

Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan

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Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (Lao People's Democratic Republic)

Annex A Part 1

Prepared by Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company Ltd. for the Asian Development Bank

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REMARK: The documentation in REDP-Annex A collects the key written PCD documents. The Project's further internal PCD documentation encompasses picture, audio, and video files as well as documentation of day-to-day communication with PAPs and other stakeholders.

1 Consultations and Continuing Broad Community Assessment 2014

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Summary of Discussion	Language
0001	National Consultation Forum Vientiane 7 May 2014	MoM	IOs, NGOs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Objective: Present the Project and the environmental and social impact assessments and mitigation plans. Several suggestions have been made, including: a strong cooperation with the health authorities; support of sustainable resettlement for PAPs and questions regarding Houaysoup; mitigation of construction impacts on water resources in Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun; inclusion of PAPs into monitoring activities.	20140507_NCM_MOM_EN
0002	National Consultation Forum Pakxan 9 May 2014	MoM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		20140509_NCM_MOM_EN

1.1 Upper Reservoir / 2UR

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Summary of Discussion	Language
0100				Lao incl. participants list	Objectives: Disclosure of and consultations on the Detailed Entitlement Matrix (DEM), method of calculating compensation unit prices, the grievance process, etc. The PAPs have agreed on the DEM and endorsed the method of calculating compensation unit prices. Main opinions from PAPs (2UR): Ban Pou: Investigate whether they can return to the drawdown zone when water levels are low for agricultural production after the compensation. Clarification of land calculation units (in ha or m2) Ban Hatsamkhone: Request the Project to follow the DEM and to help with building a bridge across Nam Ngiep, a village road, and a water supply system as outlined in the DEM Ban Piengta: Agree and endorse the method of calculation of the project.	20140401_VCM_2UR_MO M_LAO
0101	1-3/04/2014 VCM Piengta, Hatsamkhone, Pou	MoM	Pou: 84 (6 NNP1PC; 4 GOL; 74 PAPs) Hatsamkhone: 69 (6 NNP1PC; 4 GOL; 59 PAPs) Piengta: 61 (6 NNP1PC; 4 GOL; 51 PAPs)	EN		20140401_VCM_2UR_MO M_EN

1.2 Lower Reservoir Area / 2LR

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Summary of Discussion	Language
0102	VCM Houaypamom 10/04/2014	MoM	44 (6 NNP1PC; 3 GOL; 35 PAPs)	Lao incl. participants list	<p>Objectives: Disclosure of and consultations on the Detailed Entitlement Matrix), method of calculating compensation unit prices, the grievance process, etc.</p> <p>Response from PAPs:</p> <p>The PAPs have agreed on the DEM and endorsed the method of calculating compensation unit prices.</p> <p>The people all agreed with those entitlement matrix and compensation policies in principle. They say the explanation of the entitlements of the compensation is very clear, however the people will need time to make a decision as to whether or not they will follow the project arrangement or they will move by themselves.</p> <p>The project also explained the NN1PC grievance procedures which villagers can use in order to ask for justice and deal with disputes. Village authority acknowledged that they have similar procedure in their village and people use this system to file their complaints.</p> <p>Main opinions from PAPs: Ask whether that if they do not go with project to the resettlement site, will the livelihood restoration policy be provided or not; and if production land provided by the project may be sufficient for production activities.</p>	20140410_VCM_2LRHP_MOM_LAO
0103				EN		20140410_VCM_2LRHP_MOM_EN
0104	VCM Namyouak 10/04/2014	MoM	55 (6 NNP1PC; 4 GOL; 46 PAPs)	Lao incl. participants list	<p>Objectives: Disclosure of and consultations on the Detailed Entitlement Matrix), method of calculating compensation unit prices, the grievance process, etc.</p> <p>Response from PAPs:</p> <p>The PAPs have agreed on the DEM in principle and endorsed the method of calculating compensation unit prices, but continue to be skeptical about Houaysoup. Majority of people are not confident whether the project would be implemented according to the policy. Thus some people commented that they would choose to get cash and resettle by themselves.</p> <p>Main opinions from PAPs:</p> <p>Proposed that the project pays land compensation price same as compensation price in Vientiane Capital; pay in cash rather than through the bank; provide support to them even they choose a self-resettlement.</p>	20140410_VCM_2LRNY_MOM_LAO
0105				EN		20140410_VCM_2LRNY_MOM_EN

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Summary of Discussion	Language
0106	VCM Sopphuane 07/04/2014	MoM	37 (6 NNP1PC; 4 GOL; 28 PAPs)	Lao incl. participants list	Objectives: Disclosure of and consultations on the Detailed Entitlement Matrix), method of calculating compensation unit prices, the grievance process, etc.	20140407_VCM_2LRSP_M OM_LAO
0107				EN	Response from PAPs: The PAPs have agreed on the DEM and endorsed the method of calculating compensation unit prices, but the majority of people are not confident whether the project would be implemented according to the policy. Some people commented that they would choose to get cash and resettle by themselves. Main opinions from PAPs. Concerned to find a suitable cemetery and graves location; request to investigate a new resettlement site other than Houaysoup. PAPs propose that the bank staff should come to explain the banking procedure and method for depositing and withdrawing money from the bank.	20140407_VCM_2LRSP_M OM_EN
0108	VCM Sopyouak 08/04/2014	MoM	65 (6 NNP1PC; 4 GOL; 56 PAPs)	Lao	Objectives: Disclosure of and consultations on the Detailed Entitlement Matrix), method of calculating compensation unit prices, the grievance process, etc.	20140408_VCM_2LRSY_M OM_LAO
0109				EN	Response from PAPs: The PAPs have agreed on the DEM and endorsed the method of calculating compensation unit prices but the majority of people are not confident whether the project would be implemented according to the policy. Thus some people commented that they would choose to get cash and resettle by themselves. Some people propose to use the compensation price from Vientiane Capital to be another data source for comparing, to be the fifth data source. Main opinions from PAPs. Proposed the project to provide English teacher to come to teach students at Sopyouak village in summer until resettlement time arrives; the Project shall compensate everything completely based on actual price at current village and then they will move to Houaysoup. Village head requested the Company to consider resettling people to Orkhu Village, Bulapha District, Khammuane Province,	20140408_VCM_2LRSY_M OM_EN

1.3 Zone 3 and Zone 5

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Summary of Discussion	Language
0110	VCM Hatsaykham 14/03/2014	MoM	20 (3 NNP1PC; 3 GOL; 14 PAPs)	Lao incl. participants list	Objectives: Disclosure of and consultations on compensation policy in the Detailed Entitlement Matrix and discuss the pending answers whether or not the affected people in Hom district would move to Houaysoup The Project will support electricity connection to each household by providing meters to PAPs.	20140314_VCM_Z3HSK_MOM_LAO
0111				EN		20140314_VCM_Z3HSK_MOM_EN
0112	VCM Hatsaykham 08/05/2014	MoM	47 (11 NNP1PC; 2 IAP; 3 ADB; 2 GOL; 28 PAPs)	Lao incl. participants list	Objective: Explanation of house designs and location of the area for Hatsaykham PAPs at Houaysoup. PAPs were satisfied with the overall house designs and suggested minor modifications, e.g. to build one-story houses a little bit higher from the ground, detach the toilet further from house and kitchen.	20140508_VCM_Z3HSK_MOM_LAO
0113				EN		20140508_VCM_Z3HSK_MOM_EN

2 Consultations and Broad Community Assessment 2013

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0116	Joint 2LR_ 3_ 5	2013 0720 -21	VCMCL	All Affected Villages of 2LR, Z3 and Z5	MOM	93(74 PAPs incl. 13 female, 7 GOL, and 12 NNP1PC incl. 3 female)	Both	Selection of area targeted as new resettlement site for the resettled people of Ban Houay Soup based on the use of a 3D map model. This meeting is made as reference for the future implementation. During the meeting the ff were explained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houay soup area has two streams hence making this area very suitable for both agriculture and livestock production. Committees at village and district level will be established to determine unit price of compensation prior to actual move People moving in Houaysoup should jointly 	20130720_VCMCL_Z235_MOM_LAO_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								develop themselves; avoid internal conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of acquiring land in Houaysoup was explained in Hmong language After the meeting, host villagers and people of four villagers travelled to the resettlement area in order to perform ceremonial functions in Hmong and Lao Loum beliefs and tradition.	

2.1 Upper Reservoir / 2UR

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0118	20130815	VCM	Piengta	Agreement	68 (62 PAPs incl. 31 female, 3 GOL incl. 1 female, and 3 NNP1PC incl. 1 female)	EN	PAPs agree for the Project to go ahead.	20130815_VCM_2URPT_AGR_EN
0119				Agreement		LAO	Consultation with PAPs in order to find alternative options other than resettlement of population outside the current villages.	20130815_VCM_2URPT_AGR_LAO
0120				List of Participants		LAO	Conclusion: Piengta PAPs agree not to move to a new place but to work on adapted livelihoods in the current village. PAPs request NNP1 shall fully compensate 100% based on market price in the local area all the damages of assets affected by the project, clear new land for the people who are affected; assist in livelihood development including providing jobs; build infrastructure such as Nam Ngiep bridge, irrigation system, school, village meeting hall improve system of clean water, assist vulnerable people, etc.	20130815_VCM_2URPT_LP
0121	20130815	IHHCM	Phonhom	Report	3 PAPs (incl. 1 female), 1 GOL, and 3 NNP1PC	EN	NNP1 consults with 2 affected households by the Project (Mr Bounta + Ms Song, Mr Somphone) living in another village. Conclusion: NNP1 will integrate these 2 HHs for the future compensation in accordance with their entitlements with Piengta village.	20130815_IHHCM_2URNK_EN
0122				Signed Report		LAO		20130815_IHHCM_2URNK_LAO

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0123		20130814 VCM Hatsamkhone		Agreement	89 (86 PAPs incl. 45 female, 3 GOL incl. 1 female, and 3 NNP1PC incl. 1 female)	EN	PAPs agree for the Project to go ahead.	20130814_VCM_2URHSK_AGR_EN
0124				Agreement		LAO	Consultation with PAPs in order to find alternative options other than resettlement of population outside the current villages.	20130814_VCM_2URHSK_AGR_LAO
0125				List of Participants		LAO	<p>Conclusion: Hatsamkhone PAPs agree not to move to a new place but to work on adapted livelihoods in the current village.</p> <p>PAPs request NNP1 to compensate at market price, assist in livelihood restoration and build community infrastructure such as a bridge crossing Nam Ngiep, village hall, hospital or health station, library, bus station, electricity network, market, to improve the system of clean water, to assist vulnerable people, to create jobs for the youth and women etc.</p> <p>Village authority agree to assist to find residential and production land for those affected by the Project</p>	20130814_VCM_2URHSK_LP
0126		20130813 VCM Pou		Agreement	108 (102 PAPs incl. 57 female, 3 GOL incl. 1 female, and 3 NNP1PC incl. 1 female)	EN	PAPs agree for the Project to go ahead.	20130813_VCM_2URPU_AGR_EN
0127				Agreement		LAO	Consultation with PAPs in order to find alternative options other than resettlement of population outside the current villages.	20130813_VCM_2URPU_AGR_LAO
0128				List of Participants		LAO	<p>Conclusion: Pou PAPs agree not to move to a new place but to work on adapted livelihoods in the current village.</p> <p>PAPs request NNP1 to compensate all damages of assets based on market price, assist in livelihood restoration, to build community infrastructure within the village, to improve the system of clean water, to assist vulnerable people, to create jobs for the youth and women etc.</p>	20130813_VCM_2URPU_LP
0129				Letter of Request	/	EN	2 families of Ban Pou: Mr Yon Neng Ya, Mr Keo Ya, wish to resettle in accordance with the Project's resettlement plan to Houaysoup.	20130813_LR_2URPU_EN
0130				Letter of Request	/	LAO	3 families of Ban Hatsamkhone: Mr Neng Yong Ya, Mr Teng Ya, Mr Va Ya wish to resettle in accordance with the Project's resettlement plan to Houaysoup.	20130813_LR_2URPU_LAO

2.2 Lower Reservoir Area / 2LR

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0131	20130831	VCM	Namyouak	Agreement	119 (106 PAPs, 5 GOL, and 8 NNP1PC)	Lao	<p>PAPs agree for the Project to go ahead but the project should find a resettlement area that the villagers agree with.</p> <p>They discussed the plans of resettlement and livelihood restoration management by the Project.</p> <p>PAPs' opinion: They are skeptical of moving to Houaysoup area because the land might be not good enough to farm. They request to move to Nam Joi area and the project should provide cash compensation. If the new resettlement place is not Nam Joi, they requested the government to certify that Nam Joi is a reserve area and not allowed for people to settle there.</p>	20130831_VCM_2LRNY_MOM_Lao
0132				Agreement		EN		20130831_VCM_2LRNY_MOM_EN
0133				List of Participants		Lao		20130831_VCM_2LRNY_LP_Lao
0134	20130901	VCM	Sopphuane	Agreement	65 (52 PAPs, 5 GOL, and 8 NNP1PC)	Lao	<p>PAPs agree for the Project to go ahead.</p> <p>They discussed the plans of resettlement and livelihood restoration management by the Project.</p> <p>PAPs' opinion: They are skeptical of moving to Houaysoup because of perceived low soil quality and they asked the project to find another resettlement site that is suitable and they can be satisfied with. PAPs would like to negotiate about the compensation price so as to meet mutual agreements by all 3 parties, namely, the Government, the project and affected peoples. PAPs proposed a study tour to meet with resettlement villagers in 2 other projects in order for them to assess by themselves about the livelihood of those people. Female PAPs expressed their concerned on how to withdraw their money from the bank.</p>	20130901_VCM_2LRSP_MOM_Lao
0135				Agreement		EN		20130901_VCM_2LRSP_MOM_EN
0136				List of Participants		Lao		20130901_VCM_2LRSP_LP_Lao

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0137	20130902	VCM	Houaypamom	Agreement	51 (38 PAPs, 5 GOL, and 8 NNP1PC)	Lao	<p>PAPs agree for the Project to go ahead but the project should find a resettlement area that the villagers agree with. Some villagers still hesitate to go with the project resettlement plan. The willingness will be based on the information available and progress made by the Company, and they have not made their final decision yet.</p> <p>They discussed the plans of resettlement and livelihood restoration management by the Project.</p> <p>PAPs' opinion: they asked for funds for cattle and animals raising and supply them with equipment for fencing.</p> <p>They requested that families with two wives be given two houses and two pieces of land. It was proposed that the project find a new location that PAPs prefer, for instance, Houay Hin Deng, Houay Xang and Pha Khao which border with Bolikhamxay Province. The village elders agreed that they don't want to live in the mountains and would prefer to live on plains land; however, they need the project to find good land which is suitable for agriculture and livestock.</p> <p>PAPs who do not want to go to Houaysoup asked that the project provide them with assistance during the initial period to adapt their lifestyles, supporting them for the first year.</p> <p>Graveyards should be give consideration and discussed urgently.</p>	20130902_VCM_2LRHP_MOM_Lao
0138				Agreement		EN		20130902_VCM_2LRHP_MOM_EN
0139				List of Participants		Lao		20130902_VCM_2LRHP_LP_Lao
0140	20130903	VCM	Sopyouak	Agreement	112 (99 PAPs, 5 GOL, and 8 NNP1PC)	Lao	<p>PAPs agree for the Project to go ahead but the project management should find a resettlement area that the villagers agree with.</p> <p>They discussed the plans of resettlement and livelihood restoration management by the Project.</p> <p>PAPs' opinion: Villagers would like to have good agricultural land for resettlement. They are afraid of starving and not sure that the presented plan will be implemented effectively. PAPs requested that if the plan</p>	20130903_VCM_2LRSY_MOM_Lao
0141				Agreement		EN		20130903_VCM_2LRSY_MOM_EN
0142				List of Participants		Lao		20130903_VCM_2LRSY_LP_Lao

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
							<p>fails after 1 or 2 years and the living conditions of the villagers are poorer or still the same, the villagers require the project to be fined to supplement the income of the villagers.</p> <p>A National Revolutionary War Hero shall be acknowledged before relocation as this area was proclaimed as a National Revolutionary War Hero by the government; PAPs request that the government and Project to pay more attention to them. The PAPs proposed that the government acknowledge their outstanding achievements as national revolutionary soldiers and preserve this honorable recognition forever (A representative of the National Lao Front for Construction replied to this matter that the honor must be kept and acknowledged that the recognition as national revolutionary village can be transferred to the resettlement village).</p> <p>The villagers requested to be taken on a study tour to resettlement villages for other projects and to discuss and exchange ideas with those villagers freely.</p> <p>When the project completed land clearance in Houaysoup area, before the construction works begin, the Project shall let the PAPs from 5 villages see the area and freely select sites in a fair manner.</p> <p>Villagers proposed that the project provide credit facilities, without interest for 5 years.</p> <p>Development work: (1) villagers proposed to educate their children to have knowledge and good jobs, (2) the women proposed income earning activities such as agriculture, textiles, livestock, chicken farms and women’s promotions, (3) villagers proposed that the project should hire them to work for the project (at a fair labour cost for the villagers), provide vocational training, and encourage higher education.</p>	

2.3 Zone 3 and Zone 5

Ref.	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0143	200131218	VCM	HSK/HGN	Agreement	65 (58 PAPs, 3 GOL, and 4 NNP1PC)	EN	<p>RMU - Mr. Khamsing, Deputy Head of DoEM, Bolikhamxay Province requests the people from Hatsaykham/Hat Gniun Village to help to make a final decision because the project has coordinated and hosted the meeting to collect information many times but people are still unable to make a decision and provide a decision as to which option will be selected.</p> <p>Representatives of the Project explained the plans for dam construction and reducing environmental and social impacts during the road construction.</p> <p>Furthermore, they presented the resettlement plan regarding Houaysoup, financial management, cash compensation, and grievance procedure.</p>	20131218_VCM_Z35_AG_R_EN
0144				LAO		20131218_VCM_Z35_AG_R_Lao		
0213	20130711	VCM	HSK/HGN	MoM	61 villagers (women 12, men 49)	LAO and EN	<p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss resettlement Hatsaykham Hamlet because village is close to the big camp and office of contractors. - Discuss location preference : Ban Hat Gniun or in Houay Soup <p>Agreement: Villagers discussed pros and cons of the two sites and finally decided to resettle in Houay Soup for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agriculture land is available in Houay Soup although Hat Gniun has better access road - in the long run better infrastructure in Houay soup although inconvenience is expected in the beginning (no bridge, infrastructure incomplete) - villagers requested to have wide area of housing land for all 	20130711_VCM_Z3_LAO_EN

3 Village Consultation Meetings 2008-2012

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0117	Joint 2_3_5	2012 0404	National Consultation Meeting	All Affected Villages	MOM (Signed; plus pictures)	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	Report on social-environmental impact assessment. Management plan for reservoir/basin, resettlement plan, IEE transmission line etc.	20120404_VCMCL_Z235_MOM_LAO_EN

3.1 Upper Reservoir / 2UR

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0145	2UR	2011 1002	VCM	All 3V 2UR	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Consultation with the participation of local communities in order to obtain baseline information to improve and establish the social development plan for the villages of NNP1.	20111002_VCM_2UR_MOM_EN
0146					MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO		20111002_VCM_2UR_MOM_LAO
0147					List of Participants	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO		20111002_VCM_2UR_LP_LAO
0148					VOP	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Main opinions from PAPs (2UR). Most of APs agree to the project development with some proposals: Ban Pou: Proposes rearrangement of residential area with infrastructure; unregistered land which was developed by French NGO's fund should be compensated, Hatsamkhone: Request for a school with rooms, suspension bridge, internal road and T/L, a rice supplement program during transition period until we get enough crops; building a nursery and improve a village hall with furniture. Piengta: Request to build a new school with furniture and materials, a bridge and an access road to access to lands on the right bank.	20111002_VCM_2UR_VOP_EN
0149					Presentation	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Consultation materials: Presentation's content: 1.Outline of Project 2.Access Road 3.Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation	20111002_VCM_2UR_PRE_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								4.Layout of Facilities 5.Facilities 6.Resettlement Action Plan 7.Entitlement Matrix 8.Monitoring of Resettlement 9.Grievance Redress Mechanism 10.Livelihood (Fishery)	
0150					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	None	/	20111002_VCM_2UR_Photos
0151	2UR	2008 0702	VCML	All 3V 2UR	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	Discussion on how the Project compensate the affected people for losses from flooding below 320m along regulation 192/PM. The PAPs of Ban Pou, Ban Hatsamkhone, Ban Piengta, Ban Nakang proposed to the Project to consider building infrastructure for them.	20080702_VCMCL_Z 2UR_MOM_EN_LAO
0152	2UR	2008 0424	VCML	All 13V 2UR and Z1	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO	Consultation on the environmental and social impacts resulting from damming and the related compensation plan the in Thavieng area, Thathom district.	20080424_VCMCL_Z 12UR_MOM_LAO
0153	2UR	2008 0221	VCML	All 13V 2UR and Z1	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	Public consultation's content: 18 Jan 2008: Consultation on the environmental and social impact assessment by NNP1 9 Jun 2008: Consultation on the resettlement plan. Representatives of Ban Namyouak, Ban Sopyouak, Ban Soppuane, Ban Houaypamom agreed on the resettlement plan by NNP1. The project must provide infrastructure, set up occupational training, set up relevant committees to educate the affected people to understand the economic and social plan of GOL. The project is encouraged to conduct the resettlement and compensation in line with decree 192/PM. 4 Nov 2008: Consultation of the host communities.	20080221_VCMCL_Z 12UR_MOM_EN_LAO

3.2 Lower Reservoir Area / 2LR

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Lang uage	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0154	2LR	2012 0305	VCMCL	All 4V 2LR	MOM, List of Participants, Pictures for each village	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Majority of the PAPs are satisfied and getting clear with the answer of 12 questions from the government, however the PAPs all agreed with the direction of the Government and State. PAPs agreed with the Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Programs of the Project. But some PAPs had commented that the soil quality of the new resettlement area is not good for the agriculture and some PAPs are not sure about the soil improvement of the Project, so that some PAPs propose to change the new resettlement area.	20120305_VCMCL_2LR_MOM_12 Answers_EN
0155						PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO		20120305_VCMCL_2LR_MOM_12 Answers_LAO
0156	2LR	2011 0916	VCM	All 4V 2LR	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Objectives: Obtain initial ideas from the affected people of NNP1 as baseline data and reference for establishing the Project's resettlement plan to meet the real situation with participation of the communities along the regulations of Lao PDR. Main concerns of the PAPs regarding this resettlement plan are: 1. Suspect that the production land provided by the project may not be sufficient for production activities. 2. Worries about quality of soil. 3. Afraid of the development not going as planed and not being sustainable 4. So far the women have not participated in many activities and it is difficult to make decisions. 5. The house model No. 3 is the most preferable. 6. The PAPs are interested on the resettlement plan because just a small number of people participating in the meeting registration process but many people joined during the group discussions.	20110916_VCM_2 LR_MOM_EN
0157					MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO		20110916_VCM_2 LR_MOM_LAO
0158					List of Participants	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO		20110916_VCM_2 LR_LP_LAO
0159					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Non e		20110916_VCM_2 LR_Photos_BHP
0160					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Non e		20110916_VCM_2 LR_Photos_BNY
0161					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Non e		20110916_VCM_2 LR_Photos_BSP
0162					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Non e		20110916_VCM_2 LR_Photos_BSY
0163					Presentation	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		Contents: 1.Outline of Project 2.Access Road 3.Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation 4.Layout of New Resettlement Site 5.House and Land

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								6. House model and other Facilities 7. Resettlement Action Plan 8. Entitlement Matrix 9. Monitoring of Resettlement 10. Grievance Redress Mechanism 11. Improvement of Rice Yield 12. Soil Test & Crop Modeling 13. Soil Improvement 14. Sustainable Life-Cycle at Low Land 15. Crops on High Land 16. Livelihood (Fishery) 17. Temporary job opportunity 18. Pilot Plant	
0164	2LR	2011 0818	VCMCL	All 4V 2LR	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Chief of Ban Sopyouak: They appreciated the new site, even though it is not good soil. The area is very small. Chief of Ban Namyouak: Satisfied with the new resettlement site, but the area is too small. When they set up in the new village, they would like to go back to visit time by time the old area, because they will leave some of their assets such as grazing land and some planted trees back. They would like to reserve the priority for fishing rights in the reservoir for the 4 impacted villages. Ban Houaypamom: agreed with the 2 village chiefs from SY and NY. Ban Namyouak: Requested the same quantity of supported rice for both under and over 9 years old to be 700 g/day/person. All houses and paddy fields should be compensated and everybody will receive replacement house and land at the new resettlement area.	20110818_VCMCL_2LR_MOM_Hat_Gniun_EN
0165					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		20110818_VCMCL_2LR_Photos1_Hat_Gniun_EN
0166					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		20110818_VCMCL_2LR_Photos2_Hat_Gniun_EN
0167					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		20110818_VCMCL_2LR_Photos3_Hat_Gniun_EN
0168					Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		20110818_VCMCL_2LR_Photos4_Hat_Gniun_EN
0169	2LR	2008 0609	VCMCL	All 4V 2LR	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	Summary of decisions: The resettlement site for NY, SY, SP, HP will be in the area of Pha Aend, Nam Pung and Phu Kata. The project must provide infrastructure, set up an occupational training,	20080609_VCMCL_2LR_MOM_EN_LAO

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								conduct the resettlement and compensation in line with the policy and regulation according to the decree 192/PM.	
0170	2LR	2008 0428	VCML	All 4V 2LR	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO	<p>Consultation on the environmental and social impact assessment of the project and the resettlement plan for the affected people.</p> <p>The main concerns of the 4 villages regarding the resettlement site are a decrease in the future production and their income because of the quality of the soil in the resettlement site.</p> <p>Other concerns: To find a suitable cemetery and grave location, the risk of the earthquake, the safety, and the compensation plan need to be discussed with the GOL before implementation.</p>	20080428_VCMC L_Z2LR_MOM_L AO
0215	2LR	2007 1126	VCM	All 4V 2LR	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	<p>Summary</p> <p>1/ Namyouak Village - Village Authority and villagers have agreed in consensus as follows: a. If the Project find appropriate land that can contain all people within the village (which is not Nam Pong - Phaen area and Siengsang - Siengleu area) the people will resettle with the Project; b. Request the Project to provide appropriate compensation and fully and then people will find an area to resettle themselves.</p> <p>2/ Nong Village (Sopyouak Village) - One family will participate with the project's resettlement program. No family will follow the project plan (Bolikhamxay area, Pha-An, Nam Phoung). If the project has plan for other new resettlement area (which is not Nam Phoung, Pha-An, and Bolikhamxay area) people request the project to bring their representatives to see the area first. If it is appropriate they will follow the resettlement program; If the project cannot find a new resettlement area villagers request compensation and will find their new area to live by themselves.</p> <p>3/ Sopphuane Village - Request the project for full compensation and they will find new resettlement area by themselves. They will resettle outside the inundation area but they cannot tell exactly where the area is. Once they know where the reservoir water level will be they will provide an answer later.</p> <p>4/ Houaypamom Village - All villagers agree in consensus to resettle above the inundation area but agricultural production land such as upland rice field, rice paddy, animal raising area they will work in the Samtoey area. Therefore, reporting to the project to acknowledge for future planning of resettlement</p>	20071126_VCM_2 LR_LAO_ENG

3.3 Zone 3 and Zone 5

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0171	Z3_5	2011 0925	VCM	All 3V Z3_5	MOM (3x)	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Consultation to obtain initial ideas from the PAPs who will be affected from the Project to improve the project resettlement plan along the laws of Lao PDR. Summaries of various opinions from different group participants (men, women, vulnerable people) are included in the MOM.	20110925_VCM_Z35_MOM_EN
0172					MOM (3x)	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO		20110925_VCM_Z35_MOM_LAO
0173					List of Participants (x3)	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO		20110925_VCM_Z35_LP_LAO
0174					HSK	Presentation	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Contents 1.Outline of Project 2.Access Road 3.Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation 4.Layout of New Resettlement Site 5.House 6.House model and other Facilities 7.Resettlement Action Plan 8.Entitlement Matrix 9.Monitoring of Resettlement 10.Grievance Redress Mechanism 11.Livelihood (Fishery) 12.Temporary job opportunity 13.Pilot Plant

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0175				Hat Gniun	Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	/	Contents 1.Outline of Project 2.Access Road 3.Schedule of Social Development 4.Location of Facilities 5.Facilities 6.Social Development Plan 7.Entitlement Matrix 8.Monitoring of Resettlement 9.Grievance Redress Mechanism 10.Livelihood (Fishery) 11.Temporary job opportunity 12.Pilot Plant	20110925_VCM_Z5H G_Photos
0176					Presentation	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		20110925_VCM_Z5H G_PRE_EN
0177				Thahuea	Presentation	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		20110925_VCM_Z5T H_PRE_EN
0178	Z3_5	2008 0612	VCMCL	HSK	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	Objective: To discuss the resettlement and compensation plan. Summary of the decisions: Hat Gniun unit and Hatsaykham unit of Ban Hat Gniun PAPs agreed to have Hatsaykham unit relocated closer to Hat Gniun. At Ban Hat Gniun, the Project to should implement a livelihood restoration program, a training program, design an irrigation system, build a house, a school, a meeting hall, health center etc.	20080612_VCMCL_Z 3_MOM_LAO_EN
0179	Z3_5	2008 0428	VCMCL	HSK	MOM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO	Objectives: To discuss the environmental and social concerns. Request the Project to provide more information regarding the measures to minimize the impacts on water quality caused by NNP1 construction works and other issues such as landslides in the raining season, flooding, compensation and resettlement plan etc.	20080428_VCMCL_Z 3_MOM_LAO
0180	Z3_5	2008 0116	VCMCL	HSK	Agenda + Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	Objectives: To introduce the overall project, report on environmental impacts caused by the project and a general question - answer session between the participants.	20080116_VCMCL_Z 3_MOM_LAO_ENG

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0214	Z3_5	2007 1029	VCMCL	HGN	MoM	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To consult about resettlement for NN1 Hydropower Project - Present the new resettlement area - Consultation and gather comment from people to be resettled. <p>2) Number of participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From provincial departments : 4 people - From district departments: 6 people - From Hatsaykham Village: 12 people - From Hat Gniun Village: 18 people - Ministry of Energy and Mines: 1 person - Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand: 3 people - Consulting company (Chulalongkorn University) : 3 people - National Consultation Company (NCC): 3 people <p>3) Conclusions of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The direction of the district as well as provincial wish for Hatsaykham Village to resettle with Hat Gniun Village. - Hatsaykham Village agree to resettle but propose to the project to increase livelihood and compensation for impacts as appropriate. - Hat Gniun Village also agree to be a host village [for Hatsaykham Village] - People who study the impacts receive information and will use this information to report 	20071029_VCM _Z35_LAO_ENG

Types of meeting: VCM...Village Consultation Meeting; VCMCL...Village Consultation Meeting with Community Leaders; IHHCM...Individual Household Consultation Meeting

4 Focus Group Meetings 2012

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0181	2UR	20121211	FGM	Piengta	Report	Elders Men	EN	<p>PT Elders men: The Lao Loum PAPs. There were only 3 Hmong families in the village.</p> <p>Handicraft: Most of the men know how to craft but only for household use. They raised fewer livestock due to limited pasture area. Most of the animals in husbandry were small animals such as pigs, chicken, ducks etc. PAPs now turn to market for meat.</p>	20121211_FGM_2URPT_REP_Elders_Men_EN
0182	2UR	20121211	FGM	Piengta	Report	Elders Women	EN	<p>PT Elders, Women: The community was previously named Ban Pieng Lang (Dry Evenly). They like the weather and riches of resources here.</p> <p>In the community, PAPs make handicrafts widely. Mostly, they are for household use. Interestingly, the most active income generating activity for the women was PhaZin weaving.</p> <p>They are concerned about the problem of chicken disease. Even some of them were vaccinated but still die.</p> <p>They wanted to learn fish processing, in case of the fish production boom in the future.</p>	20121211_FGM_2URPT_REP_Elders_Women_EN
0183	2UR	20121211	FGM	Piengta	Report	Men	EN	<p>PT Men: Handicrafts mostly were in the hand of elders.</p> <p>Main event of the community during the year is BounDeunHok (the 6th month festival). They would dress in Tai Dam costume.</p> <p>There is no one in the community married to Hmong.</p> <p>Some of the PAPs worked as labourers for timber business. Recently, there were jobs at the rate of 70-80,000 kips/day offered to those who harvest the cassava in Bolikhamxay area.</p>	20121211_FGM_2URPT_REP_Men_EN
0184	2UR	20121209	FGM	2LRHSK	Report	Elders	EN	<p>HSK Elders: The village was established in 1994 with 25 households. They were moved here by the order of GoL, seeking for cultivated land. At that time, the water system was gravitational drained water via bamboo pipes.</p> <p>More households came later in 1997-2005. Formerly, the area was called Houay Du. Later, GoL named it Hatsamkhone based on the unique characteristic of Nam Ngiep when reaching the area - it split into three streams (now only two) before joining into one again.</p> <p>Their main sources of income presently were from selling rice, livestock, and corn. Just recently cassava played a role from the demand of a Chinese merchant.</p>	20121209_FGM_2URHSK_REP_Elders_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0185	2UR	20121209	FGM	2LRHSK	Report	Men	EN	<p>HSK Men: They like the place due to good paddy. There are some UXO left, but only a few around the cultivating area.</p> <p>They were interested in learning trading, livestock rearing, construction, mason, carpenter, mechanic, and steelwork. On the other hand, they wanted to improve their agricultural technique, fishery.</p> <p>Their concern was about not having any paddy to grow rice.</p>	20121209_FGM_2_LRHSK_REP_Men_EN
0186	2UR	20121209	FGM	2LRHSK	Report	Women	EN	<p>HSK Women: They were resettled here upon the arrangement of GoL. They were seeking agricultural land and attracted with potential of good paddy, abundance of fish, water resources, and forest resources.</p> <p>The women were very active in weaving PhaZin.</p> <p>Attitude toward resettlement: they wanted to move as a group, since, they have always been together.</p>	20121209_FGM_2_URHSK_REP_Women_EN
0187	2UR	20121208	FGM	Pou	Report	Elders	EN	<p>PU elders and men: Hmong community at Ban Pou was established in 1986. The pioneers were 30 households. Most of them were from the highland area nearby. There are formally 4 clans in the community: Xong, Yang, Lor, and Mua. However, the Lee, Chang, Ha, Wu, and Wang are also present. They learned how to cultivate paddy rice from Lao Loum.</p> <p>Traditional practice: women will not join or eat the meal with the men but have to wait for the men to finish – they claimed that it is the practice to solve the problem of not sufficient food to eat for everyone, and the men might not exchange talks freely.</p>	20121208_FGM_2_URPU_REP_Elders_EN
0188	2UR	20121208	FGM	Pou	Report	Women	EN	<p>Pou Women: They called themselves White Hmong.</p> <p>NTFPs: They get about 10-20 sacks Taaw at a time. Among them, there are only two people that still do embroidery. No one weaves cloth. (As opposed to the Lao Loum section where almost every household does weaving).</p> <p>Income generating activities of their interests: cooking mainstream food or restaurant food, food preservation technique/ making value added products.</p>	20121208_FGM_2_URPU_REP_Women_EN
0189	2UR	20121208	FGM	Pou	Report	Youth	EN	<p>Pou Youth: Ye Xong interested in trading. She has 6 big brothers and 1 sister. Among her brothers – one work in agriculture, one is a teacher, one is married and moved out, and one is studying at grade 6. Her father finished grade 3, whereas, her mother received no schooling.</p>	20121208_FGM_2_URPU_REP_Youth_EN
0190	2UR	20121208	FGM	Pou	Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	None	<p>If they were unable to continue their study, they would like to work in the</p>	20121208_FGM_2_UR_REP_Photos_

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								following professions: mechanics, vehicle drivers, trading, construction, or cooking. They wanted to know what kind of jobs are available for them, and would like to know the progress and further detail of the Project.	EN
0191	2LR	20121128	FGM	Namyouak	Report	Youth Boys	EN	NY Youth-Male: All of the 12 boys had limited experience of the outside world. They were the first generation to receive secondary school education. They wish to continue their study to the next level. However, they have no idea about the cost of tuition or monthly expenses of a student on higher level. Also, they have little idea about what they will do after finishing their studies or what career to pursue. Income generating activities of their interests: cooking (restaurant food), mechanics, vehicle driver, and agriculture.	20121128_FGM_2 LRNY_REP_Youth_Boys_EN
0192	2LR	20121128	FGM	Namyouak	Report	Youth Girls	EN	NY Youth - Female: Girls were rather shy. They did not speak out. However, it is suggest having some education guide or career guide activity for them. They did not know anyone with typical career, except teacher, health personnel, police or military man. All of them know how to do traditional embroidery. They help the kitchen tasks regularly. Income generating skills of their interests –tailoring, agriculture.	20121128_FGM_2 LRNY_REP_Youth_Girls_EN
0193	2LR	20121127	FGM	Sopyouak	Report	Elders, Men	EN	SY elders and men: The village was established in 1987. Earlier, they settled at Phukata or Ban Nhongkao. Main NTFPs during the month – Taaw. Pig – there is no modern pig breeding in the community. All are traditional breed. Vegetable – they grow just for family consumption. About 40 percent of households started to grow rubber trees.	20121127_FGM_2 LRSY_REP_Elders_Men_EN
0194	2LR	20121127	FGM	Sopyouak	Report	Women	EN	SY Women: Income generating activities beside rice and livestock are traditional embroidery which sells at about 100K. Women keep and manage the money of the family. Young girl at age 5-6 start to help mother in the kitchen. Girls about age 13-14 have most kitchen skills learned as good as their mothers. Income generating activities: they interested in cooking, sewing & tailoring.	20121127_FGM_2 LRSY_REP_Women_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0195	2LR	20121126	FGM	Sopphuane	Report	Elders	EN	<p>SP elders: YadaLor, 55. Moved in from Phu Sam Sao, nearby Houay Sai. He was among the pioneers who moved in during the year 1984.</p> <p>The name “Sopphuane” was named by GoL. It is located near the point where Nam Phuane meets with Nam Ngiep.</p> <p>Several elders know how to heal using the traditional way – reciting, blowing, herbal medicine.</p> <p>There are five sengs (clans) - Her, Yang, Xong, Lor, Wang- in the village.</p> <p>Traditional way of erecting the house – they have to “Seing” or _ by using white rice place in 4 holes around the ground and cover with glasses or bowls; after a night, they will check whether those grains were moved or not. If there was, the land was not fit for building a house on it. Traditionally, the house would have two doors – the main door and the minor. The main door is for taking the death in & out. The minor door will be closed to the cooking place. They will throw trashes or waste water out through this door. Traditionally, the single room thatch house would be built on the packed earthen floor. Several family, build a kitchen next to the main house. Good wood for house building are Mai Kane, Mai Peuy or Mai Yang. The villagers learn to build house by their own observation, trial & error.</p> <p>In establishing a village – the elders would kill chicken and invite the sprit to feast.</p> <p>Water supply - The whole village relies on natural gravity piped water from the source about 800 meters up the village for household consumption. There are only four outlets which are not sufficient for the whole community.</p> <p>Livestock - The community has pastures near Nam Phuane. Most of the livestock are cows (around 111) and buffaloes (around 30).</p>	20121126_FGM_2 LRSP_REP_Elders_EN
0196	2LR	20121126	FGM	Sopphuane	Report	Women	EN	<p>SP Women: Main tasks of women in the field are growing corn, cassava.</p> <p>Crops – chili, peanut, rice corn, banana</p> <p>NTFPs – Taaw, Haam collected in area about 3hrs walk away</p> <p>The village has been established for 25 years.</p> <p>Girls start learning kitchen tasks around the age of 8.</p> <p>Women did embroidery but no-one did cloth weaving.</p> <p>Their concern is water supply. The Nam Lin system is not sufficient for all households.</p>	20121126_FGM_2 LRSP_REP_Women_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								Cultivation calendar - Feb/Mar - prepare field; Apr/May - grown corn, cassava; Jun/Jul - grow upland rice; Aug - grow paddy; Sep/Oct - frequent rain; Nov - rice harvest	
0197	2LR	20121125	FGM	Houaypamom	Report	Elders	EN	<p>HP Elders: Name of the community was given by GoL. There is no other name or name in Hmong. The name reflects its location. "Houaypamom" is a stream nearby the village which had plentiful of fish Pa Mom.</p> <p>PAPs mostly moved from Phalavaek seeking land for cultivation and attracted by the resourceful place. Lots of fish in the river and abundant forest.</p> <p>North of Houaypamom is Thavieng, south is Sopphuane, East is Ban Bo or PhaMeung, and west is Xaysomboun.</p> <p>All of them are white Hmong (the Hmong with white skirt).</p> <p>Livestock - There were about 150 cattle and buffalos raised in pastures scattered around the villages.</p> <p>NTFP - Rattan, Krue Ham, and Tao are main cash generating NTFPs. Rattan sold at 5-8 K LAK per 5 meter. Krue Ham sold at 1250 LAK/kg in 2011 and this year at 1400 LAK/kg. On average, some households collected about 10 tons, most household about 5-6 tons, and those who did not _ got about 500 kg.</p> <p>Their main concerns are water supply esp. water for consumption - their Nam Lin [the natural gravity piped water] is unable to support the whole community due to only 4 outlets were available and the pipes were leaking in several spots.</p>	20121125_FGM_2 LRHP_REP_Elders_EN
0198	2LR	20121125	FGM	Houaypamom	Report	Women	EN	<p>HP Women: Most cultivated crops are rice, corn, cassava, pineapple, peanut, chilli etc. These are for household consumption. Very few were able to sell since there is no market, no access road to the community.</p> <p>The village est. about 20 years. There are 4 sengs - Wang, Tor, Yang, Xong</p> <p>Selling livestock and poultry are their main cash generating activities.</p> <p>NTFP - Women will usually get bamboo shoots, Puk Wan. Men get Krua Ham, Kee Seed.</p> <p>Water supply is a problem. If the water from Nam Ngiep has high turbidity they have to get from Houay Pamom instead. There is no Nam Lin system</p> <p>There is no one weaving clothes. However, most of the women know how to make traditional embroidery.</p> <p>Health problem for women: fever, tooth bleeding, mouth burn.</p>	20121125_FGM_2 LRHP_REP_Women_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0199	2LR	20121123	FGM	Namyouak	Report	Women	EN	<p>NY Women: 7. They finished their study at around grade 2-3. Get married at the age of 15-16. They married to the men house and use the same land as the husbands' parents. The parents will hand the land to the couple in case they have plenty of land. Otherwise, the couple have to seek the land of their own. Girls are now continuing their study toward secondary school level. Land Productivity - 1 ha paddy would yield more than 100 sacks of rice. It was good for up to two year consumption; ½ ha gave about 70-80 sacks of rice. Sufficient for a family of 5. Paddy cultivated by son and her in-law. Women take major role for tasks in the kitchen, raising pigs, duck, chicken etc. However, both men and women take part in collecting NTFPs. Men go hunting. Nowadays, the kills were mostly small animals – birds, rats. Major income –salary for the one who married to a GoL official; selling crops - chili, peanut; collecting NTFPs - Taw, Ham. A few women do embody, and there is none do cloth weaving</p>	20121123_FGM_2 LRNY_REP_Women_EN
0200	2LR	20121123	FGM	Namyouak	Report	Youth Girls	EN	<p>NY Youth - Girls: Namyouak Secondary School only teaches up to grade 4. The students will continue their study at Phalavaek Secondary School. In the community, there are about ten people who graduated from university. Most of the youth if not going to secondary school, will marry at young age and make their living on agriculture. The girls are rather shy. They understand Lao and can speak Lao, but hesitate to speak out. They want to learn cooking Lao food. No-one practicing cloth weaving. They love to study and want to continue the study as higher level as possible. The new generations do not want to live traditionally life as their parents. little exposure to those in diverse careers – beside teacher, health personnel, military man, or police</p>	20121123_FGM_2 LRNY_REP_Youth_Girls_EN
0201	Z3_5	20121115	FGM	Hat Gniun	Report	Elders	EN	<p>HG elders: The village has been established around 200 years ago by Tan Piakaow. Major groups are Piakaow and Tampavong. Around 3 generations have passed. Earlier, men and women dressed clothes which they weaved themselves – men wore with angle high trousers stained in black or sarong; women wore Phasin, either cotton or silk.</p>	20121115_FGM_Z5HG_REP_Elders_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								Regarding cultivation, beside the paddy, they have to rely on rotating cultivated fields: leaving the field for 2-3 years before re-cultivation. NTFPs – Man Nang, Kee See (resin), Ham, Kee Siad, Kaay. Taaw; not as plenty as in other areas. Most of the cash income is from animal husbandry (large livestock, pig).	
0202	Z3_5	20121115	FGM	Thahuea	Report	Women	EN	<p>HG Women: Women’s task: cultivate rice; cultivate crops; grow vegetable; rearing ducks, chicken, pigs.</p> <p>Education – 3 finished college; 2 of 11 interviewed finished secondary education; 6 finished Prathom 3 to 5; 3 received adult education</p> <p>Average marriage age is 18. No women in the village administration, except, those representing the Women Union.</p> <p>Half of village is Khmu.</p> <p>There is a foreign aid program – lead by Ms Alisa and a program of Luxembourg Aid providing vaccination, clean water, and support women issues in the village.</p> <p>Livelihood Training - would like training on animal husbandry, agricultural cultivation, cooking, making desserts/sweet/food preservation.</p> <p>About 30 households use solar panel. The system has been used for about 5 years and still works relatively well.</p> <p>Clean water is the main issue.</p>	20121115_FGM_Z5TH_REP_Women_EN
0203	Z3_5	20121114	FGM	HSK	Report	Youth	EN	<p>HSK Youth: They are interested in driving/operating vehicle; fixing/repairing vehicle, machines or electronics; building house/civil construction, wood works, mason; farming, livestock rearing, fishery; cooking; cloth tailoring etc.</p> <p>Community Project - sound system to announce news and communicate within the community, some musical instrument for their leisure. Youth listen to mostly Thai or Lao music.</p> <p>Labour influx - They are concerned about infectious disease, thief, and impact on their way of life.</p>	20121114_FGM_Z3_REP_Youth_EN
0204	Z3_5	20121114	FGM	Hat Gniun	Report	Women	EN	<p>HG Women: Daily routines are farming, raising poultry & pigs, rearing livestock. Girls go to school or go to work in Pakxan or other places.</p> <p>Average marriage age is 18-20. Marriage couples will stay with parents of the woman until they are capable to stay by themselves.</p> <p>Women normally control and manage family finances.</p>	20121114_FGM_Z5HG_REP_Women_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								<p>Women take role in the women union but not on the village administration board.</p> <p>Most of them are literate.</p> <p>They are interested in technical training on rearing livestock, poultry, and pig; on cash crop farming i.e. cassava, corn; cooking; weaving; tailoring.</p> <p>There is no food preservation technique or food processing in practice.</p> <p>Main food: vegetable, fish. Women go to the forest every other day. Agriculture is for subsistence. There is no market, no refrigerator. Grievance mechanism - In case of conflict, there is a reconciliation unit compose of 1 woman, 3 men and representatives from Lao Youth Organization, village administration board, and Lao Front</p> <p>Attitude toward the Project: they would like it to start as soon as possible. They expected to receive a good access road, improved village tracks, and available power grid.</p>	
0205	Z3_5	20121113	FGM	HSK	Report	Elders Men	EN	<p>HSK elders and men: The village was established in 1993. Most of the pioneers are Wang or Xong.</p> <p>Regarding the land at Houay Soup, Hatsaykham selected those in the middle, whereas, Hat Gniun preferred the ones beside Nam Ngiep. Livestock is the main cash generating activity.</p> <p>NTFPs are collected from the forest around the communities. The NTFPs are Mak Nang, resin (Kee See), rattan, etc.</p> <p>Fishing - good location for fishing is 5km upstream of the community. Most of the catches are PlaKae, Pla Keung. Fish from flowing stream taste better. Fish above 3 kg are sold while small fish are for household consumption</p> <p>Labour force - there are at least 2 from each family. There can be up to 3 or 4 or 5.</p> <p>Occupation training - they prefer those on car driving, mechanics, civil construction, house construction, and cooking. Some of them also would like to be trained on agricultural technique - farming, livestock rearing, fishery etc. The community also would like the Project to put them in the short list of first priority to be selected for workforce.</p> <p>Village lay-out - there must be an open space about 1-3 hectare for sport field, bull fight. In establishment of a community, it is started with cast lots; consider alignment with east or west direction, and location of the mountain. If the</p>	20121113_FGM_Z3_REP_Elders_Men_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								direction of the mountain point to the community, it is believed to cause illness of community members. House style - Traditionally there will be a worship place; house plot should be 20X40, 40X40 square meters	
0206	Z3_5	20121113	FGM	HSK	Report	Women	EN	HSK Women: Attitude toward Houay Soup: they fear that the land will not be sufficient. Daily work: raise children, raise pigs, poultry; work in the kitchen.	20121113_FGM_Z3_REP_Women_EN
0207	Z3_5	20121113	FGM	All 3V	Report	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Usually, women get married at age 15-16. Women keep the money for the family. However, men still lead in every task. Grievance mechanism - in case of conflict - leader of Seng to handle then leader of unit ->village -> focal group -> district Marriage - men can have up to 5 wives, women cannot denounce marriage; Men solves issue if there is conflict among the wives They are animist, and strictly keep respect for their ancestor. Women collect fuel wood. Men go to deep forest for NTFP or hunting. The village has been established in 1993-1994. Most of them are from Phu Kang, Sopyouak, Phu Muen. Lao Women's Union - have some funds collected monthly from households for lending but in small amount There is no one practicing weaving - no market for Hmong style embroidering. They are interested in cloth tailoring, food preservation technique, cooking etc. House style - different opinion - some like a single story house, some like 2-stories house. Most of them preferred to have kitchen separated from the main house or just next to the main house. They want the Project to ask them first. Houaysoup attitude - land may not be sufficient Village issue - Water has to be boiled before consumption. No water well. Wants project to have facilities ready before relocation Serious rodent problem- 30-40% rice production lost	20121113_FGM_Z35_REP_Photos_EN

5 Other Supporting Documents

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
0208	2LR	2012 0302	PSGOL	All 4V 2LR	PSGOL	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO	Based on the letter made by the 4 PAPs of 2LR submitted to the NA, a representative of GOL answered to the 12 questions of the PAPs. One of the essential answers: The reason why Nam Choy area is not allowed to be resettlement site for them is because this area is a low area which risks to be flooded.	20120302_PSGOL_2LR_12Answers_LAO
0209	2LR	2012 1203	FW	All 4V 2LR	Photos	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN	Key issues from the fieldwork: PAPs at time expressed an upset toward slow progress of the Project. They claimed that several infrastructure improvements that should be implemented by GoL were taken from them due to the plan of NNP1 which started more than ten years ago (since the feasible study). Ban Houaypamom and Ban Sopp huane proposed NNP1 to support a water supply system for them. On Houay Soup resettlement site: most of the PAPs still have orchestrated opinions on poor soil quality at Houay Soup and fear of the need for heavily input of fertilizer and new cultivating technique. Well to do families do not support the compensation package for paddy land - 1 ha of paddy is not fair and only good for those who have no land and are poor. Compensation for paddy based on household members was discuss - small households get less, large households get more. Livelihood - Elders say they are the first generation Hmong among their clan to live in the lowland area. Lao Loum taught them how to plow the field, cultivate rain fed paddy field. They adapted when they joined the army during the war. House style - 30 to 40% of the houses in Sopyouak and Namyouak are not in traditional Hmong style. The Hmong say they prefer 2-storey house because it's easy to clean,	20121203_FW_2LR_Photos_EN
0210					Report	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	EN		20121203_FW_2LR_Rep_EN

Ref.	Zone	Date	Type of Meeting	Village	Type of Document	Participants	Language	Summary of Discussion (Topic, Key Issues, Concerns, Project Response)	File
								<p>more hygienic and has separate room for guests.</p> <p>Wood used for demonstration house in Houay soup is not good quality. They want the Project to build using the best wood (preferable Mai Kaen or Mai Du).</p> <p>NTPP – Krue ham and Taaw (palm candy) are most significant forest products –very lucrative Taaw 600kg/4-day trip to forest sold at 2500kips/kg; Krue ham 4-5tons.season at 1250kips/kg or about USD600 to 700/season</p> <p>Cash crop – chili and peanut</p> <p>Livestock – buffaloes and cows are main source of income</p> <p>Rubber tree – as of 2012 have started growing rubber trees from 6 years back at high elevation above 320msl – plan to continue cultivating these trees after inundation</p>	
0211	2LR	2008 0118	VCM CL	All 4V 2LR	Plan	PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	LAO	Objectives: To report and discuss the environmental impact caused by the project with the relevant parties.	20080118_VCMCL_Z2LR_PLA_LAO
0212	Z3_5	2008 1105	VCM CL	3V	MOM	Representatives of Ban Pha-aen and Ban Phukatha; PAPs, GOL, and NNP1PC	Both	<p>Outcome of the meeting:</p> <p>Reps of Ban Pha-Aen and Phukata agree to accept the villagers from the 4 affected villages from Zone 2 LR. This was supposed to follow GoL regulation to integrate small villages; name of Pha-Aen and Phukata villages remain the same.</p> <p>The host community should have right to use public infrastructure built in the resettlement</p> <p>The boundary between Ban Pha-Ane and Ban Phukata should be clearly determined.</p> <p>Conservation of the aquatic life and wildlife should be promoted.</p>	20081105_VCMCL_Z5_MOM_LAO_EN_Old_Resettlement_Sites

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Public Consultation Meeting: International Agencies and NGO

Vientiane, May 7 2014

Morning Session: Project Overview and Environmental Issues

1. **Opening: Introductions and Forum Objectives:** Facilitator: Ms Kate Lazarus, IFC Sustainable Hydropower Initiative
2. **Introduction to the Nam Ngiep 1 Project: overview, objectives and benefits:** Mr Yoshi Yamabayashi, NNP1 Managing Director
3. **NNP1 Environmental and Social Division (ESD) policy and commitments:** Mr Kasem Chudthong, NNP1 Deputy Managing Director and Head of ESD
4. **Environmental impacts and mitigation measures: construction phase:** Mr Cliff Massey, Environmental Management Specialist for NNP1

Questions following Presentation 4

1) Kathy MacKinnon, Independent Advisory Panel

Regarding the Houay Nguia Provincial Protected Area, you give a very positive picture and it's good you are making a commitment. But you need to be realistic. There has been logging in the area over the past 12 months. You urgently need a baseline study of the area as it is now. The area is extremely degraded. You must be realistic. It is good that you are now working with the Provincial Office for Natural Resources and the Environment (PONRE).

Response: Cliff Massey, NNP1 Environmental Management Specialist

Yes, you are correct. I accept your assessment of the PPA. However I am optimistic. We will work with the government authorities to reverse that process.

2) Simon Krohn, MRC Hydropower Programme Technical Advisor

Can you clarify who performed cumulative impact assessment (CIA), what area it encompasses and what the outcome was?

Response: Cliff Massey, NNP1 Environmental Management Specialist

We are still working on the CIA. We have only just gained access to important documents such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Nam Ngiep 2 Hydropower Project. This document is flawed but it is necessary to our study. We also need information on the Nam Ngiep 3. There is an updated CIA in our new EIA but it is still missing some key information. To pursue this we are trying to organise, through the government, a forum with these other developers.

5. **Environmental impacts and mitigation measures: operations phase:** Mr Cliff Massey, Environmental Management Specialist for NNP1

Questions and Answers on the morning session

- 3) **Dr Lilao Bouapao**, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI Greater Mekong Focal Region: Consortium Research Project on Water, Land and Ecosystems

Can you elaborate on the scope of the CIA – its geographical scope and thematic areas?

Response: **David Nicholson, ERM Consultants for NNP1**

ERM was responsible for developing the CIA. MoNRE, various departments of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the DESIA, provincial departments of forestry were all consulted. The physical boundary for the CIA is the watershed of the Nam Ngiep River. This includes the upper area, upstream of the dam. The main factors looked at are the ecosystem services that could be impacted by other projects. We have looked at the hydropower sector, the mining sector, road infrastructure development and their likely impacts on environmental and social conditions, ecosystem services and biodiversity in the project area. However, there is a lack of information available on other projects. Therefore we have had to make various assumptions. The results of the revised CIA will be published soon as an annex of the revised NNP1 EIA.

Cliff Massey, NNP1 Environmental Management Specialist

The CIA also plays an important part in the development of our watershed management plan.

- 4) **Mr Simon Krohn, MRC Hydropower Programme Technical Advisor**

I would like to ask a little more about the stratification of the reservoir. The hyperlimnion is surprisingly deep. Can you elaborate on the nature of the modelling and on the potential for dissolved oxygen?

Response: **Mr Tsutsui Shoji NNP1**

The main reservoir is rather deep, at about 140 metres. Modelling shows we can expect high temperatures at the top, up to 30°C. Because of the local tropical climate but also because of the depth and water inflows from nearby tributaries, the water at the bottom will be cool at about 20°C.

Response: **Mr Yoshihiro Yamabayashi, NNP1 MD**

We can observe such stratification at many reservoirs. The intake at the main dam is high. When we intake water there is a water plume at this level. This boundary stops the circulation of the water. Lower than this boundary there is no circulation of the water so the temperature becomes very low. That's why the thermocline is formed artificially at this level. During the summer season the water temperature increases so much. But this warmer water is taken off by the intake.

Cliff Massey, NNP1

Towards the end of the wet season the drawdown almost halves the size of the reservoir, but it's very deep at the dam. That remaining water is very dense as it's much cooler. It sits at the bottom and creates a partial barrier to the inflows, which are warmer and less dense. That hyperlimnion might well then be a permanent feature. The intake is therefore designed to be at a high level, at 274 m, to be above that cold DO-starved water. Many dams in Laos have the intake at the bottom.

5) Dr Margaret Jones Williams UNDP Environment Unit Manager

- a) Can more information be shared on the biological conservation aspects? One of the presentations indicated about US\$7 million will be allocated to environmental protection and I wondered what format that would take. For example, consideration of biological corridors or restoration of the degraded area.
- b) How is disaster risk reduction incorporated into the impact assessment for the construction and operation phases? For example issues such as stabilisation of slopes and regulation of wet-season flood flows.

a) Response: **David Nicholson, ERM Consultants for NNP1**

I will respond to the first question, on funds that are set aside for biodiversity conservation. In reality around US\$30 million is set aside for this. That is split in two ways. One is for watershed management and the other is for other biological resource management around the watershed. We are constrained a little by how the CA is worded but we have tried to be as constructive as possible in how this money is used to most efficiently gain positive outcomes for biodiversity values. In the management framework there are a range of recommended measures. The first is a conservation needs assessment to determine what conservation needs are required in the watershed offset area. Clearly one of the most important is habitat restoration: replanting the different forest types and the like. Another example is habitat enhancement. For example if there are not enough hollow resources in the forest we can install artificial nest boxes for birds etc. There are a range of options for habitat management.

The lower Nam Ngiep watershed is the area of focus for offset planning. There are many mining concession leases and three hydro schemes in this area. The offset area is the protection forest, which has an overlap with a mining lease, and the production forest. We have not yet determined whether the mining lease will have any surface impacts – it may possibly be an underground mine. We propose using a legal mechanism to protect the offset area, through either a Provincial Governor's Decree to declare a total protection zone or to look at creating a provincial protected area. We have recommended that quite stringent arrangements be placed around that protected area and that these be linked to the planned actions. Through negotiation with the government we are hopeful that a legal mechanism will provide the legal way to ensure that management occurs within those areas.

Looking across the broader Nam Ngiep catchment and the Nam Xan catchment, there are a number of mining leases and the opportunity to set offset areas in the landscape is quite limited. So the watershed area was chosen as it offers the dual purpose of water quality protection as well as biodiversity offset potential. The only protection forest in the Nam Xan catchment is almost entirely covered by a mining lease. The other opportunity is the Phu Kao Kwai NPA and there is the possibility to conduct species management activities here. This area currently does not receive very much funding and it has good conservation value potential. There is a good opportunity for NNP1 to supplement the protection values there.

The access road passes through Huay Ngua here. Huay Ngua is quite isolated in the landscape. There is little potential for viable for wildlife corridors to link with other areas. It's surrounded by farming land. It does have some conservation values but as has been said it is severely degraded.

Cliff Massey, NNP1

We've taken note of comments from the Independent Advisory Panel and are still considering options for how we are going to manage biodiversity offsets. One option is to identify target areas within the catchment, where the company can play a key role in management of the area. A second is through contributions to the Environmental Protection Fund. There we can identify a habitat or species and sub-contract out the protection of that to service providers. Various models are still being explored. Those options will mature through species assessments and knowledge of the offset requirements. The exact methods can then be worked out.

Kathy MacKinnon, Independent Advisory Panel

ERM have studied an extensive range of options. The idea of the biodiversity offset within the watershed was suggested by MoNRE as their preferred option. The project does have an obligation to undertake watershed management activities. The question really is whether this will also be sufficient for a biodiversity offset. That is one of the reasons why we looked at Phou Kao Kwai, which is one of the nearest national protected areas.

Regarding the Environmental Protection Fund, we understand that this fund is being considerably strengthened now by a World Bank loan or grant and that the ADB may also be involved. This could then offer a window for a biodiversity offsets which would basically offer something like a grants facility for reviewing different proposals from any conservation area or conservation initiative and if these meet certain biodiversity criteria they would get a grant and be implemented. That is another potential mechanism. It could be a community that puts forward a small grant proposal, it could be MoNRE, it could be an NGO... but they would have to meet biodiversity offset criteria and they would be monitored by the EPF.

b) Cliff Massey, NNP1

On the disaster planning question, Save the Children have a project on this in the Bolikhamxay area. There are multiple hydropower companies planning or operating in the area, and the way they will operate will become important not only for them to plan how they will operate together, but also because you have a highly regulated environment and a lot of communities depending on it. As our operational flow plans start to mature, and through our watershed management plan, our response to communities, to alert them to changes in flow will start to mature. That's the forward plan in terms of flood mitigation. We don't know what the upstream users will do in terms of drought management, so that's something that also needs to come out.

Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

I'd like to follow up on the coordination between the various hydropower users here. Are there any legal documents or frameworks in the CA or any informal mechanisms?

Cliff Massey, NNP1

The Lao government is the key player in coordinating the relationships and influencing the behaviour of not just the hydropower companies involved here but also other developments. Through the

government the Company will start liaising with other developers on a range of issues. The CIA will form the basis for some of those discussions.

Facilitator: Ms Kate Lazarus, IFC

I think the questions revolve around the fact that we have several actors in this area and the government's capacity to coordinate is challenging. It has been pointed out that the company is leading efforts to coordinate with the government but because of the available capacity, other efforts may need to be put in place to ensure effective coordination.

Cliff Massey, NNP1

That's right. NNP1 is investing in building that capacity but the key roles will be with the Lao government and through personal direct relationships with those other developers. We have that interest as the lowest water user.

6) Ms Lamphay Inthakoun, Coordinator, Village Focus International

How did you decide how much electricity would be exported to Thailand and how much would be domestic production? Is the ratio based on demand?

Response: **Yoshihiro Yamabayashi, NNP1 MD**

Around 95% of the electricity will be exported to Thailand and around 5% sold to EDL. No, it is not directly linked to demand in Thailand or locally. It is more dictated by geographical or topographical restrictions. When we build the dam and power station we cannot divide the transmission line. One goes in a certain direction or another direction. 272 megawatts will be generated at the main dam. The Re-Regulating dam is not able to generate more electricity than is already planned. It is a flat area and we cannot generate more power there.

7) Simon Krohn, MRC Hydropower Programme Technical Advisor

Regarding the flow during filling, I heard that the lowest flow on record is 25 cubic metres per second, but the minimum flow planned during filling, which is for a whole season perhaps, is 5.5 cubic metres. You say the impacts on biodiversity, fisheries, navigation will not be significant. Can you confirm this?

Response: **Cliff Massey, NNP1**

That's exactly right Simon. In many dams in the Lao PDR there is no flow during backfill. We can guarantee a minimum of 5.5 cubic metres as an offset over the few months of filling the dam. When the operation of the dam commences, that will get ramped up to 27 cubic metres per second, which is the lowest recorded flow, I believe in 1993.

Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Social Management Specialist

I believe this 27 cubic metres per second is close to the monthly low recorded flow and the minimum flow was around 12 cubic metres per second, so the 5.5 figure is effectively about half of that, but with the inflow from the tributaries 3 kilometres downstream, at the beginning of the wet season the impact should be rather limited.

8) Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

How do you create watershed management organisation? How will you coordinate for watershed management?

Response: **Cliff Massey, NNP1**

The Company is assisting the government with the set up of Environmental Management Units (EMU) in both provinces and they will be key to the way the broader watershed is managed. We are still considering the alternatives for watershed management and it will involve a range of stakeholders across the entire concession period. At the moment it is just working through the EMU but our considerations are long-term and will involve many stakeholders.

Mr Apirat Iamsiri Environment Manager NNP1

We also work closely with the Department of Forestry Resource Management, under MoNRE, and they are the central authority for watershed management. They cooperate with the provincial and district levels to establish a watershed committee. We are now at the starting point for working with them. We are working on developing the watershed management plan. This is not set by NNP1 itself. We need to cooperate with the government. The Department of Forestry Resource Management is playing a key role in this together with our consultant, working on conservation issues.

Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

By shared watershed management, what do you mean? How many provinces or districts are there in that area?

Mr Apirat Iamsiri Environment Manager NNP1

Now there are two provinces, Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun.

9) Mr Rory Hunter Risk and Mitigation Specialist, MRC

Has there been an economic evaluation of some of the ecosystem services? That can help drive good livelihood restoration programmes when you attach an economic value to wetland services and ecosystem services.

Response: **Cliff Massey, NNP1**

In short, no. We're just looking at the services they provide, but in terms of costing your point is accepted. I guess that comes back to putting a value on what is lost.

10) Mr Alex McWilliam Deputy Director, Wildlife Conservation Society

In the biodiversity offset report, Appendix B to the EIA, several options are presented: institutional management, potential location of the offset. We've heard today that the location is a lot more firm now, with the lower parts of the immediate watershed now being considered for the offset. But there are a number of other options presented in the report and it seems it's still to be decided. I

certainly commend NNP1 and the government for driving forward the offset concept. This is one of the first hydropower projects in Laos to formally consider offset options using a defined metric.

Nonetheless, with all the options presented in the EIA and still being discussed here today, what is the timeline for moving forward as we enter the pre-construction phase? What's the timeline for the Company to finalise the different options and to deliver a final offset programme?

Response: **Mr Apirat Iamsiri**

Yes, we have provided a framework with many options. We have discussed the possible options with the government and received many comments. We have been consulting with the Department of Forestry Resource Management again about the plan to finalise the offset framework. We now have some draft plan for watershed management and biodiversity offset in the watershed. We hope the plan and institutional arrangements will be finalised for the middle of next year.

11) Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

Does the CIA cover the watershed management level?

Response: **David Nicholson, ERM Consultants for NNP1**

There are some recommendations on that in the latest version of the watershed management plan. A holistic approach is needed, including land-use planning and greater co-ordination between all developers. Those recommendations are in the CIA and will be provided to the ADB and the Company. It's then up to the government to pick up the recommendations and implement them.

LUNCH BREAK



Afternoon Session: Social Issues

6. **Overview of social impact areas: villages and people affected:** Mr Chakrit Duangjai, NNP1 Social Manager

Questions following Presentation 6

12) Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

How did you define the various project zones that you describe?

Response: **Mr Chakrit Duangjai, NNP1 Social Manager**

Geographically. Zones 1, 3, 4 and 5 are self explanatory as the upstream, downstream, host village areas etcetera. Zone 2 has been sub-divided into the Lower Reservoir (2LR) and Upper Reservoir (2UR) areas. These areas are also very different geographically in that they are accessed by different roads and are separated by district boundaries. Until recently, and when we defined the zones, these areas belonged to separate provinces. The impacts on the people are also different. In Zone 2UR it is mainly agricultural land that will be lost to the reservoir, whereas in Zone 2LR it is the whole village that will be inundated.

7. **Resettlement Development Plan, Relocation Schedule:** Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Senior Social Manager

Questions following Presentation 7

13) Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

Have you used the Standard Environmental & Social Obligations in Concession Agreements for Laos to ensure compliance? Are there any difficulties complying with that? How do you identify vulnerable households?

Response: **Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Senior Social Manager**

The Concession Agreement (CA) is very detailed and not always easy to interpret. Now we are designing a baseline survey and are trying to ensure that we include parameters and details that capture progress on all CA obligations. Regarding vulnerable households, I will leave that to my colleague, Chansouk, to answer in her presentation.

8. **Good Faith Negotiations, Broad Community Support, Grievance Redress** Mechanism: Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist

Questions following Presentation 8

14) Mr Frank Reimann, Director, Community Insights Group

Is there a timeline for responding to grievances?

Response: **Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist**

Yes, we are discussing this with district and provincial authorities. Bolikhamxay actually has its own grievance procedure, which stipulates a response time of 30 days. We think this may be too long and are in talks to finalise the details of the NNP1 procedure.

15) Mr Tim Straker-Cook, Country Representative, CUSO International-Laos

Who comprises the Village Grievance Committees?

Response: **Mr Chakrit Duangjai, NNP1 Social Manager**

The committees are formed by the villagers, with representatives from village elders, mass organisations such as the Lao Women’s Union, and those who have time and are trusted by the villagers. NNP1 does not appoint people to the committees, but only gives support to their operation.

9. *Livelihood Restoration Plan and Social Development Plan – Key features:* Marcel Frederik, NNP1 Social Management Office

Questions following Presentation 9

16) Ms Chitlatda Keomuongchanh, Environmental Programme Analyst, UNDP

What are the chances for local employment during the construction phase? How will you manage this and how will you manage the ethnicity question for workers?

I would also like to know if there is any plan to address migration in the resettlement villages?

Response: **Mr Marcel Frederik, NNP1 Social Management Office**

In Hatsaykham village, which is the closest to the main construction site, every household already has someone involved in construction of the access road. The Social Management Office is also hiring local people. More local people are expected – they request and expect work from the project. Training is involved – we will try to upgrade the skills of local workers so that they can earn higher wages.

Regarding migration, or the phenomenon of camp followers, we are very aware of this issue. To deal with the potential problem, we are firstly trying to minimise the potential for camp followers around the project. All contractors are therefore to provide adequate facilities for their workers, such as canteens, shops, laundries and so on. In addition, we will regulate those who do set up businesses around the construction area. We are identifying zones for commercial activity. While we cannot stop people moving to an area, we can work with the local authorities to regulate and control their activities.

Ms Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist

Communities are seeking the opportunity for labour. They ask us if they can have priority in recruitment. NNP1 says to them, yes, you have priority but some positions require skills that you do not yet have. There is training available for you but you cannot do all the jobs.

10. **Structure, reporting and consultation arrangements, and communications strategy:** Simon Sottas, Information, Documentation, and Data Specialist

Questions and Answers on the Social Session

17) Dr Palikhone Thalongsa, Deputy Director, Government Office PR Department

The Government Office PR Department needs to follow project implementation and see how hydropower projects follow their obligations. We have worked with VFI on the Nam Lik and Nam Ou basins. I would like to know in the long-term, how will you cope with environmental impacts like flash floods and tropical storms or cyclones? I am familiar with your project area, having installed rain gauges and other equipment there during my time with the MRC and the meteorology department. This area is prone to flash floods, especially around the confluence of the Nam Ngiep with the Mekong, where the Mekong backs up. There are worries that you could have a situation there like on the Nam Ngum following construction of the hydropower dam. Do you have any specific studies or plans regarding this?

Response: **Mr Tada Takashi** **DMD - Engineering** **NNP1**

There are some scenarios conducted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) looking at the effects of climate change and the long-term patterns predicted for the area. One of the scenarios predicts that rainfall density may increase and it is therefore probable that the flood likelihood will also increase along the Nam Ngiep, whether there is a dam project or not. Whatever the likelihood of flooding is, the dam is to be built from Roller Compacted Concrete and will therefore not collapse even if there is overtopping.

Mr Seji Noda, Environment Specialist, Asian Development Bank

Given that the flood risk may increase we are conducting another assessment of the likely outcomes following project operations. The results of that assessment will be ready later this year.

18) Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

How will you identify vulnerable households?

Response: **Ms Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist**

We recruited an expert on social safeguards to identify vulnerable people living along the access road route. In addition the company has conducted a survey in which households themselves assessed their wealth level. The government's system for identifying poor households is different to the idea of villagers. In the project area villages, the vulnerable families are generally considered to be those where the head of the household is elderly, disabled, a woman or a widow, or if the family has no labour, is landless or very poor.

Ms Lamphay Inthakoun, Coordinator, Village Focus International

So are women considered to be weaker and widows are thought to be vulnerable? Why is this?

Ms Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist

The company has questioned this attitude also! But the villages are Hmong and the Hmong practice a patrilinear inheritance system, so women can become vulnerable as the family assets pass to the males. There are currently few social services in these villages and it is especially difficult to access the services that are available in the wet season. There is no real safety net.

19) Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

Regarding your livelihoods strategies, I would like to ask about access to natural resources, for example to fisheries and NTFPs. Does your strategy guarantee access to natural resources? This is very important for rural people.

Response: **Mr Marcel Frederik, NNP1 Social Management Office**

Yes. In Zone 2UR, the upper reservoir area, people will be living on the reservoir banks and will therefore potentially be situated on a significant fishery resource. The fishery will be monitored and co-managed. People in the area already practice food processing and we will work with them to continue and expand this. In the resettlement area there will be access to bamboo and other natural resources.

Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

Fishing rights can be important. Rights can be inherited and passed on to children. They are an important resource. Is the ownership and protection of fishing rights addressed by the project?

Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Senior Social Manager

The Concession Agreement says the right to use the reservoir remains with the government. It is not assigned to the villagers. This needs to be discussed and the meaning defined with the government at all levels. Yes, there is potential for both wild and capture fisheries on the reservoir.

20) Mrs Inger Damkjaer, Country Representative, Humana People to People

Thank you for this very informative and participative meeting. I can see that the staff in your social and environmental programs have put great effort into their programming. I especially congratulate you on the goal of doubling the income of resettled villagers. This is very rare and an excellent initiative. Also, the scheme of offering scholarships to local people, and providing skills training so that they can improve their job chances and salary positions. It is very good to provide this possibility for people to study. Thank you.

21) Mr Yhoksamay Lathsavong, Resource Team leader, Village Focus International

Village Focus International conducted a hydropower policy and practice project last year. We have now developed tools from this and there are many points from the work that can be shared with developers and affected communities. A major concern is how project developers can disseminate information to affected people. For example, how do you get important information across on key issues such as compensation packages and livelihoods restoration? I have two questions for NNP1:

- a) Who is responsible for selecting the resettlement site? What was the process there?

b) What opportunities will villagers have to participate in the selection of livelihoods?

a) Response: **Mr Chakrit Duangjai, NNP1 Social Manager**

The best tool we have for communicating with the villagers is our Hmong staff. They can speak directly to the people in their own language and the people are very comfortable talking to them and asking questions. We also use posters in local languages and a three-dimensional model of the project area. This has been very useful in discussions with village elders. Some of our staff live in the villages and have built close relations with the residents.

Selection of the resettlement site was based on various criteria: availability of space, soil quality, land gradient, and distance from the existing village. These criteria were discussed between the affected villagers, the government and the company. Availability of space was the top-level criterion and was to include enough area for the communities to organically expand over time. This criterion was also subject to government restrictions: some areas were not considered available to the government due to security or military concerns.

b) Response: **Mr Marcel Frederik, NNP1 Social Management Office**

Villagers are already participating in the selection of livelihood program components. For example the idea for the scholarship program came out of focus-group discussions with young people. Another finding from consultations on livelihoods are that women are interested in handicraft projects. We are currently in the process of forming more structured interest groups that can select livelihood components and are open to suggestions from villagers on this front.

22) Mr Frank Reimann, Director, Community Insights Group

- a) Does the project have a cultural heritage plan? For example, is there a provision for what to do in the case of chance finds by contractors?
- b) Is there any provision for community participation in monitoring of the project?
- c) Have you engaged in any training on the grievance redress mechanism for villagers or staff?

a) Response: **Mr Cliff Massey, NNP1 Environmental Management Specialist**

Responsibility for proper reporting and handling of any chance finds of cultural resources or heritage is built into the environmental and social management and mitigation plans for all contractors. The number of physical cultural resources on the site is considered low following survey – there are some graves and cemeteries but not a lot of other recorded examples.

David Nicholson, ERM Consultants for NNP1

The Department of Museums and Archaeology conducted a survey of the NNP1 area in 2007 and made some finds. These have been conserved and are listed in the EIA.

b) Response: **Ms Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist**

There is already some community involvement in monitoring and this can be continued and expanded, especially in the fish catch monitoring.

Facilitator: Ms Kate Lazarus

You can look at the *Tai-Baan* project conducted in north-east Thailand a few years ago for good examples of how to engage people in the monitoring of programs that involve them.

c) Response: **Ms Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist**

The team conducting grievance redress mechanism consultation, and the staff doing the good faith negotiations have undergone intensive training both in the office and in the field. Some of them have conducted similar tasks before on other projects but all underwent the training. Regarding the villagers, we are looking at offering both formal and non-formal education opportunities but have not so far started this.

23) Dr Lilao Bouapao, FSP Coordinator, CGIAR/IWMI

Can you explain the distinction that you make in the project between relocation and resettlement?

Response: **Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Senior Social Manager**

We are relocating certain households in the upper reservoir area (Zone 2UR). These families will receive new houses within the existing village boundary. Livelihood programs will also be made available to all people in these villages as compensation for the agricultural land that will be inundated for part of the year.

Four villages from the lower reservoir area (Zone 2LR) plus Hatsaykham will be resettled. All households will move to the Houaysoup resettlement site and receive new houses, land and public facilities, plus livelihood programs.

Ms Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist

This question is often asked by both villagers and concerned government officials. We explain relocation as being when you do not need all infrastructure to be rebuilt. This is termed “nap nyai” in Lao. We are looking to relocate approximately 15 households. Resettlement is when you move the entire village and rebuild all the infrastructure. It is called “nok nyai jat san” in Lao.

24) Ms Amphavanh Sisouvanh IFC

What is the budget allocated for social and environmental activities? What percentage of the overall project budget is this?

Response: **Mr Yoshihiro Yamabayashi, NNP1 MD**

At present we have budgeted over US\$50 million to be spent on for social and environmental programs before the commercial operation date (COD). This is around 7% of the project cost.

Mr Marcel Frederik, NNP1 Social Management Office

And many of these programs will continue after COD on a separate budget.

CLOSING REMARKS**IANGO Forum Vientiane May 7, 2014****Mr Yoshihiro Yamabayashi,
NNP1 Managing Director**Ladies and Gentlemen,
Colleagues;

Thank you for staying with us over a long day of detailed presentations. I understand that there is a lot of information for you to take in and process.

However, your responses and input provided today assure me that many of you are sincerely interested in our activities and that you have followed the basic principles of the project. As promised at the start of this meeting, your feedback will be considered as we work to finalise our social and environmental plans and documents in the coming weeks.

Let me assure you that although this meeting is now drawing to a close, we remain open to your comments and advice. Please contact our social and environmental officers or the communications team should you wish to maintain dialogue.

Tomorrow most of us from NNP1, and our advisers from the ADB and the IAP, will travel to Pakxan for another consultation meeting with project area villagers and with all the local government agencies involved with the project.

There, we will benefit from today's meeting in that we will have noted more external concerns with our plans and can add that perspective to the discussions with local people and civil servants.

NNP1 is committed to constant dialogue with stakeholders. This is fairly simple to accomplish with villagers and local authorities as we will have daily business with them over the life of the project. For those of you here today, please stay in touch with us. We will post updated documents and regular project news on our website and through other channels, and welcome close relations with civil society and development agencies.

We look to learn from the development efforts of others, and if all things go well, we will have some of our own successes to share with you in the future.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all once more for joining our meeting today. A report of the proceedings will be written up and distributed in the coming week or so and if you have input to provide, please contact our Communications Team.

Now we prepare for our consultation in Pakxan, so I will bid you all farewell for now. I hope that we will see you again in the future.



Participants (not NNP1)

1.	Mr Frank Reimann	Director	Community Insights Group
2.	Mr Mochizuki	Second Secretary	Embassy of Japan
3.	Ms. Vongvilay Khotpathoum	Socio-Economic Specialist	Earth Systems Lao
4.	Ms Xoumaitri Panyanouvong	Official and Field Coordinator	Dominion (Lao)
5.	Mr Tim Straker-Cook	Country Representative	Cuso International-Laos
6.	Mr Yhoksamay Lathsavong	Resource Team leader	Village Focus International
7.	Ms Lamphay Inthakoun	Coordinator	Village Focus International
8.	Mr Khamphet PHONGRASASY	Deputy Director	ARDECO
9.	Mrs Inger Damkjaer	Country Representative	Humana People to People
10.	Mr Alex McWilliam	Deputy Director	Wildlife Conservation Society
11.	Ms Chitlatda Keomuongchanh	Environmental Analyst	UNDP
12.	Mr Viengkeo Phetnavongxay	Environmental Analyst	World Bank
13.	Mr Kayasith Sadettan	Program Officer	JICA
14.	Ms Yervang Wang	Social Services Manager	Geotech International
15.	Mr Tran Tuan Hai	Senior Manager	Geotech International
16.	Mr Rory Hunter	Risk and Mitigation Specialist	Mekong River Commission
17.	Mr Simon Krohn	Technical Advisor	Mekong River Commission
18.	Mr Sethaphan Kavenapho	Manager, Hydro Power 3	EGATi
19.	Ms Kate Lazarus	FACILITATOR	IFC Hydropower Initiative
20.	Mr Barend Frielink	Deputy Country Director	Asian Development Bank
21.	Ms Souphavanh Phonmany	External Relations Coordinator	Asian Development Bank
22.	Mr Seji Noda	Environment Specialist	Asian Development Bank
23.	Ms Jocelyn Munsayac	Safeguards Specialist	Asian Development Bank
24.	Ms Marife Principe		Asian Development Bank
25.	Ms Raneliza Samiano		Asian Development Bank
26.	Mr Scott Roberts		Asian Development Bank
27.	Mr Sonepasith		Lao Holding State Enterprise
28.	Mr Xongyang		Lao Holding State Enterprise
29.	Mr Fomio Takahashi	Manager	KANSAI
30.	Dr Lilao Bouapao	Coordinator FSP	CGIAR/IWMI
31.	Dr Palikone Thalongsas	DDG	Government Office
32.	David Nicholson	Environmental Consultant	ERM for NNP1
33.	Dr Kathy MacKinnon		Independent Advisory Panel
34.	Dr Richard Frankel		Independent Advisory Panel
35.	Mr Bounvong Luangkhot	Operation Manager	Earth Systems Lao (ESL)
36.	Mr Pratana Kayavong	Managing Director	ARDECO
37.	Ms Gitte Hector	Director of Partnership	Humana People to People
38.	Dr Margaret Jones Williams	Environment Unit Manager	UNDP
39.	Mr Watchara Hemruchatnun	VP, Business Development	EGATi
40.	Ms Amphavanh Sisouvanh		IFC
41.	Ms Kurumi Fukaya	Lead investment specialist	ADB
42.	Ms Khambang Thippavong	Program Manager	Lao Biodiversity Association

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Consultation Meeting with International Agencies and NGO

Don Chan Palace Hotel, Wednesday May 7 2014

8.00-8.30	Registration	Speaker
8.30-8.45	Opening: Introductions and Forum Objectives	Facilitator: Kate Lazarus, IFC
8.45-9.05	Introduction to the Nam Ngiep 1 Project: overview, objectives and benefits	Yoshi Yamabayashi, NNP1 Managing Director
9.05-9.25	NNP1 Environmental and Social Division (ESD) policy and commitments	Kasem Chudthong, NNP1 Deputy Managing Director and Head of ESD
9.25-9.55	Environmental impacts and mitigation measures: construction phase	Apirat Iamsiri, NNP1 Environmental Manager / Cliff Massey, NNP1 EMO
9:55-10:20	Coffee Break	
10:20-11:00	Environmental impacts and mitigation measures: operations phase	Cliff Massey, NNP1 EMO / Apirat Iamsiri, NNP1 Environmental Manager
11.00-12.00	Question and Answer session on General and Environmental Issues	Facilitator
12.00-13.00	Lunch	Don Chan Palace Hotel, Ground Floor
13.00-13.30	Overview of social impact areas: villages and people affected	Chakrit Duangjai, NNP1 Social Manager
13:30-14:00	Resettlement Development Plan, relocation schedule	Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Senior Social Manager
14:00-14.30	Good Faith Negotiations, Broad Community Support, Grievance Redress Mechanism	Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist
14.30-15.00	Livelihood Restoration Plan and Social Development Plan – Key features	Marcel Frederik, NNP1 Social Management Office
15.00-15:15	Coffee Break	
15.15-15.45	Structure, reporting and consultation arrangements, and communications strategy	Simon Sottas, Information, Documentation, and Data Specialist
15.45-16.30	Question and Answer session on Social Issues	Facilitator
16:30	Summary and closing	Yoshi Yamabayashi, NNP1 Managing Director

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Public Consultation Meeting: Project Affected People & Government Agencies

Pakxan, May 9 2014

Opening: Dr Sombath Yialiher, Governor of Xaysomboun Province

“To encourage the success of the project, all stakeholders from the government and the affected villages have joined the developer here today to discuss the project’s impacts, its organisation and its implementation. I ask you all to share your opinions frankly and directly”.



Morning Session: Project Overview and Environmental Issues

1. Government Natural Resource Development Policy and Forum

Objectives: Mr Xaypaseuth Phomsoupha, Director-General Department of Energy Business, Ministry of Energy & Mines

- Energy demand is increasing in Laos and also from its neighbours
- We aim to provide electrification to 90% of the Lao population by 2015
- Laos has signed MoUs with neighbours agreeing to supply electricity: 7,000 MW to Thailand, 5,000 MW to Vietnam and 2,000 MW to Cambodia
- Laos is positioned as a battery for SE Asia, not just as a supplier but also for trading. We need to import power in the dry season
- This industrialisation and electrification form part of the drive towards “new socialism” that will accelerate development and improve living conditions for the population
- Foreign Direct Investment is required to build this capacity: the Lao private sector is not yet strong enough technically or financially
- Laos may have sources of biogas: surveys are underway but the source is not yet verified
- Nuclear energy is still far from our financial and technical capacity
- Solar and wind sources are under feasibility studies but remain distant options in terms of economic feasibility
- Hydropower is currently the best option for Laos
- Nam Ngiep 1 is listed as a priority project by the government, one of the “ASEAN battery” projects
- Nam Ngiep 1 forms part of the government’s *sam san* policy.
- Work is shared between the state and the private sector
- This project is controlled directly by the central government as it is large, over 100 MW.



Chair: Dr Sombath Yialih

We need to develop and exploit our abundant natural resources to serve people in an improved fashion. Hydropower is important to this.

2. **Introduction to the Nam Ngiep 1 Project: overview, objectives and benefits:** Mr Yoshi Yamabayashi, NNP1 Managing Director
3. **NNP1 Environmental and Social Division (ESD) policy and commitments:** Mr Kasem Chudthong, NNP1 Deputy Managing Director and Head of ESD



4. **Environmental impacts and mitigation measures: construction and operations phase:** Mr Apirat Iamsiri, Environmental Manager, NNP1

Questions and Answers on the Morning Session

- 1) **Mr Sengmoua Thordoyluang, Head of Xaysomboun Province Office for Natural Resources and Environment, RMU member**

I fully support the presentations made by NNP1. However, I'd like to introduce some issues that need to be discussed now or in the future:

- i. Forest areas – to what extent will the project land area affect our forests?
- ii. Environmental mitigation measures: what is the project doing regarding fishing, the wildlife trade and logging?
 - a. We need aggressive measures against logging. I understand there is a need for biomass clearance. However, those in charge of this clearance are not following the regulations. They are going outside the reservoir area and into conservation zones. This will cause problems for the watershed and the reservoir. The project must act.
- iii. The environmental impacts for local people
- iv. Budget. All stakeholders must pay attention to environmental issues. This is part of NNP1 policy. Now you are working in four districts. All district departments need to work together on this. We need vehicles and a budget so that we can respond to our work needs in a timely fashion.



Response: **Mr Kasem Chudthong, NNP1 Deputy Managing Director and Head of ESD**

We are waiting for MoNRE to provide guidance on this. The problem with biomass clearance and those logging outside the project area – this seems to be a government issue? However, we will not shrink from it. For the impacts on local people, I think we can wait for this afternoon's discussion for answers. And yes, yes, we do need to work together.

Cliff Massey, NNP1 Environmental Management Specialist

We are working with contractors to stop people logging. I must emphasise here that this is outsiders doing this, not project people. We are trying to combat it and are just setting up measures on site.

In terms of clearance, 7,000 hectares of clearance is required for the reservoir, roads and all project facilities. There are also offsets for this clearance. NNP1 and ADB policy is for “no net-loss”. We are working together with the government now on planning rehabilitation of the area.

Chair: Dr Sombath Yialiher

This matter is the duty of other stakeholders here. Resettlement and livelihoods are our main responsibilities. Logging is allowed in the reservoir area. But we hear there is illegal logging outside this area, up in the mountains. NNP1 says this is a government responsibility. But NNP1 must help us with this. If there are no trees, there will be less water and then less power. I call on both provinces and all four districts to coordinate and establish a team to act on this immediately. A plan is needed. I also hear there are concessions to log trees along the transmission line. But along the transmission line there is no valuable wood. The companies are getting quotas for the transmission line then going elsewhere to log – into the mountains.

2) Mr Somboun Sonelithidet, Governor of Thathom District

I would like NNP1 to explain the Watershed Management Plan from the reservoir to the upstream area, and also the Livelihoods Restoration Plan for affected people. There is currently a lot of logging and encroachment around the watershed, especially upstream in Xieng Khouang Province. This includes shifting cultivation.

Response: **Mr Apirat Iamsiri, Environmental Manager, NNP1**

The watershed management plan is currently under planning with MONRE. The plan is very complex and we cannot do this by ourselves. We need to work with the departments of forestry at district and provincial levels to establish the plan and now we are at the first stage of preparation.

Cliff Massey, NNP1 Environmental Management Specialist

In preparing the watershed management plan we must consider all the projects in the catchment, including the Nam Ngiep 1 and Nam Ngiep 2 projects and we require information on their actions and plans also.



3) Mr Laopaoxiong Navongxay, Vice Governor of Xaysomboun Province

I would like to know how NNP1 can help raise awareness of the environment among the affected people and encourage them to participate in mitigation of environmental impacts. This will allow them to understand more about the environment.

Response: **Mr Apirat Iamsiri, Environmental Manager, NNP1**

NNP1 will try to encourage people to participate in environmental mitigation. When an impact is noticed, a villager can inform us immediately. In the water quality monitoring program for instance, the results are shared with the government. People can contact us immediately if they notice anything unusual with water quality. Regular reports are made on water quality and on other matters.

Mr Kasem Chudthong, NNP1 Deputy Managing Director and Head of ESD

NNP1 usually includes this topic in consultation meetings and also during environmental monitoring.



4) Ms. Vilayvone Mungkhaserm, Sanitation Department, Ministry of Public Health

There are two sides to the coin of development. The project needs to work closely with the Ministry of Health to take responsibility for the villagers who will resettle and the workers coming to the area. First of all, is the project directly working with the Ministry of Health district offices on these effects? The health offices directly take responsibility for the life condition of those people. If disease breaks out in project area, who will take responsibility if not the Ministry of Health? You must work directly with the Ministry.

Have you invited the Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay health departments to this meeting? By law you need a full health impact assessment and you need a baseline survey.

During the afternoon session, NNP1 answered this question as follows:

Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Senior Social Manager

NNP1 conducted a Health Impact Assessment in 2011. This is included in the Social Development Plan. The CA also specifies that a baseline study is required. A baseline study will be conducted during the second half this year. It is currently scheduled for September 2014. It must be done fairly close to the real start of the project in order to provide an effective benchmark.

5) Mr Faychiayang Naoluejongteng, Governor of Bolikhan District

NNP1 should make environmental work a priority of the project in order to minimise logging activities. Specifically you should mark the reservoir area clearly so that loggers know they must not stray outside that area. If you do not make this a priority, you will have no project in the long term as the watershed will be destroyed.

Chair: Dr Sombath Yialiher

Yes, this is correct. In addition, I would like to know what the project is doing about waste water from construction areas and construction camps. How will you dispose of this?

6) Mr Khamphai Manivong, Department of Forestry Management

Regarding environmental policy, are there any frameworks to ensure this policy? Specifically, I would like to know how you plan to achieve this “no net-loss” goal. And which are the affected areas? In the NNP1 area there is a protection forest. If this area is lost, you must re-establish it elsewhere. Also there are three production forests. We need measures to ensure co-operation. We need to build ownership. How can you do this with local people? Your fund is US\$6m for 27 years. This is tiny! It will probably be all gone by 2015. And also, how will NNP1 encourage people to participate in the Watershed Management Plan?

Response: **Mr David Nicholson, ERM Consultants to NNP1**

NNP1 is cooperating with the central and provincial authorities to set up specific biodiversity offsets and production offsets. The catchment area covers two production forests which are managed by the Provincial Natural Resources and Environment offices.

Mr Apirat Iamsiri, Environmental Manager, NNP1

We will consult with the provincial and district levels to consider updating the land-use cover map on these production forest areas.

Local participation is important to NNP1, and we will include it in the frame work of the Watershed Management Plan. We will also need cooperation from the government at local and central levels.



7) Mr Pouvieng Piakeo, Village Head of Ban Hat Gniun

We have a problem with drinking water at Ban Hat Gniun. It's not possible to avoid effects on the river water during construction. Does the company have any plan for solving the drinking water problem?

Agriculture is also affected by road construction. We now have seen turbid water in the river for two or three months. This can lead to social issues. As some of the villagers can't access clean water, those who have money or transport are able to get water from outside the village then sell it inside. As we are aware, all the villages concerned are located on the Nam Ngiep river bank. I am concerned that this issue will eventually affect villagers' health and cause disease.

I also want to comment on the project sub-contractors who installed their camp at Ban Hat Gniun. Some of them rented houses from villagers. And some stay close to the road which can cause incidents. The construction camp is very near our community. I propose that the company to move it further away to avoid future incidents.

Response: **Mr Apirat Iamsiri, Environmental Manager, NNP1**

NNP1 cannot avoid this problem. However the company EMO team will cooperate with the government EMU in order to resolve this issue but now we are under the process of establishing the EMU.

8) Mr Kongyang Nyiakao, Xaysomboun PONRE

Can NNP1 specify the actual area of forest which is affected by the project? Deforestation is a problem occurring in Xaysomboun Province. How can the company control this situation?

The company should identify carefully which areas should be protected, avoided or have activities minimised during construction. Does the company have any frameworks to ensure its environmental policy? Does NNP1 know how to make official notification for productive forests?

Has NNP1 made a mineral deposit survey in the watershed area?

Response: **Mr Apirat Iamsiri, Environmental Manager, NNP1**

The catchment area is around 7,000 ha. Regarding the framework, the first stage of a watershed management plan is under preparation. EMO will consult with MONRE on the detailed plan and will consult with the provincial and district levels to consider about this issue. Productive forests are managed by the PONREs.

Chair: Dr Sombath Yialiher

Deforestation is a problem in the reservoir area and the watershed area, especially in Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay provinces. The company should peg the area which can and cannot be logged. The company should also coordinate with the heads of each village to inform local people about the protected area and to ask them to observe activities there.

Thank you to the head of Had Gniun Village for his notification. To save time I will comment on this issue. If the road construction is making the water dirty so that villagers cannot access clean drinking water, then this is an issue for the Deputy Governor of Bolikhamxay province, and the Bolikhan District Governor, together with the NNP1 Company. They should assess the situation. If what we hear is true then we need to act quickly to solve the issue.



9) Mr Thongphet Sonedala, Thathom District DONRE

The construction camp is near the community and local participants have requested NNP1 to move it further away. During construction it's not possible to avoid some impacts such as dust, and affected water quality. Therefore NNP1 should have immediate plans for such issues.

LUNCH BREAK

Afternoon Session: Social Issues

5. **Overview of social impact areas: villages and people affected:**
Mr Chakrit Duangjai, NNP1 Social Manager
6. **Resettlement Development Plan, Resettlement Schedule:**
Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Senior Social Manager
7. **Good Faith Negotiations, Broad Community Support, Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Senior Social Safeguards Specialist
8. **Livelihood Restoration Plan and Social Development Plan – Key features:** Marcel Frederik, NNP1 Social Management Office
9. **Implementation Arrangements: Role of PRLRC, RMU, SMO**
Khamsing Sayphouvong, Bolikhamxay RMU



Questions and Answers on the Social Session

Mr. Sengiyang, Village Head of Sopyouak

I want to repeat again about the Houay Soup resettlement site issue. We have often discussed this issue in the past and if the project wants the villagers to relocate, it needs to offer the whole compensation package to you.



I also want to inform you that our land has been destroyed by the road construction.

I have made a proposal at district level that we should move to Boualapha District in Khammouane Province.

Regarding environmental issues, there's a logging company that is now doing their activities in my village area.

Chair: Dr Sombath Yialiher

I cannot hear you well, but I think I understand these issues after talking before with the head of the village. To your first point, I will say the resettlement issue is not currently getting along completely with the resettlement plan. In general, villagers have agreed to relocate and accept that NNP1 will conduct this development. But some people want to stay within the same area and to facilitate this we need to continue collecting villager's household data. Some of them want to go to Houay Soup and some don't want to go. I will work with my team on this issue.

Regarding relocation to Boualapha in Khammouane Province this is a new proposal for us. I was informed by the government regarding the national relocation plan that in the past villagers moved from Xieng Khouang, Luang Prabang and Xam Neua to settle at Thathom and Bolikhan districts. Some of them people then wished to move to Khammouane. I have been informed by the government that following consideration of this issue the answer is no, people are not permitted to go move to Khammouane. People need to relocate within the Bolikhan and Thathom areas. This is

not my decision; it comes from the central government. If there are any changes to this policy I will issue the notice to inform you.

The Chairman then informed the meeting that time was out and that further questions should be presented in writing and that he guaranteed they would be answered. Below are the further questions presented in writing at the end of the forum:

Mr. Khamphay Manyvong, Deputy Director – Department of Forestry

We request NNP1 to meet with the Department of Forestry Resources & Management (DFRM) and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture & Forestry of both provinces to discuss the watershed management plan. The NNP1 watershed area covers three sections and these three sections need logging management in compliance with World Bank sustainable forest management principles.

This issue may conflict with the company's policies so there is a need to discuss this issue early. The government has signed a contract with the World Bank regarding national forest management. This includes in FIP/WB/Finmin scaling for Sustainable Forest Management. The National Forest Management plan covers 12 provinces including Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun.

The contract mentions that the forest included in this project must not change or be transferred to any purpose. If such action becomes avoidable, the Lao Government needs to inform the World Bank in advance for consideration of the feasibility of the project for the area.

In order to resolve this issue, we requested NNP1 to have an earlier meeting with DFRM. We are now in the process of surveying the National Forest Production Management Plan in three sections within the NNP1 project area.

NNP1 Response:

Dear Mr Khamphay,

Thank you for your written question and comments submitted at the end of the Nam Ngiep 1 Consultation Forum. The NNP1 Environmental Management Office has requested a meeting with Xaysomboun Province and the government's Environmental Management Units to urgently discuss the issue of illegal logging around the reservoir area.

Following this meeting we would be very happy to meet with the Department of Forestry Resources & Management to discuss the watershed management plan and the situation regarding forests in the project area. The EMO is currently recruiting a Watershed Management Specialist and this person would be expected to contribute to the discussion and planning.

As the bottom-end resources user NNP1 places the highest importance on sustainable watershed management. We trust this approach will be satisfactory to meet your concerns.

Mr Bouasavanh Viengsombat Deputy-Director of Fishery Management Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Comment from an official of the Livestock and Fishery Department on the livelihood programs:

When the project has completed construction in the upstream and downstream areas, NNP1 should provide long-term support to the development of fisheries as follows:



1. Monitoring and compiling database on fish species in the project area;
2. Set up of a fishery management committee to establish regulations
3. Set up a fishermen's group and a reservoir patrol unit; supply fishery equipment and issue the fishing licence documents.
4. Set up a fishery law
5. Livelihood programs to include a marketing plan: Fish market, fish production etc.
6. Support to aquaculture
7. Fish stocking: release of fish once per year on National Fish Release Day, 13 July

NNP1 response:

Dear Mr Bouasavanh,

Thank you for your written comments submitted at the end of the Nam Ngiep 1 Consultation Forum. The NNP1 Social & Environmental Management Offices are planning the establishment of a fisheries team which will work with local people and district and provincial authorities on management of fisheries both downstream of the NNP1 dams along the Ngiep River, and around the reservoir.

Plans include detailed monitoring, fishery groups and committees and release of native species. Fisheries monitoring will also be conducted upstream of the reservoir.

The company's Social Management Office will include aquaculture promotion and additional monitoring in its livelihoods programs and is preparing to acquire data on fish catch in the project area.

We wish to thank you for your excellent recommendations and do hope that NNP1 can establish a close working partnership with the ministry's Fishery Management Division. We would particularly value advice on management of the reservoir and establishment of a user's regulatory committee within the legal framework of the project and the newly-created water body.

In this context we would like to contact you again in the near future to arrange discussion on this matter and do hope that you will be available to advise on how NNP1 can enable local institutions that will manage fisheries for the benefit of the people in the project area.

Mr Chomphet Thipphavong, Thavieng Village, Party Committee

In line with the requests of people from three villages, Ban Pou, Ban Hatsamkhone and Ban Piengta, we would like to know when NNP1 will provide answers on the amount of compensation to be provided per unit for each kind of land lost to the project. How much kip per square metre will be paid for each land type?

NNP1 response:

Dear Mr Chomphet,

Thank you for your written question at the end of the Nam Ngiep 1 Consultation Forum. NNP1 will provide compensation for all land lost at the market rate which is agreed at the time of making the payment.

Therefore, if land is going to be affected by the Project in 2015, the market rate for land of 2015 will be applied. This policy is applied to make sure the people who lose land get the fairest compensation price for that land. If a rate were to be calculated and agreed now, the rate would probably be lower than that applicable at the time the land is lost.

In the case of the zone 2 in Upper Reservoir the rates are likely to be known in early 2015.

I do hope this answers your question satisfactorily and that you understand this policy is applied in the interests of the villagers. We are happy to have further dialogue on this matter at future project-village meetings or by special meeting if required.

Mr Xuvang, Hmong Vang Clan representative, Soppouan village

We request the provincial and district governments and NNP1 to consider sending the authorities or staff to work and protect the land and forest in our village area before NNP1 is built. Now many groups of people or companies are working and logging in our village area.

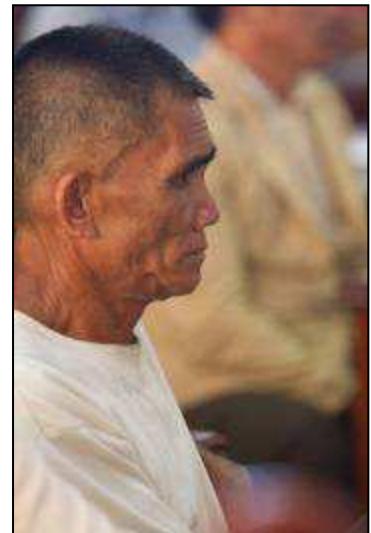
All the forest and big trees in our village area are protected by our ancestors and assigned to us for continued protection. Now we know clearly that our homes will flood. However, we will not move to the NNP1 resettlement area. We will live here at Ban Soppouan forever until we die.

NNP1 Response:

Dear Mr Xuvang,

Thank you for your written comment provided at the end of the Nam Ngiep 1 Consultation Forum. It is our great regret to hear that groups of people or companies are working and logging around Ban Soppouan. NNP1 must stress here that these people are in no way connected with the Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company and that the company is also dismayed that illegal logging is occurring around the area.

We have arranged a meeting with Xaysomboun Provincial authorities and the government's Environmental Management Units to urgently discuss the issue of illegal logging around the reservoir area. NNP1 will rely on the government's authority to combat this problem but will give its support to all efforts to protect the forest. We would also value the assistance of villagers in this effort.



NNP1 appreciates the link your people have with the forest and big trees in the village area. We have discussed this issue with regards to possible resettlement in all affected villages, and understand that in the Hmong tradition is it possible to transfer spirits to trees in a new area when the people move. NNP1 also appreciates your desire to stay at the current village of Soppouan. However, the government has decided to sponsor the hydropower project in this area and NNP1 is therefore responsible for finding the best solution for compensating people in the reservoir area.

NNP1 is happy to discuss the plans for development of the Houay Soup resettlement area with you and your clan members, and also to listen to any proposals for alternative self-resettlement plans. Whichever resettlement option is eventually chosen, NNP1 commits to helping you set up all ceremonies and mechanism needed to ensure safe transferral of spirits to the next location.

Mr Bounhieng Xayyalat, Thaheua Village Chief

First of all I agreed with the reports from Environment and Social team of NNP1, but I have some issue to propose to the NNP1 as below:

1. Dust issue: recent water spraying has been insufficient. In the future, if there is no rain the dust will still affect villagers.
2. Issue of fast driving: fast driving by some vehicles is still not resolved, as indicated by frequent accidents.
3. Issue of compensation cash withdrawal from the bank: the withdrawal process is too difficult. For example, recently some families have been to the bank several times but still not received their cash.
4. Erosion of Nam Xao riverbank: Do you think that in the future there will not be impacts on the people who live around the Nam Xao riverbank?



NNP1 response:

Dear Mr Bounhieng,

Thank you for your written comment provided at the end of the Nam Ngiep 1 Consultation Forum. NNP1 is highly concerned

by all kinds of disturbances and impacts that the NNP1 project may cause to host villages and will do its best to quickly solve current issues and to prevent the appearance of such events in the future. We can already provide you with the following responses for the current issues you presented:

Question 1: NNP1 has discussed the issue with its contractor which has reviewed the water spraying intervals and the Company will ensure that adequate spraying does occur.

Question 2: The company has recently installed speed signs at village entry points and have directed company traffic to obey the regulations. We welcome the village residents to report any non-compliance.

Question 3: Only 1 PAP could not access their money because they did not have a family book; following the forum Social Team already explained to PAP and Village authority about the bank rules and this PAP will have to run the family book with district authorities.

Question 4: Erosion management is a key concern to the company as it affects our operational capacity. Where it is seen that our construction or operation causes erosion our company will takes steps to resolve the issue. The company will also seek to reduce erosion and sedimentation within the upstream catchment by the implementation of catchment rehabilitation. This will involve participation from villages to return vegetation to the riversides and forests.

Mr Saiphothirat, Department of Forestry Resource Management (DFRM), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Regarding management of the natural environment:

1. The issue of impacts on biodiversity: Will NNP1 please cooperate and work with the DFRM on survey and planning and also consult on management?
2. The issue of production forest areas around the NNP1 project: Will NNP1 please hold a meeting and, work together with the Department of Forestry (DOF) to divide the area suitably into the reservoir area and catchment area.
3. After completing this division, will NNP1 please survey and install pegs around the border of catchment area to clearly delineate the 370,000 ha of the NNP1 catchment area and 6,700 ha of the reservoir area in order to avoid deforestation that is illegal under Lao law and to prevent sedimentation from the land to the river or reservoir.
4. Will NNP1 please use the forestry land in the best way as indicated in the Forestry Law. For example, how will the flood area or reservoir be managed?
5. Will NNP1 please establish a mechanism to manage compensation for the biodiversity area and reservoir?

For more detail please contact DFRM/ MONRE.

NNP1 response:

Dear Mr Saiphothirat,

Thank you for your written comment provided at the end of the Nam Ngiep 1 Consultation Forum.

The NNP1 places the highest importance on forest and biodiversity management. The EMO is now recruiting a Watersheds Management Specialist to oversee detailed planning and implementation of the Watershed Management Strategy which will involve various government agencies and catchment users, such as other hydropower companies. Also, a standalone team has also been included in the new EMO to prepare the Bio Diversity Offsets program. It is complemented with appropriate technical and managerial positions, and will fall also



under the direction of the Watersheds Management Specialist. The Concession Agreement requires that funds be directed to forest protection and rehabilitation. The NNP1 will plan with GOL aspects of this task over the coming months and we look forward to meeting with DFRM and gaining their assistance. The management of forests of the entire catchment is of direct interest to NNP1, but in regard to biodiversity NNP1 will undertake further baseline studies in the area outside the reservoir and prepare biodiversity offsets plans. The company wishes to meet a target of no net loss of biodiversity values in relation to its own operations. Again, the NNP1 will seek assistance from DFRM for planning and implementation.

In regards to boundary marking of catchments and reservoirs, the company is currently working on practical means to define the boundaries. A biomass management of the reservoir will be created and this will include mechanisms to allow land managers, including DFRM staff to accurately determine boundary locations, areas to be cleared and those to be protected. The NNP1 will be seeking assistance from DFRM on these management issues.

Chair: Dr Sombath Yialiher

Closing Summary and Recommendations

The Project Steering Committee and the PRLRC should schedule an urgent meeting to look at implementation of the activities plan.

Formal documents, regulations and decrees should be made available to local people in simple language so that they can understand the compensation process clearly.

Documents should refer to Lao law, ADB safeguard policy and other relevant guidelines to support the words inside the documents.

NNP1 should work together with the relevant government departments to expedite project work.

The company should respect and listen to the people: let local people make the decision by themselves to accept the resettlement to Houay Soup or to relocate by themselves.

NNP1 staff should visit each household to listen to their comments and problems.

In case some households request to live outside the project area or with relatives, their cases and documents should be assessed and completed before they move. The company should follow up on these families until they have a confirmed permanent residence.

Resettlement for all five villages should have a detailed plan.

In general, the presentations and documentations that the project prepared have been comprehensively reported and presented to the meetings today and the participants have directly contributed their comments to the meeting.

Participants (not NNP1)

1.	Dr Sombath Yearliher	Provincial Governor	Xaysomboun Province
2.	Mr Phonexay Tanovanh	RMU	Xaysomboun Province
3.	Mr Sengmoua Thordoyluang	PONRE	Xaysomboun Province
4.	Mr Kongyang Yearkao	PONRE	Xaysomboun Province
5.	Mr Bounxong Biayathor	LNFC	Xaysomboun Province
6.	Mr Somphod Souliya	Agriculture and Forestry Division	Xaysomboun Province
7.	Mr Saolor	Driver	Xaysomboun Province
8.	Mr Phongsavat Vanglaosuavu	Head of Environmental	Xaysomboun Province
9.	Mr Khounkeo Phomsavat	Head of Energy and Mines	Xaysomboun Province
10.	Mr Bouaphanh Yorlavongsa	Head of Security Office	Xaysomboun Province
11.	Mr Xengthao Thorpialuang	Vice Secretary	Xaysomboun Province
12.	Mr Sonethavy Phetchalern	Energy and mines	Xaysomboun Province
13.	Mr Chanthakhone Yorlavongsa		Xaysomboun Province
14.	Mr Khamphong Somvichit	Public Works and Transport	Xaysomboun province
15.	Mr Laopaioxiong Navongxay	Deputy provincial governor	Xaysomboun Province
16.	Mr Touher		Xaysomboun Province
17.	Mr Herthor		Xaysomboun Province
18.	Mr Nouthor		Xaysomboun Province
19.	Mr Kaisone Somvichit	Technical at Energy and Mine	Xaysomboun Province
20.	Mr Yerxiong Vangthao	Secretary	Xaysomboun Province
21.	Mr Xaykham Thonglat	Head of Energy and Mines	Bolikhamsay Province
22.	Mr phayvanh Saythoumy	EMU	Bolikhamsay Province
23.	Mr Thanongsak Khamkosy	ENR	Bolikhamsay Province
24.	Ms Koy Xaysongkham	ENR	Bolikhamsay Province
25.	Mr Phetoudom Canthavong	Electricity	Bolikhamsay Province
26.	Mr Thavone Phommalath	ENR	Bolikhamsay province
27.	Mr Khampasong Vongthana	ENR	Bolikhamsay Province
28.	Mr Danpee Mounthadee	Chair LNFC	Bolikhamsay province
29.	Mr Thongphet Sonedala	Head of ENR	Thathom District
30.	Mr Bounlaiy Thonnavong	Head of Office	Thathom District
31.	Ms Somsy Xayyalin	Chairman of Women Union	Thathom District
32.	Mr Kham ouan		Thathom district
33.	Mr Somboun Sonelithidet	District Governor	Thathom District
34.	Mr Khoualor	ENR	Hom District
35.	Mr Khamsavay Thammalath	Head Of ENR	Hom District
36.	Ms Manivanh Yathortou	Vice of Women Union	Hom District
37.	Mr Laoyang Chao	Vice District Governor	Hom District
38.	Mr Bounthan Vilaythaong	Head of office	Bolikhansay District
39.	Mr Faychiayang Naoluejongteng		Bolikhansay District Governor
40.	Mr Daovyvone Sithisay	RMU	Bolikhamsay province
41.	Mr Thonxay Bouathong	RMU	Bolikhamsay province
42.	Mr Khamsing Sayphouvong	RMU	Bolikhamsay province
43.	Ms Kongduen Sihalath		Paksan District
44.	Mr Soukvisun khinsamone	Technical Officer	DEB
45.	Ms Souksamone Keophoxay		DEB
46.	Mr Phonexay Phongsavat		DEB
47.	Mr Somesanith Chanthanasin	Technical Officer	DEB
48.	Mr Bouaphanh Vongkosin	Driver	DEB
49.	Mr Somphit Keovichit		DEB
50.	Ms Jocelyn Munsayac	Safeguards Specialist	ADB

51.	Mr Scott Roberts	Investment specialist	ADB
52.	Ms Kurumi Fukaya	Lead investment specialist	ADB
53.	Mr Seiji Noda	Environment Safeguard specialist	ADB
54.	Ms Marife Principe	Senior Social Development Officer	ADB
55.	Ms Raneliza Samiano	Safeguards officer	ADB
56.	Ms. Sandra Nicoll	Country Director	ADB
57.	Ms Souphavanh Phonmany	External Relation Coordinator	ADB
58.	Mr Khampha Vangchanda	Technical Officer	DEB
59.	Mr Bounvasiong	Driver	DEB
60.	Mr Sinin	Driver	Xaysomboun Province
61.	Ms Soudsada Keomany	Technical Officer	Department of Economic, NA
62.	Mr Bounthasin Xayyalath	Technical Officer	Department of Economic, NA
63.	Dr Vilayvone Mungkhaserm	Sanitation Dept	Ministry of Health
64.	Mr Chansouk Souvannapoumy	Forestry resource division	MAF
65.	Mr Saisamone Phothisat		MAF
66.	Mr Tansing	Technical Officer	EDL
67.	Mr Bounpheng Mahavong	Deputy Director	MONRE
68.	Mr Vannasone Inthavong	Deputy Director	MAF
69.	Mr Yiakerya	Head of Department	LNFC
70.	Mr Singkham Phatsa	Deputy Director	Economic Department
71.	Mr Latsamy Vorlalat	Deputy Director	ESIA
72.	Dr Sayphet Aphayvanh	Deputy Director	LHSE
73.	Mr Phonesavanh		Bolikhamxay
74.	Mr Fumio	Manager	Kansai
75.	Mr Vilaysak Hongkhamhan	Interpreter	Freelance
76.	Mr Khunsay Haksombath	Journalist	KPL News
77.	Mr Chomsaphet Thipphavong	Committee	Thavieng
78.	Mr Sitha	LNFC	Ban Pou
79.	Mr Soukvilay souvannamethi		Bolikhamxay
80.	Mr Payvanh Phasiboliboun		Policy Department
81.	Ms Oh	LWU	Hat Gniun Village
82.	Mr Xiadalor		Namyouak Village
83.	Mr Paodouaher		Sopphouan Village
84.	Ms Xilor	Head of LWU	Namyouak Village
85.	Mr Maisouk Sinouathong	Head of LWU	Hatsamkhone Village
86.	Mr Singkham	Journalist	KPL News
87.	Mr Chanthasone sayavong	Village Chief	Ban Pou
88.	Ms Somphanh	Head of LWUunion	Ban Piengta Village
89.	Mr Ket	Village Security	Ban Piengta Village
90.	Ms Phimmasone	LWU	Hatsaykham Village
91.	Mr Naoyenglor	Deputy Village Chief	Namyouak Village
92.	Mr Souvang	Head of Clan (Hmong Vang)	Sopphouan Village
93.	Mr SiaMaixiong	Head of Clan (Hmong Xiong)	Hatsaykham Viilage
94.	Mr Bounhieng Xayalath	Village Chief	Thaheua Village
95.	Mr Khamphao Sinouanthong	Vice Secretary	Hatsamkhone Village
96.	Mr Sainaen	Village Chief	Piengta Village
97.	Mr Khamfeun	Youth Representative	Ban Pou Village
98.	Mr Thongdang	Deputy Chief of Village	Ban Pou Village
99.	Mr Saithaong	Head of Youth Union	Piengta Village
100.	Mr Sengyiyang	Village Chief	Sopyouak Village
101.	Mr Yerya		Sopyouak Village

102. Mr Chatousong	Head of Clan	Sopyouak Village
103. Mr Yialong	Head of Clan	Houaypamom Village
104. Mr Jongyengyang	Village Chief	Namyouak Village
105. Mr Khammoon	Head of LNFC	Hatsamkhon Village
106. Ms Dinkham	Head of LWU	Thaheua Village
107. Mr Jasong	Head of Youth Unit	Sopyouak Village
108. Mr Khamxay leefa	Village Chief	Sopphouan Village
109. Mr Yiayangyang		Houaypamom Village
110. Mr LattanakVongsak	Technical Officer	Energy Policy and Planning
111. Mr Khammeung Vongkhamtay	Head of LNFC	Thaheua Village
112. Mr Khamla	Security	Thaheua Village
113. Mr Somphet	Deputy Village Chief	Hatsamkhone Village
114. Mr Bountane	Head of Youth Unit	Hatsamkhone Village
115. Mr Noukham Phommasan	Representative of Youth unit	Thaheua Village
116. Mr YiayangVang	Village Chief	Houaypamom Village
117. Mr Vasong	Head of Security	Hat Gniun Village
118. Mr Patuasong	Head of LNFC	Hat Gniun Village
119. Ms Tialor	Head of LWU	Sopphouan Village
120. Mr Pouvieng Piakeo	Village Chief	Hat Gniun Village
121. Mr Khambai	Head of Village Security	Hat Gniun Village
122. Mr Khamfun		Hat Gniun Village
123. Mr Phonesi Song	Village Chief	Hatsaykham Village
124. Mr Bounma Her	Head of LNFC	Namyouak Village
125. Mr Yongnamvang	Head of LNFC	Houaypamom Village
126. Ms KaoVang	Head of LWU	Houaypamom Village
127. Mr Vatthana		EGATi
128. Ms Surapha Viravong	SED Manager	THPC
129. Mr Anthony M. Zola	IAP Resettlement	IAP
130. Ms Soliya Sopha	Technical Officer	
131. Mr Khamphai Manivong	Vice Head of Department	Forestry Department
132. Ms Vichinda		MEM
133. Mr Soulilanh Phanthatilath	Coordinator	THPC
134. Mr Sonechanh LuangAphay	ESMMO assistant	NN2
135. Ms Vongchanh	Commercial Manager	THPC-SED
136. Mr Paphavanh Singhalath	Technical staff	DEB
137. Dr Sayphet	Vice director of LHSE	LHSE
138. Mr Vantheva		LHSE
139. Mr Xongyang	Technical staff	LHSE
140. Mr Vongvilay Sisouk	Head of Office	EDL
141. Mr Litsamone Phengphanhak	Technical staff	
142. Mr Zhang Xiujie	Manager	Namphay Power Co.Ltd
143. Mr Somlith Vannaphongkham	Journalist	PASAXON Newspaper
144. Mr Phanpadith	Journalist	Bolikhamxay TV station
145. Mr. Souphasavanh	journalist	Lao Phattana Newspaper
146. Mr Daovone Sivongsay	Journalist	Vientiane Mai
147. Mr Bounseng	Journalist	Vientiane Times
148. Mr Singkham	Journalist	KPL
149. Mr Khanxay Haksombath	Journalist	Pathet Lao
150. Mr Bouasavanh Viengsombat	Deputy-Director	Fishery Management, MAF

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Consultation Meeting with Project Affected People and Government Agencies

Bolikhambxay Provincial Meeting Hall, Friday May 9 2014

8.30-9.00	Registration at Meeting Hall	Speaker
9.00-9.15	Opening of Forum	Dr Sombath Yialiher, Governor of Xaysomboun Province
9.15-9.30	Presentation by DEB, Ministry of Energy and Mines: GoL natural resource development policy and Forum Objectives	Mr Xaypaseuth Phomsoupha, Director-General Department of Energy Business, MEM
9.30-9.45	Introduction to the Nam Ngiep 1 Project: Project objectives and benefits, backers, design and construction schedule	Yoshi Yamabayashi, NNP1 Managing Director
9.45-10.00	NNP1 ESD policy and commitments	Kasem Chudthong, NNP1 Deputy Managing Director and Head of ESD
10.00-10.15	Coffee break	
10.15-10.45	Environmental impacts and mitigation measures: construction phase	Apirat Iamsiri, NNP1 Environmental Manager
10.45-11.15	Environmental impacts and mitigation measures: operation phase	Cliff Massey, NNP1 Environmental Management Specialist
11.15-12.00	Question and Answer Session on General and Environmental Issues	Facilitator
12.00-13.00	Buffet Lunch at venue	
13.00-13.20	Overview of social impact areas: villages and people affected	Chakrit Duangjai, NNP1 Social Management Office
13.20-13.50	Resettlement Site Development Plan, Resettlement and Relocation Schedule	Francois Demoulin, NNP1 Social Management Office
13.50-14.20	Good Faith Negotiations, Broad Community Support & Grievance Redress Mechanism	Chansouk Insouvanh, NNP1 Social Management Office
14.20-14.45	Livelihood Restoration Plan and Social Development Plan – Key features	Marcel Frederik, NNP1 Social Management Office
14.45-15.00	Coffee Break	
15.00-15.20	Implementation Arrangements: Role of PRLRC, RMU, SMO	Khamsing Sayphouvong, Bolikhambxay RMU
15.20-16.00	Question and Answer Session on Social Issues	Facilitator / Chair
16:00	Closing Remarks	Dr Sombath Yialiher, Governor of Xaysomboun Province



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.

ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມເຜີຍແຜ່ແລະປຶກສາຫາລືຕາຕະລາງນະໂຍບາຍ ສິດທິ ທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຮັບແບບລະອຽດ

ກອງປະຊຸມເຜີຍແຜ່ນະໂຍບາຍ ຂອງໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນ 3 ໝູ່ບ້ານ, ເຂດ ເທິງເຂື່ອນ, ເມືອງທ່າໂທມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ທີ່ຈະຖືກກະທົບຈາກນ້ຳຖ້ວມ.

- ໃນວັນທີ 1 ເມສາ 2014 ຈັດທີ່ ບ້ານປູ້.
- ໃນວັນທີ 2 ເມສາ 2014 ຈັດທີ່ ບ້ານຫາດສາມຄອນ.
- ໃນວັນທີ 3 ເມສາ 2014 ຈັດທີ່ ພຽງຕາ.

ຕາງໜ້າໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ1, ທີມງານ ພົວພັນ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ມີ 4 ຈຸດປະສົງໃຫຍ່ຄື:

1. ເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະປຶກສາຫາລືວິທີຄິດໄລ່ຫົວໜ່ວຍລາຄາການຊົດເຊີຍຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1
2. ເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະປຶກສາຫາລື ເອກະສານສິດທິ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.
3. ເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະປຶກສາຫາລື ຂະບວນການຮ້ອງທຸກ.
4. ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນເພື່ອປະກອບໃນການສ້າງເອກະສານດ້ານຄຸ້ມຄອງປົກປ້ອງສັງຄົມ, ແຜນພັດທະນາຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ແລະ ຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບຜູ້ດ້ອຍໂອກາດ.

ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ ເມືອງທ່າໂທມ ກ່າວເປີດກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ມີຄຳເຫັນກ່າວເນັ້ນວ່າ ທາງເມືອງໄດ້ຮັບແຈ້ງການການຕົກລົງຈາກລັດຖະບານ ກ່ຽວກັບແຜນການຍັບຍ້າຍຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ເພື່ອແຈ້ງຜົນຂອງການກະທົບ ຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງຽບ1. ທ່ານໄດ້ ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ຮູ້ປະຊາຊົນເຖິງ ນະໂຍບາຍຊົດເຊີຍວ່າຄວາມເສຍຫາຍຈະຊົດເຊີຍແນວໃດ, ຍົກຍ້າຍສະຖານທີ່ແນວໃດ, ແລະທັງໝົດນັ້ນແມ່ນແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ເຊິ່ງເປັນທ່າແຮງນຶ່ງ ເພື່ອເສີມສ້າງພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ. ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ກ່າວຕໍ່ໄປວ່າ ເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງຽບ1ຈະສ້າງທ່າແຮງທາງດ້ານຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າຈະສ້າງລາຍຮັບໃຫ້ແກ່ ປະຊາຊົນ ສະເພາະຢູ່ເມືອງທ່າໂທມ ມີ 5 ແຫ່ງ ເຊັ່ນ ມີນ້ຳຊັນ1, ນ້ຳຊັນ 2 ແຕ່ ການພັດທະນາສ້າງເຂື່ອນລ້ວນແລ້ວແຕ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ ທາງລົບແລະບວກ ຕໍ່

ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ແລະ ພື້ນທີ່ທຳການຜະລິດກະສິກຳຕ່າງໆ. ໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ເປັນໂຄງການທີ່ລັດຖະບານໃຫ້ບຸລິມະສິດ. ບັນດາໂຄງການຕ່າງໆກໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ມີ ນະໂຍບາຍການຊົດເຊີຍສິ່ງທີ່ເສຍຫາຍ, ແຕ່ບັນດາໂຄງການເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນກໍ່ມີປະໂຫຍດໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ມີການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນພູມລຳເນົາໄປຢູ່ບ່ອນອື່ນ. ທ່ານປະທານ ກ່າວອີກວ່າ ໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ມີນະໂຍບາຍການຄິດໄລ່ທີ່ໂປ່ງໃສ ແລະ ລາຄາກໍ່ລື່ນກວ່າ ບັນດາໂຄງການອື່ນ. ຖ້າຜູ້ໃດຖືກ ຜົນກະທົບໜັກ ຕາມທີ່ຮູ້ຈາກສັນຍາສຳປະທານ ໂຄງການຈະມີນະໂຍບາຍດີກວ່າເກົ່າ 2 ເທົ່າ. ທາງລັດຖະບານ ໄດ້ກຳນົດເຂດຈັດສັນໃໝ່ ໃຫ້ໂຄງການຂອງນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຖ້າວ່າພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ ຖືກກະທົບ ທາງໂຄງການຈະມີເງື່ອນໄຂ, ຖ້າບໍ່ໄປໂຄງການມີລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ທີ່ເໝາະສົມ ແລະ ທາງທີມງານໂຄງການຈະອະທິບາຍການຄິດໄລ່ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລືແລະ ຕົກລົງເປັນເອກະພາບ. ທ່ານປະທານໄດ້ປຽບທຽບການຊົດເຊີຍຈາກຫຼາຍໂຄງການ ວ່າ ໂຄງການນີ້ໄລ່ແນວນີ້, ໂຄງການນັ້ນໄລ່ແນວນັ້ນ, ສະນັ້ນລາຄາຈິ່ງແຕກຕ່າງກັນ. ແຕ່ໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈະອະທິບາຍລະອຽດໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຮູ້ວ່າວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ຫົວໜ່ວຍລາຄາຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍວ່າເປັນແນວໃດ.

ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ 1, ຊ່ຽວຊານດ້ານປົກປ້ອງສັງຄົມ ໄດ້ອະທິບາຍດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:

1. ວິທີຄິດໄລ່ 4 ແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນ
 - ອັດຕາການຊົດເຊີຍທີ່ຖືກຈ່າຍໂດຍໂຄງການການລົງທຶນອື່ນໆ ແມ່ນດຳເນີນການພາຍໃຕ້ເງື່ອນໄຂຕ່າງໆທີ່ຄ້າຍຄືກັນ ມີການປັບປ່ຽນຕາມພາວະເງິນເຟີ້
 - ການສຶກສາລາຄາຕະຫລາດໃນປັດຈຸບັນ ແມ່ນຖືກດຳເນີນການໂດຍທີ່ປຶກສາອິດສະຫລະ ຫລືສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ຫລືອົງການ NGO
 - ຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານທາງສະຖິຕິກ່ຽວກັບລາຄາຕະຫລາດ ຂອງ ລັດ ປະກາດແຈ້ງການໃນແຕ່ລະເດືອນ
 - ການສັງເກດລາຄາຕົວຈິງຂອງລັດໃນໝູ່ບ້ານທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ

ຈາກສີ່ແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມູນນີ້ຈິ່ງກຳນົດລາຄາໃນການຊົດເຊີຍຕົວຈິງໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ, ວິທີນີ້ທາງອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ພ້ອມປະຊາຊົນແມ່ນເຫັນດີ ແລະ ກໍ່ໄດ້ເວົ້າວ່າແມ່ນວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ທີ່ມີຄວາມຍຸດຕິທຳ, ໂປ່ງໃສ ໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນ. ການອະທິບາຍບັນດານະໂຍບາຍ, ສິດທິຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຜູ້ຖືກຜົນກະທົບຈະໄດ້ຮັບຕໍ່ກັບການຊົດເຊີຍຂອງໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແມ່ນ ປະຊາຊົນກໍ່ມີຄວາມເອກະພາບ ແລະ ເຫັນພ້ອມກັບບັນດານະໂຍບາຍດັ່ງກ່າວ, ພ້ອມນີ້ທາງໂຄງການກໍ່ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີຫຼັກການແກ້ໄຂຄຳຮ້ອງທຸກຂອງໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ກ່ຽວກັບການດຳເນີນການຮ້ອງຂໍຄວາມເປັນທຳ, ການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ, ຂັ້ນຕອນພິຈາລະນາແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງໃຫ້ແກ່ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນໄດ້ເຂົ້າໃຈ.

ຜ່ານການອະທິບາຍ, ປຶກສາຫາລືກັບອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ແມ່ນປະຊາຊົນກໍ່ມີຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ, ເຫັນວ່າໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ມີນະໂຍບາຍທີ່ມີຄວາມຍຸດຕິທຳຖືກຕ້ອງໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ

ຄຳເຫັນ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ບ້ານປູ້

ຜ່ານການຟັງແຕ່ເຊົ້າມາຮອດບ່າຍ ຊາວບ້ານ, ຢາກຖາມວ່າຈະຊົດເຊີຍແນວໃດ? ຕາມທີ່ຈື່ໄດ້ ຈະດີກວ່າບ່ອນອື່ນ. ຜ່ານການຊຶ້ງຊາ ຮູ້ວ່ານ້ຳງຽບ 2 ຮູ້ນ້ອຍນຶ່ງກ່ຽວກັບການຊົດເຊີຍ. ຖ້າວ່ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ລິ້ນກວ່າເກົ່າ ຊືດໃຈ. ບັນຫາທີ 2 ຢາກສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບຊົດເຊີຍສົມມຸດວ່າໄທເຮົາຊິບໍ່ຍົກຍ້າຍ ຊືດເຊີຍບໍ່? ຢູ່ກັບບ່ອນຍ້າວເຮືອນນີ້ແລ້ວ ຖ້າວ່າພວກເຮົາຢາກປ່ຽນເຂດນີ້ ຢາກປ່ຽນອາຊີບປູກຝັງ ລ້ຽງສັດນ້ອຍສັດໃຫຍ່ນີ້ ເພື່ອກຸ້ມຢູ່ກຸ້ມກິນ.

1. ຄຳເຫັນຂອງທ່ານທິດແພງ ເຖົ້າແກ່ແນວໂຮມບ້ານ: ສະເໜີ ຂໍຖາມ ເລື່ອງນີ້ ກໍເຫັນດີ
 - ກົດໝາຍສືບທອດມໍລະດົກ ໃນເຮືອນມີ 3 ຄອບຄົວ ໃຫ້ໄປທະນາຄານ ເງິນຈະແບ່ງເປັນ 3 ໄດ້ບໍ່ ?
 - ດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຊົດເຊີຍແລ້ວ ເວລາແລ້ງນ້ຳລົງໄປແລ້ວຈະຂໍໄປເຮັດທຳການຜະລິດໄດ້ບໍ່?
 ເລື່ອງການພັດທະນາບ້ານ 1. ບັບປຸງໄຟຟ້າ 2. ທາງ ເຂົ້າບ້ານ 3. ທາງໂຄງການສ້າງວັດວາອາລາມ.
2. ທ. ຫຸເຍິງຊິງ: ສະເໜີວ່າຫຼຸມຝັງສືບພໍ່ (ເຈີຕົງຊິງ) ຢູ່ໃນຂອບເຂດອ່າງໃຫ້ກວດກາເບິ່ງນ້ຳຖ້ວມບໍ່?
3. ທ. ບຸນຍັງ: ສະເໜີ
 - a. ຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງບໍ່ຢາກຍ້າຍ ແຕ່ວ່າຢາກຢູ່ບ່ອນເກົ່າ, ບໍ່ຢາກປະພຸມລຳເນົາ ຂອງ ບ້ານ ປູ້ ແຕ່ຜົນກະທົບກໍ່ເສຍໝົດ. ທາງໂຄງການຈະຊົດເຊີຍແນວໃດ
 - b. ການຊົດເຊີຍແມ່ນແລ້ວທາງໂຄງການ ພາກລັດປະຕິບັດຖືກຕ້ອງ ສົມມຸດ ວ່າ ທ. ກ ມີ 1 ຮຕ ຈະຄິດໄລ່ຕາແມັດເທົ່າໃດ ປະຊາຊົນຢາກຮູ້ ວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ນັ້ນແມ່ນເຂົ້າໃຈ ແຕ່ບາງຄົນບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈ.
 - c. ຢາກໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການ ການຊົດເຊີຍ ເໝາະສົມ ດຸນດ່ຽງແລ້ວ ພໍໃຈແລ້ວ ຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບເສຍຫາຍນັ້ນ ຢາກໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກ ສະບັບນຶ່ງ ເຊັ່ນ ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນກັບບ້ານ. ສ່ວນຕົ້ນໄມ້ຕົ້ນຕອກ ທີ່ ທ່ານ ນ. ຈັນສຸກ ສະເໜີມາ ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າກໍ່ເຫັນດີເຫັນພ້ອມນຳ.
4. ທ່ານຕົວຢ່າງ ສະເໜີວ່າ ຂໍໃຫ້ ບໍລິສັດຊ່ວຍຕິດຕັ້ງເສົາໄຟຟ້າ ແລະ ດົງສາຍໄຟຟ້າ ໃຫ້ຊາວບ້ານ ຫຼາຍຄອບຄົວ ທີ່ຢູ່ຫົວບ້ານ ຂອງ ບ້ານ ປູ້ ແມ່ນຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີໄຟຟ້າໃຊ້.

ຄຳເຫັນ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ບ້ານຫາດສາມຄອນ

1. ທ່ານ ຈອມເພັດ ນາຍບ້ານ ໆ ຫາດສາຄອນສະເໜີວ່າຜ່ານການ ບັນຍາຍເອກະສານຕ່າງໆ ນັ້ນ ຊາວບ້ານກໍ່ເຫັນດີເຫັນພ້ອມນຳກ່ຽວກັບວິທີຄິດໄລ່ຫົວໜ່ວຍລາຄາແລ້ວ ແຕ່ບ້ານຂໍສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການຊ່ວຍ:
 - a. ຊ່ວຍສ້ອມແປງໂຮງຮຽນປະຖົມສົມບູນ ຕາມແບບ ຂອງກະຊວງສຶກສາ
 - b. ໃຫ້ໂຄງການຊ່ວຍກໍ່ສ້າງຂົວອູ່ ຂ້າມນ້ຳງຽບ.

- c. ຂໍໃຫ້ໂຄງການຊ່ວຍ ກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງປູແຮ່ປະມານ 2 ກມ ຢູ່ພາຍໃນບ້ານຫາດສາຄອນ ແລະສ້າງຕະຂ່າຍໄຟຟ້າ.
- d. ຂະຫຍາຍຫ້ອງການບ້ານໃຫ້ໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ສ້າງບ່ອນລໍຖ້າລົດເມ, ຕະຫຼາດ
- e. ຂໍໃຫ້ໂຄງການຊ່ວຍສ້າງນໍ້າລົນ ຢູ່ຫ້ວຍປາແຂ້. ນໍ້າລົນເກົ່າຢູ່ຫ້ວຍດູ ແມ່ນບໍ່ພຽງພໍ
- f. ເຮືອນຕໍາຫຼກ 50ມ x 8 ມ
- g. ພັດທະນາອາຊີບໃໝ່ໃຫ້ ຍິງຊາຍ ແລະ ຂໍເປັນແຮງງານດ້ານກຳມະກອນໃຫ້ແກ່ໂຄງການການກໍ່ສ້າງ.
- h. ການຊົດເຊີຍຜົນເສຍຫາຍ ຈາກໂຄງການ
- i. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ໂຄງການຊ່ວຍຄົ້ນຄວ້ານະໂຍບາຍ 6 ຫຼັງຄາທີ່ຖືກກະທົບເພາະປະຈຸບັນນີ້ ມີ 4 ຫຼັງຄາເຮືອນ ໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍກ່ອນໂຄງການ ກໍ່ສ້າງ ຈະຊົດເຊີຍແນວໃດ.

ຄໍາເຫັນ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ບ້ານພຽງຕາ

ເຫັນດີເຫັນພ້ອມກັບການຮັບຮອງການຄິດໄລ່ ຂອງໂຄງການ.

ຜ່ານການທາບທາມທີ່ກຸ່ມຊາວບ້ານ ແມ່ນ ເຫັນດີຕາມ ຕາຕະລາງການຄິດໄລ່. ປະຈຸບັນປະຊາຊົນຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີ ບັນຫາຫຍັງ ຖ້າມີບັນຫາທາງບ້ານຈະສະເໜີທາງໂຄງການນໍ້າງຽບ 1.

ຕອນທ້າຍທ່ານປະທານກອງປະຊຸມເນັ້ນໄດ້ໂອລົມ ແລະ ເນັ້ນໜັກບາງຈຸດ ຕໍ່ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ 3 ບ້ານທີ່ຖືກຜົນ ກະທົບດັ່ງນີ້:

- ການສ້າງເຄື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານີ້ແມ່ນຈຳເປັນ ທາງດ້ານພາພະວິໄສ ຂອງ ພັກ-ລັດຖະບານ ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມໃຫຍ່ຄັ້ງ ທີ 8 ແລະ 9 ຂອງສູນກາງພັກແມ່ນເປົ້າໝາຍຈະສ້າງໃຫ້ປະເທດເຮົາໃຫ້ຮັ່ງມີເຂັ້ມແຂງໃນອະນາຄົດຄັ້ງໜ້າ. ສະນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງຮຽກຮ້ອງມາຍັງພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນໃຫ້ການຮ່ວມໄມ້ຮ່ວມມື ນຳໂຄງການແລະເພື່ອກະກຽມ ຈິດໃຈເພື່ອຈະຮອງຮັບ ບັນຫາ. ແນ່ນອນການພັດທະນາ ຕ້ອງມີອັນດີກ່ວາເກົ່າ.
- ຜ່ານການຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ 3 ບ້ານໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ທາງອຳນາດການປົກຄອງແຕ່ລະບ້ານ ແລະ ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ ໄດ້ ໃຫ້ການຮ່ວມໄມ້ມີເປັນຢ່າງດີ ແລະ ເຫັນດີຮັບຮອງເອົາຫົວໜ່ວຍລາຄາການຄິດໄລ່ ຂອງໂຄງການ ນໍ້າງຽບ 1 ທີ່ ເຜີຍແຜ່ໃນຄັ້ງນີ້.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ ໄວ້ເປັນຫຼັກຖານ,

ເມືອງທ່າໂທມ, ວັນທີ: 4/4/2014

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ




ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ສະຖານທີ່:.....

Poru Village
Thathoon district XSB

ວັນທີ

11/4/2014

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1 ✓	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	ທ. ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	ເຈົ້າໜີ້	22345788	
2	ທ. ພອນ ຊິ ຕາກິມວິ	ພາກມາພບ 1129	ຮອງພະນັກງານ	22122777	
3 ✓	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	ທ. ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	ເຈົ້າໜີ້	55067787	
4 ✓	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	ທ. ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	ເຈົ້າໜີ້	23293666	
5	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	ທ. ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	ເຈົ້າໜີ້	59081871	
6	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	23093952	---
7	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
8 ✓	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	98894362	
9	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	91904573	
10	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	97654321	
11	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
12	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
13	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
14	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
15	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
16	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
17	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
18	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
19	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
20	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---
21	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	96440722	
22	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	
23	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສອມສິລາທິສາດ	---	---	---	---

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ສິ່ງ 400

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມການກຳນົດເຂດຕັ້ງບ້ານຈັດສັນ

ສະຖານທີ່: Pou village
Tha Thom district, ວັນທີ 1/14/2014

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ ດຳ	ວາວ ວຸ່ນ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ດຳ
2	ນ ດວງ	ວາວ ວຸ່ນ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ດວງ
3	ນ ພຸດ	ວາວ ວຸ່ນ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ພຸດ
4	ນ ແລ	ວາວ ວຸ່ນ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ແລ
5	ນ ສິ້	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ສິ້
6	ນ ສົດ	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ສົດ
7	ນ ພັນ	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ພັນ
8	ນ ອອມ ວັນ	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ອອມ ວັນ
9	ນ ບົວ ສີ	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ບົວ ສີ
10	ນ. ແທ້	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ແທ້
11	ນ ມອຍ	ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ມອຍ
12	ນ ມອ້າ	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ມອ້າ
13	ນ ແຄມ	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ແຄມ
14	ນ. ທອງ ດີ	- ມ	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ທອງ ດີ
15	ນ ວັນ	2	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ວັນ
16	ນ ທາ	2	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ທາ
17	ນ ພອນ	2	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ ພອນ
18	ນ. ອັດ	- ມ	- ມ		ອັດ
19	ນ. ວັນ	- ມ	- ມ		ນ ວັນ
20	ນ. ມອນ	- ມ	- ມ		ນ. ມອນ
21	ນ ວັນ ທາ	- 1 -	- 1 -		ນ ວັນ ທາ
22	ນ. ພອ້າ ສິ	ວາວ ມຸ້	ວາວ ມຸ້ ສິ		ນ. ພອ້າ ສິ
23	ນ. ລິ ທາ	ວາວ ມຸ້	ປ: ຊາ ຊິນ		ນ. ລິ ທາ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມການກຳນົດເຂດຕັ້ງບ້ານຈັດສັນ

ສະຖານທີ່: Poru village ວັນທີ 1/4/2014
Thathom district

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ມ. ຊົງເປົ່າ	ມາ	ຊົງເປົ່າ		ຊົງເປົ່າ
2	ມ. ໂພຊັກ	ມາ	ຊົງເປົ່າ		ໂພຊັກ
3	ມ. ເປັງວິ	ມາ	-		ເປັງວິ
4	ມ. ໂພວິ	ມາ	-		ໂພວິ
5	ມ. ຊົງເປົ່າ	ມາ	-		ຊົງເປົ່າ
6	ມ. ອາທິ	ມາ	-		ອາທິ
7	ມ. ໂພວິ	ມາ	-		ໂພວິ
8	ມ. ໂທເປົ່າ	ມາ	-		ໂທເປົ່າ
9	ມ. ໂອເປົ່າ	ມາ	-		ໂອເປົ່າ
10	ມ. ຊົງວິ	ມາ	-		ຊົງວິ
11	ມ. ລິມິວິ	ມາ	-		ລິມິວິ
12	ມ. ດົນລາດ ສິມວິມ	ໂຄງການ	ຊົງວິມ	22526582	
13	ທ. ສາກິວ	ມ. ຟູ	ວິຊາລະນາພິ		
14	ທ. ສາກິວ	ພ/ສ ມັງກຸນ	Documentation		
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ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມການກຳນົດເຂດຕັ້ງບ້ານຈັດສັນ

ສະຖານທີ່: Pou village, Thathom district, ວັນທີ 4. 4. 2014

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ. ທອງ (ເດງ)	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	ຄະນະ: ນ. ຫມີ	23470790	ທອງ
2	ນ. ວິມັ ມີ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	ປະຊາຊົນ		ນ. ວິມັ ມີ
3	ນ. ອິ້ມ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ			ນ. ອິ້ມ
4	ນ. ອິ້ມ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ			ນ. ອິ້ມ
5	ນ. ສິງ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	-/-		ນ. ສິງ
6	ນ. ຫຼັງ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	- -		ນ. ຫຼັງ
7	ນ. ວິວ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	- -		ນ. ວິວ
8	ນ. ສິງ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	- -		ນ. ສິງ
9	ນ. ຫຼຸນ ວິນ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	- -		ນ. ຫຼຸນ ວິນ
10	ນ. ວິມັ ສວກ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	- -		ວິມັ ສວກ
11	ນ. ຫຼຸນ ສິງ	ວ. ວຸ້ມ	- -		ຫຼຸນ ສິງ
12	ນ. ຫຼັງ	ນັກ	- -		ຫຼັງ
13	ນ. ເຢັ ຫຼີ	ນັກ	- -		ເຢັ ຫຼີ
14	ນ. ເຢັ ຫຼີ	ນັກ	- -		ເຢັ ຫຼີ
15	ນ. ຫຼຸນ ສິງ	ນັກ	- -		ຫຼຸນ ສິງ
16	ນ. ໄມ ສິງ	ນັກ	- -		ໄມ ສິງ
17	ນ. ວິວ ວິ	ນັກ	- -		ວິວ ວິ
18	ນ. ເຢັ ຫຼີ	ນັກ	- -		ເຢັ ຫຼີ
19	ນ. ໄມ ສິງ	ນັກ	- -		ໄມ ສິງ
20	ນ. ຫຼີ ວິ	ນັກ	- -		ຫຼີ ວິ
21	ນ. ໄມ ສິງ	ນັກ	- -		ໄມ ສິງ
22	ນ. ເຢັ ຫຼີ	ນັກ	- -		ເຢັ ຫຼີ
23	ນ. ໄມ ສິງ	ນັກ	- -		ໄມ ສິງ

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ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມການກຳນົດເຂດຕັ້ງບ້ານຈັດສັນ

ສະຖານທີ່: Povillage
Tha Thum District ວັນທີ 1-4-2014

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ອາ. ສາມາດ	ເມັງທ່າທິນ	Driver		
2	ອາ. ສາມາດ	ເມັງທ່າທິນ			<u>At</u>
3	ທ. ຫວັນນາວິໄນ	ພະແນກພະລັງງານ ຮຽກຮວ້ງແລະ ດຸນ 221261118			<u>Bm</u>
4		ທ. ຫວັນນາວິໄນ			
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ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

(1)

ສະຖານທີ່: Hadsakhome Village ວັນທີ 2-4-2014
Thathom District, XSB

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ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິມບຸນ ສິມບຸນສິມ	ມ. ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫາວິ ເກີມາຍ	22345108	
2	ທ. ພອນໄຊ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ພ. ພອນໄຊ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໜູນ/ໜູນ	22112444	
3	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ປ. ຫໍ່ທວນ	55069487	
4	ທ. ສາສິ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	2327366	
5	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	55069487	
6	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	55549080	
7	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	23293666	
8	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ພບ. ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	22126118	
9	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	UNPCI	ພ. ສິມສິ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	28814662	
10	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	59771154	
11	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		
12	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		
13	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		
14	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		
15	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		
16	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	27099883	
17	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	28120405	
18	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	22526582	
19	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		
20	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		
21	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		
22	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ	0309419807	
23	ທ. ສິມສິ ຫໍ່ທວນ	ຫໍ່ທວນ	ໂລກມອນ/ຫໍ່ທວນ		

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

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ສະຖານທີ່: Hachakhone Village, ວັນທີ 2-4-2014
Thachon District, XS3

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ. ໄມທອງ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ໄມທອງ
2	ນ. ສິນ	ທາດຊອນ	-	-	ນ. ສິນ
3	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	-	-	ນ. ທາລີ
4	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	-	-	ນ. ທາລີ
5	ນ. ທາລີ	-	-	-	ນ. ທາລີ
6	ນ. ທາລີ	ນ. ທາລີ	Driven ບໍລິຫານ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
7	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
8	ນ. ທາລີ	-	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
9	ນ. ທາລີ	-	ປ/ຊ	56754321	ນ. ທາລີ
10	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	98098968	ນ. ທາລີ
11	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
12	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
13	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
14	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
15	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
16	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
17	ນ. ທາລີ	ທາດຊອນ	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
18	ນ. ທາລີ	-	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
19	ນ. ທາລີ	-	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
20	ນ. ທາລີ	-	ປ/ຊ	-	ນ. ທາລີ
21	ນ. ທາລີ	-	ປ/ຊ	56772354	ນ. ທາລີ
22	ນ. ທາລີ	-	ປ/ຊ	58164422	ນ. ທາລີ
23	ນ. ທາລີ	-	ປ/ຊ	55127271	ນ. ທາລີ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

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ສະຖານທີ່: Haalsa Khom Village, ວັນທີ 2-4-2014
Thatkhom District, 8913

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ. ພິມລຸກ	ທາງດຽວ ດາງນ.	ຫົວໜ້າແມ່ຊື່	55657512	ນ. ໂທລະສັບ
2	ນ. ວິສາທ	- 11 -	ປ/ຊ		ວິສາທ
3	ນ. ວິອນ	- 11 -	ປ/ຊ		ວິອນ
4	ສຸມິທອນ	- 11 -	ປ/ຊ	- 11 -	
5	ທ. ພິມທອນ	- 11 -	ຮ ສ ບ.	- 11 -	
6	ທ. ອຳເພັຍ	- 11 -	ຮ/11 ສ ຮ ສ ມ	556579064	
7	ທ. ອຳເພັຍ	- 11 -	ຮ/2		
8	ທ. ວຽງເພັດວິຈິດ	- 11 -	ປ/ຊ		
9	ທ. ສ ສ ສ	- 11 -	ຮ/1	- 11 -	
10	ທ. ອອນລິມ		ປ/ຊ		
11	ທ. ວຽງສອນ	- 11 -	- 11 -		
12	ທ. ວຽງສອນ		ຮ/3		
13	ຊີ ສວຍສອນ		ປ/ກສ.		
14	ນ. ສີ	- 11 -	ຮ/4		
15	ວຽນ	- 11 -	ຮ/2		
16	ທ. ສວຍ		ຮ/1		
17	ທ. ສິມ		ປ/ຊ		
18	ທ. ສິມ		ຮ/1		
19	ທ. ວຽງເພັດ	- 11 -	ປ/ຊ		
20	ທ. ສວຍ		ປ/ຊ		
21	ທ. ສວຍ		ຮ/1		
22	ທ. ສວຍ		ປ/ຊ		
23	ນ. ສວຍ		ຮ/1		

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ສະຖານທີ່: ພູທອກ, ພ. ທ່າໂທນ
 Phoungta, Hathom
 ວັນທີ: 3-4-2014
 XSB (2UR)

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິມສິມສິມສິມສິມ	ພ. ທ່າໂທນ	1/3 ພູທອກ	22345108	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	ທ. ພອນໂຕ ທາດວິມ	ພະແນກພູມປັນຍາ	໑/໑ ພະແນກ	22112997	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ນ. ສິມສິມສິມສິມ	ພະແນກພູມປັນຍາ	ປະທານພະແນກ	55067487	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	ທ. ສຸກວະນາມສິມສິມ	ກຸ່ມພວກ	1/໑ ພວກ	23273666	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	ທ. ພຸດທະພອນສິມສິມ	ພະແນກພູມປັນຍາ	2 ພະແນກ: ຈັກກີ	22126118	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ທ. ສາມພັນ	ພູທອກ	2 ພອນໂຕ	23824150	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	ທ. ທ່າລີ	ພູທອກ	1/3		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	ທ. ສິມສິມ	ພູທອກ	1/3	58130710	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	ທ. ຫາດທິ	ພູທອກ	1/3	52577562	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	ທ. ສິມສິມ	ພູທອກ	1/3	96002213	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	ນ. ພອນ	—	—	54850696	ພອນ
12	ທ. ສິມສິມ	ພູທອກ	1/3		ສິມສິມ
13	ທ. ເສີມ	ນາກງ	5/2	030966451	ເສີມ
14	ນ. ສິມ	ນາກງ	5/2		
15	ທ. ສິມສິມ	ບ/ອນັງພາ	Doc.	22210049	<i>[Signature]</i>
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
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Phiang 12
 Hualaphane Village
 Thatthou District, XSIB

ສະຖານທີ່:..... ວັນທີ 3-4-2014.....

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ. ສິມສິ ກຸນສິ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ	55067487	
2	ທ. ສິກສາ ກຸນສິ	ພູ ທາ	ທ. ສິກສາ ກຸນສິ	33293666	
3	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ສິສຸພັນ
4	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		
5	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		
6	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
7	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ	51735533	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
8	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
9	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
10	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
11	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
12	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
13	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ	99790109	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
14	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
15	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
16	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
17	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
18	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
19	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
20	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ	51198706	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
21	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
22	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ
23	ທ. ສິສຸພັນ	ພູ ທາ	ປ/ຮ		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ສະຖານທີ່: Phiangta Village, ວັນທີ: 3/4/2014
Thaithom District

ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິດສິມ	ສິດສິມ		552214291612	
2	ທ. ລຸ້	ພຽງອາ	ປ/ຊ. ຊຸມ		ລຸ້
3	ທ. ພູດ	ພຽງອາ	V/ຊ. ຊຸມ		ພູດ
4	ທ. ສິວ	ພຽງອາ	V. ຊ. ຊຸມ		ສິວ
5	ທ. ເຈັກ	ພຽງອາ	ປ/ຊ	984510918	ເຈັກ
6	ທ. ສິມສິມ	ພຽງອາ	ປ. ຊ. ຊຸມ		ສິມສິມ
7	ທ. ສິວິຊ	ພຽງອາ	ປ/ຊ		ສິວິຊ
8	ທ. ແກງພະນີ	ພຽງອາ	ປ/ຊ		ແກງພະນີ
9	ທ. ງອດສາ	ພຽງອາ	ປ/ຊ		ງອດສາ
10	ທ. ແພງ	- -	- -		ແພງ
11	ທ. ດິນພັກ	- -	- -	23526442	ດິນພັກ
12	ທ. ຄິວເພັດ	- -	- -		ຄິວເພັດ
13	ທ. ສິມ	- -	- -		ສິມ
14	ທ. ສິມ	- -	- -		ສິມ
15	ທ. ສິມສິມ	- -	ພຽງອາ	22546488	ສິມສິມ
16	ທ. ສິມ	- -	- -		ສິມ
17	ທ. ສິມ	- -	- -		ສິມ
18	ທ. ສິມ	- -	- -		ສິມ
19	ທ. ສິມ	- -	- -	5174763	ສິມ
20	ທ. ສິມ	- -	- -		ສິມ
21	ທ. ແພງ	- -	- -		ແພງ
22	ທ. ສິມສິມ	- -	- -		ສິມສິມ
23	ທ. ສິມ	- -	- -	51264212	ສິມ