

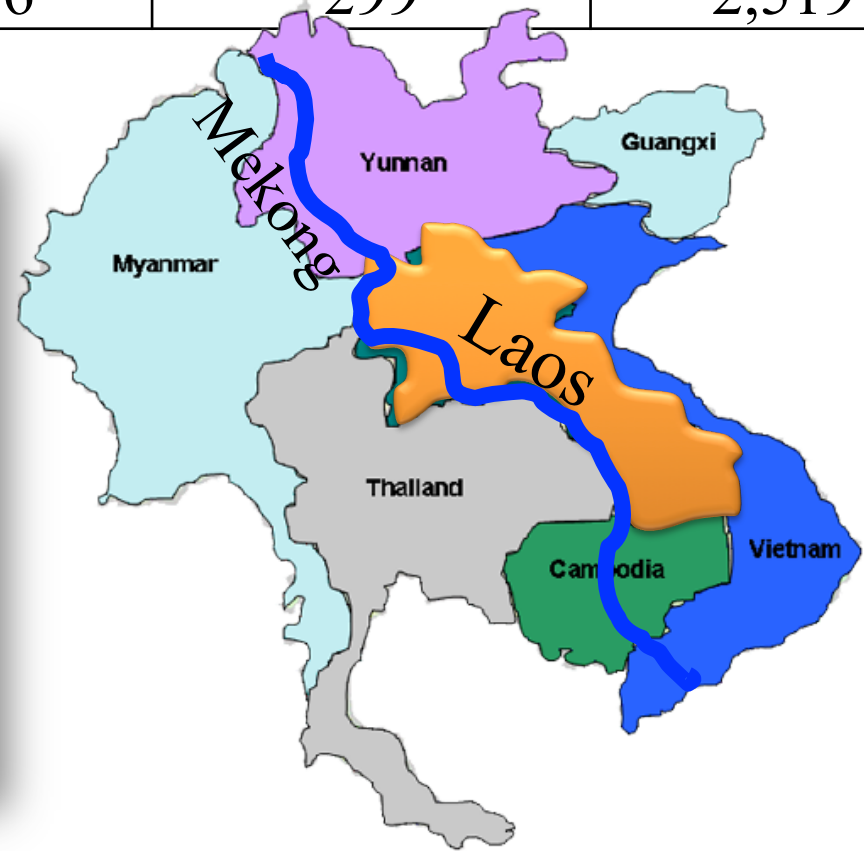
The Livelihood Reconstruction of Resettlers from the Nam Ngum 1 Hydropower Project in Laos

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Hydropower Plants in Lower Mekong Region

Country	Installed Capacity (MW)			
	Existing	Construction	Proposed	Total
Cambodia	1	-	5,589	5,590
Laos	1,545	1,758	17,604	20,907
Thailand	754	-	-	745
Vietnam	1,204	1,016	299	2,519



Nam Ngum 1 Hydropower (NN1)



Constructed in **1971**
Reservoir area 370 km²
Capacity 155 MW

Resettlement:
23 villages
579 Households
3,242 people

*Source: Hajime KOIZUMI, Nam
Ngum Dam After 30 Years of
Operation. 2006*

Objectives

1. To compare and clarify the present livelihood conditions of resettlement villages with their livelihood conditions prior to resettlement.
2. Aims to inform processes for improving future resettlement planning.

Methodology

Reviewed literature for analysis (e.g., law and regulation, project reports, take books).

Focus group discussion: Interview and discussion with authorities and key persons of projects.

Household interviews by using questionnaire forms.

Questionnaire Design

Part 1: Occupation/Income,

Part 2: Land Ownership/Farming Activities,

Part 3: Property,

Part 4: Convenience in Daily Life,

Part 5: Children's Educational Opportunities,

Part 6: Community,

Part 7: General Satisfaction,

Part 8: Compensation.

Part of Questionnaire

[OCCUPATION / INCOME]

1.1 What is your occupation?

- Before: 1. Self-employed farmer 2. Share cropper 3. Public sector employee
4. Private sector employee 5. Laborer (daily/weekly/monthly)
6. Unemployed 7. Other _____
- Present: 1. Self-employed farmer 2. Share cropper 3. Public sector employee
4. Private sector employee 5. Laborer (daily/weekly/monthly)
6. Unemployed 7. Other _____

1.2 Does anybody in your family work outside the village? – Going to town center or city daily?

1. Yes 2. No

If 1, who? _____

1.3 How much was/is your family income?

Before: _____

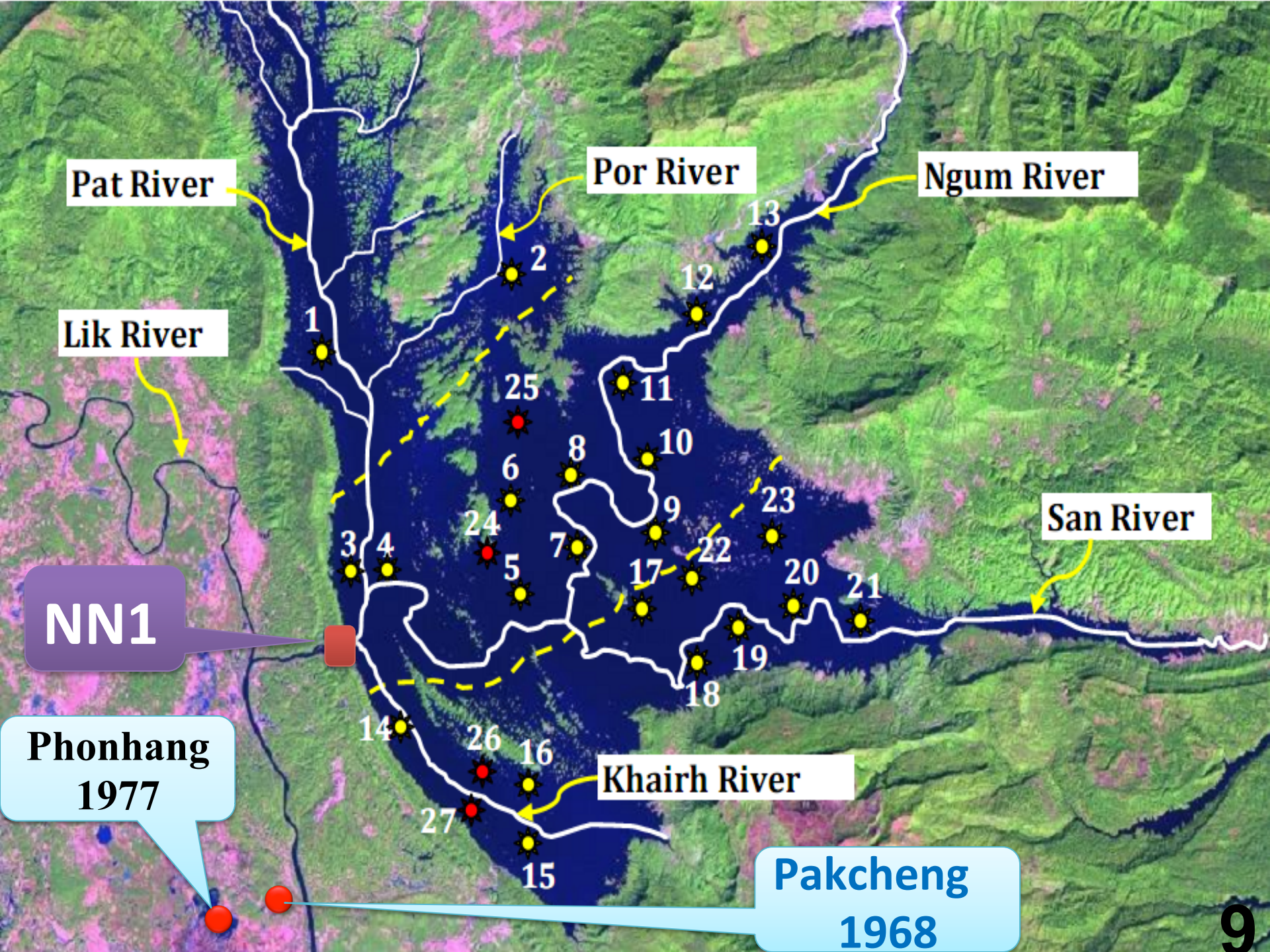
Present: _____

1.4 What were/are your income sources?

Before: First source: _____ % Second: _____ % Third: _____ %

Present: First source: _____ % Second: _____ % Third: _____ %

Survey about Nam Ngum 1 Hydropower



Process of Resettlement

Old Villages

1. Na Luang
2. Konsui
3. Na Khea
4. Na Leang

Resettled in **1968**

Resettlement Villages

Pakcheng

161 Households
(50 HHs interviewed)

1. Kengnoi
2. Na Luang

Resettled in **1977**

Phonhang

120 Households
(50 HHs interviewed)

Households Survey in Pakcheng Village



Photo 2010



Households Survey in Phonhung Village



Photo 2010



Occupation

Occupation	Pakcheng (<i>n</i> =50)				Phonhang (<i>n</i> =50)			
	Before		Present		Before		Present	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Self-employment farmer	47	94	29	56	45	89	38	76
Share cropper	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
Public sector employee	0	0	8	16	0	0	5	10
Private sector employee	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
Laborer	0	0	5	10	0	0	2	4
Unemployed	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Other	3	6	5	10	5	11	1	2

In before “self-employment farmer” was majority occupation, while in the present the occupation is changing, people can work outside with the public and private sectors.

Family Income in Present (per year)

Present Family Income (Kip)	Pakcheng (<i>n</i> =50)		Phonhang (<i>n</i> =50)	
	HH	%	HH	%
3,000,000–5,000,000	5	10	11	22
6,000,000–10,000,000	12	24	19	38
11,000,000–15,000,000	15	30	16	32
16,000,000–20,000,000	9	18	2	4
21,000,000–25,000,000	5	10	1	2
26,000,000–30,000,000	1	2	0	0
31,000,000–35,000,000	2	4	0	0
41,000,000–45,000,000	0	0	1	2
120,000,000	1	2	0	0
Average Exchange 8,000kip/\$ (2010)	23,112,000Kip (2,889\$)		10,380,000Kip (1,298\$)	

*Family income of **Pakcheng** village is significantly (almost twice) larger than **Phonhang** Village. Why?*

Land Ownership/Farming Activities

Before:

Paddy field **1.5ha/HH**
(base on 5 family member)



Present:

Paddy field **1 ha/HH** for
Pakcheng &
1.3ha/HH for Phonhang
(base on 5 family member)

(Photo 2010)

Pakcheng has better Irrigation

(Photo 2010)



Irrigation of Pakcheng

Irrigation of Phonhang



Phonhang village can only enjoy one crop per year, while the **Pakcheng** village can crop twice a year due to more plenty irrigation water.

Pakcheng has better road and school

(Photo 2010)

Paved road in Pakcheng



Unpaved road in Phonhang



**Primary & high Scholl
in Pakcheng**

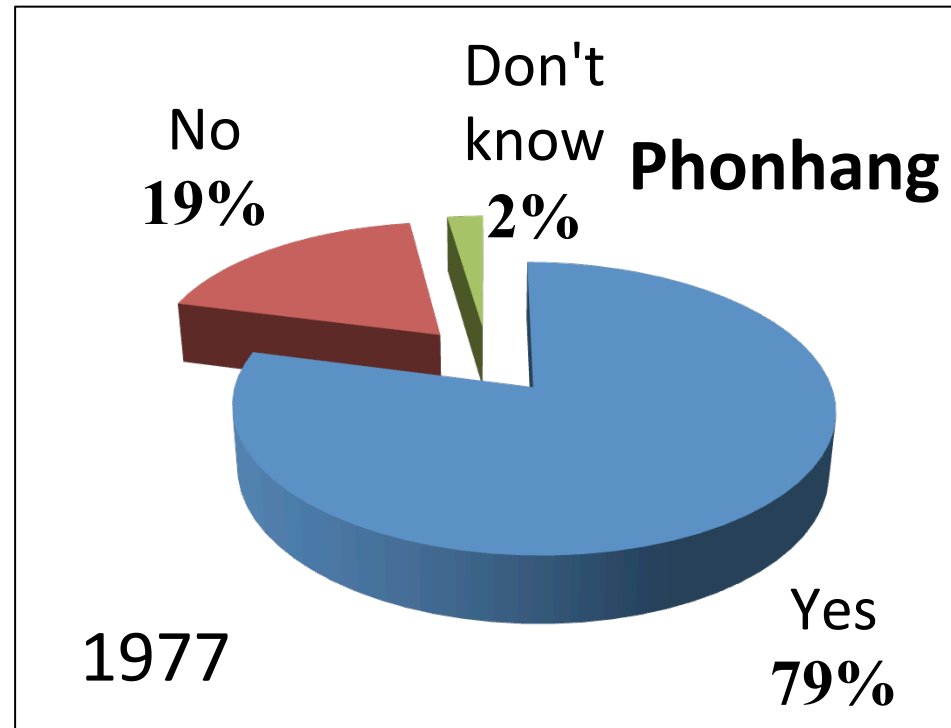
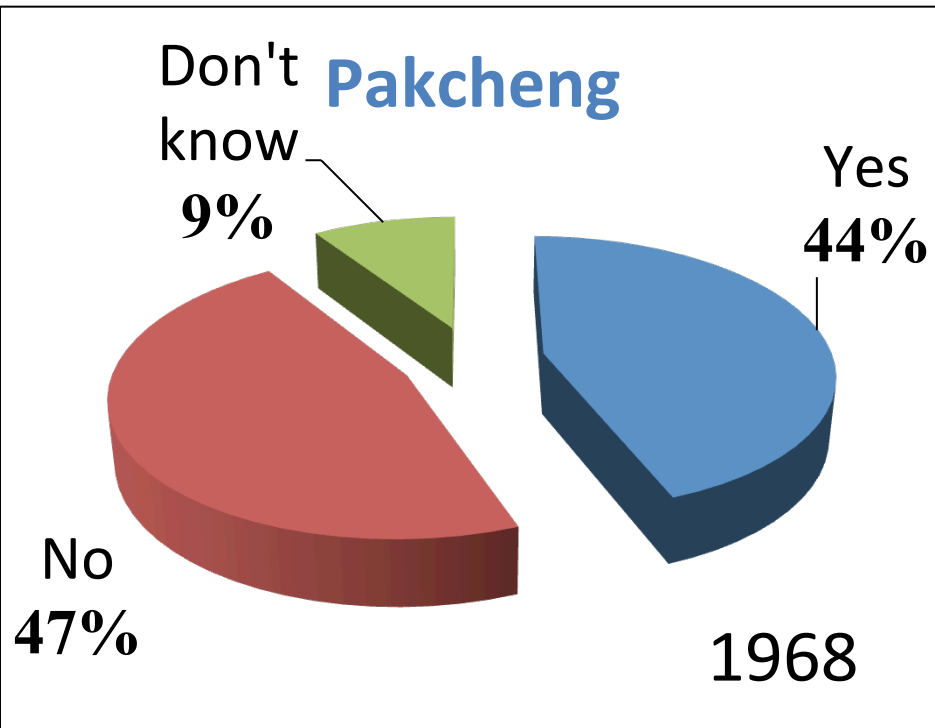


**Primary Scholl
in Phonhang**



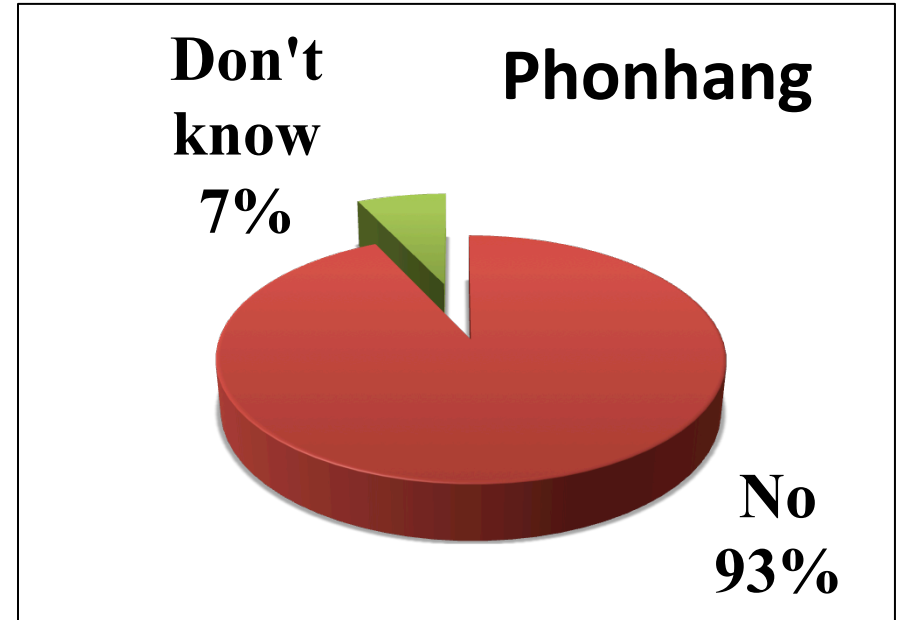
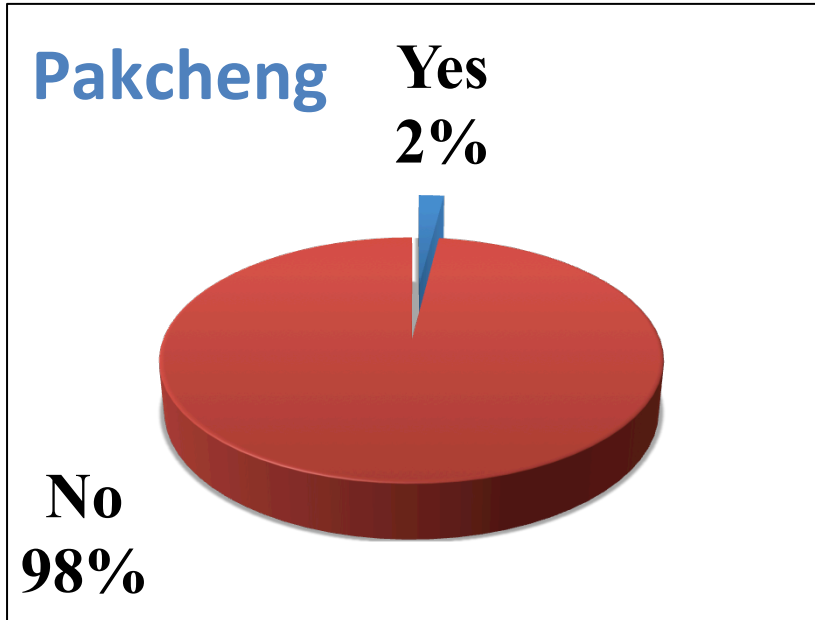
Public Involvement in Before

Did anybody explain to you about the resettlement?



*More people in **Phonhang** Village had explanation about resettlement than those in **Pakcheng** Village, presumably because the former were resettled under peace, not under civil war.*

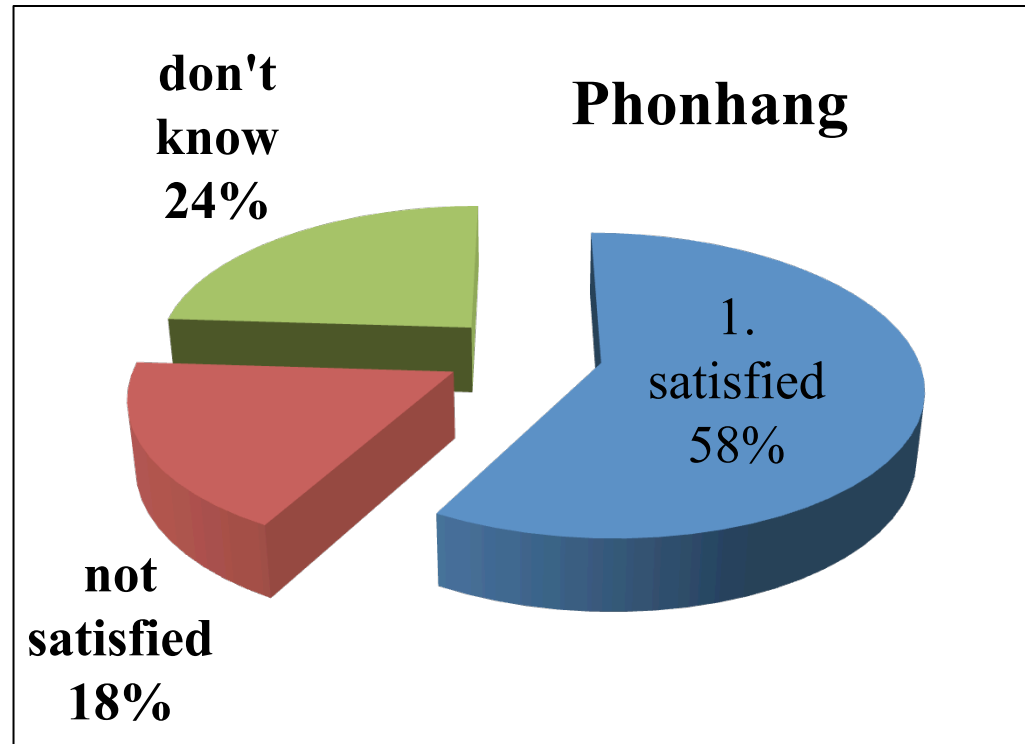
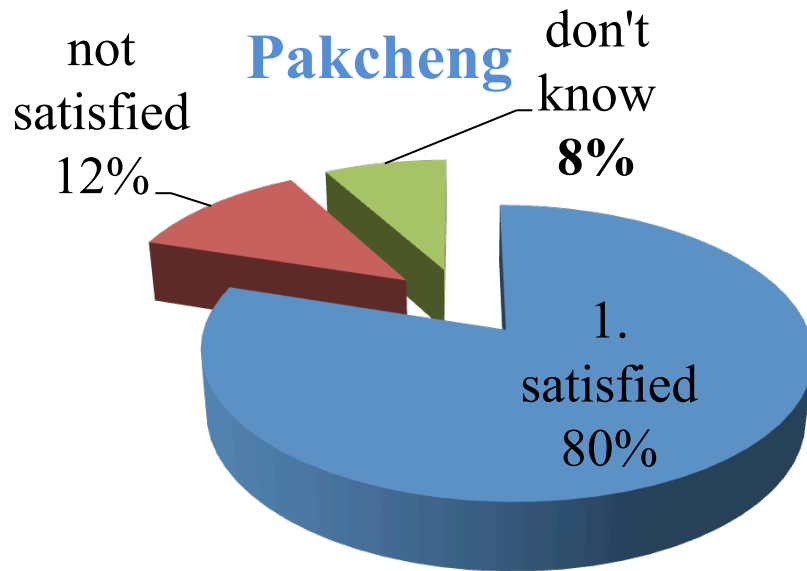
Did you have choices for the resettlement?



*Very few people feel that they had choices, while those in **Phonhang** village were resettled under peace, not under the civil war (as was the case with those in **Pakcheng** village.)*

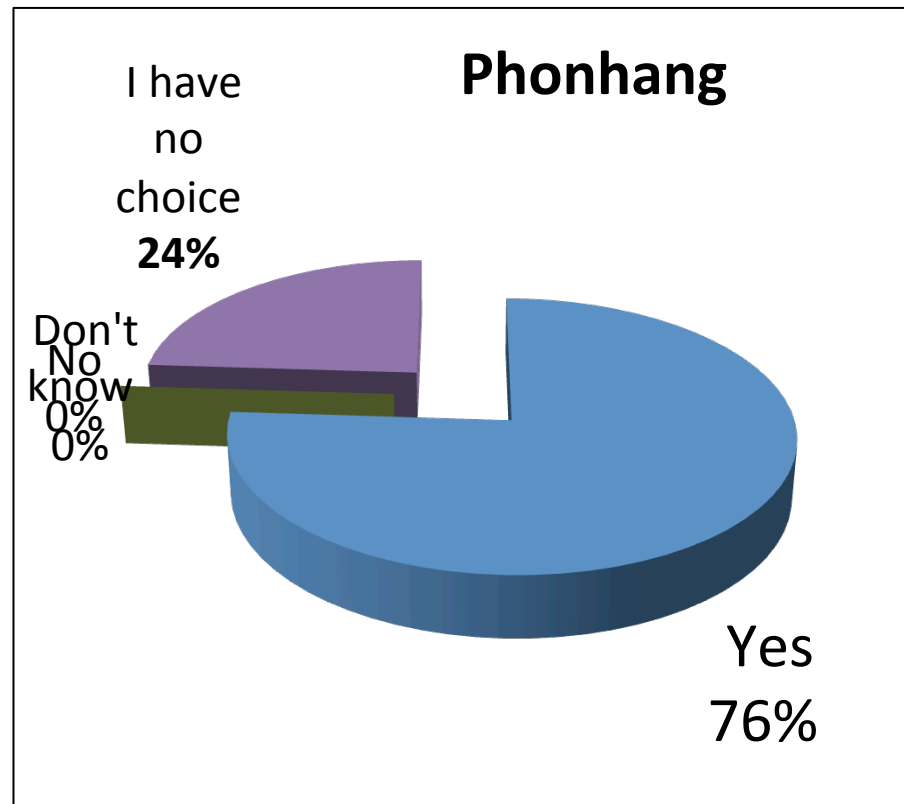
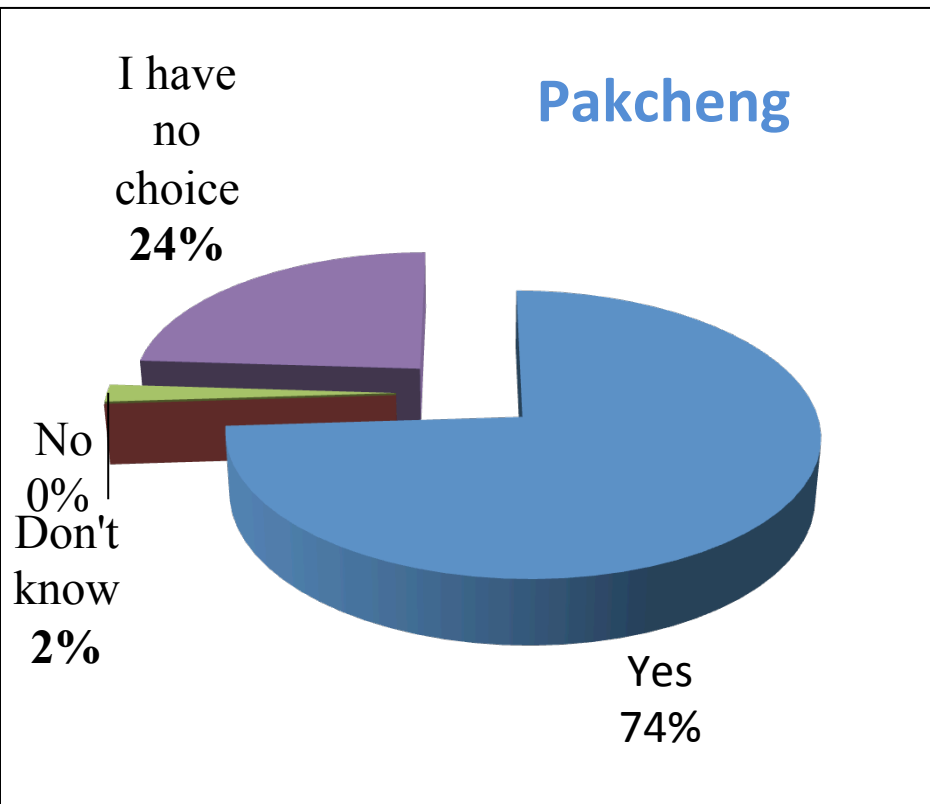
General Satisfaction about Resettlement

You satisfied with the place you live?



*Not surprisingly, those in **Pakcheng** village are more satisfied.*

Do you want to live here for a long time?

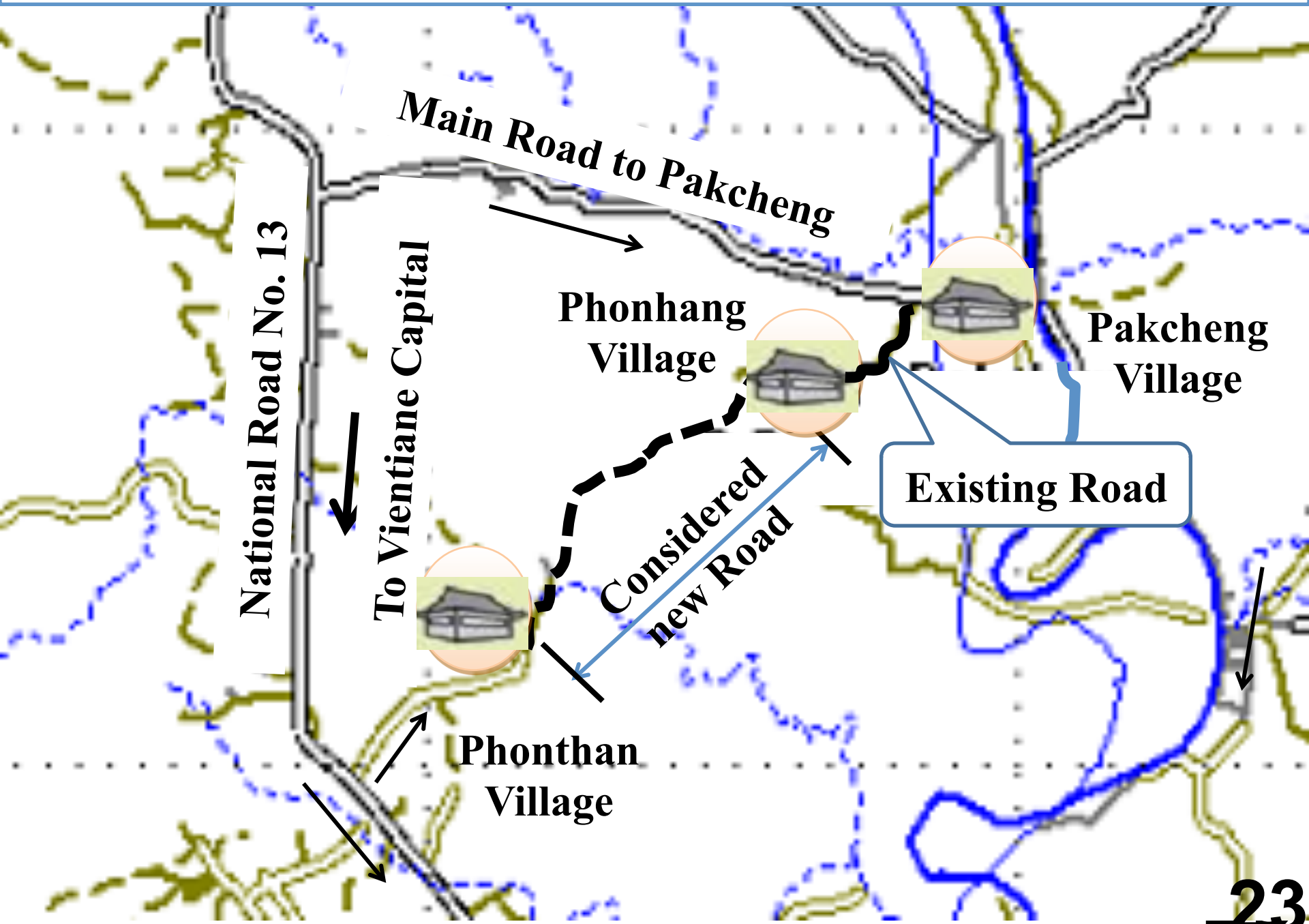


Majority of people in two villages do not wish to move to other areas.

Considerations of Resettlement Development

*Different gap of family **income** (2,889\$ & 1,298\$)
because of different gap of assess **road** and **Irrigation**
therefore the improvement of road and irrigation should
be taken in consideration.*

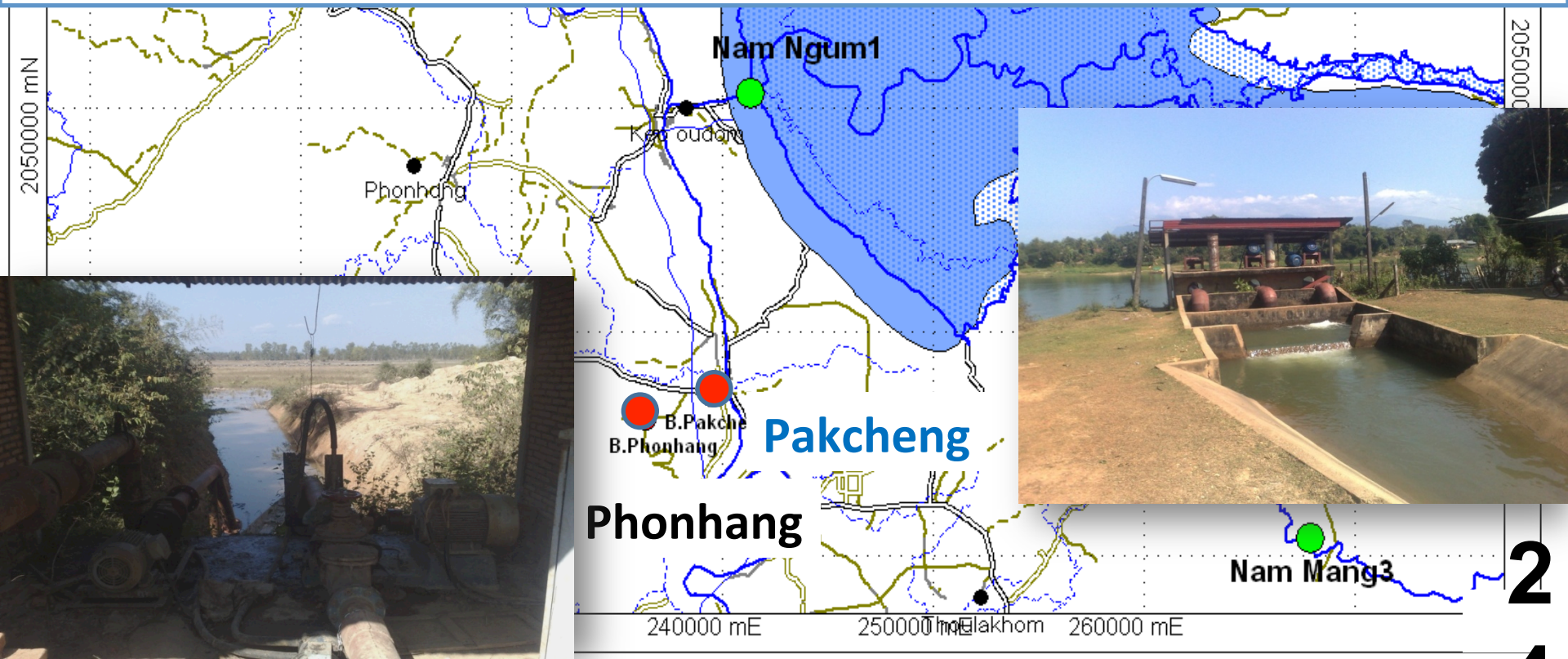
Consideration of Main Road Construction for Phonhang Village



Consideration of Improved Irrigation System for Phonhang Village

*The existing irrigation of Phonhang can only supply water to paddy field of about **10ha** (12%), while the whole paddy rice field of Phonhang village is about **85 ha**.*

*It is considerable to **connect** irrigation system from **Pakcheng**, who have plenty water into Phonhang village.*



Conclusions

It is clarified that most re-settlers are **satisfied** with the place of they live in the present resettlement villages, and they will **continue** to live there. By the better of public infrastructures, most of them believe that the places they live are **good** for their children.

It is considered that the **improvement** of irrigation systems and main road through Phonhang village were **important** to make livelihood conditions of Phonhang village improved.

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Thank You