີ ສຸງສຸດບໍ່ໃຫ້ເຕີນ ສາມສີບປີ ຕາມການສະເໜີ ຂອງກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ້າໄມ້ ໂດຍການເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບກັບອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ;
2. ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ້າໄມ້ ອະນຸມັດ ເນື້ອທີ່ ແຕ່ ທົ່ງຮ້ອຍ ຫາ ສີບັນ ເຮັກຕາ ຕໍ່ ທົ່ງໄຄງການລົງທຶນ ໃນກໍານົດໄລຍະເວລາບໍ່ເຕີນ ຫ້າສີບປີ ແລະ ສາມາດຕໍ່ໄດ້ ແລ້ວແຕ່ກໍລະນີສຸງສຸດບໍ່ໃຫ້ເຕີນ ສາມສີບປີ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງກົມປ້າໄມ້ ໂດຍການເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບກັບຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
3. ອົງການປົກຄອງຂັ້ນແຂວງ ອະນຸມັດເນື້ອທີ່ຕໍ່ກ່ວາ ທົ່ງຮ້ອຍ ເຮັກຕາ ລົງມາ ຕໍ່ ທົ່ງໄຄງການລົງທຶນ ໃນກໍານົດເວລາບໍ່ເຕີນ ຫ້າສີບປີ ແລະ ສາມາດຕໍ່ໄດ້ ແລ້ວແຕ່ກໍລະນີ ສຸງສຸດບໍ່ໃຫ້ເຕີນ ສາມສີບປີ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ້າໄມ້ ບັນພັ້ນຖານຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບກັບພະແນກການ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນ ຄືນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງພາຍໃນແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວາ.



ກົດໝາຍຫົວໜ້າໄນ້ ຂະບົນປັບປຸງ ຂະບົນເຄົາທີ 64/ສພຊ, ວົງວັນທີ 13 ມິຖຸາ 2019.  
(ເຊົາເຕັກມາດຕາ ທີ່ມີວັນນີ້ຖືວຽການປັກໄນ້)

#### □ ການປຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ້າຂອງດົງ (ບຕ 94)

งานบุกรไม้ และ เถื่องป่าของดิจ ต้องดำเนินในสระท่านที่ ที่กำนิดໃຫ້ แล้ว ต้องປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ຖືກ ต้องตามຫຼັກການ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນມາດຕາ 57 (ການ ກຳນົດເຂດຝຶ່ນຝປ່າໄມ້, ບກໄມ້ ແລະ ການເລືອກຝັ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ຈະປະ).

ສໍາລັບ ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຈຸດປະສົງ ບຸກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ໄສເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ຕົນ ໄດ້ຮັບສິດນຳໃຊ້ຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ສາມາດດຳເນີນໄດ້ ໂດຍບໍ່ຕ້ອງຂໍອະນຸຍາດ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໃນມາດຕາ 104 (ການດຳເນີນທຸລະກົດກ່ຽວກັບປ້າໄມ້).



## □ ການຂັ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ, ເຕືອງປ່າຂອງດົງທີ່ປຸກ ແລະ ການຂັ້ນບັນຊີໄມ້ປຸກ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕີບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ປຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາເຕັ້ນໄມ້ທ່າມະຊາດ ໃນ ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທີ່ດິນໄດ້ຮັບສິດນໍາໃຊ້ຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ຫຼື ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທີ່ລັດໄດ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຊົ້າ ຫຼື ສໍາປະທານບຸກໄມ້ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຂັ້ນທະບຽນນໍາຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເນື້ອຍື່ງຍືນກໍາມະສິດ, ແກ່ງໆທີ່ມາຂອງໄມ້ປຸກ ແລະ ອ່ານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດ ນະໄຍບາຍ ສິ່ງເສີມການບຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ຜື້ນຝຶປ່າໄມ້ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ພາຍຕັງໄດ້ປຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ໄດ້ມື່ນຝູ ແລ້ວສາມປີ ແລະ ມີອັດຕາການ ລວດຕາຍຂອງໄມ້ປຸກໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ແຕ່ທີ່ກໍສືບສ່ວນຮ້ອຍຂຶ້ນໄປ ແລະ ໃຫ້ປະຕິບັດ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ອີງການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ເປັນຜູ້ອອກໃບຢື່ງຍືນ ສໍາລັບປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ປ່າເືັ່ນຝູ ທີ່ມີເນື້ອທີ່ເຕົ່າກວ່າ 1.600 ຕາແມັດ ຫຼື ໄມ້ປຸກແບບກະແຈກກະຈາຍ;
2. ທ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ຂັ້ນເມືອງ ເປັນຜູ້ອອກໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ປ່າເືັ່ນຝູ ທີ່ມີເນື້ອທີ່ແຕ່ 1.600 ຕາແມັດ ທາ ຫ້າ ເຮັດຕາ;
3. ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ຂັ້ນແຂວງ ເປັນຜູ້ອອກໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ປ່າເືັ່ນຝູ ທີ່ມີເນື້ອທີ່ຫຼາຍກວ່າ ຫ້າ ເຮັດຕາ ຂຶ້ນໄປ.

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## □ ການຕັດໄມ້ປຸກ (ມຕ 30)

ການຕັດໄມ້ປຸກ ທຸກຊະນິດ ເຊື່ອເປັນສິນຄ້າ ທີ່ໄດ້ຂັ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ຫຼື ຂັ້ນ ບັນຊີຢື່ງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນມາດຕາ 41 ເຈົ້າຂອງປ່າປຸກ ຫຼື ໄມ້ປຸກ ສາມາດຕັດໄດ້ ໂດຍບໍ່ຈໍາເປັນ ສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ຂໍອະນຸຍາດ ຕາມຂັ້ນຕອນທາງດ້ານວິຊາ ການ ແຕ່ ກ່ອນຈະຕັດນັ້ນ ຕ້ອງນໍາເອົາໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ຫຼື ໃບ ຢື່ງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ ເຊື່ອ ຢື່ງຍືນກໍາມະສິດ ຜ້ອມທັງລາຍງານ ແລະ ແຈ້ງ ສະຖານທີ່, ຊະນິດຜັນໄມ້, ຈ່ານວນຕົ້ນ ທີ່ຈະຕັດໃຫ້ ທ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ຂັ້ນເມືອງ ເຊື່ອຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ.

ສໍາລັບ ການຕັດໄມ້ປຸກ ເຊື່ອໃຊ້ສອຍໃນຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ສາຫາລະນະ ປະໂຫຍດນັ້ນ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຍົກເວັ້ນຄ່າຊັບພະຍາກອນ, ຄ່າບະລະນະ ແລະ ຄ່າຜັນທະ ຕ່າງໆ ແລະ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ລາຍງານຈ່ານວນບໍລິມາດໄມ້ ຫຼື ນ້ຳໜັກຂອງໄມ້ ໃຫ້ອົງການ ປົກຄອງບ້ານ.

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ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່ານມີ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ສະບັບເດັກທີ 64/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ມິຖຸນາ 2019.  
(ລົງເລີກມາດຕາ ທີ່ມີຜົນຕີ່ງວ່າງາງນຸກໄມ້)

□ ການຊື້ ຂາຍ ໄນປຸກ ທີ່ເປັນກໍາມະສິດຂອງບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງນັ້ນ ເປັນ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງປ່າປຸກ ຫຼື ໄນປຸກ.

□ **ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄນ້ປຸກຢູ່ພາຍໃນ ແລະ ສິ່ງອອກ (ມຕ 36)**

ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄນ້ປຸກ ທຸກຊະນິດ ສາມາດເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄດ້ ໂດຍບໍ່ຈໍາເປັນ ຂໍອະນຸຍາດ ແຕ່ເຈົ້າຂອງໄນ້ປຸກ ຕ້ອງລາຍງານບໍລິມາດ ຫຼື ນໍ້າໜັກໄມ້ ທີ່ໄດ້ຊື້ ຂາຍ ໃຫ້ທ່ອງການກະສິກາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຂັ້ນເມືອງ ເພື່ອຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ເວັບກໍາຂຶ້ນ.

ໄນ້ປຸກ ສາມາດສິ່ງອອກເປັນໄນ້ທ່ອນໄດ້ ແຕ່ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມກົດໝາຍທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ສິນ ທີ່ສັນຍາ ຫຼື ສັນຍາສາກົນ ທີ່ ສປປ ລາວ ເປັນພາສີ.



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ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່ານມີ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ສະບັບເດັກທີ 64/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ມິຖຸນາ 2019.  
(ລົງເລີກມາດຕາ ທີ່ມີຜົນຕີ່ງວ່າງາງນຸກໄມ້)

□ **ການໄອນສິດນໍາໃຊ້ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າປຸກ (ມຕ 121)**

ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າປຸກ ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ໄອນໄດ້ ດ້ວຍການຂາຍ, ການມອບ ຫຼື ການແລກປ່ຽນ ແຕ່ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ.

ສໍາລັບ ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ປ່າໄມ້ທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ ບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ໄອນໄດ້.

□ **ການສືບທອດສິດນໍາໃຊ້ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າປຸກ (ມຕ 122)**

ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າປຸກ ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ຕິກທອດໄປຢັ້ງລຸກ, ຜິວ ຫຼື ເມຍ, ຜົ່າ, ແມ່, ຫຼານ ຫຼື ຍາດຝີ່ນ້ອງ ຕາມກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການສືບທອດມໍຮະດົກ ພາຍຫຼັງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ສິດດັ່ງກ່າວ ໄດ້ເສຍຊີວິດແລ້ວ.

ສໍາລັບ ປ່າໄມ້ທໍາມະຊາດ ບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ສືບທອດໄດ້.



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**ດໍາລັດ ສະບັບເດັກທີ 247/ລບ, ລົງວັນທີ 20/08/2019,  
ວ່າດ້ວຍການສິ່ງເສີມບຸກໄມ້ ເປັນສິນຄ້າ**

- ດໍາລັດສະບັບນີ້ ກຳນົດ ຫຼັກການ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ມາດຕະການ ກ່ຽວກັບການ ຊຸກຍູ້, ສິ່ງເສີມການ ລົງທຶນເຂົ້າໃນການປຸກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນການສະ ຂັງວັດຖຸດິນ ເຂົ້າໃນການປຸງແຕ່ງ, ສ້າງລາຍຮັບ ແລະ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງ ຕະຫຼາດ ແນໃສ່ເຜີ່ມຄວາມປົກຫຼຸ່ມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນການ ຜັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມຂອງຊາດ ຕາມທິດສີຂຽວ ແລະ ຍືນຍົງ.
- ການສິ່ງເສີມການປຸກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມຫຼັກການ ດັ່ງນີ້:
  1. ສອດຄ່ອງກັບກົດໝາຍ, ແຜນຝັດທະນາ ເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມແຫ່ງຊາດ, ວຽກງານ ປ້ອງກັນຊາດ, ປ້ອງກັນຄວາມສະຫງົບ, ແຜນແມ່ນິດຈັດສັນທິດິນແຫ່ງຊາດ, ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດປ່າໄມ້, ແຜນການນໍາໃຊ້ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ ໃນແຕ່ລະ ໄລຍະ;
  2. ລວມສຸນ, ຜ່ານປະຕຸດຽວ ແລະ ເປັນເອກະພາບໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
  3. ຮັບປະກັນຜົນປະໄຫຍດ ຂອງລັດ, ການຈັດຕັ້ງ, ບຸກຄົນ.

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**ດໍາລັດ ສະບັບເດັກທີ 247/ລບ, ລົງວັນທີ 20/08/2019,  
ວ່າດ້ວຍການສິ່ງເສີມບຸກໄມ້ ເປັນສິນຄ້າ**

- ລັດສິ່ງເສີມການປຸກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ດ້ວຍນະໄຍບາຍ ແລະ ມາດຕະການ ດັ່ງນີ້:
  1. ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ລົງທຶນປຸກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ໃສ່ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທີ່ຕິນໄດ້ ຮັບສິດນໍາໃຊ້ປ່າງຖືກ ຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ໂດຍບໍ່ຈໍາເປັນຕ້ອງຂໍຂະໜາດ ແລະ ດີເຮັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກໍານົດໃນມາດຕາ 7 ຂອງດໍາລັດສະບັບນີ້;
  2. ອ່ານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ປຸກ ຫຼື ຜູ້ລົງທຶນປຸກ, ສະຫອງຂໍມູນ ຂ່າວສານ ທາງດ້ານການ ຕະຫຼາດ ສ້າລັບແລັດຕະພັນໄມ້ປຸກ ແລະ ການໃຫ້ຄໍາແນະນໍ່ຫາງດ້ານເຕັກນິກວິຊາຫານໃນການ ປຸກ, ການປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ຕັດ, ຂົນສົ່ງ ແລະ ການປຸງແຕ່ງເປັນແສລິດຕະພັນ;
  3. ພົກເວັ້ນຄ່າທ່ານຽມການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ສະເພາະປ່າປຸກ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ. ສ້າລັບທີ່ດິນທີ່ລັດຂະໜາດໃຫ້ສ້າປະຫານ ໃຫ້ປະໄຟດຕາມລັດຖະບັນຍັດ ວ່າດ້ວຍອັດຕາຄ່າເຊົ້າ ແລະ ຄ່າສ້າປະຫານທີ່ດິນຂອງລັດ;
  4. ພົກເວັ້ນຄ່າບຸລະນະປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ຄ່າຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ສ້າລັບການຕັດໄມ້ຈາກປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ໄນ ປຸກແບບ ກະແຈກກະຈາຍ ເພື່ອເປັນສິນຄ້າ ແຕ່ໃຫ້ເສຍອາກອນລາຍໄດ້; ສ່ວນການຕັດໄມ້ ເພື່ອ ໃຊ້ສອຍໃນຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ສິ່ງສາຫາລະນະປະໄຫຍດນັ້ນ ໃຫ້ພົກເວັ້ນຄ່າບຸລະນະປ່າໄມ້, ຄ່າ ຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ອາກອນລາຍໄດ້ທັງໝົດ;



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ດໍາລັດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 247/ລບ, ລົງວັນທີ 20/08/2019,  
ວ່າດ່ວຍການສິ່ງເສີມປຸກໄມ້ ເປັນສິນຄ້າ

□ ລັດສິ່ງເສີມການປຸກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ດ້ວຍນະໄຍບາຍ ແລະ ມາດຕະການ ດັ່ງນີ້:

5. ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ໄນປຸກ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຂັ້ນທະບຽນ ແລະ ຍື່ງຍືນຢາງເຖິງຕ້ອງຕາມລະບຽບ  
ການ ສາມາດມອບ ໂອນ, ສືບທອດ, ເປັນຫຼັກຂັບຄໍາປະກັນໄດ້ ແລະ ໄດ້ຮັບການທິດ  
ແທນຄໍາເສຍຫາຍ ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ລັດຕ້ອງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຕອນດັ່ງກ່າວ ເຝືອເປົ້າໝາຍ  
ອື່ນ;
6. ຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ມີການສ້າງຕັ້ງກຸມ ຫຼື ສະມາຄົມຜູ້ປຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ສະມາຄົມປຸງແຕ່ງໄມ້ປຸກ ໂດຍມີ  
ສິ້ນຍາຫຼຸກຜັນໃນ ການສະໜອງວັດຖຸດິບ ຢ່າງເປັນລະບົບຕ່ອງໄສ ແລະ ຕ່າງຝ່າຍຕ່າງມີ  
ຜົນປະໄຫຍດຮ່ວມກັນ;
7. ນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກນິກ-ເຕັກໃນໄລຊີ ທີ່ທັນສະໄໝເຂົ້າໃນການປຸກໄມ້ ນັບແຕ່ຂອດການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ  
ປັບປຸງຜົນໄມ້, ການກໍາເປົ້າໄມ້, ການປຸກ ແລະ ການປຸງແຕ່ງ ດ້ວຍການຍົກເວັ້ນນາສິນນຳ  
ເຂົ້າ ເຕັກນິກ-ເຕັກໃນໄລຊີ, ອຸປະກອນກົນຈັກທີ່ທັນສະໄໝ ທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການປຸກ,  
ການປຸງແຕ່ງ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ;
8. ຊຸກຍູ້ທະນາຄານ ປ່ອຍສິນເຊື້ອໄລຍະຍາວ ເຝືອສິ່ງເສີມການລົງທຶນປຸກໄມ້ ດ້ວຍການ  
ກໍານົດອກເບ້ຍ ທີ່ເຫັນສິນ ແລະ ການຍົກເວັ້ນດອກເບ້ຍໃນໄລຍະທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນສາມາດ  
ເກັບກີ່ເສີນແລ້ວ:

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ດໍາລັດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 247/ລບ, ລົງວັນທີ 20/08/2019,  
ວ່າດ່ວຍການສິ່ງເສີມປຸກໄມ້ ເປັນສິນຄ້າ

□ ລັດສິ່ງເສີມການປຸກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ດ້ວຍນະໄຍບາຍ ແລະ ມາດຕະການ ດັ່ງນີ້:

9. ຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ຜູ້ປະກອບການ ລົງທຶນປຸກໄມ້ ໃນເຂດທີ່ດິນປ່າຊຸດໃຊ້ມ  
ແລ້ວ ທີ່ດິນປ່າປອກ ໄຫຼັນ ໃນເຂດປ່າຜະລິດ ທີ່ລັດຈັກສັນໃຫ້ ໂດຍມີການແປ່ງປັນ  
ຜົນປະໄຫຍດຢ່າງສົມເຫດສົມຜົນລະຫວ່າງ ລັດ, ຜູ້ປະກອບການ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ;
10. ຊຸກຍູ້ ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ສ້າງສວນກໍາເປົ້າໄມ້ ເຝືອສະໜອງໃຫ້  
ແກ່ກ່າວການປຸກໄມ້ ດ້ວຍ ການອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຂົ້າເຖິງແຫຼງແກ່ກ່າວຜົນໄມ້ທຳມະຊາດຢູ່ພາຍ  
ໃນ ແລະ ນໍາເຂົ້າແນວຜົນໄມ້ ຫຼື ເບຍໄມ້ ຊະ ນິດທີ່ເທະໜາດຕ້ອງການ ຫຼື ຊະນິດທີ່  
ພາຍໃນບໍ່ສາມາດຕອບສະໜອງໄດ້ຢ່າງຝຽງົ່າ;
11. ຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ປະກອບການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ແລະ ດໍາເນີນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການ  
ຂະຫຍາຍແນວຜົນໄມ້ ແລະ ການຈະເລີນເຕີບໄຕຂອງໄມ້ ໂດຍໃຫ້ບຸລິມະສິດຊະນິດ  
ຜົນໄມ້ຝຶ່ງເມືອງ;
12. ໄນປຸກ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະຜົນໄມ້ປຸກ ທີ່ໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານ ຕາມບັນຊີ ທີ່ລັດທະບານ  
ຕີກລົງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ ສາມາດສິ່ງອອກໄປຕ່າງປະເທດໄດ້.



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**ຄໍາສັ່ງນາຍກັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເດັກທີ 09/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 02.07.2018  
(ລົງເດັກບາງຂໍ້ທີ່ຜົວຜົນກັບວຽກງານບຸກໄມ້)**

- ໃຫ້ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ສົມທີບກັບຂະແຫນງການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສືບຕໍ່ກວດກາຄົນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຄໍາສັ່ງຂອງນາຍກັດຖະມົນຕີ ເລກທີ 13/ນຍ ເພື່ອປັບປຸງແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາຄົງຄ້າ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງ ແລະແທດເຫນາະກັບນະໂຍບາຍສິ່ງເສີມການລົງທຶນ ໃນໄລຍະໃຫ້.
- ໃຫ້ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຂະແຫນງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ຢຸດຕິການອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຊົາ ຫຼື ສ້າປະຫານທີ່ກິນຂອງລັດ ສໍາລັບໄຄງການລົງທຶນໃຫມ່ ເພື່ອບຸກໄມ້ຢາງພາລາ. ສໍາລັບ ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນທີ່ເປັນກຳມະສິດຂອງຕົນເອງ ເພື່ອບຸກໄມ້ຢາງພາລາ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ສືບຕໍ່ຊາຍໝູ້ສິ່ງເສີມຕາມຄວາມເຫມາະສົມຂອງປະເພດການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນທີ່ຂະແຫນງການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໄດ້ກຳນົດ.
- ໃຫ້ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ສົມທີບກັບຂະແຫນງການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສືບຕໍ່ ຊາວຍ, ສິ່ງເສີມ ບັນດາໄຄງການປຸກໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ ທີ່ເປັນເປົາໝາຍປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການຝັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ໃນອານາຄົດ ເປັນຕົ້ນ ແມ່ນ: ໄມວິກ, ໄມກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມກະຖິນເຫັນ, ໄມສັກ, ໄມປ່ອງ ແລະ ໄມຜັນຜື້ນເມືອງອື່ນງ.

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**ຄໍາສັ່ງນາຍກັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເດັກທີ 09/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 02.07.2018  
(ລົງເດັກບາງຂໍ້ທີ່ຜົວຜົນກັບວຽກງານບຸກໄມ້)**

- ໃຫ້ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ສົມທີບກັບອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ຂັ້ນຂ່ຽວສໍາຫຼວດ, ຈັດສັນ, ວາງແຜນ ການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນສາມປະເພດປ່າ ໃຫ້ສໍາເລັດໄດຍໍໄວ, ໃນນີ້ ໃຫ້ເລັ່ງໃສ່ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ ຊຸດໃຊ້ ໃນເຂດປ່າແລັດ ເພື່ອຈັດສັນ ແລະ ສິ່ງເສີມການບຸກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ ແລະ ເປັນວັດຖຸດິນຮະຫນອງ ໃຫ້ແກ່ການບຸງຕັ້ງ ທິດໝາຍການນໍາໃຊ້ໄມ້ ຈາກປ່າທຳມະຊາດ.
- ໃຫ້ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ສົມທີບກັບຂະແຫນງການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສືບຕໍ່ດໍາເນີນການກວດກາ ແລະ ປະເປັນຜົນຄົນ ບັນດາໄຄງການລົງທຶນບຸກໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ ທີ່ກວມເອົາເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ຂອງ 3 ປະເພດປ່າ (ປ່າລະຫວ່າງວຸນ, ປ່າປ່ອງກັນ ແລະ ປ່າຜະລິດ) ທີ່ສຸນກາງ ແລະ ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ອະນຸມັດຜ່ານມາ ເຫັນວ່າບໍລອດຄ່ອງກັບກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການລວມທັງການ ປະຕິບັດຜົນທະຕ່ງງາງ ຫາກຜົບເຫັນມີການກະທ່າຜິດ ຫຼື ລະເມີດ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ດໍາເນີນມາດຕະການ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.
- ໃຫ້ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ສົມທີບກັບຂະແຫນງການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ກວດກາ ແລະ ທີບທວນຄົນ ສັນຍາເຊົາ ຫຼື ສ້າປະຫານທີ່ກິນລັດ ເພື່ອບຸກໄມ້ ທີ່ໄດ້ເຊັນສັນຍາແລ້ວ ລວມທັງການ ລົງທຶນ ອຸບແບບ 2+3 ຂີ່ເຫັນວ່າ ມີຊ່ອງຫວ່າງ, ບໍ່ຮັດກຸມ ແລະ ຜົນປະໄທຍດບໍ່ສະເໜີພາບ ກໍຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີຈາລະນາ ແລະ ເຈລະຈາສິນ ຕາມແຕ່ລະກໍາລະນີ.

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## ប័ណ្ណាករុវកប ការនឹងដើមបុរាណ

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## ប័ណ្ណទាំងអស់ និងការសំណង់ដែលបានប្រកាស

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## Annex 5 : Power Point Presentation on Registration of planted forest



**ເນື້ອໃນທີ່ສະເໜີ:**  
ການຂັ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປູກ

- I. ຄວາມສໍາເລັນ ຂອງການຂັ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປູກ ແລະ ຢົ້າເປັນໄມ້ປູກ
- II. ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການຂັ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປູກ
- III. ການປົງປົງ ໃບທະບຽນຜອນປູກ ມາເປັນ ໃບທະບຽນປ່າປູກ

## ຄວາມໝາຍ ແລະ ຄວາມສຳຄັນ ຂອງການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ

ການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ ແມ່ນການຢັ້ງຢືນ ກໍາມະສິດ, ແຫ່ງທີ່  
ມາຂອງປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ໄນປຸກ ເພື່ອປະຕິບັດນະໄຍບາຍຂອງລັດ ຕໍ່ ຜູ້ປຸກ ຫຼື ຕູ້  
ລົງທຶນປຸກ ໃນການຕັດ, ເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ, ຊື້ຂາຍ ແລະ ສົ່ງອອກ ໄນປຸກ ແລະ  
ຜະລິດຕະຫັນໄມ້ປຸກ ຫ້າງເປັນການຊູກຍູ້ ດະບວນການປຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ອ້ານວຍກວາມ  
ລະດວກ ໃຫ້ແກ່ ຍກາຄົນ, ນິຕິບກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ກ່ຽວກັບການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ປ່າ  
ປຸກ ແລະ ຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ ແນໃລ້ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ໄນປຸກ ໃຫ້ເປັນລະບົບ  
ທີ່ກັຕ້ອງ ຕາມຕັກນິກ ແລະ ມີປະສິດທິຜົນ ປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນການພັດທະນາ  
ເລດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມຂອງຊາດ.

### ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ

#### ເງື່ອນໄຂການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ:

ມີ 03 ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຕີດໍ່ນີ້:

ເງື່ອນໄຂ 1: ກໍາມະສິດຄອບຄອງ ແລະ ສິດໃຊ້ດິນປ່າປຸກ

ເງື່ອນໄຂ 2: ເນື້ອທີຂອງປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ອາຍຸຂອງຕົ້ນໄມ້ປຸກ

ເງື່ອນໄຂ 3: ມາດຖານໄລຍະຫ່າງ ແລະ ອັດຕາການລອດຕາຍ

ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ

ບກຄົນ, ນິຕິບກຄົນ ປີ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຈົດປະລົງຂັ້ນທະບຽນ ປ່າປົກ ແລະ ຍັງເລີນໄນ້ປົກ ຕ້ອງເລີນຄໍາຮ້ອງ ຂໍຂັ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປົກ ແລະ ຂໍຍັງເລີນໄມ້ປົກ ຕາມແຫບ່ມໍ ປມ 1-3 ຕໍ່ ຂະແນກກະລິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແລວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ, ຫ້ອງການກະລິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ເພື່ອບິຈາລະນາ ຕາມຂັ້ນຕອນ ຕີ່:

- 1) ប៉ាប្បក មើលទី 1.600 តាមដៃ ទា 5 ថ្ងៃទា ឈុំ ឬការងារភេទ  
រាំ ឬ ប៉ាប្បក មើលទី 1.600 តាមដៃ ឬការងារភេទ ឬការងារភេទ
- 2) ប៉ាប្បក មើលទី 5 ថ្ងៃទា ឈុំ ឬការងារភេទ ឬការងារភេទ

ການສະເໜີ ຂຶ້ນ  
ທະບຽນປ່າປາ

## ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປັກ

## ການປະກອບ ເອກະສານ ຂຶນ ທະບຽນປ່າປົກ

ກ.ປ່າປຸກ ຂອງບຸກຄົນ : ດ້ວຍອ່າງ, ອັນປະຈ້າຕົວ ຫຼື ສາມະໄນຄົວ, ສ້າມີາໄປເຊິ່ງປິນກໍານະ  
ສິດໃນການອອກຄອາ ແລະ ສິດໄວ້ໃຫຼິດນີ້ (ຕາມແບບພິມ ປົມ 1)

2. **ປ່າປັກ ຂອງນິຕິນກົດິນ:** ດ້ວຍອ່າງ, ສ້າມີາໃບຫົງປົນກຳມະເຫີດໃນການຄອບຄອງ ແລະ ສິດໃຈ່ຕິດິນ, ສ້າມີາໃບອະນຸມາດຕ່າເປັນກິດຈະການຂະໜິກ່າ ແລະ ປ້າໄນ໌ ແລະ ໃບຫະບົງນິສາຫະກິດ, ສ້າມີາໃບອະນຸມາດລົງທຶນຕ່າງປະເທດ (ທີ່ເປັນການຈົງຈິນໄດ້ກົງກາຫາຕາງປະເທດ) (ຕາມແບບພື້ນ ປັນ 2)

## ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ

### ກ. ປ່າປຸກ ຂອງບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ :

ການທີ່ການ ຂຶ້ນ  
ທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ

ປ່າປຸກຂອງບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຕີມີເນື້ອທີ 1.600 ຕາແມັດ (1 ໄລ) ຫາ 5 ເຮັດຕາ ໃຫ້ເປັນຄ່າຮ່ອງຂໍຂຶ້ນ ທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ຕໍ່ ທ່ອງການກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ເພື່ອມີຈາລະນາ, ຄົນຄວ້າ ແລະ ອອກໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ພາຍໃນ ສີບໍ່ຕໍ່ ວັນລັດຖະການ

ປ່າປຸກຂອງບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຕີມີເນື້ອທີ ແຕ່ 5 ເຮັດຕາຂຶ້ນ ໃຫ້ເປັນຄ່າຮ່ອງຂໍຂຶ້ນ ທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ຕໍ່ ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ເພື່ອມີຈາລະນາ, ຄົນຄວ້າ ແລະ ອອກໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ພາຍໃນ ສາມອີບ ວັນລັດຖະການ. ນິທິບຸກຄົນ ຕີມີໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກນາ ກອນ ແລ້ວ ໃຫ້ລ້າມົາໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກດີດໍາມັ້ອມ ອ່ານັ້ນ ນິທິບຸກຄົນ ຕີມີປ່າປຸກຕໍ່ງໆຄອງແຂວງ ຂຶ້ນໄປ ໃຫ້ເຫັນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກແຂວງ ທັງຈາກໄດ້ໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ແລ້ວ, ໃຫ້ອ້ານົາໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ

### 2. ປ່າປຸກ ຂອງມີທີ່ບຸກຄົນ

ປ່າປຸກ ຂອງມີທີ່ບຸກຄົນ ຕີມີເນື້ອທີ 1.600 ຕາແມັດ (1 ໄລ) ຫາ 5 ເຮັດຕາ ໃຫ້ເປັນຄ່າຮ່ອງຂໍຂຶ້ນ ທະບຽນ ປ່າປຸກ ຕໍ່ ທ່ອງການກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ, ເນື້ອທີ 5 ເຮັດຕາ ຂຶ້ນໄປ ໃຫ້ເປັນເອກະສານຂໍ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ຕໍ່ ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ, ເພື່ອມີຈາລະນາ, ຄົນຄວ້າ ແລະ ອອກໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ພາຍໃນ ສາມອີບ ວັນລັດຖະການ. ນິທິບຸກຄົນ ຕີມີໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກນາ ກອນ ແລ້ວ ໃຫ້ລ້າມົາໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກດີດໍາມັ້ອມ ອ່ານັ້ນ ນິທິບຸກຄົນ ຕີມີປ່າປຸກຕໍ່ງໆຄອງແຂວງ ຂຶ້ນໄປ ໃຫ້ເຫັນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກແຂວງ ທັງຈາກໄດ້ໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ແລ້ວ, ໃຫ້ອ້ານົາໃນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ

## ການປ່ຽນໃບທະບຽນສວນປູກ ມາເປັນ ໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິທິບຸກຄົນ ປີ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຕີມີໃບທະບຽນສວນປູກ ໃນເມືອກ່ອນ ແລະ ອັງມີຕົ້ນໃນມື້ປຸກ ປີ ຕົ້ນໄນ້ຢູ່ປ່າປຸກທີ່ກິດຕັດກັງ ແຕ່ໄນ້ປູກໄດ້ແຕກແໜງຄົນໃໝ່ ສາມວິເຄີນໄປ ໃຫ້ເຈົ້າຮ່ອງປ່າປຸກ ເພົາໃບທະບຽນສວນປູກ ມາຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ຂໍປ່ຽນໃບທະບຽນສວນປູກ ມາເປັນ ໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ຢູ່ຫ້ອງການທະລິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມື່ອ ແລະ ພະແນກທະລິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ, ເພື່ອອກໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ພາຍໃນກໍານົດ ຫັ້ນ ວັນ ລັດຖະການ, ພົມເຫັນໃຫ້ ອິກເວັ້ນຄ່າທ່ານຸມໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ.

ການປະກອບເອກະສານຂໍປ່ຽນໃບທະບຽນສວນປູກ ມາເປັນ ໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ

- 1) ຄໍາຮ້ອງຂໍປ່ຽນໃບທະບຽນສວນປູກ ມາເປັນ ໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ;
- 2) ໃບທະບຽນສວນປູກ.
  - ໃນກໍລະນີ ມີການປ່ຽນແປງຮໍາມະລິດປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ຮໍາມະລິດທີ່ດິນປ່າປຸກ ຈາກເຈົ້າຂອງເຕີມ ໃປຫາເຈົ້າຂອງໃໝ່ ໃຫ້ສໍາເລົາເອກະສານດ້າງກ່າວ ດັດຕິມາພື້ນ.
  - ໃນກໍລະນີ ມີໃບທະບຽນສວນປູກຫຼາຍຕອນ ແລະ ໄດ້ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປຸກມາກ່ອນແລ້ວ ໃຫ້ສໍາເລົາໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ດັດຕິມາພື້ນ.

## ການຕັດໄມ້ປູກ ເພື່ອເປັນສິນຄ້າ

ການຕັດໄມ້ປູກຫຼຸກຊະນິດ ເພື່ອເປັນສິນຄ້າ ທີ່ໄດ້ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນປ່າປູກ ແລະ ຍັງຍືນໄມ້ປູກ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ ກໍານົດໃນຄໍາແຜນະນຳສະບັບນີ້, ກ່ອນຈະຕັດໄມ້ປູກ (ຕັດສາງ ຫຼື ຕັດກັງ) ຕ້ອງນໍາເອົາໃບທະບຽນປ່າປູກ ຫຼື ໃບຍັງຍືນໄມ້ປູກ ເພື່ອຍັງຍືນກໍາມະສິດ ພ້ອມທັງລາຍງານ ແລະ ແຈ້ງ ສະຖານທີ່, ຊະນິດພັນໄມ້, ຈຳນວນຕົ້ນທີ່ຈະຕັດ ໃຫ້ ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ເພື່ອຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ການຕັດ ແລະ ເກືອນຍ້າຍໄມ້ປູກແຕ່ລະຄັ້ງ ເຊົາໃນລະບົບຕິດຕາມການຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າປູກ ແລະ ບັນທຶກໃສ່ດ້ານຫຼັງ ຂອງໃບທະບຽນປ່າປູກ ແລະ ໃບຍັງຍືນໄມ້ປູກ.



## ການຕັດໄມ້ປູກ ເພື່ອໃຊ້ສອຍໃນຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ສາຫາລະນະປະໂຫຍດ

ການຕັດໄມ້ປູກ ເພື່ອໃຊ້ສອຍໃນຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ສາຫາລະນະປະໂຫຍດ ໃນແຕ່ລະຄັ້ງ ຕ້ອງລາຍງານ ແລະ ແຈ້ງ ສະຖານທີ່, ຊະນິດພັນໄມ້, ຈຳນວນຕົ້ນທີ່ຈະຕັດ ໃຫ້ອົງການປົກຄອງບັນ ເພື່ອບັນທຶກຂໍ້ມູນການຕັດ ແຕ່ລະຄັ້ງໃສ່ດ້ານຫຼັງ ຂອງໃບທະບຽນປ່າປູກ ແລະ ໃບຍັງຍືນໄມ້ປູກ. ໃນກໍລະນີ ມີການຕັດສາງ ຫຼື ຕັດກັງ ໃນປ່າປູກທີ່ເປັນລະບົບ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ລາຍງານ ແລະ ແຈ້ງ ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ເພື່ອບັນທຶກຂໍ້ມູນເຊົາໃນລະບົບຕິດຕາມການຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າປູກ ແລະ ໄມ້ປູກ ແລະ ບັນທຶກ ໄສ່ດ້ານຫຼັງຂອງ ໃບທະບຽນປ່າປູກ



## ການສິນສຸດ ໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ

ໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ ຈະສິນສຸດໄດ້ກຳຕົ່ງເມື່ອ ໄມປຸກຖືກຕັດກັງ, ຕາຍພິດ, ຖອນພິດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ມີຕົນໄມ້ປຸກຢູ່ໃນປ່າປຸກທີ່ໄດ້ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນແລ້ວ. ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມື່ອງ ຕ້ອງບັນທຶກຂໍ້ມູນການສິນສຸດ ເຂົາໃນ ລະບົບຕິດຕາມການຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ບັນທຶກໃສ່ດ້ານຫຼັງຂອງໃບທະບຽນປ່າປຸກ. ສໍາລັບເລກລະຫັດເຈົ້າຂອງປ່າປຸກ ແມ່ນສາມາດສືບຕໍ່ນໍາໃຊ້ໄດ້ ຖ້າມີການປຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ພື້ນື້ນໃໝ່ ຫຼື ໄມປຸກທີ່ໄດ້ຊຸດຄົນແລ້ວ ແຕກແໜງຕືນໃໝ່ໄດ້ ສາມ ປີຂຶ້ນໄປ, ຍົກເວັນເລກລະຫັດປ່າປຸກ ແມ່ນບໍ່ສາມາດສືບຕໍ່ນໍາໃຊ້.



### ສິດ ແລະ ພັນທະ ຂອງຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບ ໃບທະບຽນ ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ຍັງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ

ຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບໃບທະບຽນ ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ຍັງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ ມີສິດ ແລະ ຂ້າທີ່ ດັ່ງນີ້:

- 1) ໄດ້ຮັບຂໍ້ມູນ ຂ່າວສານ ກ່ຽວກັບອຸງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ພົກປັກເກັກສາ ແລະ ປ່າໃຊ້ ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ໄມປຸກ.
- 2) ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກ ໃຫ້ແກ່ຂະນັກງານ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຫຼັກທີ່ ໃນການລົງກວດກາ, ເນັບກຳເຄີ່ມູນ ແລະ ສະໜອງເອກະສານ, ຂໍ້ມູນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂ້ອງ:
- 3) ສະເໜີ ອົງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ດ້ວການລະເມີນກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບູງບການ ຂອງຂະນັກງານ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຫຼັກທີ່;
- 4) ການຕັດ, ເຄືອນຍ້າຍ, ຫຼື-ຂ້າຍ ແລະ ສົ່ງອອກ ໄມປຸກ ແລະ ສະລິດຕະໜົນໄມ້ປຸກ;
- 5) ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ພົກປັກເກັກສາ ປ່າປຸກ ແລະ ໄມປຸກ ດ້ວຍການເວົ້າລະບັດເກັກສາ, ຕິດປ່າຍເຊື່ອບອກ ແລະ ຂ້າງແລວບ້ອງກັນໄຟ;
- 6) ເຮຍຄ່າຫົວໜ່າມ, ຄ່າບໍລິການ ແລະ ພັນທະເຊັ່ນງາ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບູງບການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.



## Annex 6 : Power Point Presentation on Certification of planted trees



ແນະນຳ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ

IFC International Finance Corporation  
WORLD BANK GROUP  
Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities

ສະເໜີໄດຍ: ສົມຈັນ ນັນທະວົງ  
ຮອງພະແນກສິ່ງເສີມປຸກໄມ້ ແລະ ຜົ້ນຝຸປາ, ກົມປາໄມ້

ເນື້ອໃນທີ່ສະເໜີ:  
ການຂໍໃບຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ

- I. ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ  
ຂໍໃບຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ
- II. ການສິ້ນສຸດ ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ

## ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ ຢັ້ງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ

ມີ 02 ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຄືດັ່ງນີ້:

ព្រៀងដែកនាំមីនីមីបុរាណ: ព្រៀងដែក 1: រាម៖សិកទូបទោរា និង សិកទូបទោរា

ເງື່ອນໄຂ 2: ກົບແບບການປູກ ແລະ ອາຍຸຂອງຕົ້ນໄມ້ປູກ

ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ ຍັງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ

## ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ ຂໍໃບຢັ້ງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ

ກ. **ໄມ້ປຸກ ຂອງບຸກຄົນ** : ຄໍາຮ້ອງ, ສໍາເນົາໃບຢັ້ງຍືນກໍາມະສິດໃນການ  
ການປະກອບເອກະສານ ຄອບຄອງ ແລະ ສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ (ຕາມແບບຜິມ ປມ 5)

ຂໍໃບຢັ້ງໄມ້ປຸກ

ຂ. **ໄມ້ປຸກ ຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງ**: ຄໍາຮ້ອງ, ສໍາເນົາໃບອະນຸຍາດສ້າງຕັ້ງ  
ການຈັດຕັ້ງ, ສໍາເນົາໃບຢັ້ງຍືນກໍາມະສິດໃນການຄອບຄອງ ແລະ ສິດ  
ໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ເປັນການຈັດຕັ້ງ (ຕາມແບບຜິມ ປມ 6)

ຄ. **ໄມ້ປຸກ ຂອງນິຕິບຸກຄົນ**: ຄໍາຮ້ອງ, ສໍາເນົາໃບທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ,  
ສໍາເນົາໃບຢັ້ງຍືນກໍາມະສິດໃນການຄອບຄອງ ແລະ ສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ  
(ຕາມແບບຜິມ ປມ 7)

## ເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ ແລະ ວິທີການ ຂໍໃບຢັ້ງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ

ໄມ້ປຸກ ທີ່ມີເນື້ອທີ່ຕ່າງກວ່າ 1.600 ຕາແມັດ (1 ໄລ), ແບບ  
ວິທີ ຂໍໃບຢັ້ງຍືນ ໄມ້ປຸກ ກະແຈກກະຈາຍ ແລະ ມີອາຍຸ 3 ປີ ຂຶ້ນໄປ ໃຫ້ຢືນຄໍາຮ້ອງຂໍໃບຢັ້ງຍືນ  
ໄມ້ປຸກ ຕໍ່ອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ເຜື່ອຝຶຈາລະນາ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ອອກ  
ໃບຢັ້ງຍືນໄມ້ປຸກ ພາຍໃນ ຫ້າ ວັນ ລັດຖະການ

## ການສັນສຸດ ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ

ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ ຈະສັນສຸດໄດ້ກຳຕົ້ນເມື່ອ ໄມ້ປຸກຖືກຕັດກັງ, ຕາຍໝີດ, ຖອນໝີດ ຫຼື ບໍ່ມີຕົ້ນໄມ້ ຢູ່ໃນປາປຸກທີ່ໄດ້ອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນແລ້ວ. ອີງການ ປົກຄອງບ້ານ ຕ້ອງບັນທຶກຂໍ້ມູນການສັນສຸດໃສ່ປຶ້ມຕິດຕາມໄມ້ປຸກຂອງບ້ານ ແລະ ບັນທຶກໃສດ້ານຫຼັງຂອງໃບຢັ້ງຢືນໄມ້ປຸກ.

## Annex 7 : Evaluation form

### Evaluation form

Form code: .....

1. Province: .....
2. District: .....
3. Village: .....
4. Name: .....
5. Sex: Female  Male
6. Tree plantation is a planting system in the same area at least 1 Rai  
 Yes  
 No
7. Why it is important to register planted trees and tree plantation?  
 To certify your rights, source of the planted trees and to facilitate cutting and movement of the trees.  
 Trees can't be sold if not registered  
 To certify land rights
8. To register a tree plantation you need to have land title or equivalent land certificate, land area of at least 1 Rai, and the trees are at least 3 years old and have at least 60 % surviving rate  
 Yes  
 No
- 8.1. Land documents include: land title or land certificate or land renting contract or land concession contract, or using right permission (in case of Government land)  
 Yes  
 No
- 8.2. To register tree plantation, 1) you need at least 1600 m<sup>2</sup> or 1 Rai, 2) at least 3 years old after planting or recovering and 3) have surviving rate at 60%  
 Yes  
 No

8.3. To register tree plantation, planting space depends on type of trees and land condition. However, at least there are 134 trees per 1600m<sup>2</sup>. For rubber plantation there are at least 67 trees per 1600m<sup>2</sup>

Yes  
 No

8.4. What is the surviving rate to be able for registration?

50%  
 60%

9. If the area is less than 1,600 m<sup>2</sup> (1Rai) or plant fragmented, who will certify the planted trees?

Village authority  
 District Agriculture and Forestry Office

10. If the area is 1 Rai to 5 Ha, who will register the plantation?

Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office  
 District Agriculture and Forestry Office

11. If the area is more than 5 Ha, who will register?

District Agriculture and Forestry Office  
 Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office

12. If you already have the registration, do you still need permission from agriculture and forestry office before cutting or selling the trees?

Need to get permission  
 Need to report only

13. Who to report to if you want to sell the planted trees

Village authority  
 District Agriculture and Forestry Office

14. Who to report to if you want to use the planted trees for your family?

Village authority  
 District Agriculture and Forestry Office

15. Do you need to register again if you planted trees on the land that have been registered before (but the trees have been harvested already)?

Yes  
 No