



# **MIDWIVES IN LAO PDR**

*Scaling up Skilled Birth Attendance: Putting midwives at the community-level towards achieving MDGs for Mothers and Children*

**Report 2012**

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# Introduction

This report provides information about the Skilled Birth Attendance Development Plan in the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 2012. It was prepared by the Ministry of Health with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

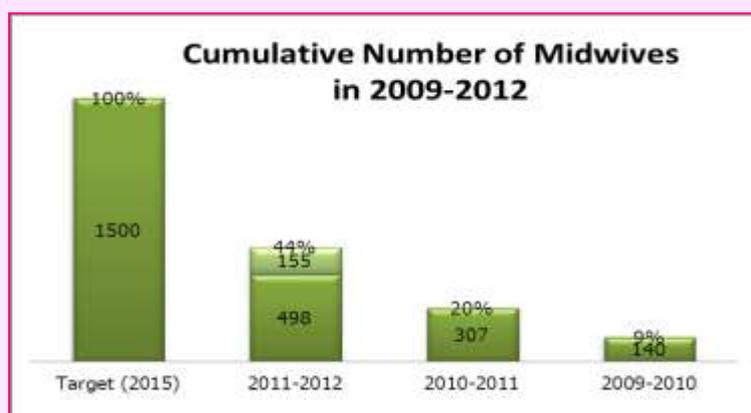
# Background



According to the most recent estimate of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) 2011-2012, Lao PDR remains one of the few countries in the world outside Africa with an estimated MMR above 300 per 1000 live births. Although the latest figures represents a modest decrease from the 2005 estimate of 405/1000 live births, at 357/100 000 live births it remains substantially higher than neighboring countries with similar levels of GDP. Whilst exact comparisons of MMR between the two timelines are not possible, due to the fact that methodologies for estimating the MMR were different, the latest figure does show a continued downward trend. Despite the decline, it is unlikely to be sufficient to reach the target of two thirds reduction in MMR from 1990 figure by 2015, as required to achieve MDG5.

For a variety of reasons specialist midwifery training ceased in Lao PDR in 1986; according to MOH data in 2007, there was only 100 midwives working, most were on the point of retirement. Following a national workshop in July 2007 supported by WHO and UNFPA, action was initiated to build a competent workforce to address the high levels of Maternal Mortality. Following an Assessment of Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA) in 2008, a national SBA Development Plan was developed and launched by Minister of Health in November 2009. One of the strategic goals in this plan was re-establishing a specialist midwifery cadre, with a special focus on creating midwives to work in the community, specifically in rural areas where 70% of the populations still live in small, relatively widely disbursed villages, with limited access to public services.

One of the four commitments made by the Government of Laos to UN Secretary General's initial for Women and Children's initiative, is to train 1,500 midwives by 2015, to ensure that at least there will be 1 midwife in every health facility at the primary level.



UNFPA efforts to support MOH Human Resource development for health is a key component of its 5<sup>th</sup> Country Programme and builds on work initiated in the previous country programme, with a special focus on building a critical number of health personnel with professional midwifery skills. Using existing health training institutions in 7 Provinces and University of Health Science (UHS) Vientiane capital, a strategic initiative was put in place to provide technical and financial assistance to enhance their capacity to train Community Midwives. Working with the MOH Department of Organization and Personnel in the coordinating role, 2 UN Volunteer Midwife tutors were located outside the capital, and 1 expatriate midwife was located in Vientiane, with additional support being recruited as need arose to support UHS and the provincial training school. This technical support has been instrumental in guiding the exercise with over sight and coordination of the whole programme managed by the SBA coordinator located at the country office. Advocacy with government at national and sub national level was key to ensure accreditation and formal recognition and deployment in the field of the trained midwives. Community recognition and use of the midwives also required some deliberate IEC initiatives at community level, this continues to date.

# Skilled Birth Attendance Development Plan

As part of the strategy to reduce maternal mortality in Lao PDR, the Ministry of Health with support from the United Nations Population Fund and other development partners, specifically UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank, is implementing the National Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA) Plan that supports the delivery of the national Integrated Package of Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Services.

The SBA Plan includes production and deployment at community level (Health Centre and Hospital Type-B) of trained professional Midwives that are currently being produced in 7 Provincial health schools all over the country, as well as high level or Registered Midwives currently in training at the Faculty of Nursing University of Health Sciences in Vientiane to tertiary Hospitals. This later course will soon be expanded to the Colleges of Health Sciences in Luang Prabang and Champasack, as soon as sufficient teachers of midwifery have been trained.

This ambitious plan provides a road-map for leadership to strengthen the human resource for health required for reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and newborn mortality in Lao PDR by 2015. It is not intended that the Plan should be implemented as vertical or stand-alone project. Many of the activities mentioned in the Plan are being planned or are in the process of being implemented under a variety of different initiatives being undertaken across the Ministry of Health (MOH). The intention is not to duplicate activities, but rather have these all identified in one pragmatic programmatic action plan, so that any gaps can be identified and addressed. It is also proposed this initial road map is reviewed and updated regularly and integrated into the 2011 -2015 Health Plan.

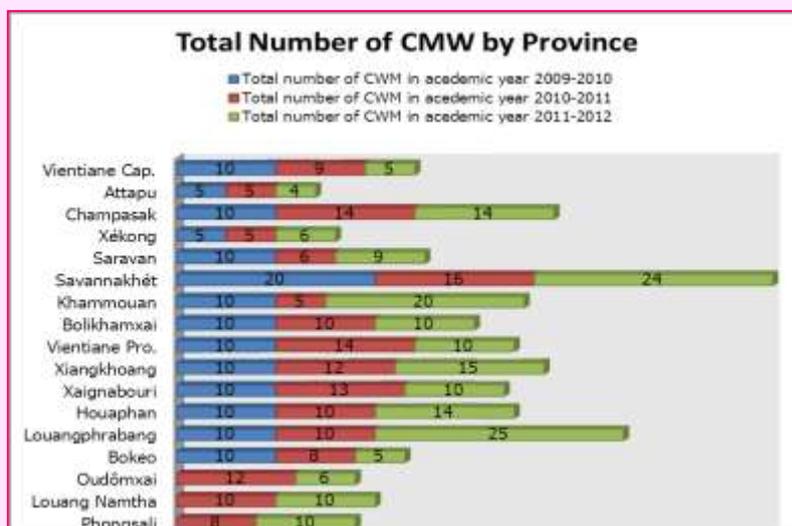
The general objective of the SBA Plan is to further develop the health sector's capacity to deliver culturally appropriate and accessible health services for pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal care of mothers and babies. This will be achieved by ensuring adequate human resources are produced, recruited, retained, supervised and provided with the necessary enabling environment (including referral system) to contribute to maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity reduction in Lao PDR in line with the existing National Health and Development Plans and documents.

There are five critical goals to be achieved and these are to:

1. Up skill existing workforce with the capability to reduce maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity
2. Strengthen system to produce the skilled Midwifery workforce (professional Midwives , mid -level to be posted at community and hospital type B, plus high level Registered midwives)
3. Strengthen system to manage (i.e. deploy, retain and supervise) the skilled SBA workforce
4. Strengthen the working environment (develop standards and protocols, ensure equipment supplies needed are available), so skilled attendants can function properly and provide "skilled care"
5. Strengthen links between the health sector and community, including referral system for obstetric and neonatal emergencies.

## Major Achievements 2012

- June 2012 was designated by the Ministry of Health (MoH) as the “Month of Midwives” to coincide with celebrating the second cohort of Community Midwives being awarded their national Accreditation License to practice by Vice Minister of Health, bringing the total of midwives deployed and available in the system to 299. Another 180 will complete their studies in November 2012 and will sit the national examination in December.
- In addition to the Luxembourg Government, WHO, UNICEF, Médecines du Monde and Save the Children, other development partners such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank also now proactively support the midwifery training programme, including the capacity strengthening of training institutions.
- The production and deployment of midwives is one of the priorities of the MOH and is supported at the highest level, Minister and Vice Ministers regularly request updates on progress.
- 44 teachers from Provincial Training Institutions and at UHS have to date received training to upgrade their midwifery and teaching skills; additionally 1 teacher from each institution has been supported to attend the Regional ICM Congress in Hanoi, July 2012.
- 14 national midwifery examiners have been trained in the new Accreditation and licensing examination including use of OSCE’s and more will be trained later in the year to take account of increasing numbers in training.
- The programme continues to attract a lot of media attention from within and outside the country, particularly since publication of DVD depicting the work of the midwives.
- Short competency-based midwifery training programme based on BeMONC competencies is currently being tested to introduce evidence-based practice and upgrade the competencies of medical physicians, Medical Assistants and Nurses and to ensure that these professionals understand and appreciate the role of the midwife. The objective of the training is to change out-dated practices in the clinical areas and promote teamwork and good relations with the new midwives being trained as well as to ensure staff have the necessary BeMONC competencies. This training will be rolled out nationwide and complements existing training for CeMONC designed by WHO.



## Midwives: saving lives and empowering communities Story from the field

In my visits to different communities as a volunteer Midwife- Nurse Clinical Training Advisor<sup>1</sup> in Lao PDR, I have found that many pregnant women are living without proper health care and timely health education, supervision, medical treatment and availability of Skilled Birth Attendance. In addition, along with their pregnancy, and the risk this brings, they also suffer from many adverse health-related situations and miseries, such as limited nutritious foods, increasing cases of malaria and many other endemic diseases, plus long distances to health facilities and sometimes lack of transport, all of which can prove fatal for them and their babies.

Luckily, in 2009, the Lao Ministry of Health with support from UNFPA and other development partners introduced a Community Midwifery (CMW) Programme, which is reaching the unreached families in remote villages of Laos.



In a recent supervision mission to Manji, a remote UNFPA-supported village located about 250 kilometres away from Savannakhet capital city in southern Laos; we had the chance to visit the health center. At the time of arrival, we were welcomed by Ms Bovon, a committed and hard-working Community Midwife trained under the CMW Programme, doing her daily work. She was providing family planning counselling to a mother whom she helped deliver recently. This facility covers a population of about 5400 people

Some of the problems confronted in Manji and surrounding villages are that many of the population are from different ethnic groups, many do not speak Lao language and many adults have limited education. Women work very rigorously in the fields and also at home, even when they are pregnant or immediately after birth, furthermore there are strong cultural beliefs and taboos many of which create further problems to health and wellbeing in pregnancy.



The Community Midwives are professional health workers who are trained to work with these communities. During one year of intensive training, midwifery students go to practice in remote villages for 2 months after their clinical practice in the Provincial hospital. During the training programme they gain theoretical knowledge in the classroom and begin to develop skills during demonstrations and practice in the labs. Like her colleagues, Midwife Bovon is trained in all the basic competencies required for a Skilled Birth Attendant including critical thinking,

how to deal with emergencies, and working with families and communities to strengthen the referral system so women and babies can be transferred to the nearest Emergency Obstetric Care facility also in time to save the life of the mother and the baby.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Volunteer (UNV) for UNFPA



One of the very important sessions in the CMW curriculum is called “The Role of the Midwife in the Community”, where they learn how to work with the help of community leaders, District Hospitals and others. After finishing the training, they go back to these remote villages and support the women and their babies with the help of the village leaders. During selection of the CMW students it is always kept in mind that they are chosen from the health center they later will go to work with.

The programme is part of the Skilled Birth Attendance Plan and the idea behind it is to prepare well qualified skilled Midwives who can work with local people who know them, to gain the people’s trust, to inform them about the facilities they can avail and hopefully to address and ameliorate some of the harmful taboos and beliefs they follow. The most important thing says Midwife Bovon, is people trust her, “if they don’t trust the Health Worker they will not avail services” she adds.

But hers is not an easy job. Ms Bovon told us that she faces many problems to help local communities to understand that mothers need nutritious food during pregnancy and after birth, and that breast milk especially colostrum -the first 3-days breast milk- is very useful for the baby and provides not just good nutrition but also protection especially against infectious diseases. She is also working hard with the community to promote that pregnant women deliver safely with the help of a skilled birth attendant at home or at the Health Centre and also learn to take care of the newborn.

Although now Lao PDR has many, many dedicated midwives like Ms Bovon who are working hard every day to save mothers and babies in their communities, still many more midwives are needed.



## National Month of Midwives in Lao PDR

The 5<sup>th</sup> May is recognized as the International Day of the Midwife. On or around this day, countries around the world celebrate the ancient art and science of “being with women” for pregnancy and childbirth, otherwise known as - midwifery. Modern day practitioners of these skills - midwives, blend the ancient skills of assisting women during what can be the most dangerous or most special event in the life of mothers, pregnancy, childbirth and the transition to a new family dynamic, with modern day evidence-based medical practices.



To signify the importance of reinstating this profession in Lao PDR, Ministry of Health decided to designate the whole month of June as “The month of Midwives.”



Estimates suggest that in Lao PDR, only one in five births is attended by a trained health professional, yet every day more than one woman dies because of complications during pregnancy and childbirth.



For every woman who dies many more suffer from illness or disability from complications during pregnancy or childbirth. Most of these deaths and illnesses can be prevented when mothers have access to skilled care at birth. It is not just women's lives that midwives protect but also newborns. Every day countless newborn also die due to the same lack of professional care at birth or in the first week of life.

The month of midwives included 3 main events:

**1. June 7<sup>th</sup> -Health Promotion Day for Mothers and Babies. Viengphouka District, Luang Namtha Province**

In recognition that Midwives are important for child health, a Health Promotion Day was organized jointly by MoH, the Lao Women's Union (LWU) and UNFPA.



Health services including: Family planning, Antenatal care, Immunization, Nutrition counselling and distribution of micronutrient supplements were provided for free to 500 community members from 4 villages.



The new community midwife who had just returned to the area after being trained was introduced to the villagers.

**2. June 15<sup>th</sup> - Graduation of second batch of Community Midwives trained in Savannakhet, Khammouane and Champasack schools**

The main event of the month was the celebration held at the Provincial meeting room in Savannakhet. In this high-level event Vice Minister of Health Associate Prof. Dr. Som Ock Kingsada Professor awarded the National Midwifery Certificates of Accreditation of Competences to 80 midwives from Savannakhet, Khammouane, Bolikamxay, Champasack, Saravan, Sekong, Attapeu and Vientiane Provinces.



The event brought together senior level officials from MOH at central and Provincial level, as well as representatives from key line ministries such as the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and the Ministry of Education and Sports, as well as the Lao Women’s Union and government officials from UN supported districts and representatives from the media.



Associate Prof. Dr. Kingsada speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Health noted that, “In many parts of the world, and now in Lao PDR, midwifery is seen as a very important and gratifying profession. This is why we would like to encourage educated girls and women from the community to consider becoming midwives. We would also like to ask the community and its leaders to identify and encourage girls in particular to become midwives. Every community needs to have its own professional midwife to work with community leaders, families and individual women and adolescent girls to improve knowledge of safe pregnancy, childbirth and care of mothers and babies after birth, but also to provide quality services”

“Midwives can provide much more than family planning and skilled care at birth” said Dr. Esther Muia, UNFPA Representative. She went on to say “they can be the link between the community and the health services. They can work together with local leaders to plan and implement actions to improve the quality of life in the community. They can save mothers and babies lives. If people make use of their services, if communities provide them with support and information and local leaders involve them in the planning and decision-making, Midwives can help to make healthier and more productive communities. The work of midwives is the foundation for healthy families, healthy communities and a prosperous nation”.



During the event a 15 minutes [documentary about the Community Midwives Programme in remote areas of Lao PDR](#) was presented. The video, recorded in Xiengkouang Province in 2011 and produced by UNFPA’s Asia Pacific Regional Office in collaboration with the Country Office Lao PDR, shows how having skilled birth attendants is helping to improve the health of mothers and babies in these communities.



BCC TV spots, produced by MoH's Center for Information and Education on Health, to promote delivery in health facilities, were also screened.



The event concluded with a drama play about family planning and promoting the use of the health center in the community was presented by a local youth-theatre troupe.

### **3. June 22<sup>nd</sup> – Graduation of second batch of Community Midwives trained in Oudomxay, Xiengkhuang and Luang Prabang Provinces (Northern health schools)**

In this event, Deputy Minister of Health, Ms. Inlavanh Keobounphan, handed over the certificates of licence to practice to 80 new Community Midwives, from Oudomxay, Luang Namtha, Phongsaly, Luang Prabang, Bokeo, Huphang and Xiengkhuang Provinces.



All activities were held under the banner *keeping mothers and babies safe and healthy through access to birth spacing, use of professional midwives before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth and ready access to emergency obstetric care*, the meaning behind the special logo that has been designed for the SBA Plan and stitched onto the new national midwife's uniform, and engraved on the pin badge presented to each of the graduating midwives.



*The logo depicts the skilled hands of a midwife embracing the mother, the father and the baby connected to health facility that provides Emergency Obstetric Care. The slogan translates "Keeping mothers and babies safe"*

At all events, whilst promoting utilization of professional midwives it was recognized and acknowledge that to make skilled care possible, midwives must have an unbroken supply of essential supplies and medicines, and must work closely with the community, especially village leaders, in order to promote the key messages and to encourage more men to take proactive action to save the lives of their wives, mothers and daughters.

The training of community midwives is part of the Joint Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Nutrition (MNCHN) programme developed and implemented by the MoH and the United Nations, with technical support being provided by UNFPA. This programme combines the skills and expertise of UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO and is made possible through a co-financing agreement of more than 8-million euros over five years between 2011-2015, signed between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, MoH and the four UN agencies.



UNFPA are providing technical assistance to MOH to coordinate with all development partners, such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, Médecine du Monde and the bilateral Lao-Luxembourg project, for provision of financial support to the midwifery training programme.

In addition to assisting MoH develop new midwifery curricula, training materials in local language, translation of a midwife textbook, as well as key materials from WHO, such as the well-known 'Safe motherhood Midwifery Education Modules', MNH Counselling Handbook and others. UNFPA has also developed and supported an 8-week competency-based training module for upgrading midwife teachers, helped to re-equip all the training institutions, in particular the skills laboratories and contributed to the development of evidence-based education and clinical standards and helped define the Scope Of Midwifery Practice based on the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) Essential Competencies for Midwives.



UNFPA support is provided partly with funds from the co-financing agreement with Government of Luxemburg, UNFPA regular funds and from support from the Maternal Health Thematic Trust Fund administered through UNFPA Headquarters.

## Challenges, next steps and recommendations

The major challenge has been lack of national midwifery expertise to train the midwives and there was no experience in country of implementing a national accreditation system for health practitioners.

UNFPA has recruited 2 experienced expatriate Midwife Teachers through UN Volunteer system, as well as short term assistance from international Midwife and Midwifery Educator. Teaching and learning materials are all translated into local language. All teachers receive regular follow-up supportive supervision; According to provincial reports there is a lack of potential trainees from some provinces as existing staff do not meet entry criteria, therefore plans have begun to introduce a Direct Entry route to the midwifery programme; a four year Bachelor degree has started in UHS and 3 Provincial institutions are piloting a mid-level diploma programme.

Technical support to MOH continues to be required. The midwives themselves are interested to form a National Association now that the Government have approved that Not-For-Profit Associations can be legally registered; the midwives are currently exploring options.

ICM have been requested to provide information on forming a professional association so that it can be translated into Local language and used as a resource to guide current discussions.

Midwifery Associations from neighbouring countries, namely Myanmar and Viet Nam have expressed interest to partner with Lao midwives should they decide to progress these embryonic discussions.

One challenge facing the initiative will be implementing a national supportive supervision system for new graduates. Work on this is still in early stages, but MoH Vice-Minister has given support for a system to be developed, although national funds to support the system has not yet been identified.

In October 2012 UNFPA assisted MOH conduct a Desk Review of the implementation to date of the Skilled Birth Attendance Plan, in order to identify challenges and lessons learnt for the beyond 2012 plan.

# Annexes

# Press Coverage

## Lao PDR celebrates Month of Midwives

(KPL) Every day in Lao PDR, more than two women die because of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. For every woman who dies many more suffer from illness or disability from complications during pregnancy or childbirth. Most of these deaths and illnesses can be prevented when mothers have access to skilled care at birth, according to UNFPA.

As part of the strategy to reduce maternal mortality in Lao PDR, the Ministry of Health (MoH) with support from the United Nations Population Fund, (UNFPA) and other development partners, specifically UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank, is implementing the National Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA) plan that supports the delivery of the national Integrated Package of Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Services. Specifically the SBA plan includes production and deployment at community level (Health Centre and Hospital Type-B) of trained professional Midwives that are currently being produced in 7 Provincial health schools all over the country.

Normally, all over the world, the International Day of the Midwives is celebrated on 5th May each



Newly trained students pose for group photo with high-ranking officials from Laos and overseas

year. In Lao PDR, however, MoH have designated the whole month of June as the "Month of Midwives", because in June the country will see the graduation of the second batch of community midwives.

Over the whole month, MoH in collaboration with UNFPA and other development partners is organizing a number of events, the first of which was in Luang Namtha on June 7th, where a health promotion day for mothers and babies in Viengphouka District was held. Two other events will be held in Savannaketh on 15th

and 16th June respectively, their certificate of licence to practice as a midwife.

All activities are focused on keeping mothers and babies safe and healthy through access to birth spacing, use of professional midwives before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth and ready access to emergency obstetric care. To make this possible, it is acknowledged that midwives working at the community level must have an unbroken supply of essential supplies and

equipment, in order to promote the key messages and to encourage more men to take proactive action to save the lives of their wives, mothers and daughters.

The main event of the month is the celebration in Savannaketh. The High-level event in Savannaketh on 15th June saw MoH award the national midwifery certificates of accreditation of competences to the 80 midwives in second batch trained in Khammouane, Champasack and Vientiane Provinces. The event brought

including the Vice Minister, Associate Prof. Dr. Som Ock Kingsada, as well as representatives from key line ministries such as the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and the Ministry of Education and Sports, as well as the Lao Women's Union and government officials from UN supported districts.

"Midwives can provide much more than family planning and skilled care at birth. They can be the link between the community and the health services. They can work

to improve the quality of life in the community. They can save mothers and babies lives. If people make use of their services, if communities provide them with support and information and local leaders involve them in the planning and decision-making, Midwives can help to make healthier and more productive communities. The work of midwives is the foundation for healthy families, healthy communities and a prosperous nation" said Dr. Esther Maia, UNFPA Representative.

The Vice Minister of Health, Associate Prof. Dr. Kingsada said "In many parts of the world, and now in Lao PDR, midwifery is seen as a very important and gratifying profession. This is why we would like to encourage educated girls and women from the community to consider becoming midwives. We would also like to ask the community and its leaders to identify and encourage girls in particular to become midwives. Every community needs to have its own professional midwife to work with community leaders, families and individual women and adolescent girls to improve knowledge of safe pregnancy, childbirth and care of mothers and babies after birth, but also to provide quality

## Lao PDR celebrates ...

of maternal deaths is often inversely proportional to girls and women's status in the family and society, and evidence shows that the poorer the household, the greater the risk of maternal death. This is reflected in the great disparity in where women die in childbirth, both between and within countries.

Furthermore, there is also data that shows that the more education a woman gets, the lower the risk of dying while giving life, and the more likely that her new-born will reach his or her second birthday. Thus, it pays to invest in

women's reproductive health, rights and education, not just in order to lower maternal death and disability, but also for the ultimate general economic progress for families, communities, nations—and

individual women themselves: this is particularly relevant for adolescent girls!

Dying in pregnancy or childbirth is common among teenage girls in developing countries. However, when a girl gets an education, she has the power to delay her first pregnancy, and she is healthy and equipped with the right skills and opportunities; she holds the key to unlocking many of the opportunities the world has to offer and this ultimately leads to a reduction in maternal and child deaths, halting the spread of HIV, breaking the cycle of poverty, advancing gender equality and propelling countries' social and economic development. As educated mothers, they will invest in the health, education and success of the next generation.

To this end it is also noted that Lao Women Un-

ion presented a display the dangers of early teenage pregnancies. Also attending the event in Savannaketh was the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) and representatives from the provincial Teacher Training Institution, who are also working with UNFPA to ensure that positive change, will happen and make sure that the potential of every young person, particularly adolescent girls, is fulfilled.

The training of community midwives is part of the Joint Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Nutrition (MNCN) programme developed and implemented by the MoH and the United Nations. This programme combines the skills and expertise of UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO and is made possible through a co-financing agreement of more than 8-million euros over five years between 2011-2015, signed between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, MoH and the UN.

# ສະຫຼອງວັນຜະດຸງຄົນ ແລະ ເປີດຂະບວນການ ໂຄສະນາປຸກລະດົມ



★ ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ຈັດພິທີສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ ວັນຜະດຸງຄົນ ແລະ ເປີດຂະບວນການ ໂຄສະນາປຸກລະດົມບຸກຄົນ ຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນ ອັນໃນວັນທີ 15 ມິຖຸນາ 2012 ຜ່ານມາ ທີ່ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ໂດຍການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຂອງ ທ່ານ ຮສຈ.ດຣ ສິມອິກ ກົງສະດາ ລັດຖະມົນຕີຊ່ວຍວ່າການ ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ທ່ານ ດຣ. ປານອມ ພອງມະນີ ຮອງຄະນະກຳມາທິການເພື່ອແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ ທັງເປັນຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກສາທາ

ລະນະສຸກແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ຕາງໜ້າອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ກອງທຶນສຳລັບປະຊາກອນປະຈຳລາວ (UNFPA) ຕາງໜ້າຄະນະກຳມາທິການເພື່ອແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ 8 ແຂວງ ພະແນກການອອມຊ່າງແຂວງ ອະແຫງການອອມຊ່າງພະແນກສາທາລະນະສຸກ ພອມດວຍອຳນວຍການ ໂຮງໝໍ ໂຮງຮຽນ ແລະ ນັກຮຽນ ແພດ ຈຳນວນ 300 ກວ່າຄົນ. ທ່ານ ຮສຈ ດຣ.ສິມອິກ ກົງສະດາ ກ່າວວ່າ: ປັດຈຸບັນຖືວ່າ ວຽກງານສອນຮຽນຮ່ວມຮູ້ ຈະເລີນຜັນ

ໂດຍສະເພາະວຽກງານຮັກສາສຸຂະພາບຂອງແມ່ຍິງ ລວມທັງສຸຂະພາບເດັກ ຊຶ່ງຖືວ່າເປັນສິ່ງທີ່ທຳຫາຍໃນ ສປປ ລາວ ກໍຄື ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ຊຶ່ງອັດຕາການຕາຍຂອງແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ ຖືວ່າຍັງສູງ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນຢູ່ເຂດຫ່າງໄກສອກຫຼີກ ສາເຫດກໍຍ້ອນແມ່ຍິງບໍ່ສາມາດເຂົ້າເຖິງສະຖານທີ່ການບໍລິການສອນຮຽນຮ່ວມຮູ້ ສອນຮຽນຮ່ວມຮູ້ ສາທາລະນະສຸກ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ມີແຜນຜັດທະນາທຳກະສະ ໃນການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອເກີດລູກ ໂດຍນຳເອົາ

## ສະຫຼອງວັນ...

ຜນັກງານແພດ ອັນດັ່ງ ຈາກສຸກສາລາ ແລະ ໂຮງໝໍເມືອງປະເພດອໍມາຍິກລະ ດັບເປັນຜະດຸງຄົນຊຸມຊົນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ເຂົາເຈົ້າມີຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ທັກສະ ໃນການບໍລິການ ສອນຮຽນຮ່ວມຮູ້ ແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ ທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບ ນອກຈາກນີ້ ວຽກງານປຸກລະດົມບຸກຄົນ ຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນ ກໍເປັນວຽກໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ສຳຄັນໃນການຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ເຂົາເຈົ້າສາມາດເຂົ້າມາຮັບການບໍລິການສອນຮຽນຮ່ວມຮູ້ ສອນຮຽນຮ່ວມຮູ້ ສາທາລະນະສຸກ ທັງໝົດນີ້ ກໍເພື່ອໃຫ້ບັນລຸເປົ້າໝາຍສະຫັດສະວັດ ດ້ານການພັດທະນາສຳລັບ ແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ.

ທ່ານລັດຖະມົນຕີຊ່ວຍວ່າການ ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກຍັງກ່າວ ຕື່ມວ່າ: ສປປ ລາວ ກໍຄືກັບ ຫຼາຍໆປະເທດທີ່ເປັນເຖິງຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງການມີຜະດຸງຄົນ ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ພວກເຮົາຢາກໃຫ້ມີການຊຸກຍູ້ແມ່ຍິງໝາຍ ຫຼື ເພດຍິງໃຫ້ຮຽນ ເພື່ອຜະດຸງຄົນມີນັ້ນ ກໍຄືພວກເຮົາຢາກອໍຄວາມຮູ້ວ່າມີບັນດາທ່ານ ທີ່ຢູ່ຊຸມຊົນ ໃຫ້ຊ່ວຍກັນຄົ້ນຫາຍິ່ງ ໝາຍ ຜູ້ຮັກຮຽນອາຊີບນີ້ ນັ້ນກໍເພາະວ່າ ທຸກໆບ້ານຕ້ອງມີຜະດຸງຄົນເຮັດວຽກຮ່ວມກັບການນຳ

ຂອງບ້ານ ຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ແມ່ຍິງ ລວມທັງແມ່ຍິງ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ແມ່ນຮຸ່ນໃນໄວໜຸ່ມ ເພື່ອເພີ່ມ ຄວາມຮູ້ໃຫ້ເຂົາເຈົ້າອັນຈະເຮັດໃຫ້ການຖືພາ ການເກີດລູກ ແລະ ແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ ທັງເກີດລູກ ມີສອນຮຽນຮ່ວມຮູ້ ສອນຮຽນຮ່ວມຮູ້ ສາທາລະນະສຸກ ທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບ.

ນອກຈາກນີ້ ໃນພິທີຍັງໄດ້ມີ ການມອບໃບຢັ້ງຢືນໃຫ້ແກ່ຜະດຸງຄົນຊຸມຊົນ ລຸນທີ 2 ຈາກບັນດາ ແຂວງພາກກາງ ແລະ ພາກໃຕ້ ຈຳນວນ 80 ຄົນ ທີ່ເສັ້ງຈົບຈາກ ໂຮງຮຽນສາທາລະນະສຸກ ແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ ຄຳມວນ ສະຫວັນນະ ເຂດ ແລະ ຈຳປາສັກ.



## Célébration de la Journée internationale des sages-femmes

Manila Vanthanouvong

Le ministère de la Santé, en coopération avec le Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population (FNUAP), a célébré la Journée internationale des sages-femmes le 15 juin, à Savannakhet. Normalement, dans le monde entier, la Journée internationale des sages-femmes est célébrée le 5 mai de chaque année, mais au Laos, afin d'assurer que toutes les provinces puissent participer aux célébrations, le ministère de la Santé a choisi le mois de juin comme le « mois des sages-femmes », période où s'effectue en général la remise des diplômes aux sages-femmes communautaires. Cet événement a réuni des hauts fonctionnaires du ministère de la Santé, au niveau central et provincial, et le vice-ministre, le Prof. Dr Som ock Kingsada, des représentants des ministères clés tels que le ministère du Plan et de l'investissement et le ministère de l'Éducation et des sports, ainsi que de l'Union des femmes lao.

Savannakhet a donc été le théâtre de la remise officielle des certificats d'aptitude aux sages-femmes originaires des provinces de Khammouane, de Champassak et de Vientiane.

Aujourd'hui encore, au Laos, deux femmes meurent chaque jour de maladie durant leur grossesse ou lors de l'accouchement. Beaucoup d'autres, si elles ne décèdent pas, souffrent de complications parfois irréversibles ou d'infections sévères et invalidantes. Selon le FNUAP, la majorité de ces décès et de ces complications pourraient être évités si les mères avaient accès à des soins de qualité durant leur grossesse et lors de l'accouchement.

« Outre les soins prodigués lors des naissances et les conseils donnés en matière de planification familiale, les sages-femmes ont un rôle extrêmement important au sein de la communauté, a déclaré la représentante du FNUAP, le Dr Esther Muia. Elles sont le lien essentiel entre la population et les services de santé.

*Elles peuvent collaborer avec les dirigeants locaux pour la planification et la mise en œuvre des actions visant à améliorer la qualité de vie de la communauté. Elles peuvent sauver de nombreuses vies, celles des mères et des nourrissons. Les sages-femmes peuvent aider à transformer les collectivités en les rendant plus saines et plus productives. Le travail des sages-femmes est, pour les familles et les collectivités, le fondement d'une nation saine et prospère. »* De son côté, le Prof. Dr Som ock Kingsada a déclaré : « Dans de nombreuses régions du monde, et particulièrement en RDP Lao, la profession de sage-femme est considérée comme une fonction très importante et gratifiante. C'est pourquoi nous tenons à encourager les jeunes filles et les femmes instruites de la communauté à devenir sages-femmes. Nous tenons également à demander à la communauté et à ses dirigeants d'identifier et d'encourager les jeunes filles à devenir sages-femmes.

*Chaque communauté doit avoir sa propre sage-femme professionnelle, qui doit travailler avec les dirigeants communautaires et les familles pour que la population, en particulier les femmes et les adolescentes, soit bien informée en ce qui concerne la grossesse, la sécurité de l'accouchement et les soins appropriés avant et après la naissance. »*

L'événement comprenait également une exposition sur la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement (CIPD) et l'examen du programme d'action. La CIPD s'était tenue en 1994 au Caire, en Égypte, où 179 pays, y compris la RDP Lao, avaient adopté des stratégies concrètes pour faire progresser l'égalité des sexes, éliminer la violence contre les femmes, assurer l'accès universel aux soins de santé génésique, y compris la planification familiale, l'accouchement assisté et la prévention des infections sexuellement transmissibles dont le VIH, et répondre aux besoins et aux intérêts des adolescents et des jeunes.

# ຍົກລະດັບວິຊາຊີບຜະດຸງຄົນໃຫ້ພະນັກງານແພດຍິງ

\* (ຂປລ) : ນັບແຕ່ຕົ້ນເດືອນມິຖຸນາ ນີ້ ເປັນຕົ້ນມາ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ອົງການ UNFPA, ອົງການ UNICEF, ອົງການອະນາໄມໂລກ ແລະ ທະນາຄານໂລກ ໂຕ້ຮ່ວມກັນສະໜັບສະໜູນ ການເຝິກອົບຮົມວິຊາຊີບຜະດຸງຄົນໃຫ້ແກ່ແມ່ຍິງ ເມືອງ ວຽງພູຄາ ແຂວງຫລວງນໍ້າທາ, ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມສຸຂະພາບແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ ປອດໄພ ແລະ ມີສຸຂະພາບດີ ໂດຍການວາງແຜນລູກຫ່າງ, ໃຊ້ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກຜະດຸງຄົນໄລຍະກ່ອນຖືພາ, ຖືພາ, ເກີດລູກ ແລະ ຫຼັງເກີດລູກ.

ຮສ.ດຣ ສິນອິກ ກິ່ງສະດາ ລັດຖະມົນຕີຊ່ວຍວ່າການກະຊວງສາທາ

ລະນະສຸກ ກ່າວວ່າ: ສປປ ລາວ ກໍຄື ຫຼາຍປະເທດ ລ້ວນແຕ່ເຫັນຄວາມສໍາຄັນຂອງການຜະດຸງຄົນ ແລະ ໂຕ້ຮູກຍູ້ຍິງໝູ່ ທີ່ ເພດຍິງ ໃຫ້ຮຽນເພື່ອເປັນຜະດຸງຄົນ ແລະ ຊ່ວຍກັນຄົ້ນຫາຢັ້ງໝັ້ນຜູ້ມັກອາຊີບນີ້ ຢູ່ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ເຂດຫ່າງໄກສອກຫຼີກຫຸກບ້ານ ແລະ ຕ້ອງມີຜະດຸງຄົນເຮັດວຽກຮ່ວມກັບອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານ, ຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ແມ່ຍິງ ລວມທັງຍິງໝູ່ ໂດຍສະເພາະຜູ້ທີ່ຢູ່ໃນໂອໂພກ ເພື່ອເພີ່ມຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ເຮັດໃຫ້ແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກມີສຸຂະພາບດີ ໂດຍການດູແລທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບ.

ທ່ານ ດຣ. ແອສເຕີ ນຸຍອາ ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າອົງການ UNFPA ກ່າວວ່າ:

ຜະດຸງຄົນບໍ່ພຽງແຕ່ບໍລິການວາງແຜນຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ຊ່ວຍເກີດລູກເທົ່ານັ້ນ, ເຂົາເຈົ້າຍັງເປັນຜູ້ປະສານງານລະຫວ່າງປະຊາຊົນແລະການບໍລິການສຸຂະພາບ. ຜະດຸງຄົນສາມາດເຮັດວຽກກັບອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ເພື່ອວາງແຜນປະຕິບັດເພື່ອປັບປຸງຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃຫ້ມີຄຸນນະພາບດີຍິ່ງຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ສາມາດຊ່ວຍຊີວິດຂອງແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ ເກີດໃໝ່ໃຫ້ປອດໄພ.

ຊຸດອົບຮົມດັ່ງກ່າວ ໄດ້ຮັບການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກປະເທດລຸກຊ້າບວກກວ່າ 8 ລ້ານເອີໂຣ ແລະ ຈະສືບຕໍ່ຈັດຊຸດອົບຮົມຕື່ມອີກ ໃນວັນທີ 22 ມິຖຸນາ ຢູ່ພາກເໜືອ, ພາກກາງ ແລະ ພາກໃຕ້.



# ສະຫລອງເດືອນແຫ່ງຜະດຸງຄັນ ມີຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບໃບຢັ້ງຢືນວິຊາຊີບ 100 ກວ່າຄົນ

• ທຸກມື້ຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ ມີແມ່ຍິງຫລາຍກວ່າ 2 ຄົນ ເສຍຊີວິດຍ້ອນອາການສົນຂອງການຖືພາ ແລະ ເກີດລູກ, ນອກນັ້ນ ກໍ່ຍັງມີແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຜິບບັນຫາສຸຂະພາບ ເຊິ່ງມີການເຈັບປ່ວຍ ຫລື ຜິການຈາກການຖືພາ ແລະ ເກີດລູກ, ບັນຫາເຫລົ່ານີ້ສາມາດປ້ອງກັນບໍ່ໃຫ້ເກີດຂຶ້ນໄດ້ຖ້າແມ່ຍິງຫາກເຂົ້າເຖິງການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອທີ່ມີທັກສະ.

ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ສປປ ລາວ ໂດຍການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດກອງທຶນສໍາລັບປະຊາກອນ (UNFPA) ແລະ ຄູ່ຮ່ວມຜັດທະນາອົງການອື່ນໆ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນອົງການ ຢູນີເຊັບ ອົງການອະນາໄມໂລກ ແລະ ທະນາຄານໂລກໄດ້ພ້ອມກັນປະຕິບັດແຜນທັກສະຊ່ວຍໃນການເກີດລູກ (SBA) ອັນເປັນແຜນສະໜັບສະໜູນການບໍລິການສຸຂະພາບແມ່, ເດັກເກີດໃໝ່ ແລະ ເດັກນ້ອຍແບບເສື່ອມສານ.

ແຜນ SBA ລວມມີການສ້າງຜະດຸງຄັນທີ່ໄປປະຈໍາການຢູ່ຊຸມຊົນ (ເຊັ່ນສຸກສາລາ ແລະ ໂຮງໝໍເມືອງປະເພດ 2) ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ສອນຢູ່ໂຮງຮຽນສາທາລະນະສຸກ 7 ແຫ່ງທົ່ວປະເທດ.

ປົກກະຕິແລ້ວ ທົ່ວໂລກກະມີການສະເຫລີມສະຫລອງວັນຜະດຸງຄັນສາກົນໃນວັນທີ່ 5 ມິດສະພາຂອງທຸກປີ. ສໍາລັບ ສປປ ລາວ ປີນີ້ເພື່ອເປັນການຮັບປະກັນວ່າທຸກແຂວງໄດ້ຮ່ວມສະເຫລີມສະຫລອງນໍາກັນ, ດັ່ງນັ້ນກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກຈຶ່ງຕັດສິນໃຈໃຫ້ເອົາເດືອນມິຖຸນາເປັນເດືອນແຫ່ງຜະດຸງຄັນນັ້ນກໍ່ເພາະວ່າໃນເດືອນມິຖຸນາຈະມີການມອບໃບຢັ້ງຢືນວິຊາຊີບໃຫ້ແກ່ຜະດຸງຄັນຊຸມຊົນຮຸ້ນ 2 ທີ່ຈະຈົບຮຽນ.

ຕະຫອດເດືອນນີ້ ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ອົງການ ຢູນີເຊັບ ແລະ ຫລາຍໆອົງການຄູ່ຮ່ວມຜັດທະນາໄດ້ຈັດຫລາຍກິດຈະກຳໃນການສະເຫລີມສະຫລອງເດືອນແຫ່ງຜະດຸງຄັນສາກົນ. ຫໍາອິດໂຕເລີ່ມຢູ່ເມືອງວຽງທູຄາ ແຂວງຫລວງນໍ້າທາ ໃນວັນທີ່ 7 ມິຖຸນາ. ຢູ່ໃນງານດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ມີກິດຈະກຳການສົ່ງເສີມສຸຂະພາບແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ. ຈາກນັ້ນໃນວັນທີ່ 15 ມິຖຸນາການຈັດງານດັ່ງກ່າວຢູ່ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ແລະ ກໍ່ຈະຈັດຢູ່ແຂວງອຸດົມໂຊ ໃນວັນທີ່ 22 ຂອງເດືອນດຽວກັນຢູ່ທີ່ນັ້ນຈະມີການມອບໃບຢັ້ງຢືນວິຊາຊີບຜະດຸງຄັນໃຫ້ນັກສຶກສາຈາກບັນດາແຂວງ

ພາກເໜືອ, ພາກກາງ ແລະ ພາກໃຕ້.

ບັນດາກິດຈະກຳເຫລົ່ານັ້ນລ້ວນແລ້ວແຕ່ແນໃສ່ໃຫ້ແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກປອດໄພ ແລະ ມີສຸຂະພາບດີດ້ວຍການວາງແຜນລູກຫ່າງ, ໃຊ້ການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອຈາກຜະດຸງຄັນໃນໄລຍະກ່ອນຖືພາ, ເວລາຖືພາ, ເກີດລູກ ແລະ ຫລັງເກີດລູກ ແຕ່ຜະດຸງຄັນຈະຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ມີໂຮງໝໍທີ່ສາມາດຊ່ວຍກໍລະນີທີ່ຜິບບັນຫາກ່ຽວກັບການເກີດລູກ ແລະ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂສຸກເສີນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ໂຕນໍາຂຶ້ນສໍາເລັດນັ້ນຜະດຸງຄັນຈະຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ມີການຈັດຫາຢາ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນອັນຈໍາເປັນຜື້ນຖານເປັນປົກກະຕິ. ຕ້ອງການການເຮັດວຽກຮ່ວມກັບຊຸມຊົນ ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນຜູ້ນໍາຊຸມຊົນນັ້ນກໍ່ເພື່ອປຸກລະດົມເພດຊາຍໃຫ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຮັກສາຊີວິດຂອງຜູ້ທີ່ເປັນເມຍ, ເປັນແມ່ ແລະ ລູກ.

ງານທີ່ຈັດຢູ່ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ໃນວັນທີ່ 15 ມິຖຸນານີ້ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກໄດ້ມອບໃບຢັ້ງຢືນວິຊາຊີບສາຂາຜະດຸງຄັນໃຫ້ແກ່ນັກສຶກສາໝູ່ມ 2 ຈາກບັນດາແຂວງພາກກາງ ແລະ ພາກໃຕ້ກວ່າ 80 ຄົນທີ່ເສັງຈົບຈາກໂຮງຮຽນສາທາລະນະສຸກແຂວງວຽງຈັນ, ຄໍາ

ນ່ວນ, ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ແລະ ຈໍາປາສັກ.

ງານດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ຮັບກຽດຈາກບັນດາພະນັກງານຂັ້ນສູງຈາກກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ແລະ ແຂວງທີ່ນໍາໜ້າພາຫາງ ໂດຍທ່ານ ຣສາ. ດຣ. ສິມອິກ ກິ່ງສະດາ ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ແລະ ທ່ານ ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື, ກະຊວງສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ, ສູນກາງສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກ 4 ເມືອງເຜົ່າໝາຍຊ່ວຍຜັດທະນາຂອງອົງການເຄືອຂ່າຍສະຫະປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ.

ທ່ານ ດຣ. ແອສເຕີ ນຸຍອາ ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າອົງການ UNFPA ກ່າວວ່າ: "ຜະດຸງຄັນບໍ່ພຽງແຕ່ໃຫ້ບໍລິການວາງແຜນຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ຊ່ວຍເກີດລູກເທົ່ານັ້ນເຂົາເຈົ້າຍັງເປັນຜູ້ປະສານງານລະຫວ່າງປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ບໍລິການສຸຂະພາບ. ເຂົາເຈົ້າສາມາດເຮັດວຽກກັບການນໍາຂອງບ້ານໃນການວາງ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດແຜນເພື່ອປັບປຸງຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃຫ້ມີຄຸນນະພາບທີ່ດີຍິ່ງຂຶ້ນ. ເຂົາເຈົ້າສາມາດຊ່ວຍຊີວິດຂອງແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກເກີດໃໝ່ໃຫ້ປອດໄພ.

(ອ່ານຕໍ່ສະບັບໜ້າ)

# ສປປ ລາວ ສະເຫລີມສະຫລອງ ເດືອນແຫ່ງຜະດຸງຄັນສາກົນ



ທຸກມື້ຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ ມີແມ່ຍິງ ຄິດສະເລ່ຍຫຼາຍກວ່າ 2 ຄົນເສຍ ຊີວິດຍ້ອນອາການສິນຂອງການ ຖືຜາ ແລະ ເກີດລູກ. ນອກນັ້ນ ກໍ ຍັງມີແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຜິບປັນຫາສຂະພາບ ເຊັ່ນ: ມີການເຈັບປ່ວຍ ຫຼື ຜິການ ຈາກການຖືຜາ ແລະ ເກີດລູກ. ບັນຫາເຫລົ່ານີ້ສາມາດປ້ອງກັນບໍ່ ໃຫ້ເກີດຂຶ້ນໄດ້ ຖ້າແມ່ຍິງຫາກ ເຂົ້າເຖິງການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອທີ່ດີ.

ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ສປປ ລາວ ໂດຍການສະໜັບສະ ໜູນຈາກອົງການສະຫະປະຊາ ຊາດກອງທຶນສໍາລັບປະຊາກອນ (UNFPA) ແລະ ຄູ່ຮ່ວມພັດທະ ນາອົງການອື່ນໆ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ອົງການ UNICEF, ອົງການອະ

ນາ ກໍໄດ້ຈັດພິທີດັ່ງກ່າວຢູ່ແຂວງ ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ແລະ ກໍຈັດຢູ່ ແຂວງອຸດົມໂຊ ໃນວັນທີ 22 ຂອງ ເດືອນດຽວກັນ. ຢູ່ແຂວງອຸດົມໂຊ ມີພິທີມອບໃບຢັ້ງຢືນວິຊາຊີບຜະ ດຸງຄັນໃຫ້ນັກສຶກສາຈາກບັນດາ ແຂວງພາກເໜືອ, ພາກກາງ, ພາກໃຕ້. ບັນດາກິດຈະກຳເຫຼົ່າ ນັ້ນລ້ວນແຕ່ແນໃສ່ໃຫ້ແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກປອດໄພ ແລະ ມີສຸຂະພາບດີ ໂດຍການວາງແຜນເອົາລູກທ່າໆ. ເພື່ອໃຫ້ໄດ້ມາເຊິ່ງຜົນສໍາເລັດນັ້ນ, ຜະດຸງຄັນຈະຕ້ອງໃຫ້ມີການຈັດ ຢາ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນອັນຈໍາເປັນ ຜືນຖານເປັນປົກກະຕິ, ຕ້ອງການ ເຮັດວຽກຮ່ວມກັບຊຸມຊົນ ໂດຍ ສະເພາະຜູ້ນໍາທ້ອງຖິ່ນນັ້ນ ກໍເພື່ອ



## Advocacy dissemination campaign and health service for mother and child opened

Women Development Department, Lao Women's Union in cooperation with Department of Hygiene and Prevention Ministry of Public Health had celebrated Women Day's, child's Day and Midwife International's day by opening advocacy dissemination and free health service for mother and child hold at Beng district, Oudomxay province and Viengphoukha district, Luangnamtha Province in early March and June 2012.

The conduct of this event is to encourage local's authority in province, district and target village levels, individual, families and communities understand the importance of women and new born child's health care. Especially, antenatal care, safe delivery by nurse assistance, use professional midwife services, post natal care and family planning in order to make those people aware of the matter

and come to use mother and child health services, check child health, vaccination to prevent diseases, learn how to cook supplementary food for after 6 months to two years old child with right nutrition accuracy and other services, as well as make young people access to reproductive age service and give consulting on health issues.

During the activities, many comments from participants on organizing the event were received. Participants enjoyed watch dances show from



youth of Benglouang village and Nampha village primary schools, cooking food demonstration for

child, question and answer general knowledge skills on health issues, giving prize and free health checking service to more than 800 people Participated in the event there were Mrs. Khammy Souksavath, Party secretary, governor of Beng district's, Mr. Set Jiam Seng Party secretary, governor of Viengphoukha district's, Mrs. Silikit Bouphe executive committee of LWU, General Director of Women Development Department and her staffs, presidium of Luangnamtha province and districts, representatives of Information of Mother and Child Center, Department of Hygiene and Prevent, Ministry of Public Health, supported by UNFPA, There were more than 1,500 people participated in. All activities is supported fund by United Nations Fund Population Agency (UNFPA).

Beside activities held in Luangnamtha and Oudomxay provinces. Women Development Department also organized activities of the same held in Phongsaly and Savannakhet provinces on the occasion of important event.

*Translated: manivone*



# ເປີດຂະບວນການປຸກລະດົມໂຄສະນາ ແລະໃຫ້ບໍລິການ ສຸຂະພາບຂອງແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກໂດຍບໍ່ເສຍຄ່າ



ກົມພັດທະນາແມ່ຍິງລາວ ສູນກາງສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງລາວ ຮ່ວມກັບກົມອະນາໄມ ກັນພະຍາດ ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ສະເໜີມສະຫລອງວັນແມ່ຍິງສາກົນ, ວັນເດັກນ້ອຍສາກົນ ແລະວັນຕະດູງຄັນສາກົນ ດ້ວຍການເປີດຂະບວນການປຸກລະດົມໂຄສະນາ ແລະໃຫ້ການບໍລິການສຸຂະພາບແມ່ ແລະເດັກ ໂດຍບໍ່ເສຍຄ່າທີ່ເມືອງແບງ ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊແລະເມືອງວຽງພູຄາ ແຂວງຫລວງນໍ້າທາ ເດືອນມີນາ ແລະເດືອນມິຖຸນາ 2012.

ການຈັດງານໂນຄັງນີ້ເພື່ອເປັນການປຸກລະດົມໂຄສະນາໃຫ້ອົງການປົກຄອງຂັ້ນແຂວງ, ເມືອງ ແລະບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ, ບຸກຄົນ, ຄອບຄົວ ແລະຊຸມຊົນເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະເຫັນໄດ້ຄວາມສໍາຄັນຂອງວຽກງານຮັກສາສຸຂະພາບແມ່ແລະເດັກເກີດໃໝ່ ໂດຍສະເພາະການດູແລສຸຂະພາບແມ່ຍິງໄລຍະຖ້ຳໃຫ້ໄດ້ກວດຫ້ອງ, ການເກີດລູກໂດຍມີແພດຊ່ວຍ, ໃຊ້ການບໍລິການຈາກຜະດຸງຄັນທີ່ມີຄວາມຊໍານານ,

ການກວດແລະການດູແລແມ່ຫລັງເກີດ ແລະການວາງແຜນຄອບຄົວ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ເຂົາເຈົ້າໄດ້ຮັບຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ ແລະ ຕື່ນຕົວເຂົ້າມາຮັບການບໍລິການຮັກສາສຸຂະພາບຂອງແມ່ ແລະເດັກເຊັ່ນ: ກວດສຸຂະພາບເດັກດີ, ສັກຢາກັນພະຍາດ, ຮຽນຮູ້ວິທີການປຸງແຕ່ງອາຫານເສີມສໍາລັບເດັກຫລັງອາຍຸ 6 ເດືອນເຖິງ 2 ປີ ທີ່ຖືກຫລັກໄພຊະນາການ ແລະການບໍລິການອື່ນໆ ທັງເປັນການເຮັດໃຫ້ໄວໜຸ່ມຍິງ-ຊາຍເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການກ່ຽວກັບສຸຂະພາບໄວຈະເລີນພັນ ແລະການໃຫ້ຄໍາປຶກສາກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາສຸຂະພາບ.

ໃນຂະບວນການໄດ້ມີການປະກອບຄໍາຄິດຄໍາເຫັນຈາກບັນດາແຂກ ແລະ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ, ໄດ້ຮັບຊົມການສະແດງສິລະປະຈາກນ້ອງເຍົາວະຊົນໂຮງຮຽນປະຖົມບ້ານແບງຫລວງ ແລະນໍ້າພໍ້າ, ການສາທິດການປຸງແຕ່ງອາຫານສໍາລັບເດັກໃນຄອບຄົວ, ການຖາມ-ຕອບຄວາມຮູ້ຮອບຕົວກ່ຽວກັບສຸຂະພາບ, ພ້ອມທັງການ

ມອບຮາງວັນ ແລະກວດສຸຂະພາບໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ເສຍຄ່າເຊັ່ນ: ກວດຫ້ອງແມ່ຍິງຖືພາ, ກວດເດັກດີ, ສັກຢາກັນພະຍາດ, ແຈກຢາຍຢາຂ້າແມ່ຫ້ອງ, ຢາວິຕາມິນເອ, ຫາດເຫລັກ, ໃຫ້ຄໍາປຶກສາແກ່ຊາວໜຸ່ມແມ່ຍິງໄວຈະເລີນພັນ ແລະວາງແຜນຄອບຄົວຕື່ມາໃຊ້ບໍລິການກວດສຸຂະພາບທັງໝົດ 800 ກວ່າຄົນ.

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໃນພິທີມີ ທ່ານ ນາງຄໍາມິສຸກສະຫວີດ ເລຂາພັກເມືອງ ເຈົ້າເມືອງເມືອງແບງ, ທ່ານ ວິງເພັດ ເສັດຈຽມແສງ ເລຂາພັກເມືອງ ເຈົ້າເມືອງວຽງພູຄາ, ທ່ານນາງສິລິກິດ ບຸບຜາ ຄະນະບໍລິຫານງານສູນກາງສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງລາວຫົວໜ້າກົມພັດທະນາແມ່ຍິງລາວ ສູນກາງສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງລາວ ພ້ອມດ້ວຍຄະນະ, ມີຄະນະປະທານສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງແຂວງ, ເມືອງ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າກົມອະນາໄມ



ກັນພະຍາດ, ຈາກສູນແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ, ສູນຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານການແພດສຸຂະພາບສາລະພາບສາທາລະນະສຸກແຂວງ, ເມືອງ, ອົງການ UNFPA, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງອ້ອມຂ້າງເມືອງພ້ອມດ້ວຍພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ 1500 ກວ່າຄົນກິດຈະກຳທັງໝົດນັ້ນແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບທຶນສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດກອງທຶນສໍາລັບປະຊາກອນ (UNFPA). ກົມພັດທະນາແມ່ຍິງລາວ ສູນກາງສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງລາວຍັງຈະໄດ້ສືບຕໍ່ສ້າງຂະບວນການຄືດັ່ງກ່າວຢູ່ແຂວງເປົ້າໝາຍເຊັ່ນ: ແຂວງຜົ້ງສາລີ ແລະສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ເນື່ອງໃນວັນສໍາຄັນຕ່າງໆ.



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