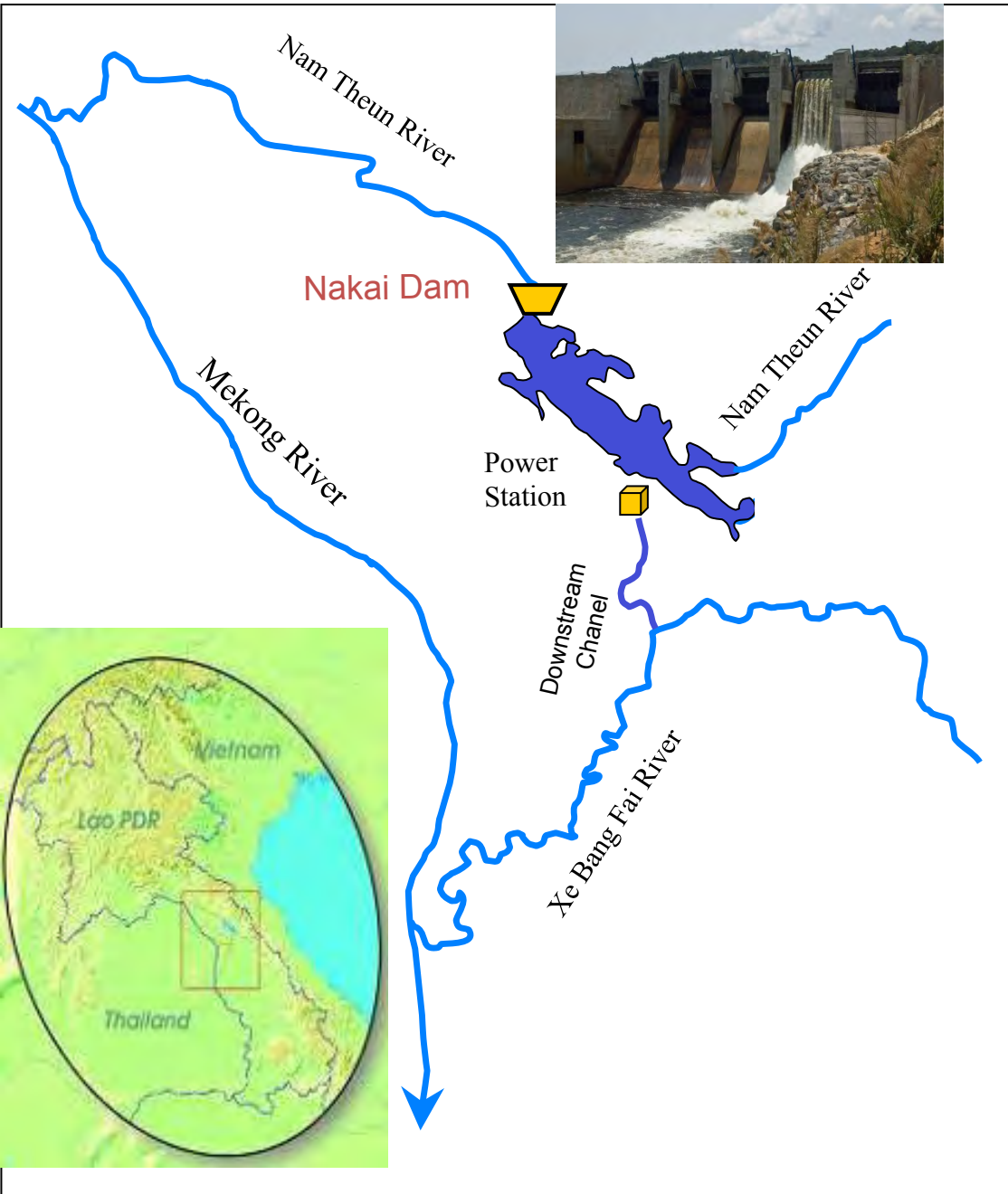


Reconstruction of the Livelihood of Resettlers from the Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Project in Laos

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&
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February 25, 2013

Nam Theun 2 Hydropower (NT2)



Constructed in **2009**
Reservoir Area 450 km²
Capacity 1070 MW

Resettlement:
17 Villages
1,298 Households
6,738 People

Objectives

1. To compare the livelihood condition before and after resettlement of people from four of the old villages.
2. To identify the causes of problems observed in the present livelihood conditions of the resettlers so that some corrective measure can be planned and implemented.

Methodology

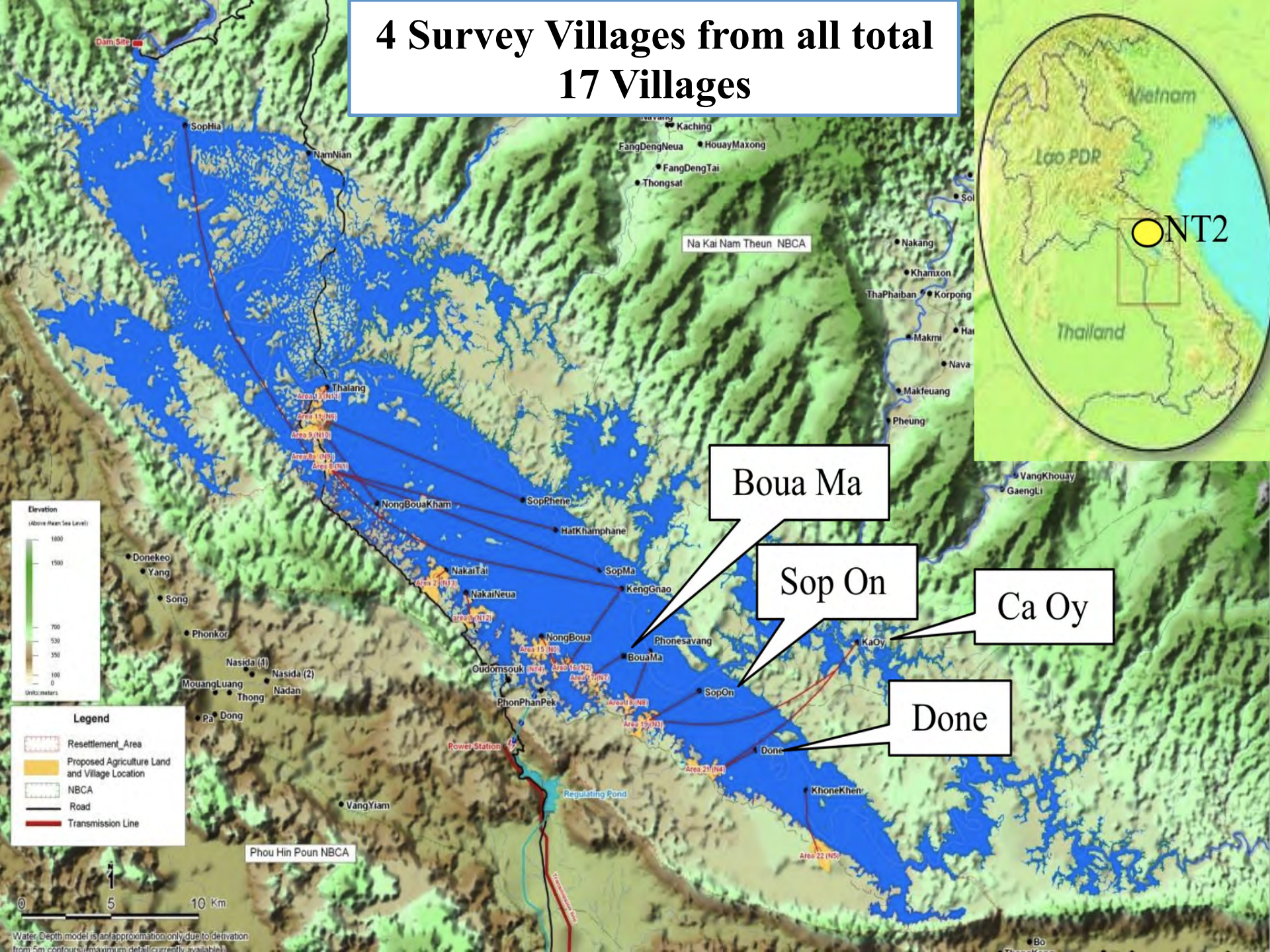
Reviewed literature for analysis (e.g., law and regulation, project reports, take books).

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

Household interviews by using questionnaire forms.

Survey about Nam Theun 2 Hydropower

4 Survey Villages from all total 17 Villages



Boua Ma

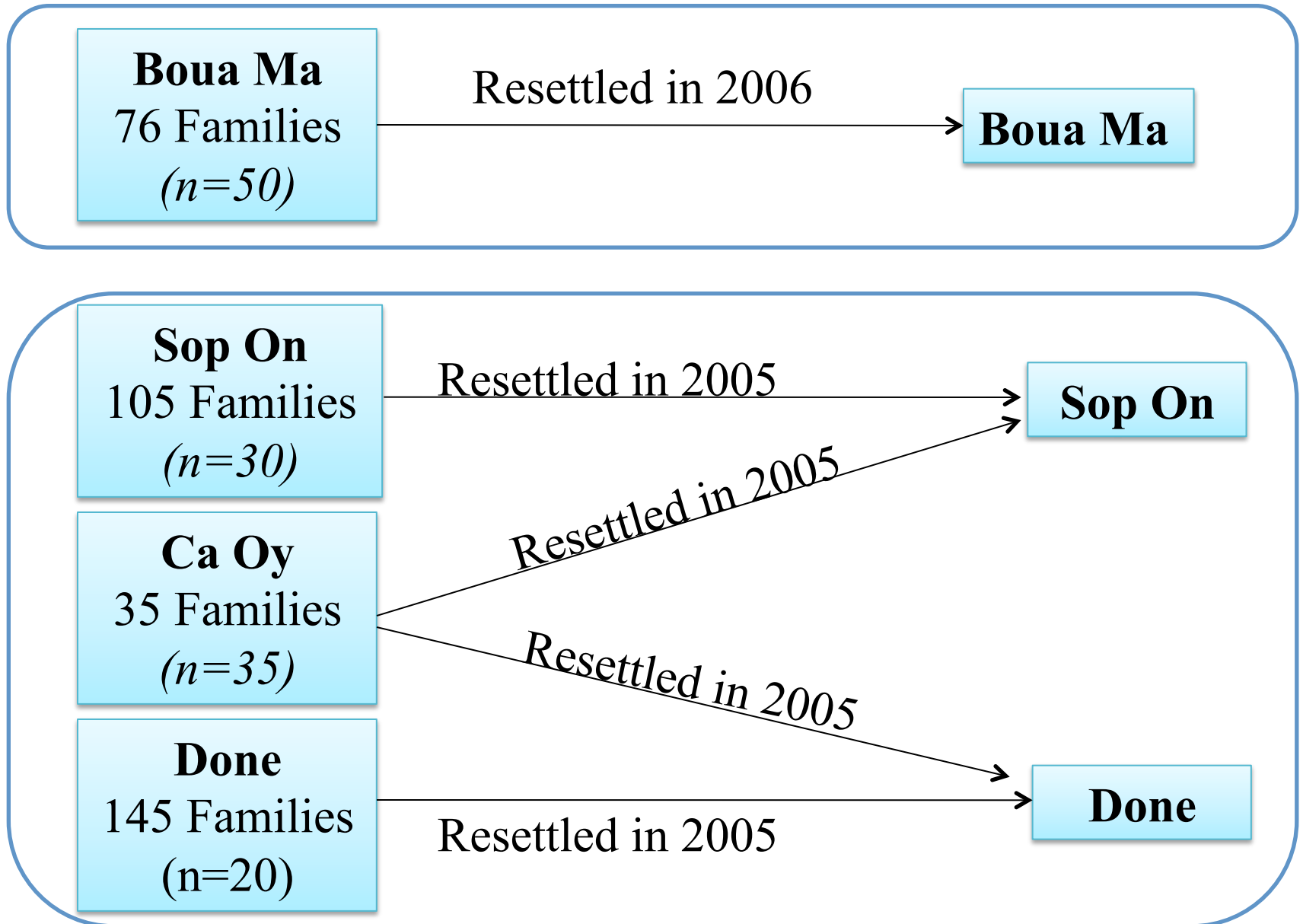
Sop On

Ca Oy

Done

Water Depth model is an approximation only due to derivation from 5m contours (maximum detail currently available).

Resettlement Process of 4 Survey Villages



Occupation

Occupation	4 Affected Villages ($n=135$)			
	Before		Present	
	HH	%	HH	%
Self-employment farmer	101	75	50	37
Share cropper	26	19	47	35
Public sector employee	0	0	8	6
Private sector employee	0	0	11	8
Laborer	8	6	19	14

In the resettlement villages, the occupations have been changing, some villagers can work with the private and public sectors, but most of them are still self-employed or are share croppers.

Family Income in Before (per year)

Family Income	BouaMa (n=50)		Ca Oy (n=35)		Done (n=20)		SopOn (n=30)	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
2,000,000 – 2,900,000	6	12	8	23	2	10	3	10
3,000,000 – 3,900,000	17	34	18	51	7	35	10	33
4,000,000 – 4,900,000	27	54	9	26	11	55	17	57
5,000,000 – 5,900,000								
Average in Lao Kip	3,981,200		3,430,571		5,232,500		4,298,000	
Average in USD	442\$		381\$		581\$		477\$	

Exchange 9,000kip/\$ (2002)

Family income in before were less than in present, however in before villagers have rice sufficient at least 6-8 months in yearly, some have fully sufficient, therefore they spend money less than in present.

Family Income in Present (per year)

Family Income	BouaMa (n=50)		Ca Oy (n=35)		Done (n=20)		SopOn (n=30)	
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
8,000,000 – 9,000,000	13	26	11	31	3	15	5	17
9,100,000 – 10,000,000	7	14	7	20	5	25	5	17
10,100,000 – 11,000,000	11	22	9	26	4	20	13	43
11,100,000 – 12,000,000	10	20	5	14	5	25	4	13
12,100,000 – 13,000,000	5	10	3	9	3	15	1	3
13,100,000 – 14,000,000	4	8					2	7
Average in Lao Kip	10,550.870		9,638,285		9,988,150		9,898,783	
Average in USD	1,241\$		1,122\$		1,176\$		1,164\$	

Exchange 8,000kip/\$ (2010)

While in the present, villagers have rice sufficient for only 2-3 months in yearly, and they have to buy rice and other necessary more than in before.

Income Sources

Before	4 villages (<i>n=135</i>)		
	Income Sources	HH	%
	Livestock	65	48
	NTFPs	31	22
	Fishing	12	9
	Employment	10	7
	Other	17	14

Present	4 villages (<i>n=135</i>)		
	Income Sources	HH	%
	Forestry	38	28
	Employment	36	27
	Fishing	19	14
	Livestock	16	12
	Other	26	19

NTFPs=Non-Timber Forest Products

In before the livestock and NTFPs were mainly income sources, while in the present forestry, employment and fishing are mainly.

Land Ownership/Farming Activities

Before:

Paddy field **1.25** ha/HH
(base on 6 family member)



Present:

Paddy field **0.66** ha/HH
(base on 6 family member)

Villagers are using this land for cultivating rice, and have rice sufficient for about 2-3 months annually.



The total quantity of fish harvested, in present catch more fish than in before.

Before: 2,742kg/year (19 kg/capital/year)

Present: 6,613 kg/year (40 kg/capital/year)

Fish species		Before		Present	
Local Names	Taxonomic Names	Quantity	Where	Quantity	Where
<i>Pa khao</i>	<i>Wallago attu</i>	498	Lakes	1037	Reservoir
<i>Pa kot</i>	<i>Hemibangrus nemurus</i>	491	Lakes	873	Reservoir
<i>Pa ngone</i>	<i>Laiides sp. Or spp</i>	797	Lakes	690	Reservoir
<i>Pa sakang</i>	<i>Puntioplites sp.</i>	327	Lakes	649	Reservoir
Other fish species		1,282	Lakes & Ponds	3,365	Reservoir
Fishing yield		2,743 kg/year (19kg/capital/year)		6,613kg/year (40kg/capital/year)	
Fish consumption		1,894 kg/year (12kg/capital/year)		1,880kg/year (11kg/capital/year)	
Fish sold		1,049Kg/year (7kg/capital/year)		4,733Kg/year (28kg/capital/year)	

How did the size of the house change after relocation?

No	Job Satisfy	Boua Ma (n = 50)		Ca Oy (n = 35)		Done (n = 20)		Sop On (n = 30)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Larger	45	90	33	94	17	85	26	87
2	Same	5	10	2	6	3	15	4	13
3	Smaller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Most of them size of the house change in larger than after relocation.

Some of them the same.

Resettlement villages are more convenient for daily life

Water supply



Electricity



Photo 2010

School



Village's hospital



Public Involvement

Did you or any person let you know about the NT2 Construction?

1991 Feasibility Study

1994 NT2 Electricity Consortium

1996 Consultation at Villages Level

2005 Process of Resettlement

(Source: NT2 EAMP, 2003)



Photo 2003

About the resettlement should informed in early since feasibility study in 1991, that the resettlers can have involved with the resettlement plan in early.

General Satisfaction

Are you satisfied with the place you live?

Before	Boua Ma (n=50)		Ca Oy (n=35)		Done (n=20)		Sop On (n=30)	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Satisfied	47	94	33	94	15	75	26	87
Don't know	3	6	2	6	5	15	4	13
Present	Boua Ma (n=50)		Ca Oy (n=35)		Done (n=20)		Sop On (n=30)	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Satisfied	48	96	24	69	17	85	28	93
Don't know	2	4	11	31	3	15	2	7

*Most of them were satisfied with the place of they live both in Before and Present, while **no body** answered “not satisfied”. However Ca Oy village given more with an answer “don’t know”.*

Did you ever agree to the resettlement plan?

Answer	Boua Ma (n=50)		Ca Oy (n=35)		Done (n=20)		Sop On (n=30)	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Yes	31	62	15	43	15	75	22	73
Yes, but reluctantly	19	38	20	57	5	25	8	27
Don't agree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

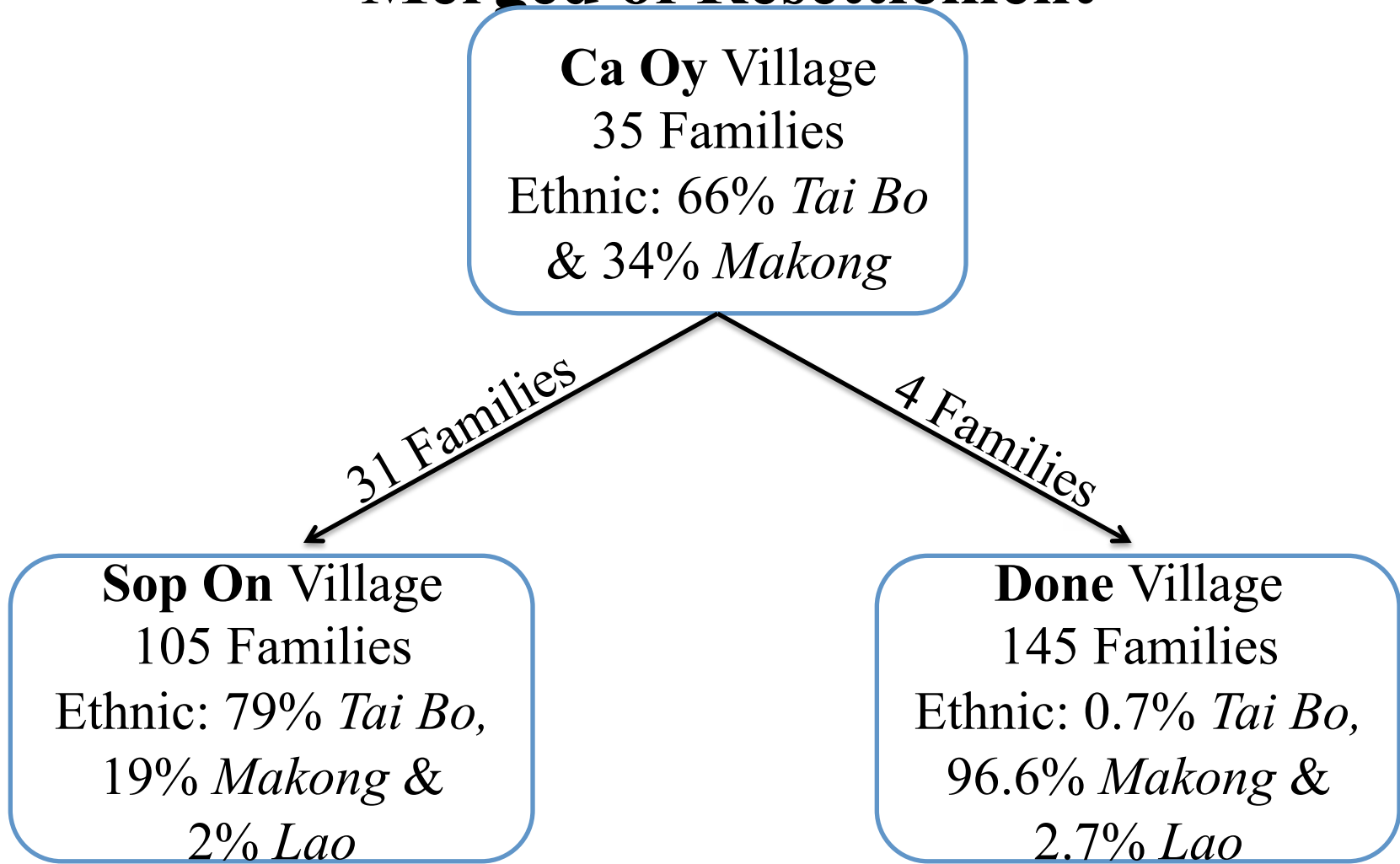
Most of them answered with an answer of “yes”, that they agree to the resettlement plan (except Ca Oy village). However, some of them answered with an answer of “yes, but reluctantly”.

What was the most important element for your decision?

Answer	Boua Ma (n=50)		Ca Oy (n=35)		Done (n=20)		Sop On (n=30)	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Money	2	5	3	11	0	0	0	0
Land	11	28	9	33	5	25	4	13
Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House	26	67	15	56	11	55	12	40
Job	0	0	0	0	4	20	14	47

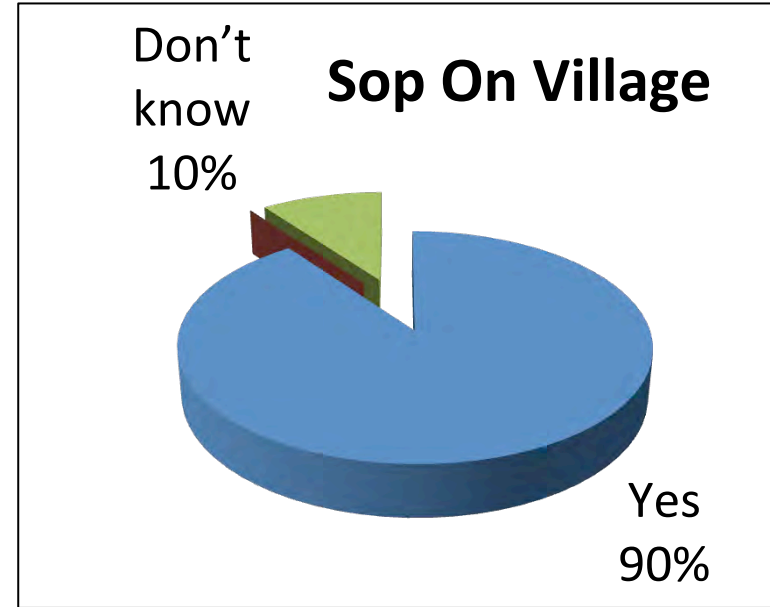
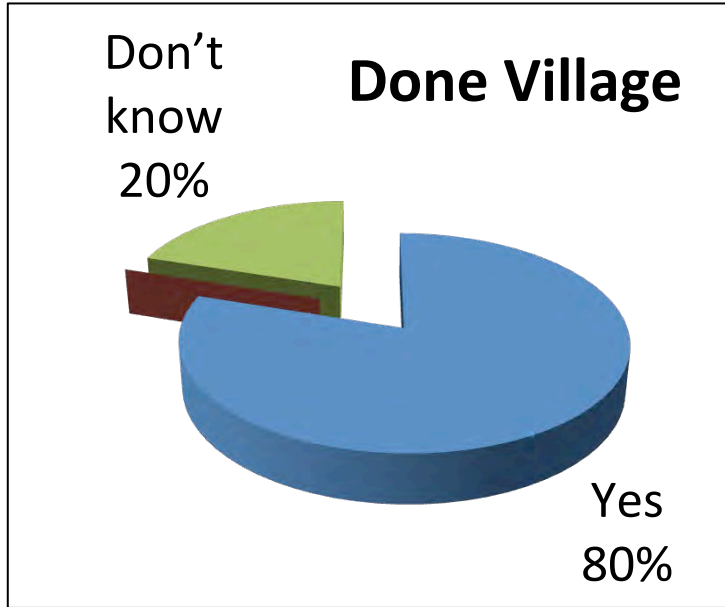
The house was the most important reason for most re-settlers, while land uses was the second important reason. Except Sop On village, job is the most important reason.

Merged of Resettlement

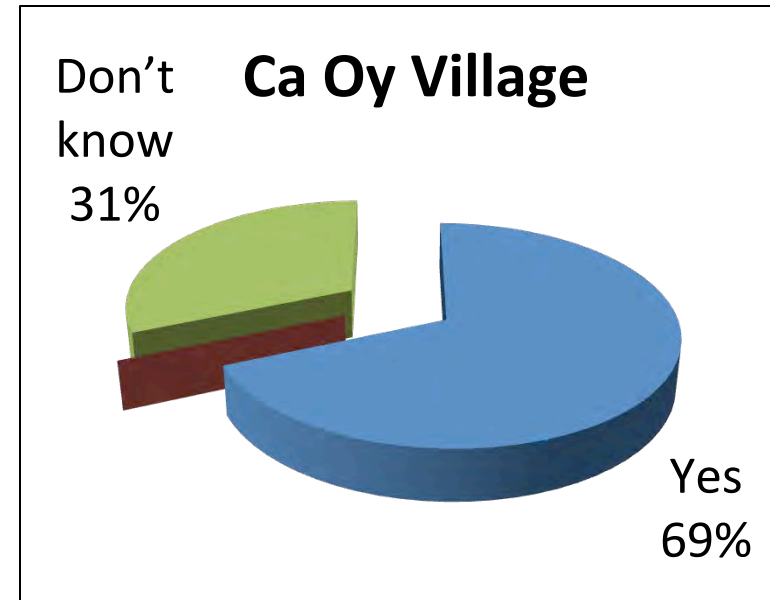


Majority ethnic group of these villages are belonging to the same “Upland Lao Group” (*Lao Thoang*)

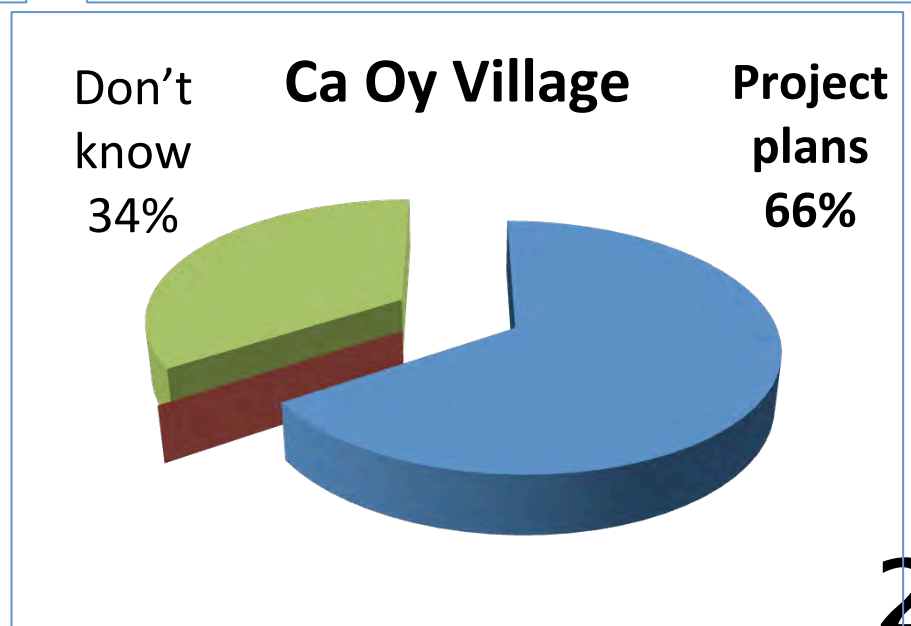
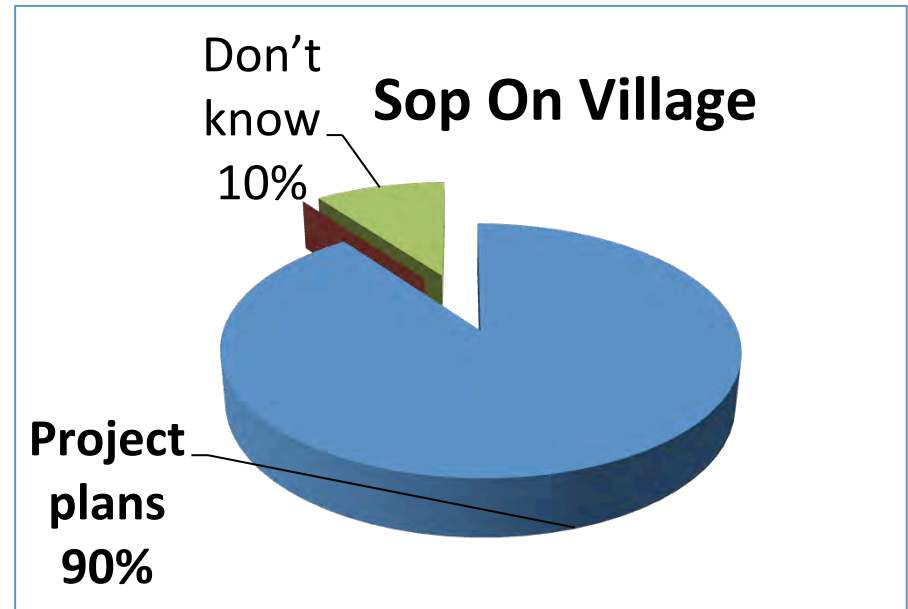
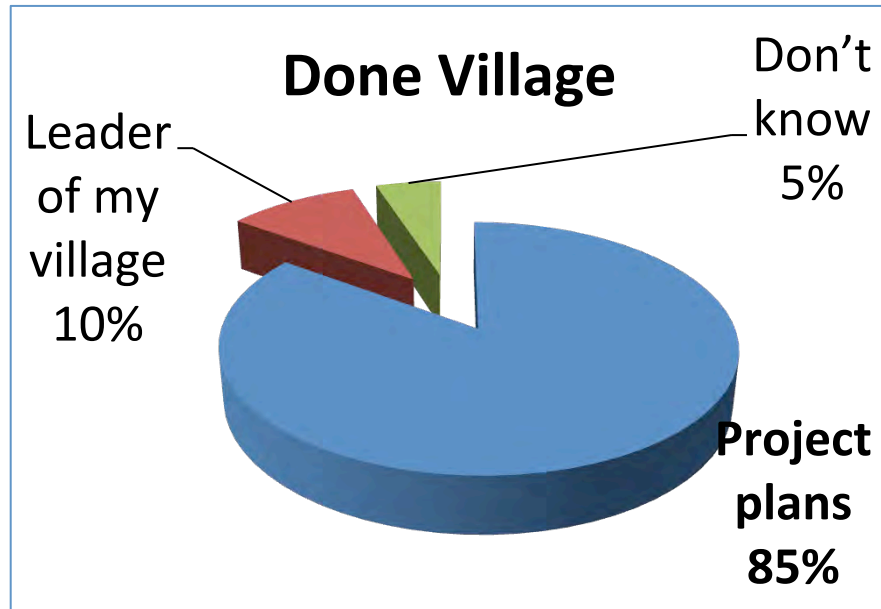
Did you want to be resettled only with “your old” village?



People in these old Villages wanted to be resettled into their own villages.

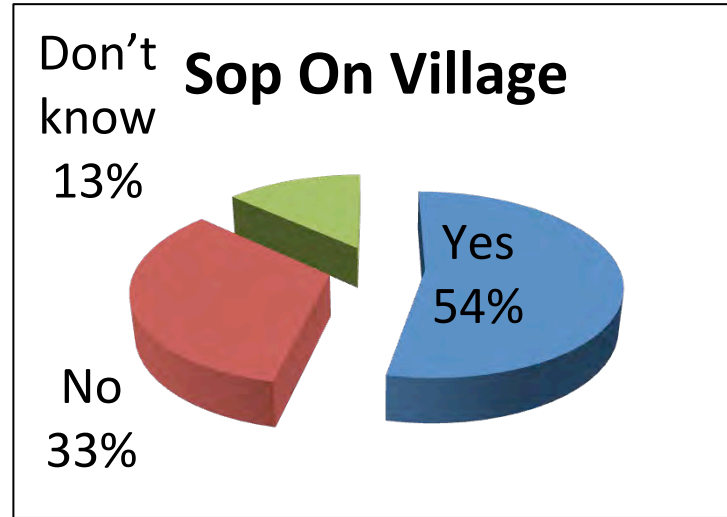
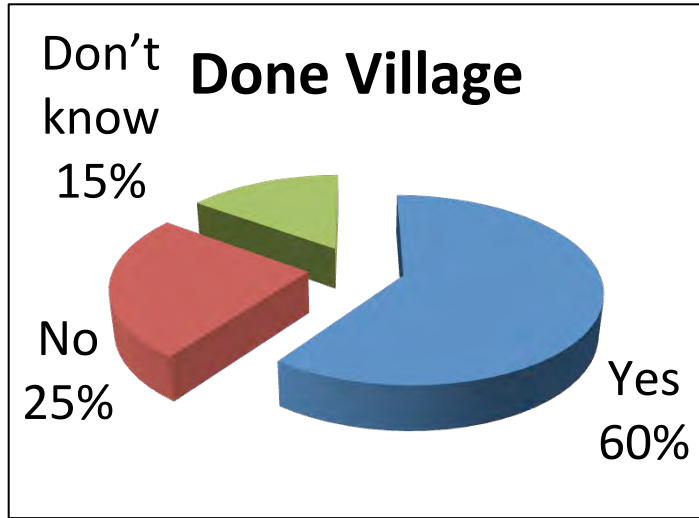


Who decided that people in your village should be “merged” with people from another village?

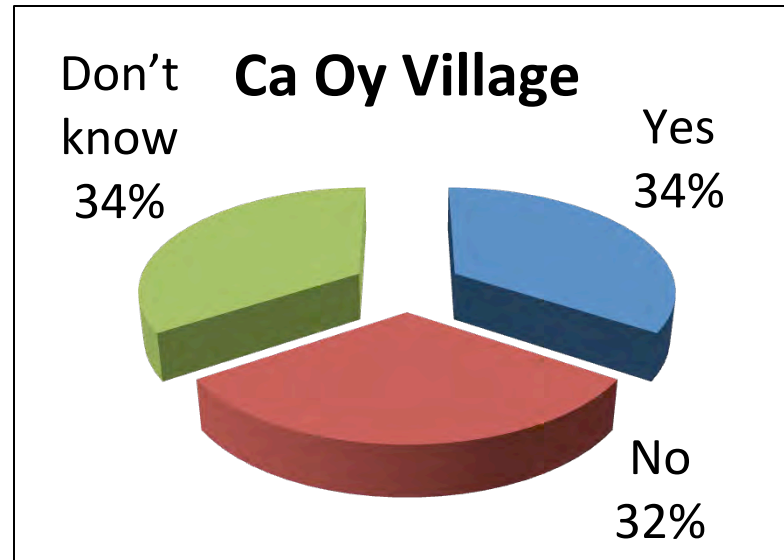


It was however decided by the Project that these Villages should be merged with other villages.

After resettlement, did you experience difficulties by the “merge” with people from “Other” village?



Merger with other Villages created Difficulties even in Those in “majority” Villages.



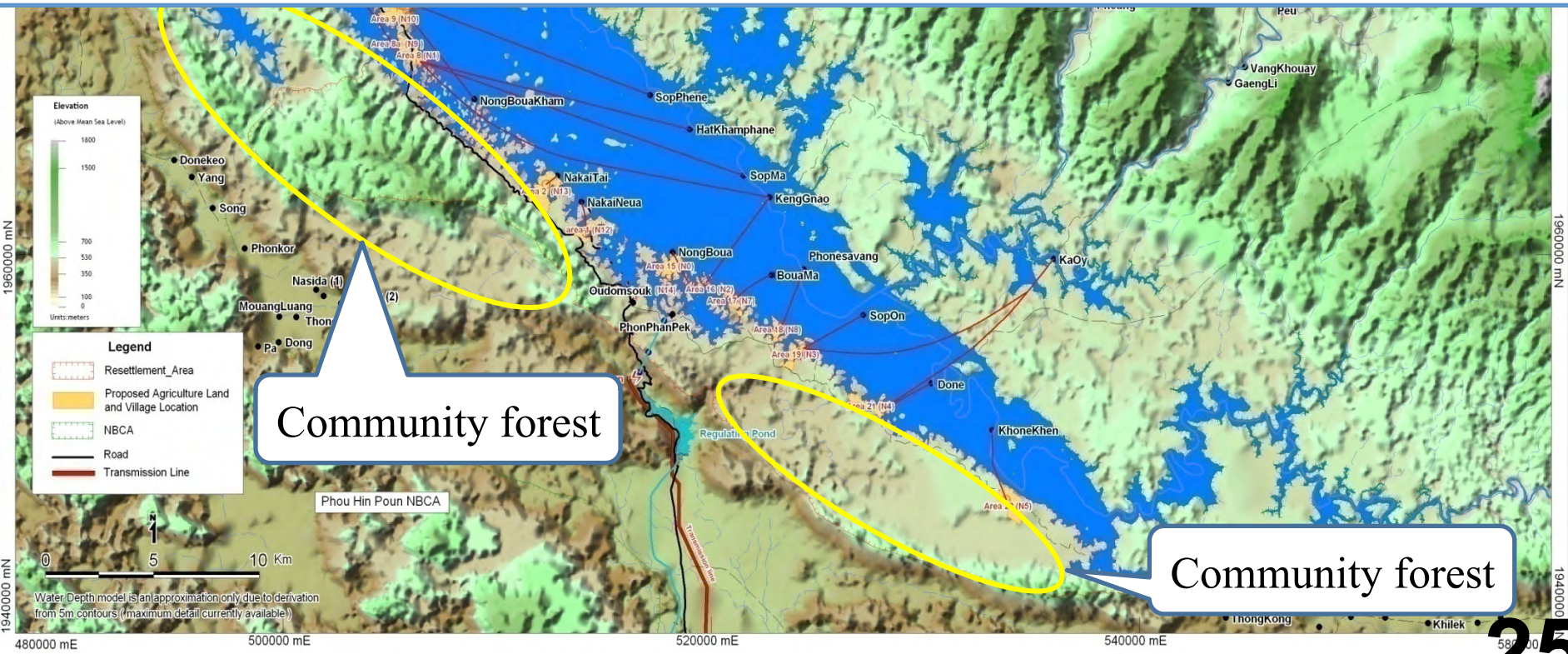
Considerations of Resettlement Development

*The paddy field of **0.66ha/HH** is not enough for cultivation, therefore the **extension** of land uses for agriculture is necessary.*

Consideration of Land Used for Agriculture of Resettlers by NT2

The existing of 0.66ha/household, villagers are using this land for cultivating rice, and have rice sufficient for about 2-3 months annually.

It is considerable to extent of land uses by dividing land 1ha/household, or about 1,298ha (7%) for total of 17 resettlement villages from community forest of total 18,206ha (100%).



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 observed that most re-settlers **wanted** to be resettled only with their village member, however it was **impossible** for every village due to **limitation** of land and resource uses in the resettlement areas. The re-settlers also did **not want** to move far away from their old villages.

It is also considered that the **extension** of land and resource uses for agriculture of re-settlers is **necessary** to make the livelihood conditions of re-settlers sustainable after the project will suspend the support in 2014.

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Thank You