

Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan

Project Number: 41924
June 2014
Document Stage: Final

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

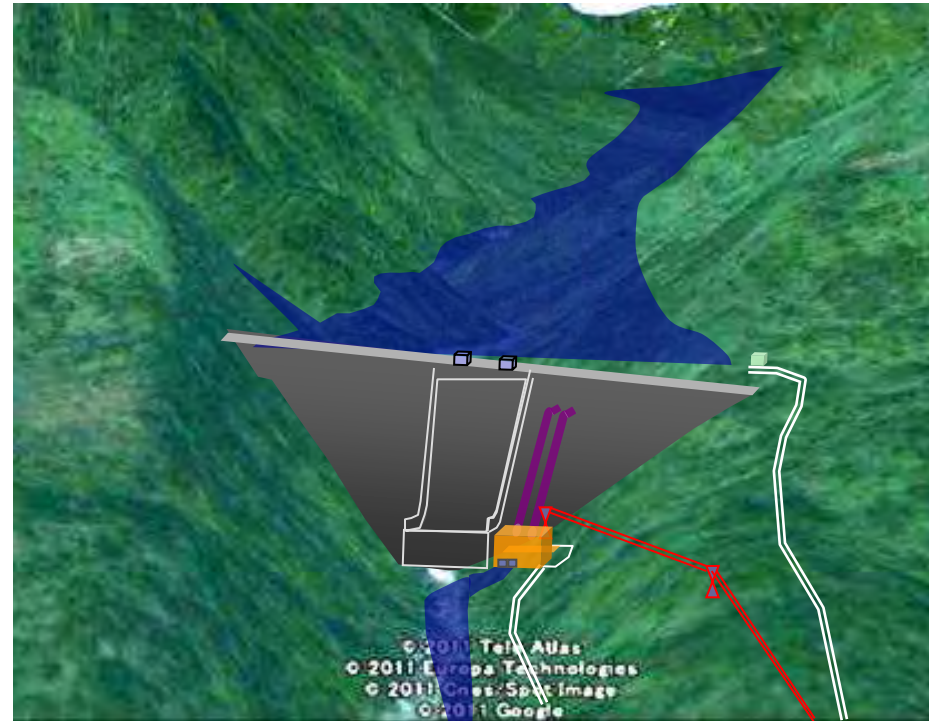
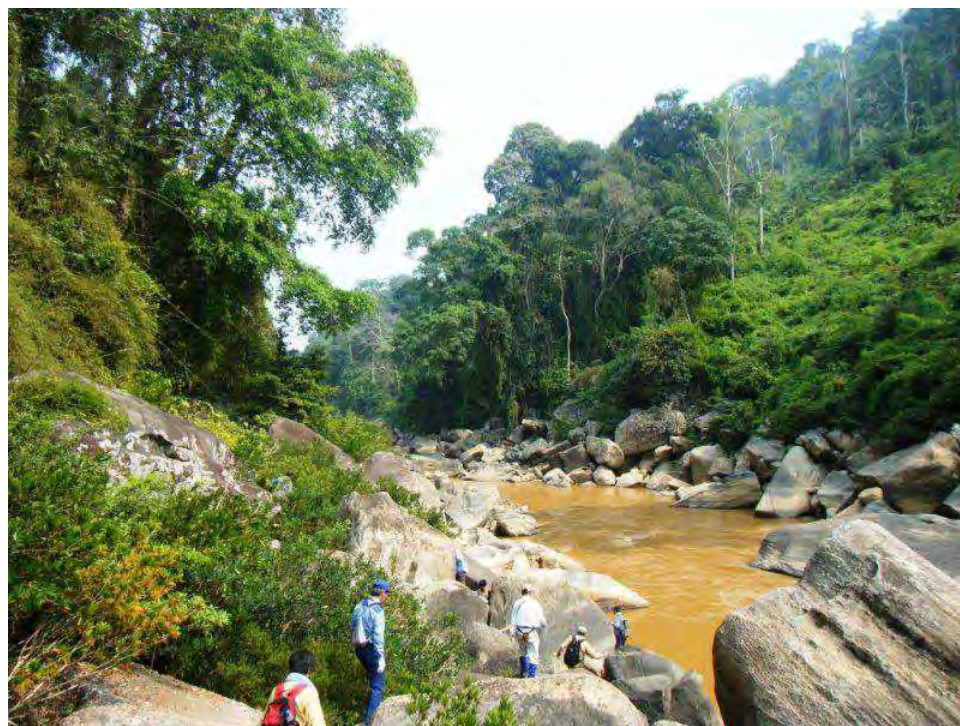
Annex A Part 7

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

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Social Development Plan (Ban Thaheua)

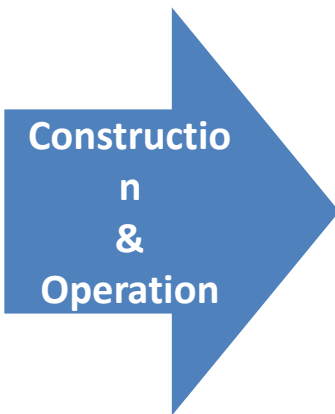
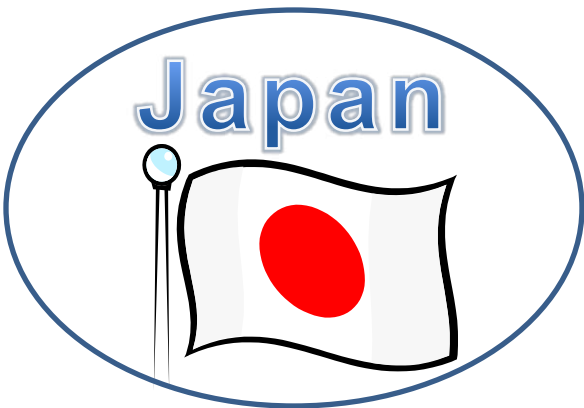


September 2011

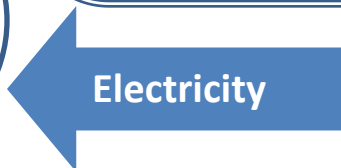
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Benefits for All Parties Concerned



Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project



Infrastructure

Compensation

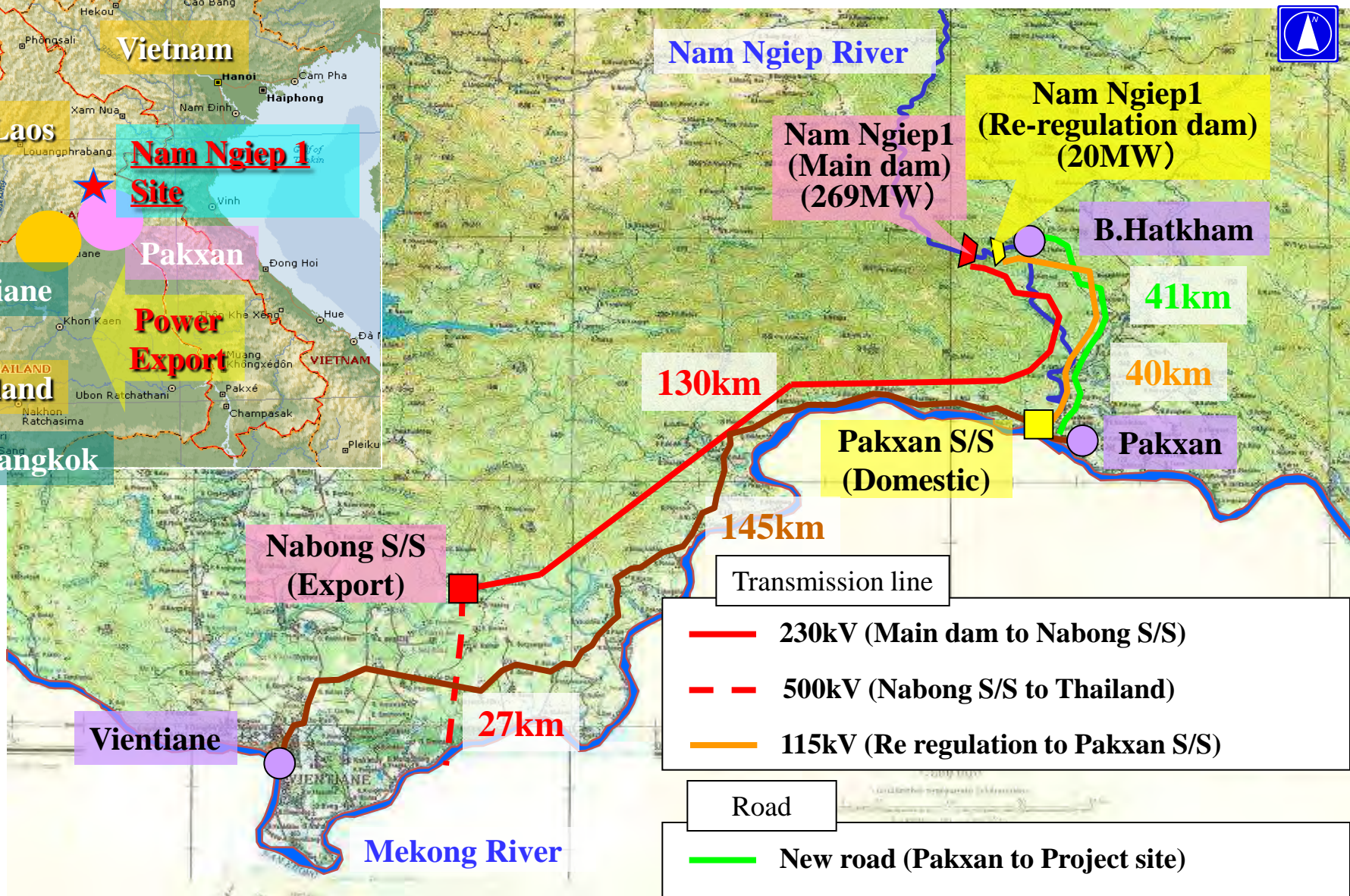
Employment

Education

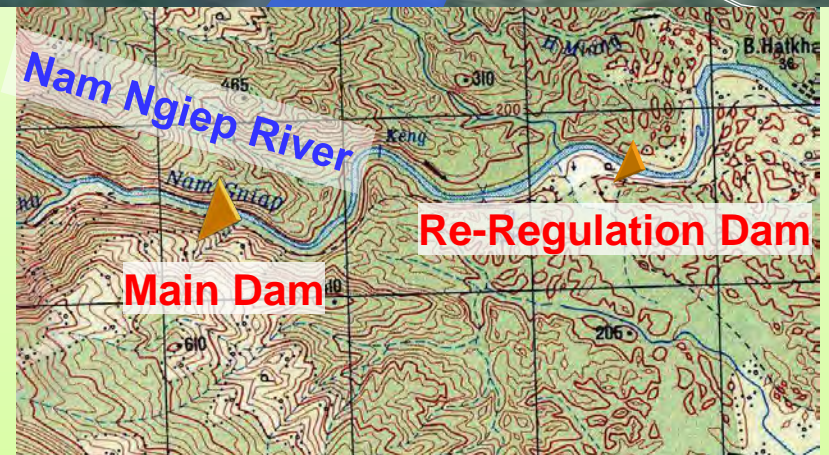
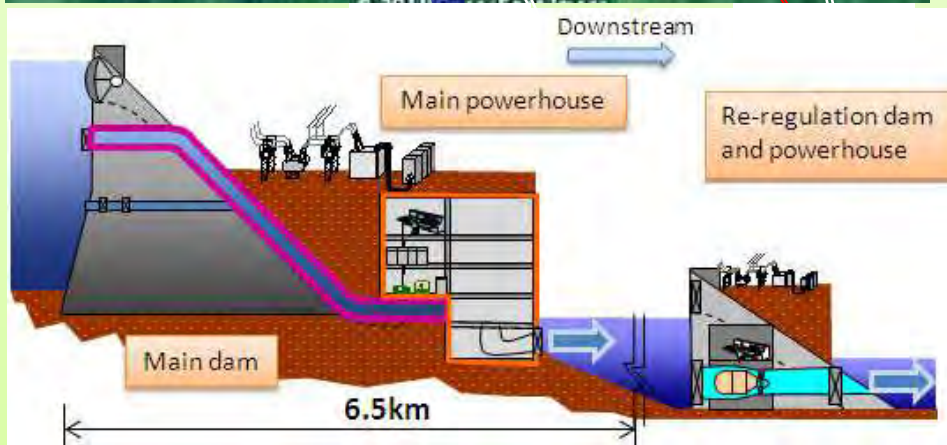
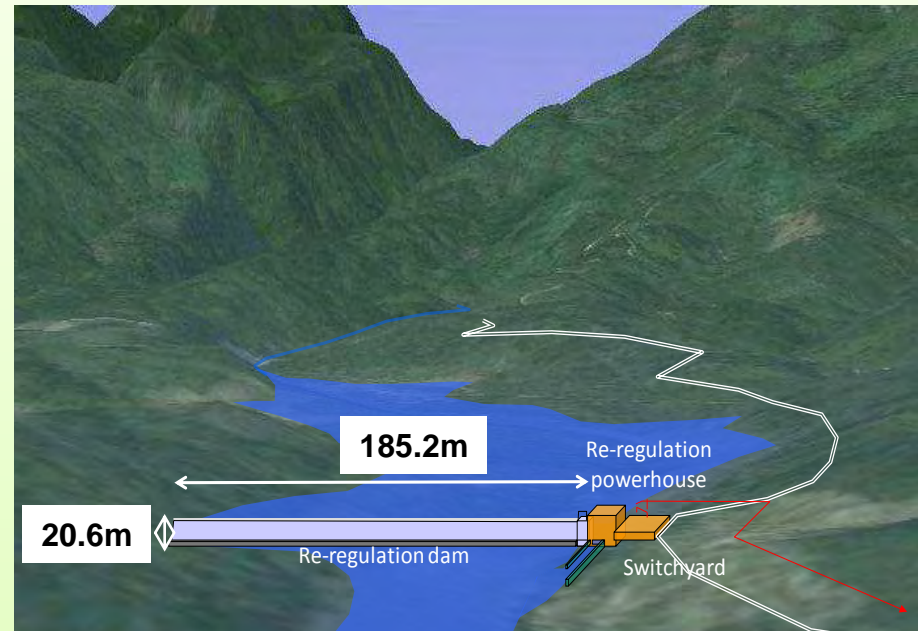
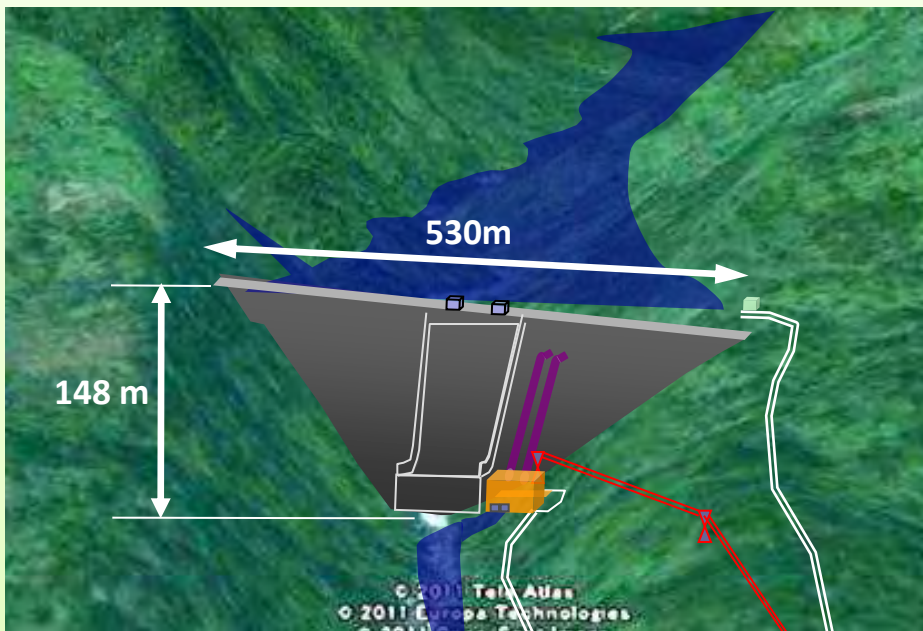
Electricity



Project Location



Salient Features



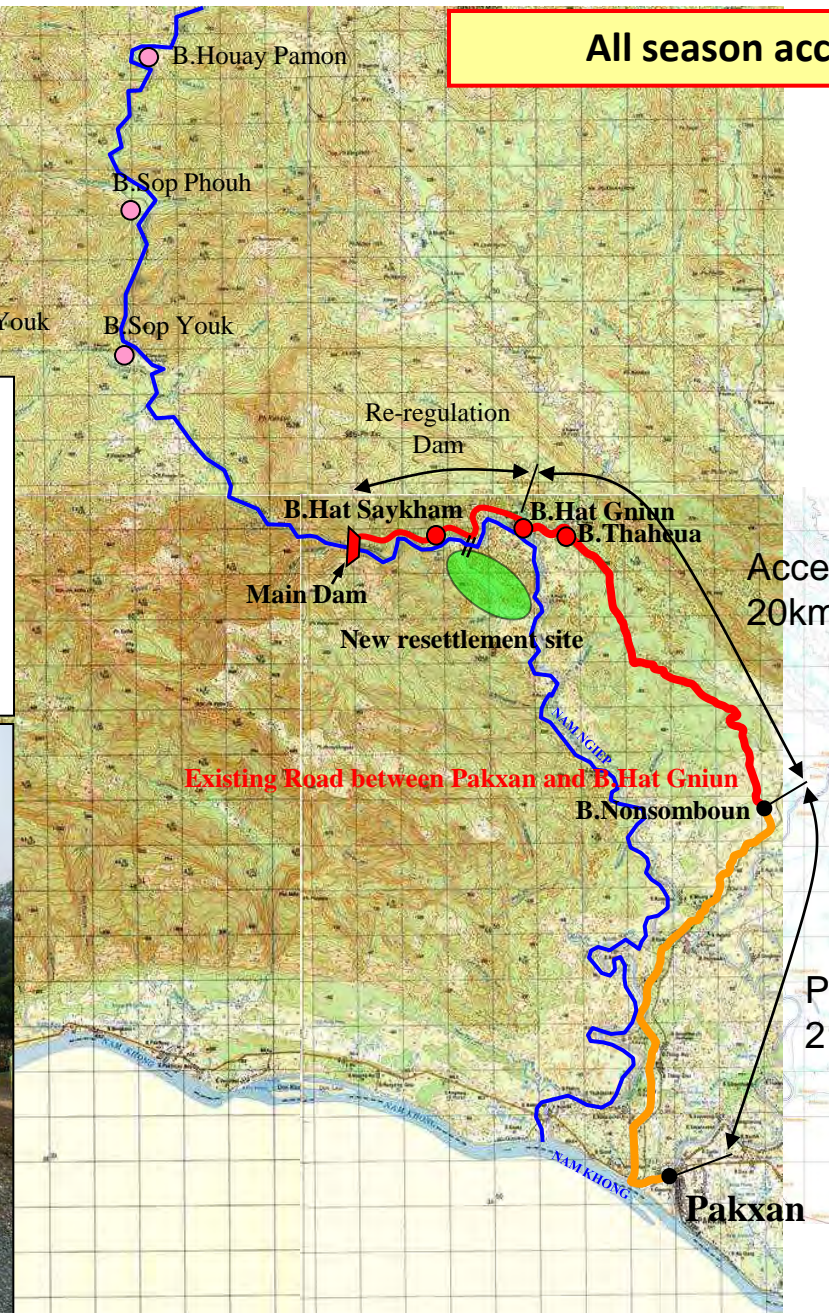
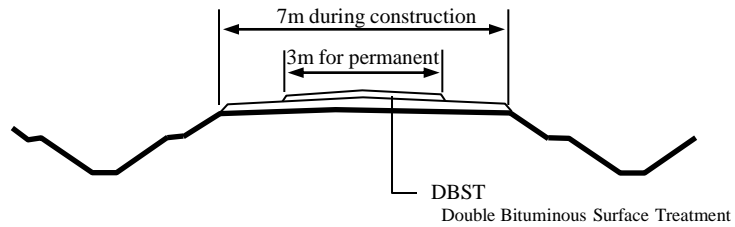
Features

Main powerhouse	Installed Capacity	Approx. 269 MW	Re-regulation powerhouse	Installed Capacity	Approx. 20 MW
	Maximum plant discharge	230 m ³ /s		Maximum plant discharge	160 m ³ /s
	Effective head	129 m		Effective head	14.7 m

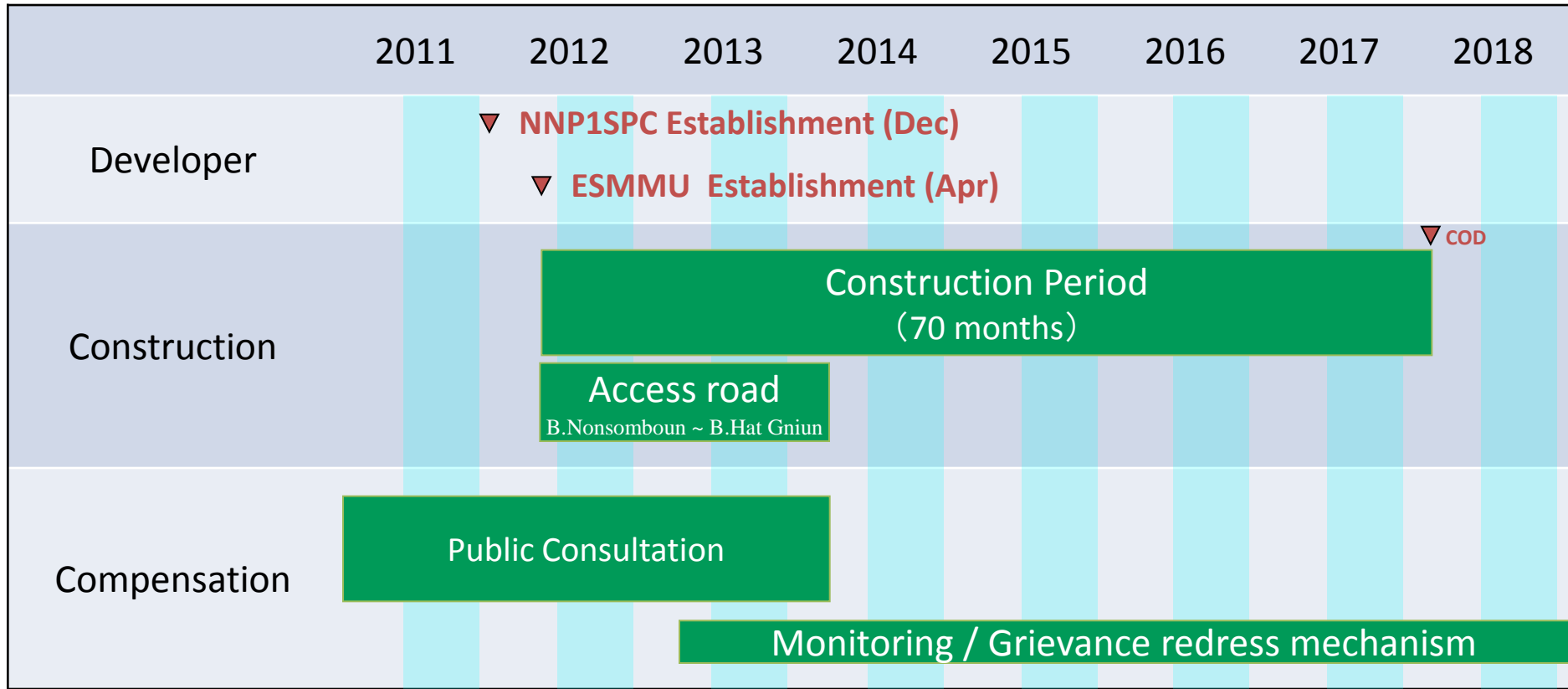
Access road

All season accessible.

Road section



Schedule of Social Development










 : Rainy season

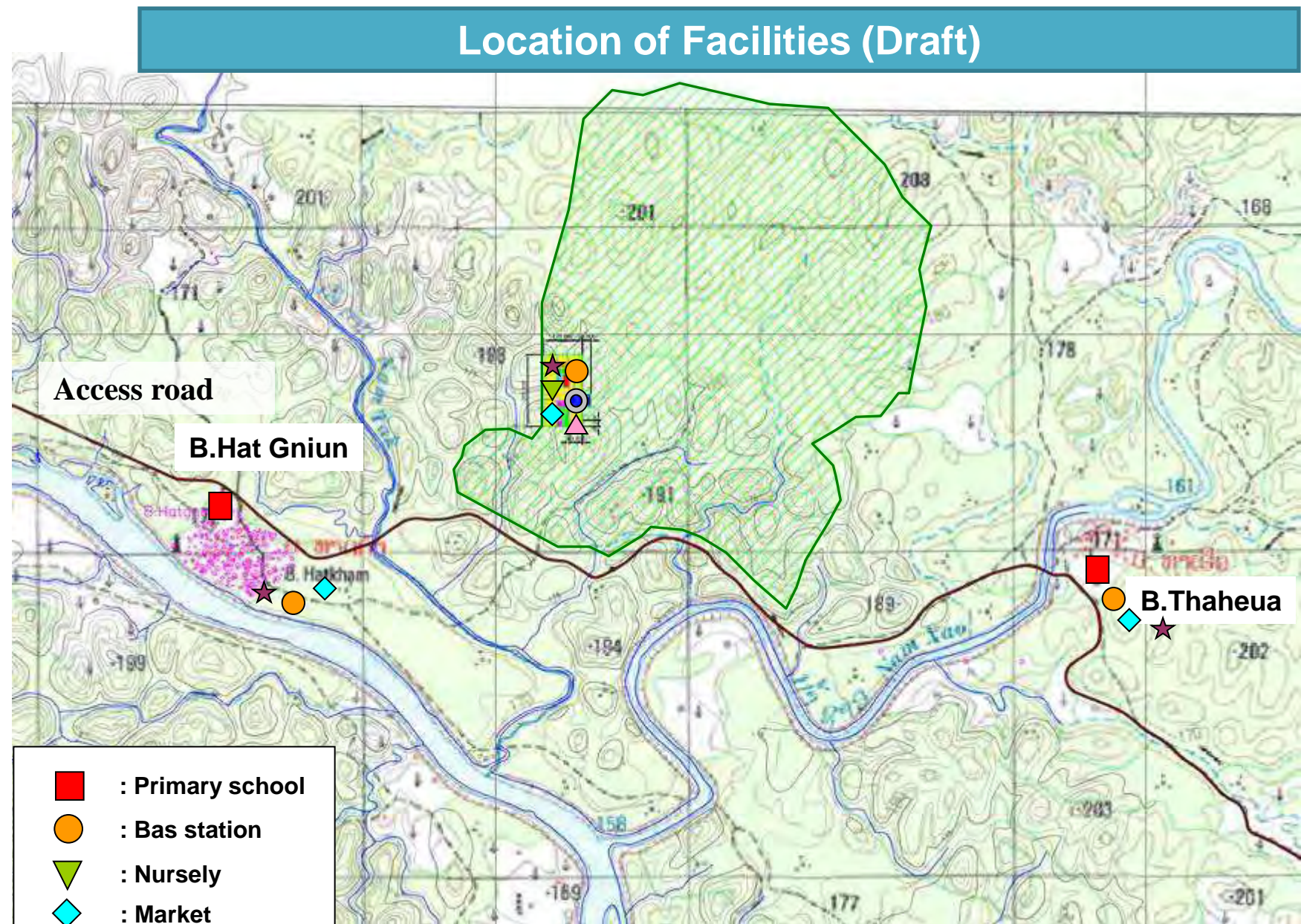
Location of Facilities (Draft)

Access road

B.Hat Gniun

B.Thatheua

-  : Primary school
-  : Bas station
-  : Nursely
-  : Market
-  : Village hall
-  : Playground
-  : Health center



Facilities



School



Health center

Resettlement Action Plan at Ban Thaheua (Draft)

1. Facilities

To be determined

Items	Current State	Mitigation Plan
Health center	No site	Easy access to health center newly installed in Hat Gniun. First-aid medical treatment can be available in Nam Soup.
Water supply	Mainly from river water	Easy access to health center newly installed in Hat Saykham. First-aid medical treatment can be available in Nam Soup.
Power line	No line	Power line will be installed in the whole village .
Transportation	Boat/Dirt road dry season only	All season available access road from resettlement site to Ban Nonsomboun.
School	Available in Hat Gniun	1 primary (already), 1 lower secondary school in Hat Gniun and high secondary school (Nam Soup).
Others	None	Market, bus station, and community hall.

2. Livelihood and social development plan

Items	Mitigation Plan
Agricultural promotion program	Education of cash crop, seeding, fertilizer, soil improvement, and income generating agriculture, including economic trees.
Occupational skill education	Education of handicraft, labor skill, trade, services.
Health training and education	Education of child health, maternal, hygiene.
Others	Various support programs for affected people.

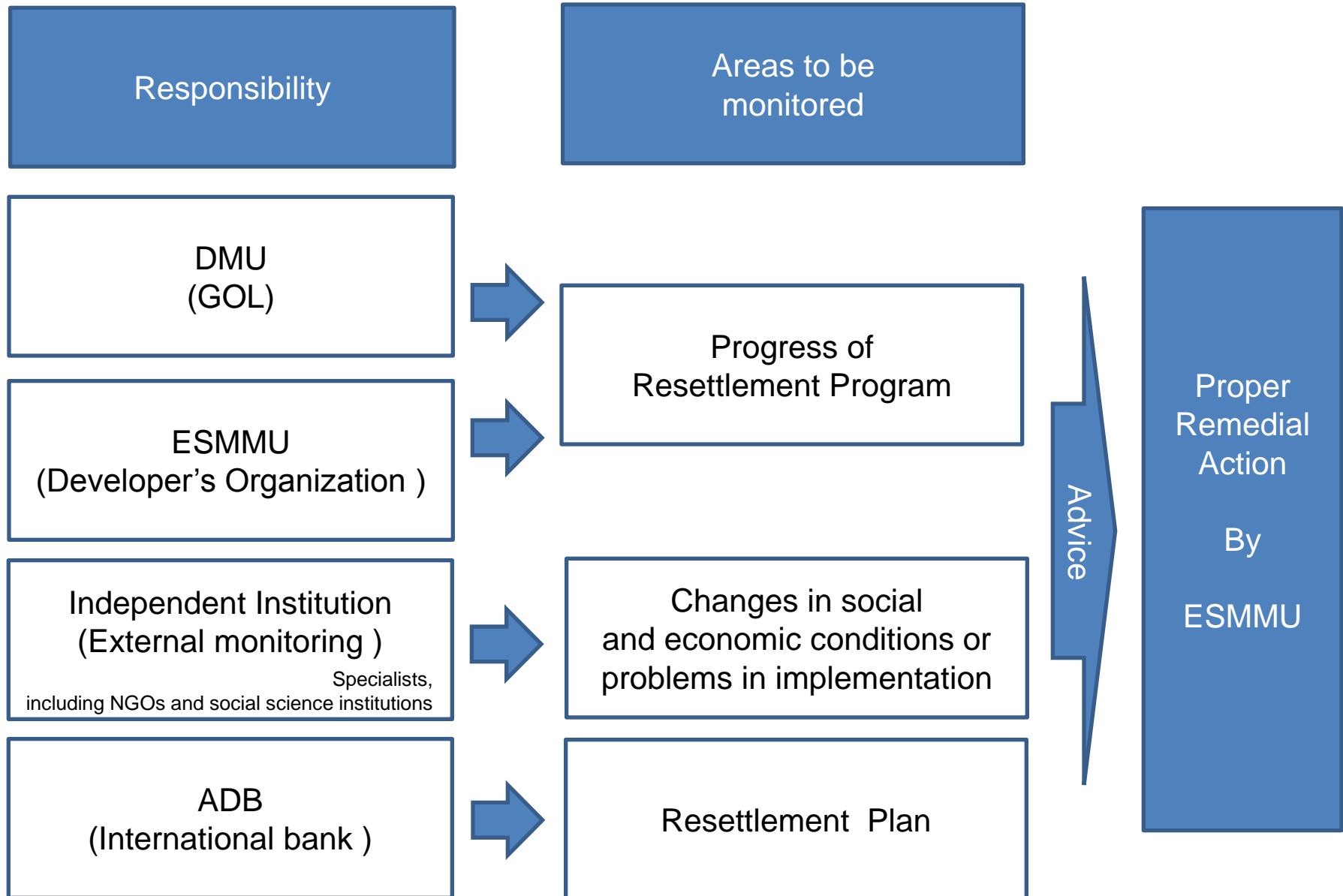
Entitlement Matrix (Draft)

	Type o f loss	Entitled person	Entitlement policy
1	Agriculture land	Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights	Equivalent area with equivalent productive potential at location acceptable to AP.
		Tenant, leaseholder and sharecropper	Cash compensation
2	Residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land	Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights	Equivalent area of land of similar characteristics and access to facilities in an acceptable location.
		Tenant or leaseholder	>Equivalent area of leased land for unexpired lease period >Reimbursement for unexpired lease period.
3	Structures (Residential, commercial, industrial or institutional)	Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights	>Replacement structures of equivalent standard >Cash compensation
		Tenant or leaseholder	Transition allowance equivalent to three months' rent
4	Other structures	Owners	Cash compensation
5	Trade, livelihood, occupation or business incomes	Individuals	>Employment >Cash compensation >Livelihood program
6	Access to common resources and facilities	Communities / Households	>The right to share resources with host communities or if needed, replacement them >For cemeteries and graves, movement
7	Standing crops	Owner	Cash compensation
8	Fruit trees, perennial plants & trees, and other productive assets	Owner	>Cash compensation >For fishponds, replacement
9	Public infrastructure and other cultural properties	Relevant agencies	Cash compensation
		Communities / Households	>For temples, spirit houses and other historical, cultural and religious structures: dismantling, relocation and reconstruction. >For domestic water sources and private wells: provision of good quality domestic water supply to at least the standard of current water supply >For electricity and telecom connections, sewerage/drainage facilities, roads, tracks and bridges, schools, clinics, public health centers: full restoration or replacement to original or better condition

Temporary losses also may be compensated.

Monitoring of resettlement (Draft)

Affected Persons will be protected by our transparent and reliable monitoring scheme.



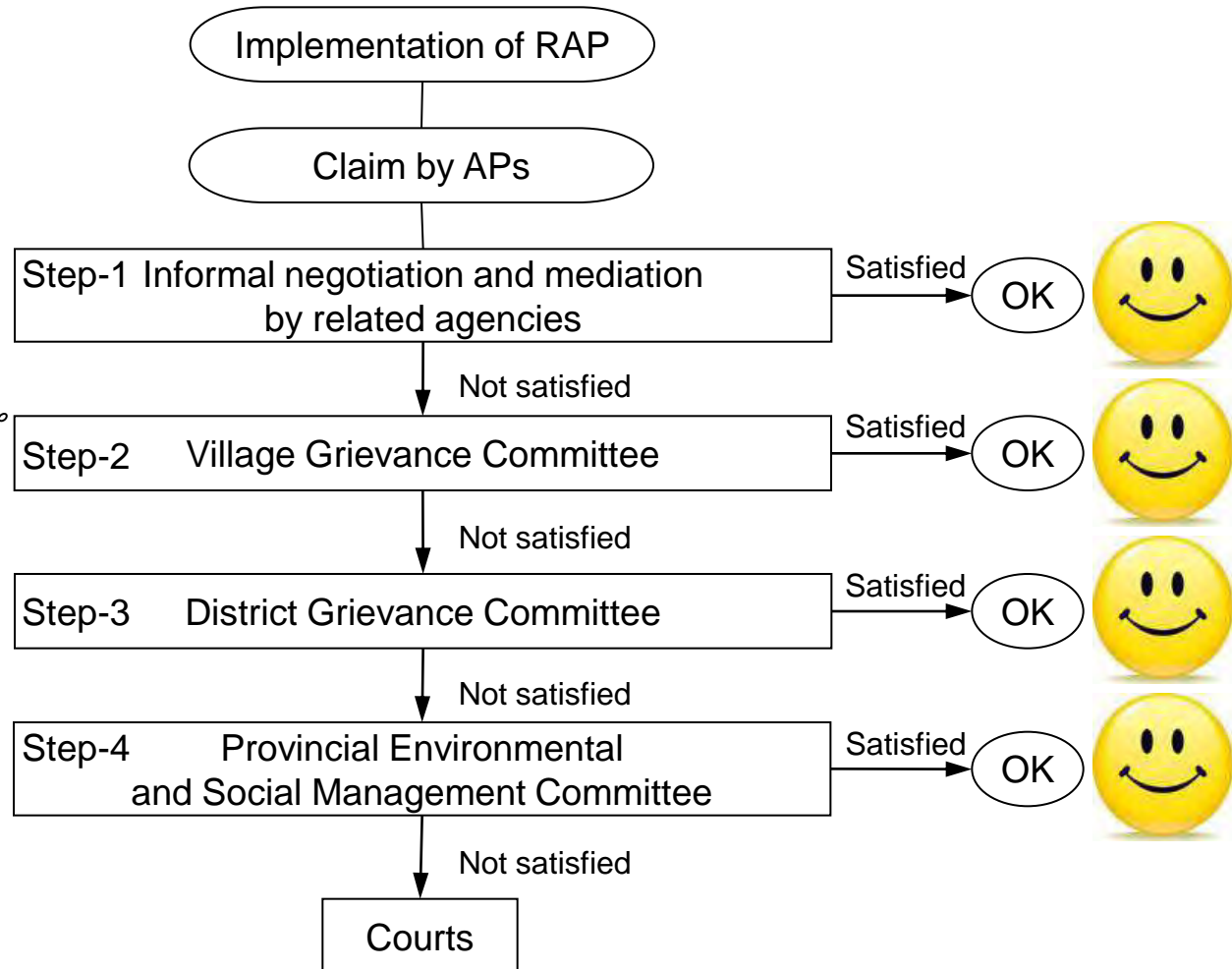
Grievance Redress Mechanism (Draft)

APs have the right to make a claim if not adequately protected, compensated, and received entitlements.



Committee member (Draft)

- Head of village
 - at least 2 representatives of village
 - at least 4 respected villagers among 4, one is member of Women's Union
 - 1 staff from ESMMU for register
-
-

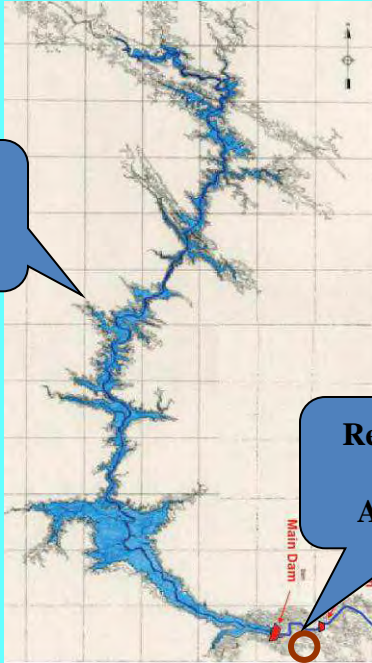


Livelihood (Fishery)

Villagers can utilize fishery resource and are trained by specialists

Location

Main
reservoir
 $A = 66.9 \text{ km}^2$



Note;
Impoundment of
reservoirs and
fingerling release start
parallel with relocation

Re-regulation
reservoir
 $A = 1.3 \text{ km}^2$

Explanation



Reservoir



Carp







Training

Note;
Boat shall be prepared
by villagers

Temporary job opportunity

Villagers can temporarily work for resettlement and NNP1 hydropower project

Items	Contents			
House and community facilities	House building	Land survey	House building	
Land development	Land survey, leveling, irrigation channel, pond, and soil improvement			
Relocation	Dismantle, transportation and re-building		Leveling	Dam construction
NNP1 Hydropower project	Access road, dam and powerhouse			

Schedule

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Works								COD ▼
		NNP1 Hydropower project						
		Survey		Construction of New Resettlement Site				
					Relocation			

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project – Moving forward

Many direct benefits for the local population

**Strengthening of Lao Administration and Financial Resources
Aimed at Poverty Reduction**

Major asset for the global environment



Photo by Chakrit

- ສ້າງສະໄມສອນບ້ານ.
 - ການກໍ່ສ້າງສຸກສາລາ.
 - ການຕອບສະໜອງໄຟຟ້າ ແລະ ນໍ້າສະອາດ.
- ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຢູ່ກ້ອງເຂື່ອນ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍດັ່ງນີ້:
- ສະໜອງນໍ້າສະອາດຢ່າງພຽງພໍ
 - ລະບົບປ້ອງກັນຕະຕົງເຈື່ອນ
 - ຝັກອາຊີບໃໝ່ ເຊັ່ນ: ການປູກຝັງ, ລົງສັດ, ຫັດຖະກຳ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ
 - ໂຄງການຕ້ອງຮັບປະກັນຄວາມປອດໄພຈາກການປ່ອຍນໍ້າຈາກເຂື່ອນ ໃນໄລຍະສັ້ນແລະ ໄລຍະຍາວ (ກໍລະນີການເສຍຫາຍ ໂຄງການຕ້ອງຮັບຜິດຊອບຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ).

ໝາຍເຫດ: ມີບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມຂັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດລົງ ໃນເວລາ 12 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນທີ 12/06/2008

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການລາຍງານຂັ້ນເທິງ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ.


ທີ່ປາກຊັນ, ວັນທີ 12/06/2008

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ

1.) ຂວົງວິ ພູວຣ/100/1 ຈົວ -  "  ອຸທວນ ສິ/ທາດຖ ບິນຍາ

2.) ທາວນ ສາ 

3.) ທາວນ ສາ 

ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນນໍ້າ
ແລະສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

ຮອງເຈົ້າເມືອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ



ຄຳປະສົງ ວົງທະນາ

 12/6/2008

ທ. ວົງ ສິ ທາວນ ສິ/ທາດຖ ບິນຍາ



Minute of the Second Public Consultation at District Level on June 12, 2008

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Led by Tan Vongsay Thongsayinthipanya, deputy chief of Hom district and Tan Khampasong Vongtana, head of WRE provincial office of Vientiane province, the meeting comprised of relevant district authorities and representatives of the direct and indirect affected villages, and the consultants. In total there were 31 people in which 2 of those was women.

Summary of decisions:

- 1) After extensive consultation, representatives from both Hat Gniun unit and Hatsaykham unit of Ban Hat Gniun all agreed to have the Hatsaykham unit relocated closer to the Hat Gniun proximity.
- 2) The resettlement and compensation of Hatsaykham unit must be inline with the regulation number 192 of the Prime Minister Office issued on July 7, 2006.
- 3) Into Ban Hat Gniun, the Project should develop the followings:
 - Run the livelihood restoration program and support their basic life support i.e. food, for the affected people for 8 years;
 - Occupational training and village fund;
 - Expand the land for animal husbandry and agriculture;
 - Establish a local design irrigational system; and,
 - Build access road and allays of the village.
- 4) Into Ban Hat Gniun, the Project should build the followings:
 - Housing for the directed affected people based on agreement of the people and the resettlement committee. The housing should retain identity of the affected people;
 - A nursery school, primary school and secondary school as of the standard of Ministry of Education;
 - Market and bus station;
 - Village office;
 - Village meeting hall;
 - Health centre; and,
 - Electricity and clean water.
- 5) The villages downstream of the Project should receive the followings:
 - Sufficient clean water supply;

 - Erosion protection of the river bank;
 - Occupational training i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, handicraft etc; and,
 - The Project must warranty and compensate for either short-term or long-term damage if any from water releasing from the Project.

Provincial Level:



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ
ສາສາສາໄພອິດສະລະ ອຸ ຕະສະໂສກຕະສະໂສກ

ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ

ເລກທີ _____ / _____

ປາກສັນ, ວັນທີ 28 APR 2008

ບົດບັນຍັດກອງປະຊຸມ

- ອີງໂບສະເໜີຂໍ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ກ່ຽວກັບຜົນກະທົບທາງດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ ຈາກໂຄງການ ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳຕົກ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1

ປະຕິບັດຕາມເອກະສານອ້າງອີງຂ້າງເທິງ, ໃນຕອບເຊົ້າຂອງວັນທີ 22/04/2008 ທ້ອງການ ຊັບພະຍາກອນນ້ຳ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ຮ່ວມກັບ ໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳຕົກ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ ຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳຕົກ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແລະ ປະກອບຄໍາຄິດເຫັນຈາກ ຂໍານາດການປົກຄອງ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ຂຶ້ນ ພາຍໃຕ້ກາບຝັນປະທານ ໂດຍ ທ່ານ ດຣ. ກອງແກ້ວ ໄຊສົງຄາມ ຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານວ່າແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ໄດ້ບໍດີຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ ຈຳນວນ 69 ທ່ານ; ໃນນັ້ນ ມາຈາກພາກ ສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈາກ ສູນກາງ 4 ທ່ານ; ຈາກພາກສ່ວນແຂວງ 23 ທ່ານ; ຈາກເມືອງປາກສັນ, ເມືອງທ່າພະບາດ ແລະ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ 4 ທ່ານ; ຈາກ ບ້ານທີ່ອາດກະວ່າຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ 23 ທ່ານ ຈະກວດລ້ວນ 39 ທ່ານ (ລາຍຊື່ຂອງຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ສະເໜີໄວ້ໃນບົດບັນຍັດທ້າຍທີ 1).

ຈຸດປະສົງຜູ້ກະກຽມກອງປະຊຸມນີ້ ແມ່ນເພື່ອລາຍງານການປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ ແລະ ວິທີການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຜົນກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳຕົກ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລື ປະກອບ ຄວາມຄິດຄວາມເຫັນ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບ ກ່ຽວກັບນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ທິດທາງ ແຜນການໃນການຍົກຍ້າຍ ຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແລະ ນະໂຍບາຍການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ແກ້ໄຂທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກການສ້າງເຂື່ອນ ດັ່ງກ່າວ, ສ່ວນຈຸດປະສົງລະອຽດມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ເພື່ອສະເໜີລາຍງານປະຕິກຸ່ມກັບສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າບໍ່າດົກ ນ້ຳງຽມ 1 ພ້ອມທັງບັນດາຕົວກະທົບ ແລະ ມາດຕະການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ ທາງດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ທາງດ້ານສັງຄົມຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ອາດ ເກີດຂຶ້ນຈາກການສ້າງເຂື່ອນ ວັງກ່າວ,
2. ເພື່ອລາຍງານ, ປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ປະກອບຄໍາຄິດຄຳເຫັນ ກ່ຽວກັບ ນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ທິດທາງແຜນ ການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ຄົດແທນຄຳເສັ້ນຫາຍ ໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນ ຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ສືບຕໍ່ກະທົບຈາກການສ້າງເຂື່ອນ,

ໃນລາຍການຄຳເປັນກອງປະຊຸມນີ້ ພາຍຫຼັງການກ່າວເປີດກອງປະຊຸມຂອງປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ການແນະນຳກ່ຽວກັບລາຍລະອຽດຂອງກອງປະຊຸມແລ້ວ, ທ່ານ ດຣ ຫະວີວົງ ສີຊຸລີ ມາຈາກພະທາປິກຂ ບາໂຊຈາລາວົງກອນ ຂຶ້ນສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ ສະພາບລວມຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້າບໍ່າດົກ ນ້ຳງຽມ 1 ເຊິ່ງຕົວກະ ທົບຂອງໂຄງການມີ 3 ແຂວງ ຄື: ແຂວງບໍ່າດົກໄຊ, ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ແລະ ແຂວງຊຽງຂວາງ, ຜູ້ສະເໜີ ໄດ້ສະເໜີໃຫ້ເປັນ ກຸ່ມກັບຊັບສິນຂອງປະຊາຊົນ, ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ, ການຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ແລວລາຍສິ່ງໄຟຟ້າ, ຈາກນັ້ນ ທ່ານ ດຣ ກັນຍາ ສຸນທະວົງສຸກ ສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບການປະເມີນຕົວກະທົບ ຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ ຄື: ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ, ພູມີປະເທດ, ທໍລະນີສາດ, ພູມອາກາດ, ທ່ານ ສະຖຽນ ລຸຈິລະຕະມິດ ສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບການສຶກສາ ແລະ ປະເມີນຕົວກະທົບທາງສັງຄົມ, ສືບຕໍ່ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຕົວ ຂອງກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້າບໍ່າດົກ ນ້ຳງຽມ 1 ຄື: ຕົວຂອງໂຄງການ, ພາບລວມຂອງຕົວກະທົບ, ທ່ານ ສົມສະຫວັນ ພັນມະຖານ ຂຶ້ນສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບແຜນການຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ແຜນການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະ ຊາຊົນ.

ນອກຈາກນັ້ນ, ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ກອງປະຊຸມມີເນື້ອໃນທົນຖີ່ໆ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ ໄດ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ປະກອບຄວາມຄິດຄວາມເຫັນ ໄດ້ຢ່າງເປັນສ່ວນ, ຕາມບັນຫາທີ່ຍັງ ຂ້ອງຄາໃຈ ພ້ອມທັງຂໍສະເໜີຂອງຕົນ ຈາກຂະບວນການ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນຂອງການຄຳເປັນການປະຊຸມສັງໝົດນີ້, ໃນທີ່ສຸດ ສາມາດສັງລວມບັນຫາ ແລະ ຂໍສະເໜີ ໄດ້ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການສະເໜີຕື່ມ ກ່ຽວກັບມາດຕະການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຕົວກະທົບ ກ່ຽວກັບຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ, ແລະ ການເຊາະເຈື່ອນ ຢູ່ເຂດລຸ່ມເຂື່ອນ ແລະ ຕອບສະໜອງນ້ຳກົນ,ນ້ຳໃຊ້.
2. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການ ສະເໜີໃຜ ກ່ຽວກັບມາດຕະການປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ ໃນໄລຍະຍາວ ອາດເກີດມີນ້ຳຖ້ວມໃນລະດູຝົນ ຢູ່ເຂດລຸ່ມເຂື່ອນ ແລະ ຕາມເນື້ອທີ່ຂອງນ້ຳງຽມ.
3. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການ ສືບຕໍ່ປະສານກັບເມືອງບໍ່າດົກ ແລະ ບ້ານຫາດບຶນ ຕື່ມອີກ ໃນການເລືອກ ສະຖານທີ່ ທີ່ຈະຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນໄປຢູ່.

4. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການຈັດສັນເນື້ອທີ່ກໍ່ການຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ເນື້ອທີ່ລົງສັດ ຕ້ອງຈັດສັນໃຫ້ ນຽງພໍ ແລະ ເໝາະສົມ.
5. ການຊົດເຊີຍທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍປະຊາຊົນ ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການ ຕ້ອງໄປກໍ່ສ້າງເຮືອນ ແລະ ຈັດສັນເນື້ອທີ່ກໍ່ການຜະລິດສໍາເລັດກ່ອນ ຈຶ່ງມີການຍົກຍ້າຍປະຊາຊົນໄປຢູ່.
6. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ກ່ຽວກັບການປຸກເຮືອນ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ອີງຕາມຄອບຄົວ ແລະ ຈຳນວນພົນ.
7. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການຍົງຄົງ ກ່ຽວກັບການຍົກຍ້າຍສະຖານທີ່ຊັກນໍ້າ (ປ່າຊ້າ) ໃຫ້ປະຕິບັດການ ອິດກອງປະເພນີ ຂອງແຕ່ລະຊຸມເຜົ່າ.
8. ການຊົດເຊີຍໃຫ້ແກ່ຄອບຄົວທີ່ຖືກຍ້າຍ ທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍ ລະຫວ່າງຜູ້ທີ່ມີລາຍໄດ້ສູງ ແລະ ລາຍໄດ້ຕໍ່າ ແມ່ນອີງໃສ່ຜົນການແບວໃດ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ເປັນເອກະພາບກັນ.
9. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການກຳນົດແຜນຕອບສະໜອງຢືນ ໃນແຕ່ລະປີ ຄືມາຈາກຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງໂຄງການ ເພື່ອພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນໂຄງລ່າງຂອງເມືອງ ແລະ ຂອງແຂວງ.
10. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ຊອກວິທີຊົດເຊີຍ ຜົນຜະລິດໃນການທາປາ ອາດຈະເປັນ ກະທົບໃນການຄອງຊີບ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ລາຍໄດ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ.
11. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການຕະບສະໜອງ ໂຄງການນໍ້າສະອາດ (ນໍ້າບາດານ) ແລະ ໝອງປາ ໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ຢູ່ລຸ່ມເຮືອນ.
12. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການຊ່ວຍຝຶກອົບຮົມສິນເຊີງງານ ແລະ ຈັດສັນອາຊີບ ໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ຜົນກະທົບຢູ່ເຂດລຸ່ມເຮືອນ.
13. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການ ອະທິບາຍລະອຽດ ກ່ຽວກັບນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ດົວເລກລາຍຮັບ ທີ່ຈະໄດ້ ໃນອາໄສຄົວ ຂອງຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ.
14. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການກຳນົດລະອຽດ ກ່ຽວກັບການພັດທະນາວຽກງານທີ່ດ້ານກະສິກໍາ.
15. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການ ກຳນົດລະບຽບຂອງໂຄງການຈະແຈ້ງ ທີ່ທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຂອງຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນ ປະໂຫຍດ.
16. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການອະທິບາຍໃຫ້ຈະແຈ້ງ ກ່ຽວກັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຂອງບ້ານເຈົ້າພາຍ.
17. ໃຫ້ສະເໜີຕື່ມ ກ່ຽວກັບຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ ຂອງແລວສາຍສົ່ງໄປຟ້າ ຂອງ ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າຕົກ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1.
18. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການ ສົ່ງບົດລາຍງານການສຶກສາກັບປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ ລະອຽດຂອງໂຄງການ ໃຫ້ແຂວງ, ເມືອງ ແລະ ບ້ານໄດ້ຮັບຮູ້.
19. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການກວດກາສົນຕື່ມ ກ່ຽວກັບຜູ້ຂອງບ້ານ ແລະ ສະຖານທີ່ຕ່າງໆ ໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມ ດົວຈິງ.
20. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປະຊາສໍາພັນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໃຈ ກ່ຽວກັບນະໂຍບາຍ ຂອງໂຄງການ ຄືນໃໝ່.

21. ສະເໜີທາງໂຄງການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອການພັດທະນາຊັບພະຍາກອນມະນຸດ ແລະ ຍົກລະດັບບຸກຄະລາກອນ.

ຈາກນັ້ນ ຜູ້ພັດທະນາໂຄງການ ແລະ ທາງທີມງານທີ່ປຶກສາໄດ້ອະທິບາຍ ໃຫ້ຄວາມກະຈ່າງແຈ້ງຕື່ມ ກ່ຽວກັບບາງຜົນກະທົບ ທີ່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຍັງຄົງຄາໃຈ ເຊັ່ນ:

- ສະຖານທີ່ ປະຊາຊົນຕ້ອງການໄປຢູ່ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ປະສານກັບທາງບ້ານ ແລະ ທາງເມືອງ ຄືນໃໝ່ ເພື່ອຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບ.
- ບ້ານເຈົ້າພາບ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເບິ່ງເລື່ອງການພັດທະນາພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ ຄືກັບບ້ານທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ.
- ສຳລັບບ້ານທີ່ຢູ່ລຸ່ມເຂື່ອນ ທາງໂຄງການຕ້ອງໄດ້ສຶກສາເບິ່ງເລື່ອງຊຸກຍູ້ກະທຳ ແລະ ລະດັບນ້ຳຊື້ນລົງທັງເຂື່ອນ ໃນກໍລິການປ່ອຍນ້ຳອອກຈາກເຂື່ອນ ເພື່ອຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຜົນກະທົບທາງນ້ຳ ຕໍ່ບ້ານທີ່ຢູ່ລຸ່ມເຂື່ອນ.
- ສຳລັບແລວສາຍລົງໄຟຟ້າ ທາງໂຄງການແມ່ນໄດ້ປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ສຳຫຼວດຊັບສິນແລ້ວ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຊົດເຊີຍຕາມລະບຽບກຳນົດອອກ.
- ຜົນກະທົບໃນໄລຍະຍາວ ຜູ້ພັດທະນາໂຄງການ ແລະ ລັດຖະບານຕ້ອງໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລືກັນ ແລະ ປະກອບເຂົ້າໃນສັນຍາສຳປະທານຂອງໂຄງການ.

ພາຍຫຼັງໄດ້ດຳເນີນການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ປຶກສາຫາລືໄປເປັນເວລາ 1 ວັນເຕັມ ດ້ວຍບັນຍາກາດອັນຜິດພິດ, ໄດ້ກະທະບະສ້າງສັນ ທີ່ເຕັມໄປດ້ວຍໄມຕິຈິດມີດຕະພາບ ແລະ ຈະນຳສະເໜີຜົນຂອງກອງປະຊຸມດັ່ງກ່າວ ລາຍງານສົນເທີງ ເພື່ອຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ໃນບາດກ້າວຕໍ່ໄປ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ອັດລົງ ໃນເວລາ 15:30 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນດຽວກັນ ດ້ວຍຜົນສຳເລັດຕາມຈຸດປະສົງຫຼາຍໆ ດ້ວຍການກ່າວປິດຂອງ ທ່ານ ຄຳປະສົງ ວົງທະນາ ທິວຮຸ້ນກອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນນ້ຳ ແລະ ສົ່ງແຈດລົ້ມ ແຂວງ.

ທິວຮຸ້ນກອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນນ້ຳ

ແລະ ສົ່ງແຈດລົ້ມ ແຂວງ


ຄຳປະສົງ ວົງທະນາ

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Bolikhamxay Province

Number ____ / ____
Pakxan, Dated 28 April 2008

Minutes of Meeting

- Based on the request to organize the meeting regarding environmental and social impacts from the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project.

To follow the above reference request, on the morning of 22 April 2008 the Bolikhamxay Province office of the Water Resource and Environment together with the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project held the consultation meeting in regard to environment and social impacts of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project and to include comment from local authority and local people under the chairmanship of Dr. Kongkeo Xaysongkham, Head of Bolikhamxay Province office. There are 89 participants which come from related agencies, 4 people from the central government, 23 people from the provincial level, from 4 people Pakxan District, from Thaphabath District and Bolikhan District: 23 people from villages that are expected to be impacted, 39 people from the Company (list of participants is attached in Annex 1).

The objective of this meeting is to report on the assessment of the environment and social impact and the method to reduce the impacts of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project and consultations consist of comment and agreement about the policy and on the direction for resettlement plan for the people who will be affected from the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project and the compensation policy for people who are affected by the construction of the project. The detailed objectives are as follows:

1. To present the brief report about the construction of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project together with the impacts and mitigation of environment and social impacts that might occur from the construction of the project.
2. To report, consult and provide comment about policies and direction of the resettlement plan and compensation for the people who are affected by the construction of the dam.

For the meeting agenda, after the opening speech from the chairman of the meeting and introductions regarding the detail of the meeting [agenda] Dr. Thavyvong Seboulee from Chulalongkorn University presented an overview of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project which has impacts located in three provinces : Bolikhamxay Province, Vientiane Province, Xieng Khouang Province. The presenter provided information regarding assets of people, livelihood of people, compensation and the alignment of the transmission line. After that, Dr. Kanya Sounthavongsouk presented about the assessment of environmental and social impacts such as: water quality, geography, geology, air quality. Mr. Sathieng Souchylawanid presented about education and the assessment of social impacts, the methods to reduce the impacts of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project such as: project area, overall impacts. Mr. Somsavanh Phanmathan presented about the compensation plan and resettlement plan.

In addition, in order for this meeting to be meaningful, all participants have participated in consultations and provided comments actively on the issues that they are concerned about including their proposals which were discussed at the meeting. Finally, issues can be concluded and proposals provided as follows:

1. Propose for the Project to present more about mitigation of impacts regarding water quality and erosion downstream of the dam and provision of clean water.
2. Propose for the Project to present more about measures to prevent and reduce in the long term that might be flood in the rainy season in the area downstream of the dam and along tributaries.
3. Propose for the Project to continue to coordinate further with Bolikhan District and Hat Gniun Village in selecting the resettlement area.
4. Propose for the Project to assign land of sufficient quantity and of appropriate quality for agricultural production and land for raising livestock.
5. For compensation for resettlement, propose for the Project to build a house and assign agricultural production land first and then resettle people afterwards.
6. Propose for the Project to review / study house construction which should be based on household and the number of households.
7. Propose for the Project to review / study resettlement of spiritual places (cemetery) and should follow the customs of each ethnic group.
8. Compensation for affected households that need to be resettled – what principle will be used for people who have high versus low income to [ensure] compensate everyone with consensus?
9. Propose for the Project to establish a plan to provide funding each year based on income / benefits from the project in order to develop basic infrastructure of the district and province.
10. Propose for the Project to review / study and find a compensation method for fisheries production which is impacted and results in the impact on income of people.
11. Propose for the Project supply clean water (ground water) and fish ponds for people in the downstream area.
12. Propose for the Project to provide [vocational] skills training and provide jobs for people affected in the downstream area.
13. Propose for the Project to explain in detail about the policy and the income figures that will be provided in the future for affected people.
14. Propose for the Project to establish in detail regarding agricultural development work.
15. Propose for the Project to establish regulations of the Project clearly in regard to compensation for people who will receive / be entitled to the benefit.
16. Propose for the Project to explain clearly about the benefits that will be received by the host villages.
17. Explain more about the environmental and social impacts of the transmission line alignment / corridor of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project.
18. Propose for the Project to share the project report on the detailed study of the environmental and social impact assessment with provincial, district and village [authorities] to acknowledge.
19. Propose for the Project to check again about the name of the village and the other locations to ensure the information is correct.
20. Propose for the Project to organize a meeting to disclose information about the project to ensure villagers understand about the policy of the project.
21. Propose for the Project to help to support human resource development and increase capacity of human resources.

After that, the Project developer and the consultation working team have provided clarification about some impacts that the participants are still concerned about such as:

- The location that people will resettle to must be coordinated with each village and district again to ensure that consensus.
- The host village must examine development of the basic structure similar to those who will be resettled.
- For the village downstream of the dam, the project must study hydrology and the water fluctuations (raising / lowering) downstream of the dam in case water is releases from the dam, in order to reduce the impact of the water on downstream villages.
- For the transmission line alignment, the Project has evaluated the impact and have surveyed the assets already which will be compensated according to established policy.
- For the long term impact the project developer and the Government must consult together and integrate into the concession agreement.

After the review and consultation for one day with active participation, having the characteristic of being colorful and filled with friendship, and thus the results of meeting are proposed to the above level for further review. The meeting is closed at 15:30 on the same day and has been successful according to the objectives. Mr. Khamphasong Vongthana who is the Chief of the Provincial Office of Water Resource and Environment closed the meeting.

Provincial Office of Water
Resource and Environment

[stamped and signed]
[Mr. Khamphasong Vongthana]

X.3: Zone 3(Construction Area) and Zone 4 (Downstream Area)

District Level:

Minute of the First Public Consultation at District Level on January 16, 2008

FROM: INCLADG

FILE NO.: 1261892

Jan 14 2008 12:39PM 21

ລາຍລະອຽດການປະຕິບັດການປະຊຸມ

ລ/ດ	ເວລາ	ລາຍການ	ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບ
1	8:30 - 9:00	ລົງທະບຽນ	ແສກທຸກຄົນ
2	9:00 - 9:15	ຄະນະ/ໂຄງຕິດກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ສະເໜີແຂກເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ	ເລິ່ງເວດລ້ອມແຂວງ
3	9:15 - 9:40	ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມມີຄຳເຕັມ	ເຈົ້າເມືອງ
4	9:40 - 10:00	ວິດສາຍການກ່ຽວກັບເຕັກນິກຂອງເຂື່ອນໄຟ ຟ້ານຳ້ງຽບ 1 (ໃດຍາຍ)	ERIC
5	10:00 - 10:15	ຂັກດິນຫາເຢ	ທຸກຄົນ
6	10:15 - 11:15	ສະເໜີວິດສາຍການຕີນສະຕິບດ້ານສິ່ງແວດ ລ້ອມຂອງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ	ສົມສະຫັດນ
7	11:15 - 11:35	ວິດສາຍການຕີນສະຕິບດ້ານການກໍ່ສ້າງ ສະຖານີ	ສົມສະຫັດນ
8	11:35 - 13:00	ພັກສາຍການກ່ຽວ	
9	13:00 - 14:30	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມບັນຍາຍສຳລັບ	ແສກທຸກຄົນ
10	14:30 - 14:45	ຂັກດິນຫາເຢ	
11	14:45 - 15:00	ສິບຕໍ່ປະກອບຄຳເຕັມ	ແສກທຸກຄົນ
12	15:00 - 15:15	ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ກ່າວປິດ	ປະທານ



Number	Time	Description	Responsible person
1.	8:00 – 9:00	Registration	Every participant
2.	9:00 – 9:15	Team that prepare event open meeting with objectives and introduce participants	Provincial Environment
3.	9:00 – 9:15	Chairman provide comment	Governor of District
4.	9:15 – 9:40	Report regarding technical aspects of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (brief)	ERIC
5.	9:40 – 10:00	Coffee Break	Every participant
6.	10:00 – 10:15	Report on environmental impact of hydropower project	Somesavanh
7.	10:15 – 11:15	Report on the impact of construction	Somesavanh
8.	11:15 – 11:35	Lunch break	
9.	11:35 – 13:00	Participants provide comment	Every participant
10.	13:00 – 14:45	Coffee Break	
11.	14:45 – 15:00	Continuation of participants providing comment	Every participant
12.	15:00 – 15:15	Chairman summarize meeting and providing closing remarks	Chairman

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Piengta	Date	Dec11, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Elders, Men		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai		

Key discussions:

1. Attendants –Tan Tone, 75, born in the area; Tan Maison, 66, born Sam Toey, Sam Nue; Tan Piennoi, 57, born near Ban Dong, Thaviang; Tan Khamlar, 65, born Sam Nue; Tan Pang, 69, born Ban Du, Tan Neu, 66, born Phonebang, Bolikhan.
2. The villagers were composed equally of Tai Dam who are animist, and Lao Phuane who are Buddhists. There were only 3 Hmong families in the village. Tai Dam and Lao Phuane had blended their tradition and way of life to nearly indistinguishable especially for new generation.
3. Tai Dam had simple ceremonial protocol, i.e. for the death, they will bring to cremation site and read a script. Tai Dam had written language. They live mostly in the area of Vietnam, China and Lao PDR. The most outstanding place is Xishuangbanna.
4. To get married, there would be marriage proposal. The newlywed will stay with the parents until they are capable to live of their own.
5. Lao Phuane had PasaDham (the script mostly thought in Buddhist Temple school system). There was a rule on stealing, the violator shall be fined.
6. There are two Pee (Spririt) – Pee Yai (large spirit) and Pee Noi (small spirit). Small spirit is those at each household. They would worship their ancestor after the harvest.
7. Earlier, their clothes were made from traditional dyed cotton, dye with Kraam (Indigo) using tie-dye method. They had unique pattern. However, nowadays, they rely on clothes from the market.
8. Music. There was a 60 years old music teacher who just retired from teaching at Sam Nue. He was skilled in playing traditional flute (Pee), mouth organ (Kaen), and several other pieces.
9. Life of the pioneer. Originally, there were only 18 households. There were plenty of fish. They did not have to go very far, could get enough fish for the meal. Most of the things were locally made. They made their own whisky. The only trade at the time was salt. They had to walk via elephant route to Thathom to trade salt.
10. Handicraft. Most of the men knew how to craft. However, they made only for household use.
11. Presently, they raised fewer livestock due to limited pasture area. Most of the animals in husbandry were small animals such as pigs, chicken, ducks etc. Villagers now turn to market for meat.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Piengta	Date	Dec11, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Elders, Women		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai		

Key discussions:

1. Attendants –Nang Thongdee, 53, Mattayom 3, from HuaPhan in 1996; Nang Fang, 31, born here; Nang Pan, 35, born here; Nang Phone, 55, Prathom 5, from HuaPhan; and Nan Viang, 36, Prathom 3.
2. The community was previously named Ban Pieng Lang (Dry Evenly). They like the weather and riches of resources here.
3. Thongdee considered her life a successful one. She had 4 children – one is teacher, two got high diploma, and the youngest one is in school, Mattayom 6. Her husband died in 2001, she raised chicken and pigs to support her children education. In 2012, a sow gave her just more than one million kips, compared with 800,000 kips each a few year back.
4. In the community, villagers make handicrafts widely. Mostly, they are for household use. Interestingly, the most active income generating activity for the women was PhaZin weaving. It has been promoted in the last 4 years. The traders come in and order specific pattern. The villages buy 45,000 kips of materials and produce a 110-150,000 kips of PhaZin. A 110-120,000 kips piece took about two days of work, whereas, a 150 kips one took about three days to finish.
5. They preferred to work with cotton thread. Silk was difficult to handle, and problem from ant destroying the silkworm.
6. Though they weave the PhaZin, a few of them kept the traditional Tai Dang or Tai Dam fabric. Their traditional PhaZin would dyed black and decorated colorfully at the bottom section.
7. The cash crops in 2012 are rice and corn. They cited that the cassava which recently boom in the other area had not entered the area yet. The factory is still too far, not worth transportation cost. Noted – at Thathom the cassava was bought at 320 kips/kg. On the other hand, they were considering growing peanut this season.
8. They were no longer collecting Taaw due to the source was too far away. One had to take hour of boat ride to get it.
9. They concerned about the problem of chicken disease. Even some of them were vaccinated but still die.
10. They wanted to learn to make formulated feed for pig rearing.
11. There was surplus of banana. Merchant came from time to time. However, there is no preservation or value added method for it so far. They would like to receive such training.
12. Recently, there was a mushroom cultivation program. It failed because did not give satisfied product. However, they expected to have a better program on mushroom in the future.
13. Moreover, they wanted to learn fish processing, in case of the fish production boom in the future.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Piengta	Date	Dec11, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Men		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai		

Key discussions:

1. Attendants –Bieng, 27, Prathom 5; Keung, 22, Prathom 5; Ked, 32, Mattayom 1; Heung, 28, Mattayom 1; and, Xai, 25, Mattayom 3.
2. Earlier, they studied the lower secondary level at Thaviang Secondary School. Then, they continued their study the higher secondary level at Xaisomboun which they had to walk two days to reach there.
3. During their childhood, the resources at their community were diverse and abundant. In 2012, they were no longer collecting NTFPs. Their resources were much too distant. They have to take more than an hour of boat ride to go there.
4. Their current cash crops were rice and corn.
5. Handicrafts mostly were in the hand of elders.
6. Main event of the community during the year is BounDeunHok (the 6th month festival). They would dress in Tai Dam costume.
7. There is no one in the community married to Hmong or Lao Soong.
8. Some of the villagers worked as laborers 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.
9. List of cash generating activities of their interests –bicycle/motor repair, house construction, civil construction, making furniture, vehicle driving, animal husbandry, etc.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hatsamkhone		Date	Dec09, 2012
			Time	
Target PAPs	Elders			
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	Xong Yangzawa	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants – Tan Bounchan Tippawong, 64, Prathom 5, the leader of the pioneers, from Meung Khum of Xieng Khouang; Tan Khampheng Khammeexay, 60, Mattayom 3, from Phonesavanh of Xieng Khouang.
2. 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 pipe. The dug well was also possible at about 7-8 meter deep the water hole could be found. The first three years, they relied on slash and burn technique to cultivation. In 1997, the trees started to disappear. After the paddy was made, they have rely on rice cultivation ever since. However, it was not cash generating source due to bad road access, not until recently.
3. More households came later in 1997-2005.
4. 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.
5. The school was established in 1998-1999. Ban Pou was there when they arrived but the village did not have a school.
6. There is one college graduated, he stays in Vientiane.
7. There is a fish conservation area in the village. However, the Vietnamese took the sand to fill the road and the capacity had lost ever since.
8. NTFPs. They were no longer getting Taaw. The source was just too far. They have to take more than an hour of boat ride. However, some of them still collected Haam. A Chinese company demanded it as herbal source.
9. Their main sources of income presently were from selling rice, livestock, and corn. Just recent year that cassava played a role from the demand of the Chinese merchant.
10. Men made handicraft or furniture for household use only. There is only one furniture maker who made for sale.
11. On Buddhist observation day, they will observe religious precepts. Some of them go to the temple at Ban Pou.
12. Their main religious ceremony is during the 9th or 10th month – Khao Pra Dub Din or Khao Sa Lak.
13. Their way of life was loosely based on Head Sib Song Kong Sib See.
14. Education. The preschool had started recently at Ban Pou – Kindergarten 1-3. Their secondary schools both lower and higher were at Thaviengxay, the Sub-district center. However, in 2013, Ban Pou will have its lower secondary school operated.

15. Attitude toward the Project. They were still keeping an eye on the development of the Project. If possible they wanted to stay at the same place, and change their livelihood to whatever resources available. Fishery and livestock rearing are among their expectation. They thought that the case of Ban Moh which villagers rely on fish from the reservoir of Nam Ngum, catch, dry, and put for selling beside the National Road 13 is satisfying. They would be pleased to get reasonable compensation.
16. Rice yield at Ban Hatsamkhone. For 2 hectares of paddy, they got 170-180 of forty-five to fifty kilogram sacks, or about 7-9 tons of rice. They will keep about 90 sacks which was sufficient for year round consumption of a family of nine. However, 2012 season was bad due to rodent. They got only 70 sacks. Their main varieties of rice were Khao Kai Noi, Khao Xaya, Khao Sungthong (promoted by the Agricultural Office).
17. Their recent cash crop – cassava. A tree of cassava gave about 9 kilograms of tubers. The buying price was 400 kips/kg. On the other hand, the major investment for them is the cost of hiring plowing tractor, about 1.4-1.6 million kips/ hectare. The contract farming scheme had been offered to the villagers.
18. Tan Bounchan proposed the Project to build school building, and give option of livestock rearing as Nam Ngum Hydropower Project.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hatsamkhone	Date	Dec09, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Men		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai		

Key discussions:

1. Attendants –Bounpheng, 34; Konghoy, 36; Mai, 28; and, Khamnoi, 36. All of them were born at MeungKhum, and moved with their parents to present settlement.
2. They like the place due to good paddy. There are some UXO left, but quite a few, around the cultivating area.
3. Occupation training. They interested in learning trading, livestock rearing, construction, mason, carpenter, mechanic, and steelwork. On the other hand, they wanted to improve their agricultural technique, fishery.
4. They suggested the Project to give priority to PAPs as the source of workforce.
5. In term of capacity building for their community service, they wanted the Project to allocate the job to local. They cited that only the local will come and stay with the community in long term.
6. The cost of study in teacher college –Mattayom 7 + 2, for diploma; Mattayom 7 + 4, for college degree. On average, it was about 20 million kips/ year.
7. Their concern was about not having any paddy to grow rice.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hatsamkhone	Date	Dec09, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Women		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai		

Key discussions:

1. Attendants –Noi Sangkham, 59, no school, 6 children, one was GoL official; Nang, 38, Prathom 5, 5 children; Mee, 44, Mattayom 2, 5 children; Maisook, 32, Mattayom 3, 2 children; Waan, 36, Mattayom 2, 1 child; Nantha, 38, Mattayom 2, 3 children (a labour, a teacher, and a Mattayom 5 student); and, Seeda, 48, Matayom 2, 5 children.
2. They were resettled here upon the arrangement of GoL. They were seeking agricultural land and attracted with potential of good paddy, abundant of fish, water resources, and forest resources. They were pleased with their choice. The only difficulty was a poor access road. Additionally, the area was plaque with civil war.
3. Their livelihood was on subsistence agriculture. Initially, they relied mainly on the forest for vegetables and bamboo shoot. Main NTFPs were Haam and rattan. The village had not adopted the peanut trading yet.
4. The women were very active in weaving PhaZin. Women of every household kept their looms under their high story house. Some houses had up to 4 looms. The price of PhaZin is around 110-120,000 kips/piece, depend on difficulty of making the pattern. Interestingly, the pattern was not their traditional. They made to traders' order.
5. On the other hand, they buy shirts from the market. Their cloth tailoring skill is limited. Upon the training of their interests, they wanted to learn cooking.
6. Attitude toward resettlement. They wanted to move as a group, since, they had also been together.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Pou		Date	Dec08, 2012
			Time	15:40
Target PAPs	Elders and Men			
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	Xong Yangzawa	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants –WaZang Xong, 80, originally from MeungKhune; Xu Xong, 36, from Xaysomboun; Bla Pa Chang, 42, from Nam Phut.
2. Hmong community at Pan Pou was established in 1986. The pioneers were 30s households. Most of them were from the highland area nearby.
3. There are formally 4 clans in the community: Xong, Yang, Lor, and Mua. However, the Lee, Chang, Ha, Wu, and Wang can be found.
4. They learned how to cultivate paddy rice from Lao Loum. In 2002, they started using hand-pushed tractor. There was a local made irrigation at “Na Pou”, which now rice cultivation in dry season is possible. The project was supported by UECF, started 3 years ago. The area was about 10 hectares originally, and 30 more hectares were added later.
5. The main cash crops were peanut, sweet corn, soya bean, feed corn, etc. Choices of the crops were based on the market demand.
6. Their pasture located in Sop Jae, about 300 hectares. Vietnamese traders came to buy livestock – 5 years old cow about 6 million kips each, whereas, buffalo about 10 million kips each. There was the MCC project help taking care of the livestock rearing, esp. vaccination.
7. Among the villagers, there was one person with college degree (teacher), another two are in teacher school, and another one was in lower level teacher school.
8. NTFPs – they had to walk about 2-3 hours to collect Taaw. They will spend about one day and one night in the forest before carrying it out with the load of 25-30 kg/ person, or about USD 8-9/ person. The other NTFPs are Haam and Keesee.
9. Recently, there was fewer fish in the river. They expected the fish stock to boom after the inundation and they can make the catch.
10. In 2012, they celebrated the traditional New Year during December 13-14. They will stay and clean their home. A spiritual pole will be place in the middle of the house. In the afternoon the relatives would brought chicken, and egg to bless each other. The chicken will be placed head down from the pole. The second day, the head of the family will start another round of ceremony. They will feast for three days straight. During those days, using money, lifting heavy material, drying cloth, or taking shower are prohibited. Earlier, some might choose to not taking shower for the whole year but did that during this Kin Chiang Ceremony. Men led this ceremony. The women were just followed.
11. Regarding the traditional practice, that 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.

12. Abduction of young bride during the New Year Period was allowed and still in practice.
However, in Ban Pou, there is no-one with several wives.

13. Their cultivation calendar is as following;

Month	Activities
1-2	Stay home
3-4	Clear the cultivating plot
4-5	Grow highland rice
6	Cultivate paddy rice
7-8	Clear the weeds, maintain rice field
9-10	Rice harvest
11-12	NTFPs collection; New Year Celebration

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Pou		Date	Dec08, 2012
			Time	
Target PAPs	Gender			
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	Xong Yangzawa	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants – Ye Xong, 30, no schooling, 9 children, married at 15; Pua Kue, 35, Prathom 5, 3 children, married at 20; Pua Chang, 70s, no schooling, 6 children; Mai Xong, 40, no schooling; 7 children; Jua Tor, 42, no schooling, 3 children. They called themselves, White Hmong.
2. NTFPs – Taaw. They get about 10-20 sacks at a time. Each time they go, will up to capacity to carry back to their home. Men can take about 40 kg of backpacking, whereas, women can take around 30 kg. The buying price was 2,500 Kips/kg. Kee See (resin). They can get about 10-20 kgs/ day. It commanded the price at 2,500 Kips/kg.
3. Among them, there are only two people that still do embodiment. No one wave the cloth. (As opposed to the Lao Loum section that almost every households do weaving)
4. Non income generating activities of their interest – cooking the main stream food or restaurant food, food preservation technique/ making value added products.
5. Education of their children – Ye Xong would like to support her children to get the highest education as possible. However, they have no idea about the expense. Seven of her children are in school.
6. Family planning – The program is being implemented by the health center.
7. They don't want their kid to work hard in the agricultural field as they do.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Pou	Date	Dec08, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Youth		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	Xong Yangzawa

Key discussions:

1. Attendants – Ye Xong, 16, Mattayom 6 at Thavieng Secondary School; Gao Xong, 17, Mattayom 7 at MuangKhune; Somchit Chang, 18, Mattayom 7; You Xong, 20, out of school.
2. Ye Xong interested in trading. She had 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 Mattayom 6. Her father finished Prathom 3, whereas, her mother received no schooling.
3. Gao Xong interested in studying Law at LuangPhrabang. He wanted to work in the court.
4. Somchit interested in studying medicine. He said he had some study books, however, still lacked several of them. He had to study them all to pass the entrance examination.
5. If they were unable to continue their study, they would like to work in the following career – mechanics, vehicle drivers, trading, construction, or cooking.
6. 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.

Data Collection Fieldwork

Zone 2UR

Ban Pou, Ban Hatsamkhone,
and Ban Piengta



NNPI Fieldwork © Chakrit





NNPI Fieldwork © Chakrit





Non Fieldwork @ Chakrit



NNPI Fieldwork © Chakrit





NNPI Fieldwork © Chakrit



NNPI Fieldwork © Chai...



KKP fieldwork © Chakrit



NNPI Fieldwork © Chakrit











NNPI Fieldwork © Chakrit







NNPI Fieldwork @ Chakri





NNPI Fieldwork @ Chakrit















NNPI Fieldwork © Chakrit



NNPI Fieldwork © Chakrit













ແຜ່ນທີ່ຄຸ້ມຄອງນ້ຳໄຊທິດໃນ, ມອບດິນ-ມອບປ່າ, ຢຸດ

ການກຸ້ມຄອງໂຮງໄຊທິດໃນປະຈຸບັນ: 23.2.05

* ເຄື່ອງໝາຍຂອງແຜ່ນທີ່



E-48-39-27

ປ່າໄຊທິດ: 687.5%

ປ່າໄຊທິດ: 2050 5/1

ປ່າໄຊທິດ: 657.5

ດິນທຳມະ: 882

ປ່າໄຊທິດ: 6 5/1

ດິນທຳມະ: 20 5/1

ເສັ້ນທາງ

ສາຍນ້ຳ

ແດນທຳມະ

ວັງໄຊທິດ: 0.1 5/1

* ມາດຕາລັດ 1/15.000

* ເນື້ອທີ່ລວມ: 4303,1 5/1

* ຄຳຂັບສາມມີຊຸດເຂດ

ພູກ-ພືດຂອງກຸ່ມ ສາຍກຸ່ມຊາວປະຊາ

ຈັງຫວັດປະຊາວິທະຍາສາດ

ຢູ່ພືດອຍເກີດກຸ່ມ ສາຍກຸ່ມສາວກຸ່ມ

ຈັງຫວັດເຂົາເຈົ້າເຈົ້າ ໃຫ້ກຸ່ມບາງກຸ່ມເຈົ້າ

ດັ່ງຄຳຂັບເຂດວ່າໄວ້ ໃຫ້ເຈົ້າເຈົ້າສາມມີ

ບາງກຸ່ມເຂົາກຸ່ມບາງກຸ່ມ - ສາຍກຸ່ມເຈົ້າບາງກຸ່ມ

ສາມມີເຈົ້າເຈົ້າ ໃຫ້ເຈົ້າເຈົ້າເຈົ້າ

ບາງກຸ່ມເຂົາກຸ່ມ ກຸ່ມບາງກຸ່ມເຈົ້າ

* ປ່າໄຊທິດ ຢູ່ສາຍກຸ່ມສາວ

NNP Fieldwork @ Chakrit



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MNP Fieldwork 2024





NNP Framework © Chakrit

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Namyouak Secondary School	Date	Nov 28, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Youth - Boys		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants – Three boys from each village – Sopyouak, Namyouak, Sopphuane, and Houaypamom.
2. A boy from Houaypamom (8th in the seating) – the third child among 9 children; 3 females, 6 males. The females received elementary education, whereas, four of six males are in school. He takes boat to school or sometime has to walk 10 kilometers to Sopphuane. He stays in a rented dormitory. He gets about 20-30,000 Kips of allowance per week. The boat ride will cost him 60,000 Kips a trip.
3. Another boy from Houaypamom (6th in the seating) – the fourth child among 8 children; 5 females, 3 males. All his elders had been married. He plans to continue his study to the next level when he finished Mattayom 4.
4. 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 the tuition or the monthly expense of a student in higher level. Also, they have no idea about what they will do after finishing the study, or what career to pursue.
5. The income generating activities of their interests – cooking (restaurant food), mechanics, vehicle driver, and agriculture.
6. Like the girls, the boys were very shy and spoke word-by-word.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Namyouak Secondary School	Date	Nov 28, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Youth - Girl		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants – Three girls from each village – Sopyouak, Namyouak, and Sopphuane. There is no girl from Houaypamom.
2. Yor Wang, from Sopphuane – her parents have 8 children, 4 sons and 4 daughters, all of them are in school. She is the eldest. Due to the distance and difficulty of road access, the parents of Sopphuane built a house at Namyouak to accommodate their children during their study at lower secondary level. She commutes from her village by motorcycle.
3. ShongHer, from Sopphuane – her parents have 9 children, 4 sons and 5 daughters. She is the youngest. All her sisters were married. She had a brother who was in Mattayom 4. She stayed with her relative during her study. She commutes by motorcycle.
4. Sue Wang, from Sopphuane – she stayed with her aunt. She had a brother who was in Mattayom 5.
5. Those from Sopyouak stayed at their home and selected to walk about 4 kilometers to school in group. They faced trouble in rainy season, had to carry umbrellas. After, finishing their Mattayom 4, they plan to continue their study at Phalavaek.
6. A girl (no.5 in seating position) interested to study literature. The girl, no.9, did not sure about her favorite. The girl, no.6, wanted to be a teacher.
7. All of them know how to do traditional embodiment. They help the kitchen tasks regularly.
8. Income generating skills of their interests –tailoring, agriculture.
9. (Note – these 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)

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Sopyouak	Date	November 27, 2012
		Time	9:30 – 10:00
Target PAPs	Elders and Men		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	

Key discussions:

1. Main NTFPs during the month – Taaw. The source locates about 5-6 kilometers away from the community. The buyers were bought and sent them to a sweet factory at Ban Keun in Vientiane. They bought at 2,800 Kips/kg. In the family of Mr __, 6 people went to collect and get about 160kg of Taaw. Problem of preparing Taaw, the edible seed are not clear if not treated properly. They put some acidic juice, i.e. juice from star fruit or tamarind to make it clear.
2. Pig – there is no modern breed pigs in the community. All are traditional breed.
3. Vegetable – they grow just for family consumption.
4. About 40 percent of households started to grow rubber tree. They had never been trained to do so. However, they interested from hearing the success of Hmong in other area. A Chinese company also gave away seedling in return for selling the product to them. The current price at Phalavaek of untreated rubber is 8,000 kips/kg. The villagers grow the trees in the area above 320m ESL. They expect to take boat ride to collect the products after the inundation of NNP1.
5. The Thatluang Festival caught attention of the villagers. Some of them had collected money or start selling poultry to pay for the expense of jointing the event. The cost of transportation – 100K from Sopyouak to Vientiane; 25K to Phalavaek, and then 75K from Phalavaek to VTE.
6. Tobacco – they consume tobacco, a few grow for their own consumption, and most of them buy from the market.
7. The village was established in 1987. Earlier, they were settled at Phukata or Ban Nhongkao. The pioneers were 6 households, including Mr. Thongphet. The pioneers were settled at the junction of Nam Youak and Nam Ngiep, on the right bank of Nam Youak. At the time, mosquito was troublesome. They had to request about 50kg of DDT to handle it. After that, more households came to join them.
8. Access road was started in 1991. The school was established in 1997-98. Major school building was built in 2000 with the aid of Japanese Government.
9. The life at Phukata – there is no wheel cart, or motor vehicle. Almost everything had to be done via raw human power –fetching water, pounding rice, carrying produce/ NTFPs/ agricultural product/ agricultural tools, etc. At that time, most of them were hesitated to come. They only know “sky and earth”. They afraid of sinking into the water, and didn’t like warm temperature. The brave leaders were those who had been with the military and seen the outside world.

10. During the first ten years at the village –they raised chicken, duck, pig, cow, buffalo, etc. for consumption. There were so many pigs that they had to ask the District to send merchant to buy them.
11. Originally, they did not know how to use buffalo to plow that paddy. They had to ask Tan Wandee, a Lao Loum, to teach them. However, they had used the plowing using buffalo for about 7-8 years, before turning to motor plowing machine. Earlier, Hmong only knew to cultivate highland rice – clear the plot, burn, stab with the stick, etc.
12. There are 7 main clans in the community – Xong, Yang, Wang, Lor, Her, Ha and Tor.
13. There is only one person of Sopyouak who gets university degree. Now, he works in Vientiane.
14. House style – at Sopyouak also as Namyouak, there are several new built houses which are not traditional Hmong style. They were built from wooden plank, benefit from the first saw mill in the community which established in 2001, high ground single story or two stories. They claimed that, this style is easier to keep clean, and have separated room for members of the family. Traditionally, Hmong house is a single room thatch house, with a large door on the side of the long wall, and a small door at the shorter wall. The fireplace and cooking stove are placed near the small door. It is easier to throw waste water or other waste out of the house, and easy reach. Around the house, there is chicken coop, pig sty or cattle corral. Essentially, there is a box of spice garden raised above the ground for some daily use spice and vegetable.
15. Traditional ceremony before building a house – Hmong will place several rice grains under a bowl in four dug holes around the area. After, burning joss stick and recite for permission, they will leave the place untouched overnight. In the next day, they will check whether the rice grains under the bowl are moved from their place or not. If there is no moving, the place is good to build the house.
16. Anyway, even they build a house with new style. It is essential to keep a small one in traditionally style nearby. According to their culture, the death body could only be kept in the house a few days before the burial ceremony taking place.
17. Rice yield of the former head of the village –2011, he got 116 of 40 kg sacks of his 1 hectare paddy. In 2012, he got only 45 of 50 kg sacks due to shortage of water and widespread of rodents. However, it was sufficient for a family of six, year round.
18. The NNP1 was first known to the villagers in 1998, a helicopter brought JICA study team to the village. Then, in 2006-7, the Project started getting serious.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Sopyouak		Date	November 27, 2012
			Time	9:30 – 10:00
Target PAPs	Women			
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue		

Key discussions:

1. Attendants: (1) Me Wang, 45, no schooling, married at age 18, has 11 children; (2) Heng Xong, 28, Phathom 3; married at age 15 (wife of a school teacher, teaching English at Ban Namyouak), has 4 children; (3) Pia Yang, 28, Prathom 2, married at age 13, has 3 children; (4) Kua Bee Wang, 28, Prathom 4, married at age 14, has 2 children; (5) XeLor, 30, Mattayom 2, married at age 16, has 4 children; (6) Ye Her, 33, Mattayom 1, married at age 14, has 4 children. Most of them, from nearby villages, married and moved into the community.
2. Income generating activities beside rice and livestock are traditional embodiment which sells at about 100K. They think the price should be higher. Women also take major part getting income from these products: chili (dried 22K LAK/kg), Taaw (NTFP, 2.8K LAK/kg), Ham (NTFP, 2.8K LAK/kg), Peanut (5.5K LAK/kg).
3. Women keep and manage the money of the family.
4. Most of their children now studying in elementary or secondary school. They said they would like to support their children to the highest level possible. However, they did not know that the cost of studying in Vientiane? (about 10 million up/month/person). They give children about 2K LAK to school each day.
5. Young girl at age 5-6 start to help mother in the kitchen. Girls about age 13-14 have most kitchen skill as her mother.
6. Most of young children now start to eat sweet/snack from grocery store, contrast to most Hmong which do not like familiar with any. These sweets, imported from Thailand or China, are not good for their health. Local products are ripening papaya, banana or sugar cane. Most of them interest in training on cooking, making preservation product.
7. For income generating activity, they interested in cooking, sewing & tailoring.
8. There is land title for land at Ban Sopyouak. However, only men have names in the title. The parents normally will not give land to their daughter, since, she will married and moved to stay with her husband family. The eldest son or at least one son will stay with the parents. The other son can then have his own family.
9. At the new resettlement site, they prefer to build their own house. They would like the best wood, i.e. Mai Kaen.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Sopphuane		Date	November 26, 2012
			Time	
Target PAPs	Elders			
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue		

Key discussions:

1. YadaLor, 55. Moved in from Phu Sam Sao, nearby Houay Sai. He was among the pioneer who moved in during the year 1984. There was 30 household, moved in by order of GoL. Later some of them moved away to Phalavaek or Namyouak. JiaPaoLor is another elder, who also good in playing traditional mouth organ.
2. The name “Sopphuane” was named by GoL. It is located near the point that Nam Phuane meets with Nam Ngiep. At that time the area was dense forest, rich in animals – fish, “Faan”, monkey, “Kaang”, squirrel, bird etc.
3. There is a 17.9 rain fed, rice field. They cultivate by “Na Dum”.
4. Several elders know how to heal using traditional way – reciting, blowing; herbal medicine.
5. There are five sungs – Her, Yang, Xong, Lor, Wang; in the village.
6. Traditional way of erecting the house – they have to “Seing” or _ by using white rice placed in 4 holes around the ground and covered 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 thatched house would be built on the packed earthen floor. Several families 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.
7. In establishing a village – the elders would kill chicken and invite the spirit to feast.
8. Meal – white rice, fish, vegetable, small catches; Fishing was done mostly via throwing net, gill net and fish rod.
9. Access road – was walk path and turned into a vehicle accessible road in 1997. It can be used only 6 months a year. Limitation of the access road
10. The school was established in 1984. The first teacher was one among the villagers themselves.
11. The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Korea donated a portable solar box which good for 4-5 hours of light from a single bulb.
12. 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.
13. The community has pastures near Nam Phuane. Most of the livestock are cows (around 111) and buffaloes (around 30).

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Sopphuane	Date	November 26, 2012
		Time	9:30 – 10:00
Target PAPs	Women		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants: (1) Tue Ja, from MeungKhune, 35, no schooling, has 4 children; (2) Ye Lee, from Nong Had, 70, no schooling, has 6 children; (3) Ye Lor, from Xysomboun, 35, no schooling, has 9 children; (4) Yeng Tor, from XumNeu, 50, no schooling, has 9 children; and, (5) TongLor, from Phameung, 35, no schooling, has 6 children.
2. Eldest women in the community, there was one with about 80-90 years old.
3. The village has been established for 25 years.
4. Main tasks of women at the cultivated field are growing corn, cassava.
5. Girl will start learning the kitchen task around the age of 8.
6. Women did embodiment but no-one did cloth weaving.
7. Traditional clothes are bought from the market as a ready-made; or bought the materials to finish by hands.
8. Their concern is also the water supply. The Nam Lin system is not sufficient for all households.
9. Price of the main cash crop – Chili 25,000 Kips/Kg, Peanut 6,000 Kips/Kg, Peanut (peeled) 10,000 Kips/Kg. Other crops are rice, corn, and banana (1,000 Kips/hand)
10. Their main NTFPs – Taaw 2,500 Kips/Kg, Haam 1,500 Kips/Kg. The location of the NTFPs is about 3 hour walks.
11. Chicken disease occurred during October – November. They believe someone had brought chicken from outside and spread the disease. Earlier, there was no such incident.
12. Their cultivation calendar is as following;

Month	Activities
1	Collect NTFPs – Haam, Taaw
2	Prepare cultivating field
3	Prepare cultivating field
4	Grow corn, cassava
5	Grow corn, cassava
6	Grow highland rice
7	Grow highland rice
8	Grow paddy
9	Frequent rain, stay home
10	Frequent rain, stay home
11	Rice harvest
12	New year party

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Houaypamom	Date	November 25, 2012
Target PAPs	Elders	Time	
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	

Key discussions:

1. Vulnerable person – (Xong Kue keep the records)
2. Ban Houaypamom was established in . 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.
3. Villagers mostly moved from Phalavaek seeking land for cultivation and attracted by resourceful place, the _ by the river which had a lot of fish, and abundant forest within easily reach. Seven households were moving in as pioneers led by Tan Ye Long. Here they did not have to go in distance to get the products from forest or river.
4. North of Houaypamom is Thavieng, south is Sopphuane, East is Ban Bo or PhaMeaung, and west is Xysomboon. Its nearest community is Ban Sopphuane, 10 kilometers away.
5. All of them are white Hmong (the Hmong with white skirt). Five of men in the community are good at singing traditional improvise _ (Lum). Two men sang the traditional song for us.
6. 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.
7. There were about 150 cattle and buffalos raised in pastries scattering around the villages.
8. Three men in Houaypamom have two wives.
9. Their main concerns are water supply esp. water for consumption. The community consumes water from the streams which are tributaries of Nam Ngiep. Their current water supply system is a Nam Lin, the natural gravity piped water. It is unable to support the whole community due to only 4 outlets were available and the pipes were leaking in several spots. It is troublesome esp. during the dry season.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Houaypamom	Date	Nov 25, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Women		
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants – Me Yang (did not know her age), Ye Xue (25), LueLor (35), Mai Lor (40), Mai Wang (16), Be Lor (50), Mai Tor (36), Kea Tor (31)
2. Eldest women in the community are around 70-80 years old.
3. Most of them are from Nong Had, Phalavaek or Longxan. They moved here due to marriage or move with the family to seek better land and resources.
4. Most cultivated crops are rice, corn, cassava, pineapple, peanut, chili etc. These are for household consumption. Very few were able to sell since there is no market, no access road to the community. Peeled peanut was priced at 10K LAK/kg. Dried chili was priced at 15K LAK/kg.
5. Selling livestock and poultry are their main cash generating activities. A mid-size buffalo was priced about 5-6 million LAK. The buyer had to hire someone to walk the buffalo 2 hours through walking path in the forest to Sopphuane.
6. There is no one weaving clothes. However, most of the women know how to make traditional embodiment. They make traditional dress by buying cloth from the market and _ by hands.
7. Most of them except one did not finish Prathom 5, due to limited access to school. However, they can read and write simple words. For their children, after finishing Prathom 3 at Houaypamom school, were sent to stay and continue their study at Ban Sopphuane. Some of them will go further to Ban Namyouak school for their secondary school study.
8. Children are vaccinated. Mother were trained how to raise children. The health center comes every 3-month.
9. The most difficulty for them is water supply. If the water of Nam Ngiep has high turbidity they have to get from Houay Pamom instead. There is no Nam Lin system.
10. Their daily staples are white rice with fish and vegetable which can easily be found around their community. Just only a few occasion in a year that they will eat meat.
11. Women will usually get bamboo shoots, Puk Wan. Men get Krua Ham, Kee Seed.
12. The village est. about 20 years. There are 4 sungs – Wang, Tor, Yang, Xong
13. Surplus products – cassava, banana. They know and interest about some preserved product i.e. KeuyCharp (dried sliced banana coated with sugar).
14. There is no salon or tailor in the village. They rely on each other for hair cut & dress.
15. There is a rule of the community to keep the pigs and poultry in place, and keep livestock at the pastry for hygienic reason. However, it posted a problem – some pigs were left death due to being contained. There is no epidemic disease for poultry. Normally, during the cultivating season, the livestock are kept in place. After the season, it will roam free-range.
16. Health problem for women – fever and follow by tooth bleeding, mouth burn.

17. Most women knows how to “Lum”, improvising singing. Some men know how to play traditional “Kaen”.
18. During the traditional new year celebration – “Kin Jieng” – there will be “Sou Kwan” ceremony at the village center. Poultry and pigs which had been raised all year will be killed and prepared the feast for all the members of community.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Namyauak		Date	Nov 23, 2012
			Time	
Target PAPs	Women			
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	Xong Yangzawa	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants – Ya Her, See MorLor, Sua Yang, NuaLor, Mai Lor, MengLor (pink shirt), Ya Xong (printed shirt)
2. They finished their study at around Prathom 2-3.
3. Get married at the age of 15-16
4. They married to the men house and use the same land as their 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.
5. Ya Xong said that her 1 hectare paddy gave her about a little more than 100 sacks of rice. It was good for up to two year consumption.
6. Mai Lor said that her ½ hectare gave about 70-80 sacks of rice. Sufficient for a family of 5. The paddy was cultivated by her son and her in-law.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. They buy traditional Hmong clothes instead of making their own as earlier practice – Men cloth costs about 350K kips a piece; whereas, women cloth costs about 5-600K kips.
10. The health center gives vaccination every 3-6 months. There is no other health program except those provided by the health center.
11. Girls are now continuing their study toward secondary school level, except those who are lazy to study.
12. There is no salon in the village. Women will cut the hair by asking their neighbor.
13. Non-land income generating activity -

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Namyouak		Date	Nov 23, 2012
			Time	
Target PAPs	Youth - Girls			
Discussion leaders	Chakrit Duangjai	Xong Kue	Xong Yangzawa	

Key discussions:

1. Attendants – La Xong (16, Mattayom 5); LeuLor (18, Mattayom 5 – repeated 1st grade); TuLor (14, Mattayom 2); Ye Lor (16, Mattayom 4); YengLor (15, Mattayom 2); JueLor (14, Mattayom 2)
2. Namyouak Secondary School only teaches up to Mattayom 4. There are about 40 students in Mattayom 4 class. By the way, there are 63 students in Mattayom 2 class, study in a single room.
3. The students will continue their study at Palavaek Secondary School. There are 3 classes of Mattayom 5 at Palavaek Secondary School, about 40s students each. There are more boys than girls in the classes – about 2:1. There are about 20 students from Namyouak in Mattayom 5 classes.
4. La Xong interested in being a teacher. LueLor interested in Science.
5. In the community, there are about ten people graduated from university.
6. Most of the youth if not go to secondary school, they will marry at young age and make their living on agriculture.
7. If it is not in school hour, they will help their parents in agricultural field. 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.
8. Most of them are having slightest idea of the cost to study at higher level in Vientiane. Moreover, they have little exposure to those in diverse careers – beside teacher, health personnel, military man, or police.
9. The new generations have learnt embodiment skill. However, there is no-one practicing cloth weaving.
10. The girls are rather shy. They understand Lao and can speak Lao, but hesitate to speak out. They don't appreciate their heavy Hmong accent.
11. They want to learn cooking Lao food.
12. If they are not in school, they will get married at 14-16. However, they emphasized that they will only have 2-3 kids only.
13. They get their expense about 5,000 kips/ week. Since the school is in the walking distance.
14. The class still shorts of school books. Students have to share book during the study. There is very limited art supply. However, there is some sport equipment available.
- 15.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hat Gniun	Date	November 15, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Elders		
Discussion leaders	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	Xong Yangzawa	Chakrit Duangjai

Key discussions:

1. Interviewees – (from left to right) Ma Chanpawichai, Tidman Piakaow, Chanson Piakeow. All are 80.
2. The village established around 200 years ago by Tan Piakaow. Major groups are Piakeow and Tampavong. There are around 3 generations has passed. All of the interviewees were born in the village.
3. Key characteristics of the village are abundant of resources, easy to make their living.
4. The temple was established at the same time as the community.
5. 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. The tradition is bound with Heat Sib Song Kong Sib See.
6. Wedding is celebrated by Phuk Kaen and Bai Sri. Most of the couples are married among the members in the community. By their tradition, at least one marriage couple will stay with their parents for the life of them, whereas, other newlywed will stay for a short while and then moved out when they can look after themselves.
7. The cultivation, beside the paddy, they have to rely on rotating cultivated field - leave the field for 2-3 years before re-cultivation. The newlywed will have to explore new cultivated land for themselves.
8. Fishing location – a preserved area at Nam Xao, and upstream area of the community up to the area of the main dam construction. Most of the fish are Pla Men, Pla Kang, Pla Wa, Pla Kung, Pla Do. In rare case, Pla Kraben could also be found.
9. NTFPs – Man Nang, Kee See (resin), Ham, Kee Siad, Kaay. Taaw is not as plenty as other area. Anyway, collection of NTFPs is not heavily practice due to depletion of the resources.
10. Villagers make baskets or daily tools by themselves.
11. An interesting area in the region, about half day walk, is Lan Mey – a flatten rocky area with prints of chicken feet, animal feet on the rocks. Another are is Tum Phee (or Ghost Cave), about 6 hours walk. Phu Hong, a high area of Phu Huaseua which can oversee large landscape up to those of Thailand. There is a waterfall, also near Phu Houseua.
12. Problem of rodent destroying rice field occurs every 5-10 years. It is coincident with blooming of Mai Hia (bamboo), blooming of Mak Kee and abundant of Pla Jad.
13. Hat Gniun Elementary School was established around 1958-1960. Tan Chanson was the head of the abbot, taught in the temple for 5 years. He finished Prathom 4 during his monkhood at a Buddhist School at Pakxan.
14. There is a promotion program supporting growing commercial trees – Mai Wik (Eucalyptus), Teak; and cash crop, such as Cassava. However, the problem lies on difficulty of access. The access road is not good.

15. Most of the cash income is from animal husbandry – livestock, pig.
16. In the past, villagers relied on traditional herbal medicine i.e. from roots or part of the plants.
17. Sacred place – a sacred forest, an area around the mouth of Nam Xao. Villagers will make worship at least twice a year. Presenting a cooked pork in the 6th month, and 2 chicken in the 12th month.
18. Every full moon day and Buddhist holy day, the villagers will refrain from killing, cutting trees, or working.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hat Gniun	Date	November 15, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Women		
Discussion leaders	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	Chakrit Duangjai	

Key discussions:

1. Women's task – cultivate rice; cultivate crops; grow vegetable; rearing ducks, chicken, pigs.
2. Average marriage age is 18.
3. Half of the population is Khmu, whereas another half is Lao Loum. It has distinct culture. However, nowadays, they blend together.
4. Traditional cloth – red strip on the shirt, decorate strip at the border of PhaZin. Only a few women weave cloth at the moment. There is no attractive commercial offer for them to do. They cite that the pattern is too difficult and the cost of travelling prohibits the trader to come. There is some basic tailoring but no one do embroidery, or making basket.
5. Among 11 women in the meeting – 2 finished secondary school, 4 finished Prathom Five, 2 finished Prathom Three, and 3 received education for adult program.
6. The school was established at the same time with the village – there is only lone teacher. The maximum was two, a while ago. Presently, there are 15 students in total – 4 for Prathom One, 5 for Prathom 2, and 6 for Prathom 3.
7. They fetch food from around the village – fish, bamboo shoot, mushroom, vegetable etc.
8. No one has land at Houy Soup. There are certificated of using of land in the name of both husband and wife. However, there is no land title yet.
9. No women in the village administration, except, those representing the Women Union.
10. There is a vaccination program by MeungKhune Health Center. They come every three months.
11. There is a foreign aid program – lead by Ms Alisa. There is a program of Luxembourg, provides vaccination, clean water, and support women issues.
12. This year, they also face the problem of rodent destroying the rice field. The damage was about half of the production. They do rice paddy and high land rice, about 1:2.
13. There is no disable person, except one with อัมพาต due to old age.
14. They use fuel wood and charcoal for cooking.
15. There are some villagers with college education – 1 on medical, 1 on teacher and 1 on law. Another person studies graduated school in Thailand. All of them work in the city.
16. They would like to take part in the following training programs – animal husbandry, agricultural cultivation, cooking, making desserts/sweet/food preservation.
17. About 30 households use solar panel. It has been used for about 5 years and still works relatively well.
18. Clean water is their main issue – they have to fetch water from the stream and boil before consumption. The ground water has หินปูน ตะกอน, cannot be used or risk of น้ำ.

19. There was a study by private company to produce a commercial tap water. However, it was not feasible.
20. Ban Thaheau was established in 1980. They came from Pun Lum? (1000 boats), Bung Kan. However, it has been a former stopping point, a big community, Sinakornlat, in the past. There are at least 7 site of artifacts.

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Note on School

Tan Som-O, 36, is a lone teacher.

Ban Thahuea Primary School has 3 classes – 4, 5, 6 students, respectively.

Ban Hatsaykham Elementary School has 3 classes – 6, 6, 6 students, respectively. There are a lot of young kids in the villages. However, those who can afford send their kids to study elsewhere. Main problem is often no schooling.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hatsaykham	Date	November 14, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Youth		
Discussion leaders	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	Xong Yangzawa	Chakrit Duangjai

Key discussions:

1. Among 6 interviewees, 3 finished high school and another 3 finished elementary school. Since the school in the village only teaches up to Prathom 3 (grade 3), the children continue their study at Xaisomboun, Pakxan or Phameung by staying with their relatives.
2. Earlier, their interests were on hunting, collecting eagle wood, opium. Nowadays, the youths are interested in trading, selling labour, and motor vehicle mechanics.
3. The first youth – he had finished high school for 4 years. He just got married and has a child. He was interested in being a teacher.
4. The second youth – he had finished high school for 2 years. He mentioned lacking of money support, otherwise, would study medicine or law enforcement.
5. Among them, they interested in the following occupation training –driving/operating vehicle; fixing/repairing vehicle, machines or electronics; building house/civil construction, wood works, mason; farming, livestock rearing, fishery; cooking; cloth tailoring etc.
6. In term of their worry on influx of construction workers, they concern about infectious disease, thief, and impact on their way of life.
7. The youth would like their community to have a sound system to announce news and communicate within the community, some musical instrument for their leisure. Interestingly, they listen to mostly Thai or Lao music.
8. The youths see their food as very basic, mild taste of grilling, roasting, or making soup. For their generation, they start to eat more mainstream Lao food which are spicier, or stronger taste.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hat Gniun	Date	November 14, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Women		
Discussion leaders	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	Xong Yangzawa	Chakrit Duangjai

Key discussions:

1. Daily routines of the women – farming, raising poultry & pigs, rearing livestock. Girls go to school or go to work at Pakxan or other places.
2. Average marriage age is 18-20. For the marriage couple, they will stay with parents of the woman until they are capable to stay by themselves. In the community, there are some women with deceased husband. However, no woman was divorced. There is no woman that stays single.
3. Woman normally controls and manages family finance.
4. Agriculture is for subsistence purpose. There is no easy access to the market. The excess produces are left rotten or used as animal feed.
5. Women take role in the women union but not on the village administration board.
6. In case of conflict, there is a reconciliation unit composed of 1 woman, 3 men and representatives from Lao Youth Organization, village administration board, and Lao Front.
7. There is no serious traditional singer or MorLum in the community. However, they would sing or dance for fun during the leisure time.
8. Most of the people in the community finish elementary school. Those who were unable to read had taken the adult school. Hence most of them are literate. Additionally, new generations start to have secondary school education. After finishing Prathom 5, students will continue their study upon availability of their relatives. For Ban Hat Gniun, girls love to study more than boys. However, their concern is most girls rarely get government position.
9. In term of illness or disease, gastroenteritis, body ache, or uterus pain are frequently found among women.
10. There is a family control program in the community. Earlier, a family would have 7-12 children. Nowadays, on average, there are 2-3 children per family.
11. In the community, there is a fund; 45 million kips, from the poverty reduction program for the villagers to borrow in case of emergency. Villagers normally borrow to use in case of illness, starting business, or investment in farming. Normally, the allocated money would not be sufficient for particular need. However, they also borrow additional portion from relatives.
12. They are interested in technical training on rearing livestock, poultry, and pig; on cash crop farming i.e. cassava, corn; cooking; weaving; tailoring.
13. There is no food preservation technique or food processing in practice.
14. There is no disabled woman.
15. NTFPs are collected for household use, only.
16. Drinking water - there are five outlets of natural gravity pipe water in the village. These are relatively sufficient for 9-10 months use a year, except April-June. The water has to be boiled before drinking.

17. Main food – vegetable, fish.
18. Clothes – buy from the market, there is no movable market in the community yet.
19. On average, women go to the forest, every other day. There is no market, no refrigerator.
20. Some women, only 2-3, weave clothes – for use in the household or sell within the community. There is no typical pattern or design of their identity. A piece of Pha Sin cost about 60,000 kips. In the past, they kept silk worm, tended mulberry field, and grew cotton.
21. Most of the women are born here. Only a few were married in.
22. There is a spiritual place – Chao Ban at a corner of the temple, and Chao Por Chao Mae Pak Xao. There is an old secret boat – the boat of Chao Por Chao Mae Pak Xao. They used the name, representing Hat Gniun, for the annual boat racing.
23. Attitude toward the Project – they would like it to start as soon as possible. They expected to receive a good access road, improved alleyways, and available power grid.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hatsaykham	Date	November 13, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Elders & Men		
Discussion leaders	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	Xong Yangzawa	Chakrit Duangjai

Key discussions:

1. Fish from the river, resides in flowing steam over some rocks, has better taste.
2. The village was established in 1993. Most of the pioneers are Wang or Xong. Initially, it was only 13 households. The move was based on GoL's policy.
3. The cultivated land is not considered to be that good. Regarding the land at Houay Soup, Hatsaykham selected those in the middle, whereas, Hat Gniun preferred ones beside Nam Ngiep. The cultivated land are mostly rotating rice field.
4. The rodent incidents happen three times since the established year.
5. Traditionally, in a house, there will be a worship place. In a community, 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 and consideration of the alignment with east or west direction, and location of the mountain. If the direction of the mountain point to the community, it is believed to cause illness of community members.
6. The size of house plot are 20X40, 40X40 square meters
7. The good location for fishing is 5 kilometer upstream of the community. Most of the catches are PlaKae, Pla Keung. Fish with above 3 kilogram in size will be up for sale. The smaller will be for household consumption.
8. NTFPs are collected from the forest around the communities. The NTFPs are Mak Nang, resin (Kee See), rattan, etc.
9. Livestock is the main cash generating activity. There are about 150-160 of them. There are buffalos more than cow. They prefer buffalo due to larger size and give more meat, command higher price.
10. Labour force – there are at least 2 from each family. There can be up to 3 or 4 or 5.
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.
11. In the community, there are some who know how to play Hmong mouth organ (Kaen). However, there is none who knows how to play Hmong flute.

NNP1 – Fieldwork Report

Focus Group Meeting

Venue	Ban Hatsaykham	Date	November 13, 2012
		Time	
Target PAPs	Women		
Discussion leaders	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	Xong Yangzawa	Chakrit Duangjai

Key discussions:

1. Women daily work – raise children, raise pigs, poultry; work in the kitchen
2. Usually, women get married at age 15-16. 2/11 finished Prothom 5.
3. The go to the market at Meung Kao (Bolikhon) and Pakxan.
4. Women keep the money for the family. However, men still lead in every tasks.
5. They are animist, and strictly keep respect to their ancestor.
6. The marriage will rely on both the couple and their parents.
7. Most of the property rights are in the name of men. However, some are in the name of women.
8. In case of conflict, there is the leader of the Seng to handle. Then, there is the leader of the unit → village → focal group → district.
9. Marriage – men are able have up to 5 wives. Women cannot denounce the marriage. If there is any conflict among wives, the husband will solve the issue.
10. The village has established since 1993-1994. Most of them are from Phu Kang, Sopyouak, PhuMuen. They claimed their life has been better – have motorbike, long tail motorboat. Live relatively close to school and health center.
11. A girl in the village got university degree. However, after that, she lives in the city. Several girls study in secondary school. Several of them dropped out in the middle of the study.
12. Most of the health problem for women – โรคลงขาว เจ็บมดลูก ปวดหลัง ปวดเอว ปวดทั้งตัว In serious condition, they go to hospital in Pakxan and then Vientiane. There is no disable woman.
13. The Women Union has some fund for lending. However, it will be in small amount. They have to get from elsewhere i.e. relatives or selling livestock. The fund is from collecting monthly from each household –3000 kips/5 women; 2000 kips/2 women; and 1000 kips/1 woman household.
14. There is no one practicing weaving. They interested in cloth tailoring, food preservation technique, cooking etc. They said that there is no market for Hmong style embodiment.
15. Water use was mainly from Nam Ngiep and Houay Say (hence the name Hatsaykham) which is in a distance from the village. The water has to be boiled before consumption. There is no water well because the rock prohibit. There were several cases of “Kai Lung” or kidney stone. They want the Project to get all infrastructures ready before they moved in.
16. Cutting fuel wood is a task of women. Most men will go in deep forest for NTFPs or hunting.
17. Preference of the style of the house – they had 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