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บ้านอ่าวน้ำหอมและบ้านห้วยน้ำเย็น เวียงจันทน์ สาธารณรัฐประชาธิปไตยประชาชนลาว



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วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

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IMPACTS OF MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION'S FISHERIES PROGRAMME
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ANGNAMHOUM AND
HOINAMYEN VILLAGES, VIENTIANE, LAO PDR



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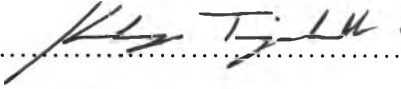
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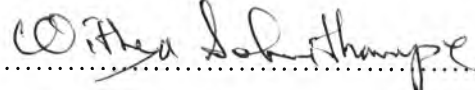
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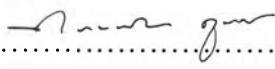
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ตลอด 2 ทศวรรษที่ผ่านมา ประเทศในภูมิภาคลุ่มแม่น้ำโขงโดยเฉพาะสมาชิกใหม่ของอาเซียน ได้จัดโครงการพัฒนาทั้งเศรษฐกิจและสังคมเพื่อจัดความยากจน ประเด็นที่สำคัญประการหนึ่งในการจัดการกับความยากจนที่เกิดควบคู่กับการเพิ่มขึ้นของประชากรคือความมั่นคงทางอาหาร ในกรณีนี้ คณะกรรมการลุ่มแม่น้ำโขงหรือ Mekong River Commission – MRC ได้จัดทำโครงการประมงที่ใช้แนวทางของการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืนและการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการพัฒนา บริหารจัดการ และอนุรักษ์สัตว์น้ำในลุ่มแม่น้ำโขง

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้ได้เลือกหมู่บ้านอ่างน้ำหุ่มและห้วยน้ำเย็น กรุงเวียงจันทน์ ประเทศลาว เป็นกรณีศึกษาเพื่อประเมินผลของการดำเนินโครงการของ MRC

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า โครงการประมงที่เรียกว่า MRRF II 2000-2005 ได้ส่งผลกระทบในทางบวกต่อการพัฒนาชีวิตความเป็นอยู่อย่างยั่งยืนในสองหมู่บ้านที่ทำการศึกษาทั้งในด้านทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ ภายภาพ ทรัพยากรมนุษย์ การเงิน และสังคม ชาวบ้านมีความพึงพอใจในความอุดมสมบูรณ์ของทรัพยากร มีปริมาณปลาที่จับได้มากขึ้น การประมงทำให้ชาวบ้านถึง 1 ใน 3 ของประชากรมีรายได้และมีงานทำมากขึ้น รายได้ของชาวประมงสูงถึง 1,000 ดอลลาร์ต่อปี นอกจากนี้โครงการประมงยังส่งเสริมให้ชาวบ้านเข้ามามีกิจกรรมร่วมกันมากขึ้น มีเครือข่ายมากขึ้น และมีความผูกพันกันทางสังคมมากขึ้น ซึ่งจะนำไปสู่การพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืนต่อไป

อย่างไรก็ตาม โครงการ MRRF II ก็มีข้อด้อยที่สมควรได้รับการปรับปรุง กล่าวคือ 1) การส่งเสริมอาชีพประมงอาจทำให้เกิดการจับปลาได้มากเกินไปกว่าปริมาณการเพิ่มของปลาในอ่างน้ำ 2) การลงทุนเพื่อซื้ออุปกรณ์จับปลาจากต่างประเทศอาจเป็นการลงทุนที่ไม่คุ้มค่า และ 3) ชาวประมงที่จับปลาในเวลากลางคืนเป็นการเสี่ยงต่อการติดเชื้อมาเลเรีย ประเด็นเหล่านี้สมควรได้รับความสนใจ นำมาพิจารณาประกอบเพื่อหาทางป้องกันปัญหาในอนาคต

สาขาวิชา เอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ศึกษา

(สหสาขาวิชา)

ปีการศึกษา 2548

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม.....

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KEY WORDS: MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION / SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

BANGONE SANTAVASY: IMPACTS OF MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION'S
FISHERIES PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
ANGNAMHOUM AND HOINAMYEN VILLAGES, VIENTIANE, LAO PDR.
THESIS ADVISOR: MRS. SAIKAEW THIPAKORN, THESIS CO-ADVISOR:
MYA THAN, Ph.D., 160 pp. ISBN: 974-17-5754-9.

Over the last two decades, countries in the Mekong sub-region especially the new members of ASEAN (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam) have undergone on number of socio-economic development, one of the most constraints is to combat poverty. The increase of population had led to the increase of demand on resources and food. It is expected that food security need to be double through scare resources. The Fisheries Programme's objectives of Mekong River Commission (MRC) was to coordinate and sustainable development, utilization, management and conservation of the fisheries of the Mekong Basin, by focusing on rural livelihood and promoting local participation for self-sufficient.

The impacts of MRC's Fisheries Programme on Sustainable Development in Angnamhoum and Hoinamyen Villages, Vientiane, Lao PDR was chosen as a case study for thesis research. This study attempted to assess the extent to which this MRC's sustainable development had implication for improving the livelihood development of the people in the Mekong sub-region, particularly the two fishing villages in Lao PDR.

The research findings suggested that the fisheries programme or MRRF II 2000-2005 of MRC contributed considerably positive impacts on the sustainable livelihood development of the people in Angnamhoum and Hoinamyen Villages in terms of natural, physical, human, financial and social aspects. For example, the community took pleasure on the prosperity of its natural resource: fish catch increased, though fluctuated. Fisheries also generated employment and income to more than one hundred people in both villages; a fisher earning exceeded US\$ 1,000 per year. Fisheries programme led to people's participation and strengthened social tie, and community network, which are the key components of sustainable community development.

However, it should be noted that, this particular MRRF II project had its disadvantages. In order to prevent such negative effects to occur in future similar fishing projects attempted, following factors should be taken to consideration as precaution measure. The promotion of fisheries may cause over-fishing conflicts over natural capital and human activities, and conflicts over investment on fishing gears and increased catch. Fisheries also affects people's health; Fishermen may hit malaria while fishing at night. It is crucial to balance and ponder on these issues. Hence it is essential to maximize local resources and enable personnel skills and knowledge to achieve sustainable livelihood development for fisheries programme and other aspects of village life.

Field of Studies Southeast Asian Studies
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ACRONYMS

ADB:	Asian Development Bank
AFTA:	ASEAN Free Trade Areas
AMBDC:	ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation
ARI:	Asian Research Institute
ASEAN:	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBFM:	Community-Based Fisheries Management
CCA:	Common Country Assessment
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer
CEPT:	Common Effective Preferential Tariff for AFTA
CERP:	Center for Research on Plurality in the Mekong Region
CNMC:	Cambodian National Mekong Committee
CU:	Chulalongkorn University
DAFO:	District Agricultural and Forestry Office
DFID:	Department for International Development (U.K)
DFMC:	District Forestry Management Committee
ESCAFE:	United Nations' Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ESCAP:	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EIA:	Environment Impacts Assessment
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCZ:	Fish Conservation Zone
GDP:	Gross Development Product
GMS:	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HDI:	Human Development Index
JC:	Joint Committee
JUGO:	Joint Users and Government Staff in Reservoir Co-management and User Community Organization.
Lao PDR:	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LARReC:	Living Aquatic Resource Research Center, Lao PDR
LMB:	Lower Mekong Basin
LNMC:	Lao National Mekong Committee
LPRP:	Lao People Revolutionary Party
MDG:	Millennium Development Goals

MDRN:	The Mekong Development Research Network
MoAF:	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR
MRB:	Mekong River Basin
MRC:	Mekong River Commission
MRCS:	Mekong River Commission Secretariat
MRF:	Management of Reservoir Fisheries
MRRF:	Management of River and Reservoir Fisheries
NAFTA:	North Africa Free Trade Area
NEM:	New Economic Mechanism
NPEP:	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NSC:	National Statistical Centre, Lao PDR
PME:	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PRA:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RDF:	Reservoir Development Fund
RFMC:	Reservoir Fisheries Management Committee
RTC:	Regional Training Course
SEAFDEC:	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Singapore
SL:	Sustainable Livelihoods
SLORC:	The State Law and Order Restoration Council, Myanmar
SPSS:	Statistics Package for Social Science
TBA:	Traditional Birth Attendant
TNMC:	Thai National Mekong Committee
UNDAF:	United Nations Development Framework
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP:	United Nations for Environment Programme
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTAC:	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
VNMC:	Vietnamese National Mekong Committee
WB:	World Bank
WDR:	World Development Report
WTO:	World Trade Organization

GLOSSARY

<i>Ang:</i>	Reservoir
<i>Ban:</i>	Village
<i>Fa:</i>	His/Her Majesty
<i>Hoi:</i>	Spring water
<i>Lao Loum:</i>	Lowland Lao, who occupy the low land plains and the Mekong River valley, and constitute two third of the total population
<i>Lao Soung:</i>	Highland Lao, it is well known as “ <i>Hmong</i> ” are those inhabit on the high mountain top over 1,000 m, constituting 10 per cent of the total population.
<i>Lao Theung:</i>	Midland Lao, who reside on the mountain slope comprising approximately 22 per cent of the population, the <i>Lao Theung</i> or another common name is known as “ <i>Kah</i> ”, who are thought to have been the first inhabitants of Laos in the pre-historic era.
<i>Lane Xang:</i>	Million of Elephants
<i>Muang:</i>	District
<i>Naga:</i>	Giant serpent
<i>Nam/Menam:</i>	River
<i>Neohom:</i>	Elders, Lao Front for National Construction
<i>Pa:</i>	Fish
<i>Phi:</i>	A belief in spirit
<i>Wat:</i>	Monastery, a place of worship

MEASUREMENT

A.D:	Anno Domini
B.E:	Buddhist Era
f:	Frequency (SPSS), it is simply the number of occurrence of it in the selected variable
Ha:	Hectare
HP:	Horse Power
Kip:	Unit of Lao Currency, i.e: 1 USD is equivalent to 10,000 Kip; and 1 Thai Bath is equivalent to approximately 260 Kip (Exchange rate given during the research conducted Jan-Mar 2005)
Kg:	Kilogram
Km:	Kilometer
Km ² :	Square kilometer
m:	Meter
m ² :	Square meter
Max:	Maximum
Min.	Minimum
N:	Total number of respondent (SPSS)
N/A:	Not applicable and/or no Answer
ppp:	per capita
USD:	US dollar