

3. GENERAL WORKSHOP

3.3 3RD GENERAL WORKSHOP

3.3.1 PROGRAM AND ATTENDANCE LIST

Nam Ngiep-I Hydroelectric Power Project
ATTENDANCE LIST (1/3)
General Workshop for Draft Final Report

First Day (December 9, Thursday, 1999)			
No.	Time	Program	Presented By
1.	8:30 - 9:35	Registration & Distribution of Suggestions Sheets	HPO/MIH staff
2.	9:35 - 9:40	Opening Speech (Ministry of Industry & Handicrafts)	Mr.Somboune Rasasombath
3.	9:40 - 9:50	Introduction of Time schedule & Participants	Facilitator
4.	9:50 - 10:00	General Speech (JICA/Tokyo)	Mr.Y.Otake
6.	10:00 - 10:30	Morning Coffee Break	Drink service
7.	10:30 - 11:20	Brief Presentation of (I) Conclusion, (ii) Previous workshops, (iii) Study process	JICA S/Team (Mr.I.Araki)
8.	11:20 - 12:30	Presentation of Hydropower plan on (i)Alternative study results and (ii)Economic analysis results	JICA S/Team (Mr.H.Ikeda)
9.	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch Break	Lunch service
10.	14:00 - 15:00	Presentation of Natural environmental aspects (I)	JICA S/Team (Dr.B.Yon)
11.	15:00 - 15:30	Afternoon Coffee Break	Drink service
12.	15:30 - 16:40	Presentation of Natural environmental aspects (II)	JICA S/Team (Dr.B.Yon)

Second Day (December 10, Friday, 1999)			
No.	Time	Program	Presented By
1.	8:30 - 9:00	Registration	HPO/MIH staff
2.	9:00 - 9:10	Brief Review of Study Team's Presentation yesterday	JICA S/Team (Mr.I.Araki)
3.	9:10 - 10:05	Presentation of Social environmental aspects (I)	JICA S/Team (Dr.Ragsdale)
4.	10:05 - 10:35	Morning Coffee Break	Drink service
5.	10:35 - 12:00	Presentation of Social environmental aspects (II)	JICA S/Team (Dr.Ragsdale)
6.	12:00 - 12:20	Report on the 3rd EAC Meeting Results	JICA (Mr. Adachi)
7.	12:20 - 14:00	Lunch Break	Lunch service
8.	14:00 - 15:25	Detailed Discussion (I)	Facilitator
9.	15:25 - 15:55	Afternoon Coffee Break	Drink service
10.	15:55 - 18:00	Detailed Discussion (II)	Facilitator
11.	18:00 - 18:30	Bassii	Religious Ceremony
12.	18:30 - 20:30	Dinner Reception of Workshop for Final Report	All participants

Third Day (December 11, Saturday, 1999)			
No.	Time	Program	Presented By
1.	8:30 - 9:00	Registration & Receipt of Suggestions Sheets	HPO/MIH staff
2.	9:00 - 9:10	Brief Review of Discussion Items yesterday	JICA S/Team (Mr.I.Araki)
3.	9:10 - 10:40	Detailed Discussion (III)	Facilitator
4.	10:40 - 11:10	Morning Coffee Break	Drink service
5.	11:10 - 11:40	Supplementary Explanation by HPO/MIH	If required.
6.	11:40 - 11:45	Schedule of Next Phase Study	JICA S/Team (Mr.I.Araki)
7.	11:45 - 12:00	Closing Speech	Vice-Minister of MIH
8.	12:00 - 13:00	Lunch Time	Lunch service

Nam Ngiep-I Hydroelectric Power Project
ATTENDANCE LIST (1/3)
General Workshop for Draft Final Report

I. Chairman						
No.	Name	Position	Organization	9th	10th	11th
1.	Mr. Somboun Rasasombath	Vice Minister	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft	0	0	0
2.	Mr. khampeuw		Ministry of Information and Culture	0	0	0
3.	Mr. Soukata Vichith	Director	STENO	0	0	0
4.	Mr. Done Somvorachit		Ministry of Foreign Affair	0	0	0
5.	Mr. Yuji Otake	Director	JICA/Tokyo	0	0	0
6.	Mr. Hayao Adachi	Specialist	JICA/Tokyo	0	0	0

II. Central Government						
No.	Name	Position	Organization	9th	10th	11th
1.	Mr. Heuangseong Khamdalavong		Ministry of Foreign Affair	0	0	0
2.	Mr. Amphay Kindavong		Ministry of Foreign Affair	0	0	X
3.	Mr. Inthapanhya	Engineer	Ministry of Justice	0	0	0
4.	Dr. Taiphasavanh		Ministry of Public Health	0	0	0
5.	Mr. Inthadom Akhalath		Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	0	0	X
6.	Mr. Khamtanh Vathanatham		Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	0	0	0
7.	Mr. Khamla Saytha		Lao Youth Union	0	0	0
8.	Mr. Phouthasom Inthavong		Ministry of communication Transport	0	0	0
9.	Mr. Phonexay Vilaysak	Engineer	Commit for Investment & Cooperation	0	0	0
10.	Mr. Onechanh		Ministry of Defend	0	0	0
11.	Mr. Kongxaysi Phommaxay	Engineer	STENO	0	0	0
12.	Mr. Phouvong Onsisaleurm	Engineer	STENO	0	0	0
13.	Mr. Chansanouk Kounavong	Engineer	STENO	0	0	0
14.	Mr. Ounheuang Phommavixay		STENO	0	0	0
15.	Mrs. Viengkham		Lao Women Union	0	0	X
16.	Ms. Silikith Bou pha		Lao Women Union	0	0	0
17.	Mr. Bounphakanh Sisanonh		Price Minister Office	0	0	0
18.	Mr. Hoi Phomvisouk		Resettlement Committee	0	0	0
19.	Mr. Viengkhone Lavongvilay		SPC	0	0	0
20.	Mr. KongKham		SPC	0	0	X
21.	Mr. Khamlangsee		SPC	0	X	0
22.	Mr. Thongpheth	Engineer	EDL	0	0	0
23.	Mr. Phalim Dalavong	Engineer	EDL	0	0	0
24.	Mr. Soulasith Ouplavanh		CIC	0	0	0
25.	Mr. Bounthee Vanhsilimith		Ministry of Information and Culture	0	0	0
26.	Mr. Somfong Soulivanh		MIH	0	0	0
27.	Mr. Bouathi Soukkaseum	Deputy Director	MIH	0	0	0
28.	Mr. Bosaykham Viongdara	Head office	MIH	0	0	X
29.	Mr. Khamtanh		MIH	0	0	0
30.	Mr. Thala sayakoummane		MIH	0	0	0
31.	Mr. Thongkhan	Engineer	MIH	0	X	X
32.	Mr. Somboun Manolom	Deputy Director	MIH/HPO, Department of Electricity	0	0	0
33.	Mr. Khanoanh Houndouangchanh		MIH	0	0	0
34.	Ms. Robin Anderlin	EIA Expert	MIH/HPO	0	0	0
35.	Mr. Chantho	Engineer	MIH/HPO	0	0	0
36.	Mr. Khammanh	Engineer	MIH/HPO	0	0	0
37.	Mr. Chansaveng	Engineer	MIH/HPO	0	0	0
38.	Mr. Seumkham	Engineer	MIH/HPO	0	0	0
39.	Mr. Sanhya	Engineer	MIH/HPO	0	0	0
40.	Mr. Voladeth Phonekeo	Engineer	MIH/HPO	0	0	0
41.	Mr. Bouathep Malakham	Engineer	MIH/HPO	0	0	0
42.	Mr. Vithounelabundith	Engineer	MIH/HPO	0	0	0

Nam Ngiep-I Hydroelectric Power Project
ATTENDANCE LIST (2/3)
General Workshop for Draft Final Report

III. Local Government						
No.	Name	Position	Organization	9th	10th	11th
1.	Mr. Boun Tont	Head of Investment	Xiengkhouang Province	0	0	0
2.	Mr. Somdee Keodalavine		Saysomboun S/Zone	0	0	0
3.	Mr. Singkham Sivongkham	Head of Division	Saysomboun S/Zone, Industry & Handicraft	0	0	0
4.	Mr. Thithma Philavong		Saysomboun S/Zone	0	0	0
5.	Mr. Khambounnut Sayyanone		Borikhamsay Province	0	0	0
6.	Mr. Vanvilay	Deputy Director	Borikhamsay Province	0	0	0
7.	Ms. Thongloa Sengaphone		Borikhamsay Province	0	0	0
8.	Mr. Bouachan Bounvongsay	Head of Division	Borikhamsay, Industry & Handicraft	0	0	0
9.	Mr. Dandpee Mounhthadec		Borikhamsay Province	0	0	0
10.	Mr. Khamsing Sayphuvong	Engineer	Borikhamsay, Industry & Handicraft	0	0	0
11.	Mr. Bounema Bouchaleum		Borikhamsay Province	0	0	0
12.	Ms. Phonesay	Chief	Borikhamsay, Lao Women Union	0	0	0

IV. Local People						
No.	Name	Position	Organization	9th	10th	11th
1.	Ms. Pearlou		Lao Women Union (Hom District)	0	0	0
2.	Mr. Vachuesang		B. Nong	0	0	0
3.	Mr. Khamfeuanh		B. Pou	0	0	0
4.	Mr. Chompheth thiphavong		B. Hathsamekhone	0	0	0
5.	Mr. Khamxay	Head of District	Borikhan District	0	0	0
6.	Mr. Samay	Head of Village	B. Somsieune (Muangmai)	0	0	0
7.	Mr. Phouvieng Piako	Villager	B. Hatheun (Hatkhamb)	0	0	0
8.	Mr. Siphadone Vilayhak	National Front	B. Hatheun (Hatkhamb)	0	0	0
9.	Mr. Khamveane Sorsamphaxay	Head of District	Thathom District	0	0	0
10.	Mr. Souatho Phialouang	Assist. of District	Hom District	0	0	0
11.	Mr. Souavang	Head of Village	B. Soppouan	0	0	0
12.	Mr. Yia yengvang	Head of Village	B. Houaypamom	0	0	0
13.	Mr. Bouaphanh Vandavong	Head of Thavieng	Thavieng Sub-District	0	0	0
14.	Mrs. Kham ouh Phethdaoheuang		Lao Women union (Thathom District)	0	0	0
15.	Mr. Bounmark	Assist. of Village	B. Namlong	0	0	0
16.	Mr. Bounexou THimavong		B. Phoneyeng	0	0	0
17.	Mr. Done Daomalay	Head of Village	B. Viengthong	0	0	0
18.	Mr. Nouansi Phethsomphou	Assist. of Village	B. Nahong	0	0	0
19.	Mr. Tamly Khelnousay	Head of Village	B. Phiangta	0	0	0
20.	Mr. Bounemaher		B. Namyouak	0	0	0
21.	Mr. Bouakham	Head of Village	B. Dong	0	0	0
22.	Mr. Somlith	Head of Village	B. Xiengkhang	0	0	0
23.	Mr. Thoumma	Head of Village	B. Phonehom	0	0	0
24.	Mr. Bounnoy	Head of Village	B. Nakang	0	0	0
25.	Mr. Bounsouk	Head of Village	B. Naxay	0	0	0

Nam Ngiep-I Hydroelectric Power Project
ATTENDANCE LIST (3/3)
General Workshop for Draft Final Report

V. International Organization						
No.	Name	Position	Organization	9th	10th	11th
1.	Mr. Hiroshi Manabe	Counselor	Embassy of Japan	0	0	0
2.	Mr. Ngeuan Duc Lien		Mekong River Commission Secretariat	X	0	0
3.	Mr. Boliboune Sanasisanh		M.R.C/Lao	0	0	X
4.	Mr. Dick Watling		IUCN	0	0	X
5.	Mr. Shinji Shimizu	Hydropower Engineer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Japan	0	0	0
6.	Dr. D.L.Graybill	Natural Environment	Env. Assess.Committee (EAC)	0	0	0
7.	Dr. Daiei Inoue	Director	Env. Assess.Committee (EAC)	0	0	0
8.	Mr. Thongsai Bounthiphanyo	Engineer	Env. Assess.Committee (EAC)	0	0	0
9.	Mr. Xonghoua Vangvongxay	Engineer	Env. Assess.Committee (EAC)	0	0	0
10.	Mr. Veavongpheth		Env. Assess.Committee (EAC)	0	0	0
11.	Mr. Maoki Kumagai	Hydropower Engineer	MITI/Japan	0	0	X
12.	Mr. Hitoshi Koyabu	Power System Planer	JICA Specialist/EDL	0	0	X
13.	Mr. Tetsuya Abe	Hydropower Engineer	JICA Specialist/HPO	0	0	0
14.	Mr. Hiroyuki Kobayashi	Program Officer	JICA/Tokyo	0	0	0
15.	Mr. Nobuaki Miyata	Deputy Resid.Representative	JICA/Lao	0	X	X
16.	Ms. Chie Sato	Program Officer	JICA/Lao	0	0	0
17.	Mr. Hatsadong Chanthavongsa	Program Officer	JICA/Lao	0	0	0
18.	Mr. Mikio Masaki	Project Formulation Advisor	JICA/Lao	0	X	X

VI. NGOs in Lao PDR						
No.	Name	Position	Organization	9th	10th	11th
1.	Izumi Tsukamoto	-	JVC	0	0	0
2.	Dr. Boualakote	-	Cross red	0	0	0
3.	Mr. Chanhom pheanephayvong	-	Cross red	0	0	X

VII. NGOs Overseas in Lao PDR						
No.	Name	Position	Organization	9th	10th	11th
	None	-	-	X	X	X

VIII. Facilitator, Media and Interpreter						
No.	Name	Position	Organization	9th	10th	11th
1.	Mr. Michel Miron	Facilitator	-	0	0	0
2.	Mr. Soradeth Bannavong	Translator	-	0	0	0
4.	Mr. Detmahinh Souphanh	Translator	-	0	0	0
5.	Mr. Boualeane	-	TV 3	X	X	0
6.	Mr. Banhchop	-	TV 3	X	X	0
7.	Mr. Khampasith	-	TV 3	X	X	0
8.	Mr. Anoulak	-	Vientiane Times	0	X	0
9.	Ms. Sengthong		Business Newspaper	0	0	0

3. GENERAL WORKSHOP

3.3 3RD GENERAL WORKSHOP

3.3.2 MINUTES OF MEETING

**COMMENTS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
RAISED AT
THE 3RD GENERAL WORKSHOP FOR THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT
OF
NAM NGIEP 1 HYDROELECTRIC POWER FEASIBILITY STUDY
(Vientiane, December 9-11, 1999)**

No.	Program	Name and Position	Contents
	Opening Speech	Mr. Somboun Rasasombath, Vice-Minister of MIH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dear Chair Committee, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen. • On behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft I would like to thank the delegates for their valuable time in attending this meeting. • Laos is a country with rich natural resources, among them are rivers with diverse potential sites suitable for the establishment of hydropower schemes of various scales. Our country is however, one the least developed countries, the livelihood of the people rely almost on the nature. Development is slow due to limited financial resource. The Government of Lao PDR gives great importance to the hydropower sector, because so far the revenue from electricity sale generated by hydropower plants has contributed considerable support to the national economy. Therefore, numerous studies on hydropower has been carried out. The dams sizes range are from small scales for rural development and remote areas up to large scales for power export. • Since the open economy policy in our country many foreign investors has invested in hydropower in Laos. The Government of Lao PDR gives support to their determination in implementing hydropower projects in Laos. Meanwhile, the Government of Lao PDR gives also great importance to the protection of the Environment. The Government can proceed with approval for further development only if all mitigation measures have been identified. • Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project is a Government Project. The Project is located in Bolikhamxai Province about 140 km North-East from Vientiane. The Government have received a grant fund from the Government of Japan to study on the feasibility of the Project. The study begun with Environmental Impact Assessment, and together with that a condition was set as : "If the result from the EIA shows acceptable result the Project will then continue with the 2nd phase". • I think a such approach is very important. In the conventional way the study use to start with technical and economic study. Therefore, I invite all the participants to contribute comments and questions to make this study effective and perfect. • The Government of Lao PDR, as well as the Lao people hope that the next phase will come. I would like to ask the Government of Japan, MITI Official and the delegates as well to give support to this project and help this workshop to follow the preset program. • I would like to congratulate JICA, the Study Team and their Lao counter parts as well for having well prepared this workshop. • On this occasion, I would like officially to declare the workshop on the Final Report for the Feasibility Study on Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project open since this minute, and wish this workshop to success.

No.	Name and Position	Questions and comments	Study Team's comments
1.	Dr. Ngien Duc Lien, MRC Phnom Penh, Cambodia:	<p>I have not attended this workshop since the first day. I mean yesterday. I would like to address my 1st comment in respect to the selection of the Full Supply Level (FSL) 320. After the Study Team has made the presentation, we know where we go. In the mean time, however, we need also refinement.</p> <p>Let us take Nam Ngum1 Dam as example; you may know how the Full Supply Level was selected and then set to FSL 212. In brief, the selection came out from refinement. Indeed, at that time the study has ended with 2 values to choose: 220 and 210. An optimization has been done afterwards and consequently, the result gave 212, just 2 meters above 210. Similarly, in the case of Nam Ngiep, in the next step, I recommend not to carry out the whole study for just 320. I suggest studying on a certain range, which will contain various values, for instance: 330, 320, 315.... Today, it is difficult to say which of them is the best, because we do not have enough data in many areas, such as: hydrology, topography.... On the other hand, too little information is known about the will of the people to move to new Resettlement areas. Definitely, all the above can be clarify only during the next phase. We are technical people; we should report every detail to the decision-makers so they can decide according to your findings. It is important to understand that particularly at this stage, you should not make any decision to set the FSL, nor exert any influence aiming to choose a preferred FSL.</p> <p>The 2nd comment concerns social issues and resettlement plan. The work made by the Study Team can be a very good reference. However, we should learn from the past, to try to minimize mistake and to shorten the time. Laos has accumulated considerable experience since many Dams were built up to today. I can cite Nam Ngum 1 and Theun-Hinboun as example, and GOL has carry out extensive study on Nam Theun 2. Thus, Nam Ngiep is not a first case. Indeed, you should gather resettlement experiences in Laos and elsewhere, and to put them in a "Summary of Experience", which can be an attachment for reference in your report. It can tell what were the successes and what were the failures. Accordingly, the next phase of the study can be done quicker with less mistakes. Let us suppose, FSL 320 is chosen and the need to displace some 1,500 people as a consequence. The timing you proposed is 2 years for resettlement plan and 3 years for resettlement detailed design. I find that timing too long, especially when the number of people to move in Nam Ngiep case is much more less than Nam Theun 2, where this last must deal with some 4,000 people. Moreover, Nam Ngiep can make use of the experience learnt from Nam Theun 2. It is important that we shorten the timing because that helps to reduce all associated expenses. I believe we can do that.</p> <p>The 3rd comment regards the site selection for Resettlement. In your presentation, you gave some comparison between sites. I suggest consulting also the villagers to set up a list of criteria for site selection and a list of their preference as well. Likewise.</p>	<p>1. Since the start of the study, we noted that Thaviang area is large. Thus, for a better examination, we have divided the reservoir in 2 distinct areas: Upper and Lower Reservoir. Afterward, individual assessment has been done for each 10 meter by starting from the possible lowest FSL up to the possible highest one. In the past, we have not carried out topographical or geological survey. Therefore, actually we do not have any exact data yet. We understand well your point.</p> <p>2. To reply to the 2nd and 3rd comments, we like to say that during the next phase there will be about 2 years for Feasibility Study. During that time, we will be preparing the term of reference and all other recommendation which are needed for the detail design phase and after. The 2 and 3 years were specified for indicative purpose only. They are useful for the villagers, to give them some idea about the timing. It is evident that at the today stage, nobody knows how long things will take place. What regards the site selection, we just identified the sites according to our consultation with the officials from the local government. We have not yet start any discussion with the local people and have not visited the sites. At the today stage, our suggestions are very preliminary. We have provided them with the most available sites options, and theoretically, there are enough places to fit every household. We welcome your point, as we did not have any discussion with them yet. We have planned to do it in the next stage, and will investigate on their preference.</p>

	<p>parameters and conditions that are needed to insure the people better-off must be also worked out. While proceeding with site selection, it would be wise to refer moderately on logistic convenience. In another word, if people from different ethnicity or different life style or different culture background are mixed in one new village because of easy road access, I believe that more new social problems will occur as a consequence.</p> <p>If the people will be relocated according to their preference, they will be happy. I understand however, to achieve that, it will required tremendous work during the preparation process. It is sure that consequently, the management will be effective.</p>	
<p>2. Mr. Khamvane, Chief District of Tha Thom District:</p>	<p>According to the content of the report, I agreed with the suggested FSL 320. Certainly at that level, the reservoir will flood just only one village of Tha Thom District, Ban Pou. If that is the case, we are very satisfied. In the opposite if FSL will be set at 360, not only 13 villages will be under water, but also a large amount of paddy rice field will disappear too. The local people have been recently in-migrated to this place, however since the day of their arrival; they have put considerable development there. In case of complete inundation, the people, the infrastructure and the existing facilities as well, will sustain heavy loss. Obviously in the inundated area, there might be people to prefer FSL 340 or 360.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On that account who can make decision to select the definite FSL? Joint decision by both Government of Japan and Lao PDR? The Government of Lao PDR, only? The Lao engineer and specialists? Or the local people? 2. If FSL360 will be chosen because of economic parameters, we will feel quite uncomfortable, because we believe that it would be easier for us to convince and to move less people which is the case of FSL320. 3. I would like to know the preference of your Excellency as well. Today, it is critical to know FSL value because we need it for the actual design of a bridge crossing Nam.Ngiep.river.. Without knowing it the said bridge project can never be realized. 	<p>The content of our report reflects only our recommendation, which is also a preliminary result submitted to JICA, MIH and the villagers for their consideration. Next year in February, there will be final decision to whether or not continue in Phase II. Only after the study of the next phase, it will be possible to know definitely which FSL to select. Today, the only things we can give you is the preliminary information regarding the advantages and disadvantages of both FSL alternatives.</p>
<p>Commented by: Mr. Somboun Manolom, Deputy Director of Department of Electricity, MIH:</p>		<p>The selection of the Full Supply Level is a process, which must be done in close consultation with all stakeholders. Up to today, we have had 3 workshops, and of course during the 1st workshop in Lane Xang Hotel we did not talk about the Full Supply Level yet. At that time, we only discussed about the methodology and approach to carry out the study.</p> <p>In June 99, the result from the Inception Report brought to light the advantage and disadvantage from the 2 alternatives, FSL320 and FSL360. At that time, the Study Team did not want to make any suggestion about which of them to choose. They leave the decision to the Lao Government. After an other examination, the Study Team came back with a Draft Final Report improved for the 2nd time. Only then, they decided to recommend FSL320. We have had intensive discussion on why should we adopt FSL320 and not FSL360. Back to the history, one can After an other examination, the Study Team came back with a Draft Final Report improved for the 2nd time. Only then, they decided to recommend FSL320. We have had intensive discussion on why should we adopt FSL320 and not FSL360. Back to the history, one can</p>

	<p>remembered that during Paksan Workshop, there were two delegates to ask the Study Team to conduct the study for more FSL by starting from FSL320. I understand that the study has some limitation such as: budget and timing. Nevertheless, the Study Team has completed their study with broader and deeper information on FSL320 and FSL360, where after all, they indicated their preference for FSL320. That alternative has received the name of "Millennium Dam". With FSL320, the Project will cause less burden to the environment and the people, where some 1,500 people will have to move. A long discussion, however has been held on the economic return of the Project, which in principle, can be considered as acceptable, despite, its marginal value which can be vulnerable to the most common risks. Indeed, sensitivity calculation shows that overrun cost or technical modification due to geological fault, for example, can make it unattractive to the developers.</p> <p>Therefore, we have requested the Study Team to be careful during their assessment in the next phase. Optimization must be carried out for not only FSL320 but it should consider the other FSL.</p> <p>Up to today, we have achieved only half of the study, because technical surveys were not performed yet. We do not know the geological condition of the area as we never had any drilling in the area. Likewise, we have not made any topographic survey, and consequently we do not have precise data to estimate accurately the volume of the future reservoir. The backwater effect is another critical phenomenon to study. The reason why many of the works cited above were not included in the actual Term of Reference is because they were planned for the next phase.</p> <p>The FSL selection is a difficult task, because each FSL alternative has advantages and disadvantages. However, the success of the Project is challenging task, because it can bring forth mutual benefit to both Japan and Laos. In an other words, if Laos can develop and make earning, Laos will remain a potential buyer among many others in the Japanese market.</p> <p>Therefore, the selection of the final FSL is a task for every body, especially the local people living in that area, because they will be the first people to be affected by the Project.</p>
<p>Commented by; H.E Somboun Rasasombath, Vice- Minister, Acting Minister of Industry and Handicraft:</p>	<p>The worry of the Chief of District is comprehensible for all of us. The policy of the Government is to develop the country and to make their people happy. If a Dam will bring severe adverse effect to the local people, the Government will certainly reject it. It is clear that all seminars and workshops conducted since the past up to now are for the dissemination of information and data to the public and then in return to collect their opinion. The Government will not reserve for himself the exclusive right to decide solely. Likewise, the Government will not delegate such power to JICA or the Government of Japan to make decision alone too. If GOL is favorable for FSL360 but the local people cannot accept it, the said alternative will be declined.</p> <p>Personally, I feel that the implementation date for construction as anticipated by the Study Team, is too long. I would prefer the construction to start in 5 years time. This reflects also another part of our Lao character, we like to implement the Project straightly after the discussion finished. Therefore, we like to ask the Study Team to quicken the process. On the other hand it is also a duty for all of us to contribute our effort by giving comments and suggestions to this study.</p> <p>One of the purposes of having this Dam built is to generate electricity for sale to neighboring country: "The more electricity, the better income for the Nation". However, in line with the above: " Any high dam with serious problems will be discarded, for sure". Therefore, we must wait for more investigation to finish in the second phase before we can select definitely an alternative.</p>
<p>3. Mr. Bounton Chanthaphone, Chief of the Foreign Investment and Co-operation Department. Xiengkhouang Province.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>My comment regards the FSL selection. I have joined the previous Workshop. At that time the Study was not well advanced as today, there were less details. According to the Study Team recommendation, FSL320 is promising and will served as base case in the further study. I like to suggest that if in the future, this alternative fails</p>

		<p>to show good economic return, it should be straightly replaced with a higher Dam with higher economic return. In any case, the whole project must not be renounced because FSL320 showed low economic expectation, only.</p> <p>I do not stress great worry about the population to move from the reservoir area. In that area, the population is constituted by few indigenous people and a majority of in-migrants which were resettled by us recently.</p> <p>The region still has many places of fertile land, suitable for resettlement for all affected families. They can be sure that they will be better-off after being resettled.</p>	
4.	<p>Mr. Kham Ouan, Deputy Director, Department of Handicraft, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft.</p>	<p>The Study Team has disclosed ample information to us through their presentation. I will not inquire more about FSL selection. I support the recommendation of H.E. Vice-Minister Somboun.</p> <p>I would like to ask the study team to emphasize on the market side, the hydrological data collection for future energy production planning, and the job opportunity for the affected people.</p> <p>In line with the above, it was recommended by the Study Team, that the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft should establish vocational training school in those areas. They suggested the management to be performed by the Mass Organization, under the leadership of Lao Women Union. In the practice this matter need more details to enable its implementation. The other concern regards whether or not any training will be provided for the local people where finally, these last will be able to assist the production during the operation of the Dam. In the Report, a lot of recommendation has covered the resettlement issues, and apparently there were minor reference to treat the Training and Education matter. Would it be possible to include the above issues in the next phase?</p>	<p>There will be a few ministries to be involved, such as the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao Women Union, and the Mass Organization as well. They will have their respective representative included as member in the Resettlement Committee, and to work out a Resettlement Policy.</p> <p>The next phase will include but not limited to the following tasks: assessment of labor force availability, census of present skill among the population, inventory of various skilled labor requested during the construction phase, preparation of various training programs according to the need of the project ...</p> <p>In the scope of compensation issues, it is foreseen that in priority, the resettled people must get benefit from education, training, electricity, infrastructure, and many other facilities. The above is just a recommendation from the Study Team. Definitely, it is extremely important to write out the policy, because it is a powerful instrument, which can ease the planning work, and the performance of the work program.</p>
5.	<p>Ms. Kham One Phetdaheuang – President of Lao Woman Union of Xaisomboun Special Zone.</p>	<p>I am very happy to join this Workshop.</p> <p>According to the Chief of Tha Thom District, 13 villages of Tha Thom District and 4 villages of Hom District are subject to flood. After our return to our hometown, the villagers will ask us about the definite FSL and we will give them advice accordingly.</p> <p>I agree with Mr. Bounton of Xiengkhouang. The presence of this Dam will not bring benefit to the 17 villages in the Project area, only. It will generate income to the National Economy too. Therefore, we should select the alternative with higher economic return, despite the adverse effects caused to the locality. Lao Women Union</p>	

	takes also part of the responsible to insure social stability among the affected people, therefore compensation policy must be accurate and fair.	
6.	Mr. Va Cheu Song, chief of Sopyouak village:	<p>Actually the Government has only a Resettlement Policy for Nam Theun 2 Project. The content of the Nam Ngiep Project resettlement policy will not differ very much from the Nam Theun 2 policy. Hence, according to Nam Theun 2 Policy, the household which do not wish to go to the designated site can follow deliberately their own choice. The Household will be assisted during the whole mobilization process. Normally, compensation is to be paid in cash. Moreover, the Project will make sure that the money handed to them will be used correctly and will not go to gambling. During the next step more details will be discussed with the villagers.</p>
		<p>You have right to move to the place that you like. There will be Principles and juristic mechanism to implement Compensation procedure. In the Water Law and Water Resource Law, it is stipulated that the concessionaire is liable to pay all compensation. The compensation cost will be borne by the developers and include in the Project cost. The Government is not answerable for any debt caused or resulting from compensation issues.</p>
		<p>I would like to explain about few things related to the Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Project. At the time being this project is not yet implemented. However, it becomes now a model where every body use to refer to. Actually, the Nam Theun 2 Project Policy exist, but the national Policy is not prepared yet. The next stage for Nam Ngiep Project will be to prepare a detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which will be disseminated to the local people and their feed back must be collected accordingly for further improvement. Likewise, before you can talk about improvement of their future livelihood, you must have concrete figures of the today status first. Therefore, you must start with the assets inventory of the villagers on household basis. To group people from different ethnicity or culture background in a same place, is risky. In term of house design, infrastructure and other thing inside the resettlement village should be designed according to the preference of their new occupants. At this stage, the estimate of the Resettlement Cost is difficult to define accurately. For instance, the case of Nam Theun 2 shows that such budget keep augmenting with the time and the review on the need to settle resettlement issues. Moreover, during the process you have to carry out some experiments with few households. That will help you to see how the RAP works in the reality.</p>
7.	Mr. Khamphiou Bouaphachan, Ministry of Culture and Information:	<p>I find the content of the study rich of useful information. A lot of discussion has been done for the selection of the height of the Dam. I think that the fundament of our thought should be based on the long term view. If we look on the close future we can see only the adverse effects. In the opposite if we look with a long term sight we will see that higher dam is more reliable to dispatch power to meet with the increasing demand by the development of the nation. We never neglected the resulting adverse effects. In the opposite, as they are known we can prepare mitigation measures to</p>

	<p>confront them accordingly. Apparently, there is little account on archeology. The concern is that UNESCO might be interested to learn about the existence of any artifact in the area. I like to suggest a team of archeologist to conduct research in that area during the next phase.</p>	
<p>8. Mr. Thongphet, Nam Leuk Environmental Manager, EDL:</p>	<p>How much are we confident that JICA will agree to give financial assistance for the second phase of the study? I suggest the Project to learn on the experiences of Nam Leuk Hydropower Project, which is today close to the completion of the Project. Notably, in the matter of resettlement, where in Nam Ngiep Project there are 16 sites option for 3 different ethnic groups to move in. The issues are complex, but lessons from Nam Leuk can be useful for such purpose. It is extremely important to consult the villagers to inquiry their preference in all matters.</p>	<p>Only in February, it will be possible to know whether JICA will continue or not, to provide assistance to this Project. Mr. Ragsdale, is sociologist and anthropologist expert in the Study Team. He is also a member of the Panel of Expert for Nam Leuk Hydropower Project. He is in charge of the review for Resettlement concept and implementation procedures. In the Nam Leuk case, the villagers has decided to move away from the Reservoir. That decision was made by them well before the implementation of the Nam Leuk Project. This cannot be considered as an involuntary resettlement. Altogether they are about 19 households, all Lao Soung and their migratory movements are part of their nomadic custom practiced since many generations. However, Nam Leuk Project was smart with them and gave support to them. They helped to find and buy new land for them. In brief, they were supported for what they wanted. In the next stage of the Nam Ngiep study we will concentrate on the types of income restoration suitable to raise the standard of leaving. We must also explore its practicability in relation to the size of the population to be moved. So far we have identified prospective resettlement sites for the people, we expect them to choose. If there are any other approaches or special preference for other places, we will help them to assess on the suitability of those new lands.</p>
<p>9. Mr. Somboun Manolom, Deputy Director of Department of Electricity, MIH:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The continuation of this study with a second phase depends on the result of the actual phase. 2. The purpose of the actual phase is devoted to the study on the Socio-Environment Impact Assessment. 3. Based on the actual result, the Governments of Laos and Japan represented by JICA will discuss in February or March 2000 about the continuation of the Project. 	<p>Commented by; Mr. Yuki Otake, Representative for JICA Tokyo: I like to say that this workshop is very important for us to see the transparency of information dissemination and to hear as much as possible the opinion of all concerned parties, notably from the</p>

	<p>4. The feasibility study for Nam Ngiep Dam has been carried in a special way, where initially it starts with EIA. If the result shows promising results, the next phase will be granted. In that next phase, the study will concentrate on technical matters and on social issues as well, but in a deeper and broader manner.</p> <p>5. The reason for a such approach comes from social and environment concern.</p>	<p>directly affected villagers. Sometime in February, or March 2000, both Governments will discuss about the continuation of this Project.</p>
<p>10. Ms. Sirikit, National Lao Women Union:</p>	<p>Thank you to let women attend this workshop. Initially, as a woman, we could not understand why we are invited to a Feasibility Study workshop for a dam, as it was difficult for us to imagine the kind of contribution that we can give during a technical workshop.</p> <p>1. After the construction of Nam Ngiep 1 Dam, will there be another Nam Ngiep 2 Dam to be built? The questions comes from the existence of Nam Theun 1, Nam Theun 2 and so forth, what about the case of Nam Ngiep?</p> <p>2. As all of us has seen, hydropower projects use to brought comfort to every body. However, many adverse effects use to follow too, such as Sexual Transmitted Diseases. The persons very much vulnerable are women because their involvement during public consultation process was very little and they were the less informed. Therefore, it is extremely important that women must be well informed and consulted as men. The opposite situation can lead to severe misunderstanding and disruption in the familial union.</p> <p>3. I wish you success with the realization of this Millennium Dam.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. We always welcome women in our public consultation workshops. JICA pays ample attention on gender issues. Today, they have here their own specialist to watch closely on this topic.</p> <p>1. There is only one Nam Ngiep River, but with 3 potential sites for dams construction, so called Nam Ngiep 1, Nam Ngiep 2 and Nam Ngiep 3. Among the three dams, Nam Ngiep 1 is the best.</p> <p>2. Mr. Ragsdale has been involved in Narmada Dam Project, in India. The lesson learnt from India was the fact that women involvement was neglected while they are the most affected by the Project. Nearly in the middle of the construction phase, there were huge number of people hurdling and protesting against the Project. The protest was guided by a woman from a big Non-Governmental Organization. Finally, the Project accepted to respect women opinion. Unfortunately, at that time it was quite late, because the international support has waived their assistance from the Project. To finalize with the implementation works program India has to raise funds from other complicated sources. The Project has lost the last prestige and got a bad reputation. So the involvement of women is extremely important.</p> <p>3. The spread of Sexual Transmitted Diseases is an issue among many others which can be prevented with public education program. In the next phase, more details will be worked out to advise how better to deal with them.</p>

<p>11. Ms. Robins, UNDP Environmental Advisor to the Department of Electricity.</p>	<p>I like to congratulate the Study Team for the execution of this workshop. As it was said by Mr. Somboun, this is an unusual way of doing Environmental Impact Assessment. I think that the Study Team should continue with what they are doing because it is very wise. I like to make some comments in respect to the time that will be needed to do the next social and environmental study. I find the time schedule allocated by the Study Team correct. A lot of lessons and comparisons with other projects will be needed to be done, because they will help to avoid the repetition of the same mistakes. The time frame may be seen as very long, but it is what is needed to insure a realistic and appropriate RAP and an Environment Management Plan. To prevent is better than to cure because it induce less cost and less burden.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Were there any recommendations from the EAC which were not accepted or not included in the Study? 2. Mr. Ikeda during his presentation, he talked about construction risk, design risk, hydrology risk, what about environmental risk? 3. What are the likely downstream effect occurring from the presence of the Dam, notably during the rainy season when water will be significantly less? What will be the effect on the riparian vegetation because the flow rate will change? 4. I fully agreed with the use of the draw down zone for agriculture and other purposes. Nevertheless, I am concern with the possibility of erosion and sedimentation inside the reservoir. I know that will be included in the next phase of the study but like to know a little bit today. 	<p>The Environmental Assessment Committee or EAC reviews the works implemented by the JICA Study Team. EAC evaluates the technical and methodological propriety in the study and provides the Study Team with technical comment necessary to secure the credibility of the study. The committee is regarded as an advisory committee for the Study Team. All comments from EAC are to be referred by the Study Team. The Study Team is not obliged to fulfill all recommendation, but the Study Team must explain the rationale of accepting or rejecting each of the comments.</p> <p>Commented by; Mr. Yuki Ozake, JICA Tokyo: From the professional stand point, EAC gives comments on the methods applied during the study and its result. EAC has not the authority to exert any pressure on the Study Team by obliging them to choose a favorite method. Accordingly, EAC is not responsible for the output of the study.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There were no conflict between the EAC and the Study Team during the Study. Most of the time, we tried to answer to all of their questions. Their comments were integrated in our Study and our Report. 2. The environmental risk is in fact a conclusion derived from an EIA study. Indeed, the primary objective of the EIA is to assess on the likely adverse impacts or risks which could harm severely the components of the surrounding nature existing in the Project area. If the implementation of the Dam will cause significant damage to the people and the nature, the EIA will obviously recommend not to build the Dam. According to the findings from the EIA Study for Nam Ngiep 1 Dam, there is no environmental issue absolutely terrible which can waive Nam Ngiep1 Dam from being built. There are impacts in both FSL alternatives, but all of them are manageable.
---	---	---

		<p>3. The downstream area of Nam Ngiep Dam is not a forested area. They are almost clear or cultivated. The banks are not covered by forest. In this Mekong plain where Nam Ngiep flows, the alluvial aquifer has not been established by the river itself, but the aquifer is under the influence of the Mekong level. The water is not that deep, so even if we move the level of the water river by 1 meter this would not affect the vegetation. The case will be different if that happen in Northern Kenya, for example where probably vegetation along the river could be depleted under a similar condition.</p> <p>4. During the dry season, the discharge in the river below the Dam will be at least double of the natural condition. That is enough to insure good transportation with heavier boats. There will be also bigger aquatic space for fishes than today. During the rainy season, in natural condition the use of the river is very difficult because of the strong flow. Therefore, with the Dam the flow in the river will be regulated and by such means the use of the river for navigation can be granted for nearly the whole year round.</p> <p>5. There is risk that erosion can occur in the draw down area. In our Report we have anticipated soil erosion of up to 25 cm, that includes also the possibility of having land slide erosion in the draw down area. It is also another reason of why we recommend not to use caterpillar and chain or any other heavy equipment during the clearing operation. Such measure will help to keep the root system and the stumps intact. If somebody need to do paddy they must chose flat area, not on the slope one, because the critical areas easy to slide down are the slope ones.</p> <p>6. Consequently, before clearing operation starts in the draw down area, people has to distinguish two types of areas. The first ones are the area where vegetation can be removed completely, and the second one where the stumps with its soil system</p>
--	--	---

			<p>must be remain untouched.</p> <p>7. Experience from Zimbabwe shows that there are some species of grass useful to reduce land slide, and at the same time are good to feed the livestock. Such grass can be easily grown in the draw down zone to stabilize sloping areas.</p> <p>8. On the other hand, it is expected that draw down depth will be about 11 meters per year. During the dry season, the land in the draw down area will emerge slowly. By the time the rainy season arrives, the grass has almost grown up and covered that zone. In that case the grass will execute a protecting role against erosion and land slide during the rainy days. Therefore, erosion in draw down zone is not seen as a major concern. Nam Ngum 1 Reservoir can be a good example to explain such a process.</p>
12.	A note with question from the Chief of Tha Thom District:	Actually, in Thavieng District, inside the Reservoir area there are about 200 ha of land to be transformed to paddy rice field. Sometime in year 1999 or 2000, we planned to move some people to that area. Do you agree for them to go there or not? After 10 years when they have been established there, and when the Project will start, are they entitled to any compensation?	<p>Commented by: Mr. Somboun Manolom, Deputy Director of Department of Electricity, MIH:</p> <p>As said earlier, the villagers must not wait for the Project. They must develop their district according to the social and economic development plan.</p> <p>Today we are in the planning phase, we do not know when and whether or not this Project will be implemented. The compensation to any loss caused by the Project has been well explained earlier. The replacement value in kind or in cash will be borne by the Project owners. Another thing to remember is that you must not take advantage over the situation by hopping that one day the Project will proceed; and consequently you move into the area and wait for that day to ask for a nice compensation. If the Project cannot proceed you will need to move back!</p>
13.	Dr. Ngien Duc Lien, MRC Phnom Penh:	<p>1. Some measures must be in place to recommend the government to make a decision on whether the Project will go ahead or not or any other statement. Otherwise, the people will be confused.</p> <p>2. Is there any study about Fish migration in Nam Ngiiep river?</p>	<p>As it was explained earlier, we have carried out 2 fish surveys, one in the dry season and one in the wet season. The results show 134 species which is a figure quite close to what was observed in Nam Leuk-122 and</p>

	<p>5. I have another comment, it concerns the income restoration. They must be sustainable. It can be so if only there is good market to buy the product. Hence, Marketing is critical to maintain sustainability because the people will be relocated in remote areas. Likewise, Credit facilities must be established to help them to foster self-reliance.</p>	<p>Nam Theun 2 -165. 43 species out of 134 species can be found in the Nam Ngum lake and else where. This number represents 40 % of the diversity which may adapt to the condition of the future reservoir condition. We do not have the clear figure of migrant species yet, perhaps they are about 10 to 15 species. Many details related to their movement is unknown today, but they can be investigated during the next phase. Unfortunately, the Dam will be definitely an obstacle for the migrating species.</p> <p>Market issue for the villagers' product is a critical issue. Our task at this stage is to find out ideas viable to the area. Today, the area can be considered as isolated.</p> <p>In few years time the situation will change: the population will increase and there will be more roads connection with the National highway, which will abolish the remoteness situation. Likewise, the future Reservoir can also shorten the communication through navigation.</p> <p>Marketing for the products produced by the resettled villagers is extremely important. Therefore, the Marketing studies must be elaborated with the same significance as it is for a Dam study. It derives that economic analysis and marketing study are required to check the viability of each alternative recommended in the Livelihood Options for resettled villagers. Post-evaluation program is essential, as it can show how much the planning for a "Better-off" was successful in real condition. For that purpose many criteria must be predetermined, such as: base line income, income target, resource assessment ... and others key considerations in planning resettlement livelihoods. With respect to Power Market, JICA will allocate a budget to carry out power market survey. Our economist will be sent to Thailand and Vietnam to collect all related information. The findings will be presented in the Final Report.</p>

<p>Commented by: Mr. Somboun Manolom, Deputy Director of Department of Electricity, MIH:</p>	<p>As said earlier, at this stage it is impossible to know whether this Project will proceed or not. On the other hand, the Government of Laos do not have enough fund to continue it by their own. Today, we have achieved only half way of the Feasibility Study. The remaining part regards the technical side of the Project. JICA may accept to support this Project if the result from the actual study shows promising results. Even, if the Project can go ahead, still the implementation of the Project remains doubtful due to market uncertainty. Indeed, the power generation from the Dam cannot be completely absorbed by the local market. Therefore the need to sale in to neighboring country to earn foreign currency. Thus in line with that purpose, a series of studies, negotiations, and agreements have to be executed before the commitment for the construction can be entrusted. This is to repeat anew that yet today many of the criteria are unknown, but the critical part to start with was the EIA. That is why we started with it. We can advise the villagers with the following: "The Ministry of Industry and Handicraft has examined the results of the Study and find them acceptable. The Ministry wants the Project to continue with the 2nd Phase, and has requested JICA to continue their support."</p>
<p>14. Mr. Soua Tor Phienluang, Chief District, Hom District, Khet Phiset Xaisomboun:</p>	<p>Four villages of Hom District will be flooded. We have inquired the affected villagers, it appears that they do not have major objections which can reject the implementation of the Dam. If the Dam is to be built, the people in that area consider themselves as lucky. In other words, the people wish the Government to promote this Project. If the Project go ahead, we like the Project to consider the loss sustained by the affected people according to the data collected by the Study Team. We require also, that all compensation issues must be settle well before the completion of the Project, and at the same time we do not want to see the Government indebted too. Hom District has made some land survey for new resettlement sites and has found 2 more places, where one at the foot of Sang Liep mountain also called as Thong Sangteui and the other one in the plain of Muong Souay. In case if the Project proceed, I would like the Study Team to write down in their Report when (month, year) the compensation process will happen. Such request is essential to assure the people that compensation will be done properly as committed, and also to avoid any aspect of debt for compensation between an entity and the local villager.</p> <p>It is clear that the compensation will be based on inventory and census which will be carry out sometime during the Planning phase. The compensation is included in the Project Cost and will be paid by the Project Developers. If we look on the Nam Theun2 philosophy, we can see that they required the RAP to be completed and then endorsed by the Government and the Developers well before the construction start. The implementation of the RAP must start before the construction schedule of the Project. There will be an organization to supervise the implementation of the commitments as described in the finally agreed RAP and thus to make sure that every thing promised will be executed. Compensation for losses will be done properly for every body and every thing, even at that day there will be more people and more development in the locality. Today it is important to understand that the purpose of the actual study of 1.5 years is mainly to decide which scheme would be the best, the Higher or the Lower Dam. That also means that the actual study is not to carry out compensation and resettlement planning. In the next phase there will be another 2 years, where we will be concentrating on compensation and resettlement planning of which the content will be translated as much as possible in Lao language. During that time, the villagers will be very much involved and consulted during the whole process. During that time, we will work out all details, to make</p>

<p>the compensation and resettlement planning comprehensible, acceptable and practicable to all parties. With regard to the 2 sites option in Hom District, we like to have their location in writing because obviously, they will be included in the Report as well.</p>		
<p>In Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Project, the study on Resettlement and Compensation issues has been profoundly thought. Lao government officials together with their foreign experts counterpart have completed the content of the Project Resettlement Policy. Likewise, Nam Ngiep 1 HPP will follow the same procedure before the implementation of the Project. Hence, at that time more details will be deeply examined and consulted with all concerned parties. There will be committees at Central and provincial level to deal with Compensation issues. All compensation costs are included in the Project Cost. In case if a project fail to find enough money for compensation, that project will be refrained from the implementation. Consequently, from the above it is clear that the government policy is well determined toward compensation, hence the people should feel confident that such policy will be effectively applied to the benefit of all concerned parties.</p>	<p>Commented by: Mr. Somboun Manolom, Deputy Director of Department of Electricity, MIH:</p>	
<p>You have acquired a very good understanding from our presentation in this workshop. If the Project continues the next workshop will be sometime in 2001, we hope to present more findings and get your advices.</p>	<p>15. Mr. Khamsay, Chief District, Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxai province:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the behalf of the people of Bolikhan District, I would like to address my special congratulation to the Study Team for their achievement in their work. Today the findings of the study can give us a better picture of this Project, because the study was also able to identify the likely consequences from the Project for both alternatives. 2. After deep thought over the various consequences from the Project, we are of the opinion that there are more advantages than disadvantages. However, the people of Bolikhan District strongly believe that all adverse effects can be mitigated. We firmly believe that because our Government has acquired considerable experience from other implemented Hydropower Projects. Likewise, the Developers and the experts who will works with us have the related expertise and competency. Therefore, there are no hurdles impossible to overcome. Whatever the result from "to build or not to build ", we still need to raise the standard of living of our people. 3. The people of Bolikhan is very keen to help the Government and the Study Team to find out solution on every issue, such as availability of land for resettlement. Indeed we have enough space to fit every body in the case of FSL360. 4. In line with the above comments, I like to suggest that the selection should bear mainly on the effectiveness of the Project which also means the highest economic return, because according to your findings, we can conclude that all environmental matters can be mitigated. If the result of the study in the second phase shows insurmountable obstacles, we will then on the next workshop in the next phase to address again on how to remedy them. 	

<p>16. Dr. Taipasavan Paikhok, Department of Hygiene and Epidemic prevention.</p>	<p>At first, let me congratulate the Study Team for their Report abundant of useful details. Yesterday, the experts has explained only about resettlement for the affected people, and apparently there were no mention about rescue program for the wildlife, such as tigers, elephants and so forth. From a conservation concern, this is critical to the wild life .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. During the presentation it was revealed that during the public consultation process, a very little number of women were involved. Therefore, during the next phase what can be done to involve more women or to resolve gender issues. 3. In the next phase, would it be possible in term of money to estimate how much , land, forest, and other resource will be lost as a result of the implementation of the Dam? This number will be useful to compare with the earning from electricity sale. 4. In the hand-out given to the delegates, I would like to modify some specific details, such as page 5 in the table showing "impacts to the environment", line 6 was quoted " ... wells will be provided to the affected people". Would it be possible to change the wording to " ... appropriated means for water supply will be provided to the affected people"? The reason behind that request is to make sure that the people will be provided with water. Indeed, if wells cannot be dig out, there are many other possibilities, such as: gravity flow pipes water supply, springs, tube wells and so forth. 5. Likewise, in page 6 under the section "note" please add: "...latrines, with emphasis on hygienic education to the people for a healthier life..." 6. Hydropower potential is significant in Laos, however if Nam Ngiep Dam together with many other Dams will be built, will they altogether exert severe and long-term pressure on the entire ecosystem in the whole country? 7. We are now in the period of economic crisis, hence is it the right time to build a new Dam? The Dam will engage us in Debt situation, will a such burden be extended to our children? If Thailand, the buyer ceases to buy electricity from this Dam, will such huge investment wasted? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When the construction activities and the vegetation clearing for the Reservoir will start, the animals by their own instinct will move away. During the filling-up of the Reservoir, some animals may be trapped by the water on some island, to free them there will be a special rescue team with adequate equipment and vehicles to save them. 2. The need to have women involved more and more is critical. Lao women work hard for the well being of the family. Any alteration in the livelihood behavior use to hit women at first. We already had start the involvement of a Gender Specialist, Ms. Kaysonne. Her experiences were with Nam Leuk Hydropower Project and few others projects supervised by Lao Women Union. She has visited several villages in the Project area to study on gender issues. In the next phase, gender issues will be addressed systematically in full detail with particular attention. 3. In our Main Report and in the Appendices as well, we have already made the estimate. It includes the wood to be extracted from the submerged forest, the value of that forest lost forever, the loss of Non Timber Forest Product and many other components. 4. It is certain that if wells cannot be provided in some areas, other types of water supply will be made available. 5. Sanitation is a very good remark. There will be public sanitation program as part of the Resettlement Program to promote hygiene education to the resettled villagers and the host communities as well. 6. Nam Ngiep Project alone has a limited area, and is located in a region where the catchment area has dense forest cover. In the highest Dam alternative (FSL360) the reservoir will have a maximum area of about 150 km² , and the forest to be destroyed is about 100 km². However when
---	---	---

		<p>we compare that amount of forest destroyed every year by shifting cultivation in Laos which ravage each year not less than 1000 Ha, the area lost by the Nam Ngiep Dam can be considered as negligible.</p> <p>7. Also there are mitigation measure, where the Project developers are committed to carry out a forest program by reforestation of the catchment area with an equivalent of the area destroyed.</p> <p>8. The change on the climate will occur on regional level only. There may be some change in some parameters of the actual climate, but such transformation can be hardly observed. Even if we speak in term of many hydropower projects together, we still have a few areas, and the cumulative impact on the region is almost insignificant.</p>
<p>Commented by: Mr. Somboun Manolom, Deputy Director of Department of Electricity, MIH:</p>	<p>The Government policy regarding the power sector includes the following : satisfy the domestic demand, extend electrification to rural areas, provide foreign exchange through exports, meet commitments of inter-governmental MOU's, co-operate with neighboring countries in supplying border communities, reduce dependence on imported fuels for generation. Nevertheless, in Lao PDR Hydropower development as well as in other form of development must take into account sustainability. Each hydropower project must be screened, where benefit and impacts will be weighted before a project can be allowed for implementation. These last years, since few hydropower projects has been implemented in Laos, the Government becomes more concerned about the adverse effects that a project can bring to the people and the environment.</p>	
<p>17. Dr. Ngien Duc Lien, MRC Phnom Penh, Cambodia:</p>	<p>I suggest that you should have a section in your report to treat about the effect from Nam Ngiep Dam on the Mekong main stream. My second comment is about the Flood level in the reservoir. Let us take the alternative of FSL320 as example. During flood time, the water level will raise up and obviously be higher than 320 m.a.s.l. due to backwater effect in the reservoir. Consequently when you resettle people you must allocate them in a place higher than the level of 320 m.a.s.l. We have had also similar case in our study on the main stream. Therefore, from my experience I suggest that you should lower the water level in the Reservoir in order to reduce the flood at high water level 320 or you can maintain that level, but you must construct the spillway deeper with more release capacity. You release the flow during critical period during say for instance 1 week. So you can generate power at higher level all the time except the time when you have flood. By such means, you accept to generate less power during peak flood period and in exchange to have the ability of generating more power during the normal time. According to the sensitivity analysis, the EIRR shows marginal values of the Project in</p>	<p>Since the beginning of the project we have made substantial consideration on Thavieng area. That is also why we suggested the alternative of FSL320, which causes less impact for nearly the same benefit as FSL360. The present figures presented to you result from our preliminary assessment, only. They will be further investigated in more details during the next phase. However, in our present calculations, we have already included factors of difficulties such as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for hydrology: the former figure for mean annual run-off used during Pre-Feasibility was 210 m³/s, in our study we use only 162 m³/s; • for financial calculation: we use 5 years construction period, while based on international

	<p>term of economic return, which will decrease significantly risks are introduced into the calculation. Hence, how much are you confident with the Project in case of geology risk assumption is worse 10% or if the 3 risks as listed occur at the same time?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • practice for a such Project the construction period is 4 years; • the interest rate can vary from one bank to another, the highest rate would be from commercial banks and the lowest from soft loan. In average it would be around 10%. That is also the figure we adopted in our calculation. • In the International practice, such approach can be considered as acceptable. • What regards the effect on the Mekong main stream, we have included a specific section in our report to treat that issue.
<p>Commented by: Mr. Somboun Manolom, Deputy Director of Department of Electricity, MIH:</p>	<p>If the Project proceeds, it may be implemented in 10 years time, from today. Hopefully the regional crisis may be recovered by that time. Even during these last years, the regional economy has significantly improved. International experience shows that economic slump last for not more than 10 years. Therefore, if the economy of the countries in the region is improving since today, it would be well recovered 4 to 5 years time. Consequently, the actual economic crisis is not a major issue for us. I think that to be indebted is not always bad, we need to borrow money to develop the country. In another words, to live without debt is to live without development. Every country including the most developed one as the USA, has debt too. Apparently, the worry should come from the other way: "Do we have enough credibility to borrow money from banks?" The development of any hydropower project must follow the prevalent procedure, rules, regulations and Law. That also means, that prior to build a power plant the Owner must be certain that the power must be salable during the whole life time of not only, the concession agreement in case of an IPP project, but also of the plant itself.</p>	
<p>18. Presentation made by Mr. Somboun Manolom:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electricity Law ; - Comparison between parameters for alternatives FSL320 and FSL360; - Comparison between Nam Ngiep 1 Project and other Projects in Lao PDR in term of project cost, interest rate, number of resettled people, construction period... etc; - Sustainable Development and Environment; - Regulation for foreign investment in Lao PDR; - Power Purchase Agreement. 	<p>The following studies and works will be included in the next phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geological survey - Topographical survey - Environmental survey - Resettlement Action Plan - Rural Development Plan - F/S Level Design (including Cost & Schedule) - Workshops/ Reporting <p>Hopefully, survey works will start about November 2000. There will be workshops and public consultations similar to this year, and the Final report must be finished sometime at the end of year 2001.</p>

19. Content of the Closing speech by H.E. Somboun Rasantombath Vice Minister, Acting Minister, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dear Chair Committee, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen. • The workshop on the Final Report on Nam Ngiep I Dam which has last for 3 days, now has come to its end. • On the behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft and on the name of the workshop organizer committee, I would like to express my sincere thank to all of the delegates for their valuable time and effort contributed during the workshop session. • During these 3 days, the Study Team has clearly explained about the Project. Together with that there were photos, maps and posters displayed in the workshop to give us a better understanding over the Project components. • The Participants has carefully listen to the presentation made by the Study Team. In return, they have given helpful comments and raised meaningful questions during the discussion. • Your comments and concerns will be used to improve the content of the Report. • From the Lao side, our Lao engineers has also recorded the concerns and will be reported to the Government. • Hydropower project of large scale similar to Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project must be carefully studied in order to know the likely impacts to the society, the economy and the environment. Likewise, all stakeholders must be well consulted. A such approach is in line with the policy of the Government and of the international agencies as well, it leads also to a more sustainable development. • Again, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all representatives from various organizations, that includes also the local authority, the people living in the Project area, Mass-Organization, NGO, and mass media. • My sincere thanks to the organizer committee, the staff and to every body who has contributed to the realization of this workshop. • All the best wishes for strong health, success in your work • I declare the workshop completed and closed since this minute. • Thank you.
---	---

3. GENERAL WORKSHOP

3.3 3RD GENERAL WORKSHOP

3.3.3 QUESTIONNAIRES AND STUDY TEAM'S COMMENTS

The Nam Ngiep-I Hydroelectric Power Project
SUGGESTION PAPERS
AT
GENERAL WORKSHOP FOR DRAFT FINAL REPORT
(In Vientiane, December 9 - 11, 1999)

No	Villages and organization	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Comments
1	STEA	Kongsaysi	M		Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First I would like to say thank you to JICA and Government of Japan for assistance to carry out the Feasibility Study of Nam Ngiep I, at this stage aimed at natural and socio-economic issues. - The construction of hydropower projects will actually improve socio-economic development and reduce the environmental impacts. My opinion is that we should be taking into account the benefits and impacts for long-term. If there is too much hydropower development, we will lose a lot of land, and yet we will only benefit from hydropower for a period 50 to 100 years. - Your EIA is quit detailed, however it did not conclude how much the environmental cost were and compared them with economic value from 2011 to 2040. How much we will actually benefit? I hope you will make it clear in the next stage. - I think GOL always has had policy for the development of socio-economic and environmental protection for large projects. It already is mentioned in the law. For example: in the article 5 and 8 of environmental protection law, which accepted by national assembly on 3/4/1999.
2	Ministry of Transportation, communication Post and Construction	Pouthanom	M		Deputy of Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I agree with the presentation of study team. The FSL 320 m has small impact and must be selected, if there is good economy - Only implement it if it has good economics otherwise it is a waste of time. - Request JICA to continue its help this project
3	Ministry of Justice	Inthaphanya	M		Engineer	<p>After your presentation, we can understand results of the study on Environmental Impact assessment of the Nam Ngiep hydropower and the difference between elevation 360 m and 320 m. Both alternative have positive and negative impacts. But study team recommended selecting alternative 320 m, because there is small environmental impact. Therefore it will guide local people to decide to select 320 m. The study team should have studied more alternatives as those studied were not enough. I think it would be better for the selection of the right option. However the study team has already spent a lot of time and money. I think you should continue the study in more detail, especially the things that directly impact on the local people nearest project site and resettlement to improve their living standard.</p>

SUPPORTING REPORT (V)

4	Lao Women's Union	Silikid	F	Deputy of Division	<p>I have some comments on the Draft Final report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Should have list of the members of the study team. Attach documents should have the work process (program) from the beginning to the end, and details of what do they do? How much budget for this study, how many percent from JICA and Lao Government. <p>Suggestion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I suggest to set up seminar gender issues for village level Arrange travel for local people to visit another hydropower plant and the resettlement villages from the other hydropower construction. If Nam Ngiep will be build, Ketheset Saysomboun have to use the electricity produced. The resettlement village should provide development of education, public health, and agriculture.
5	Ketheset Saysomboun	Kham One	F	President Women's Union	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the project was built, the people impacted by project should get to use the electricity? How many years after dam's completion will they get electricity? According to the presentation about the reservoir clearing you said do not remove the root of the tree. I have a question. Which one is better keeping the root of the tree or take it out for selling? If the project gets financing and will be constructed, I propose that the study team should consider mitigation measures for HIV For the resettlement site, my opinion is that I do not want to move them out to other province because Xaysomboun population is very small with only 8 persons/km². I recommend to open new land for them but they should belong to Saysomboun.
6	B. Somseun	Samai	M	Head of Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I agree with GOL, MIH to develop this area in the future. I want to thank JICA for helping us to develop the nation economically. <p>I am the representative of the people at B. Mouangmai and have the following suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I suggest to government or concerning organisation to supply water by providing approximately 20 wells. I suggest to MIH and JICA to provide irrigation by small weir. I suggest some budget for livestock. I suggest to the project to provide toilet for the village. I suggest to the project to improve access to our village. I suggest to JICA to help us improve living standard by providing such measures as fish ponds.
7	Ministry of Information and Culture	Bounthy Vanhsili	M	Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I hope that the Nam Ngiep Hydropower Project will be constructed. It will earn a lot foreign currency. The project also makes indirect benefit to local people in the project area. For the comparison alternative of FSL 360 m and 320 m, I support to select alternative of FSL 320 m because small impact.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For all impacts from the dam construction. I propose that the project developer should compensation all according to the law, and should be providing more detail. - According to conclusion of the Feasibility Study, I think that you should investigate in more detail, and compare between benefits and losses. - If possible I want to see the Nam Ngiep 1 to be implemented.
8	Ministry of Public Health	Tayphasavanh	M	Engineer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you plan to move out the animal from construction site? 2. I suppose at the site workshop you should emphasize gender issues. 3. Can you answer or explain what the people of the area are thinking about with regards to the dam construction. 4. Can you assess the impact from project such as forest, wildlife, land and then convert these to a value, then this compare this value with the benefit from selling electricity to Thailand? 5. The forest is destroyed every year by slash and burn, logging, dam construction etc. The forest area is reducing and becoming unbalanced. The government policy is to protect and manage forests and the biodiversity. I want to ask you why you want to build the dam, as you know the dam construction will have a big impact on the forest and wildlife? 6. Page 6; note 1 you talk about resettlement site. The project will cover electrification, public health, school, water supply; I want to add, "sanitation/sewerage". <p>After the Government decision to make Feasibility Study on the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydroelectric Power Project, district office also collected some important data as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the dam will be constructed, the local people will lose their assets, but I think it will benefit them much more, because in this area they will have good communication connecting with Xiengkhouang and Bolikhamsay provinces. It will have a lot of fish. 2. Investigated resettlement site for lower reservoir, at two points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xamtei-located in the north of B. Sophouanh, between Nam Phouan and Nam Ngiep river which far from B. Spphouanh about 10 km. <p>Nam Touan area, now this area belong to Bolikhamsay province. If Xamtei is not enough, we will ask the Government to use Nam Touan area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The important issue is compensation. I suggest to the study team to write more detail in the report on when you will compensate and by how much?
10	Hom District	Souatho Phianglouang	M	Deputy of District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic analysis <p>The study shows too optimistic perceptions recording the power purchase agreement with EGAT while many on going project such as Nam Theun 2, Nam Theun 2 & 3 have face difficulties in the negotiating power tariff with EGAT.</p>
11	NGOs	Tsukatomo	M		

					<p>The study should include more careful analysis about the energy sector situation in Thailand. Or at least it should have indicated the estimated price of electricity for this study. The lack of such aspects in analysis leads to question on rationale of FIRR or financial viability of this project chime in the summary. In additional, the summary does not include macroeconomics impacts of the project. Since Lao PDR is one of HIPC's (Highly Indebted Poor Countries) categorizing as a country, which needs a debt relief; the summary should have covered the impact of the project financing macroeconomics performance of Lao PDR.</p> <p>2. Financial sensitivity</p> <p>It is important to include the sensitivity analysis. However, that analyzed in the study is too optimistic. In particular, an increase of investment cost and a delay of project completion is not reflected by the past experience. For example, the World Bank Technical Paper No. 325 articulates that an average cost underestimation for hydropower project was 27 percent and that the schedule slip was also 28 percent while the summary uses only 10 percent. It also should be noted that the experience of the Nam Ngum 1 Dam in Laos shows that the 10 percent decrease in energy sale is not appropriated for the rice analysis. Furthermore, this analysis does not consider integrated impacts of these risks on the project performance.</p> <p>3. Project area</p> <p>Based on the past experiences of dam projects in Laos, the effected area tends to be expanded after starting the project. I am wondering if the effected villages define by this study is too narrow compared to actual impact area.</p> <p>4. Overall assessment</p> <p>Considering the possible impacts on 12000 people and current oversupply of electricity in Thailand, it is questionable to conclude the Study in this way.</p>
12	MRC	Dr. Nguyen D. Lien	M	National Vietnam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The IEE of Nam Ngiep 1 was conducted comprehensively with public participant of local and effect people ; 2. The project seem to be feasible but is viability depend very much on further information and studies ; 3. The low level around 320 m above MSL is favorable in term of environmental and socio-economic aspects, however it's economic viability is not so high refinement on reservoir FSL is required flood level in reservoir should be refined to locate the effect village (higher than 320) ; 4. Feasibility with a full EIA is required deterrent precisely the parameter of the project as well as possible effect mitigation measure 5. F/S should have a chapter reviewing experiences of beginning main project in Lao and neighbor country so that lessons can be learned and time /effort on study can be minimised. 6. Criteria for selection of resettlement sites should be established in consultation with people to come up with a short list.

SUPPORTING REPORT (V)

13	Nakang	Bounnoy	M	Head of Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I agree to the building of the Nam Ngiep Hydropower Project. 2. The people propose that the project be built at FSL 320 m. 3. I suggest to the project that if a village was flooded by the reservoir, the project should compensate for their rice paddy. 4. Should also compensate for their plantations such as orchards etc. 5.
14	Primister Office	Bounphakan	M	Chief of Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After dam construction, have you planned to conserve some rare fish (Because the fish can not pass the dam during fish spawning season)? 2. I propose that further study in more detail on geological situation in reservoir area is required.
15	Borikhamsai province	Mr. Bouachanh	M	Head of division of Industry and Handicraft	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nam Ngiep-1 hydropower development will be beneficial to the country and the local area. 2. I think you have considered how to use the water for irrigation (gravity flow). 3. For resettlement issue. I have comment: Local government authority should identifying resettlement sites by themselves. If their province has no place then they should apply to another province. For example: Thavieng people should be resettled around Thavieng. 4. For resettlement there should be a budget for infrastructure such as school, hospital, and irrigation to make their living standard better.
16	B. Naxai	Mr. Bounsouk Keopaseth	M	Head of Village	<p>I agree with the government to develop Nam Ngiep-1 Project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I support the development of the project of a medium scale dam at elevation 320m. 2. If people affected by the project. I request that project should compensate in full. 3. For the dam large scale FSL 360 m. It will have big environmental impacts and big resettlement. So it will need a big budget. 4. If the government is considering to build the large scale at elevation 360 m, we also do not have any objection. 5.
17	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft	Mr. Somephong Soulivan	M	Head of Division of Industry Department	<p>I already read summary of millennium dam and attended to general workshop at 9-11/12/99. I can summarize that: the study team has already collected a lot information, so the study team can decide to select at alternative 320 or 360 m asl. For the final decision I recommend that: you should survey more detail on social-economic of very household and compare to 10 or 15 years ago; How much their economic growing rate. This rate is big enough or not. If this growth rate is smaller than average of all the country, so we can select high dam which is high economic rate of return, because local people also need to develop their economic and living standard. If consider existing data I propose alternative 320 m asl, because small risk and small impact.</p>

18	B. Xiengkhong	Mr. Somlith Keokhamhuang	M	Head of Village	<p>I will be very glad if the project can help us to develop this region.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I propose project should continue soon, because local people are waiting for your development. 2. The proposed project should provide fair compensation. <p>We accept all alternatives.</p>
19	Thavieng	Mr. Bouaphanh	M	Head of Thavieng development center	<p>I agree with the workshop and I have some comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I suggest that: you should ask villagers to select resettlement area by themselves. 2. For the scale of dam I propose to select good alternative economic rate of return, but small social- environmental impact. 3. For the resettlement site, I propose that first you should investigate in the same district. I suggest that you make fair compensation.
20	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr. Inthadom Akhalath	M	Deputy chief of Division of Investment	<p>Comments: After listening to the report on the Feasibility Study of Nam Ngiep-Hydroelectric power project in this workshop, in an engineers opinion this case study has plenty of good data and information. It is the basis on which the government will decide on the dam construction. But, if you want this project to be good and highly affective, in my opinion let me suggest to you the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The second phase should calculate the issues of agricultural affect, forest, natural resource and biology should be included as well as making balance in nature. 2. The studying ought to look at many countries and many projects that they have studied before as base data for your study. It will save time if you have a good model from another project such as Nam Theun-2. 3. How will you build the dam that will last a long time, be highly effective and sustainable. 4. The determination of the size of dam should consider the demand and the market which is important because the marketing issue it is a big problem now.
21	Ministry of Foreign affairs	Mr. Amphay Khindavong	M	Deputy chief of Division	<p>After listening to the report by JICA study team about surveying of Nam Ngiep-1 hydroelectric power project that it took 2 days, the study team have combined many importance issues about height of dam between 320-360 m asl and my opinion with JICA study team on the report is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If we'll build the Nam Ngiep-1 dam that the profit of dam construction should be much more than impacts. 2. There should be more study on the potential of marketing, if we have the dam but don't have the market then the dam has no meaning. 3. If the dam is constructed, do you have a plan to study in detail and do a detail reconnaissance when you finish the dam construction and it operating, on the water in reservoir to ensure the water level remains the same? The has to be a plan to recover the forest and save the water resource, for example Nam Ngum-1 had to received diverted water from Nam Song reach adding to Nam Ngum-1 reservoir. 4. The Lao government has to plan to extended electricity but should consider the drought

22	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr. Khamtanh	M	Chief of Engineer Division of Livestock and Fishery Department	<p>impact. I am very glad that Laos will be one country which will export electricity to another country. Therefore, we ought to have a plan for operation. How will it operate. How will it be maintained and where you will supply the electricity.</p> <p>1. Remark: The JICA study team has reported that the draw down area of the reservoir can be used for planting rice. I am not sure. Can we plant rice or can we not in this area? Because, in my understanding when water draws down it is during dry season. Then, the rice planting will need water, please consider again about this issue it is very important and impossible, we ought to consider planting other crops like corn, bean etc. instead.</p> <p>2. Question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get high advantage of reservoir development, please consider about irrigation system that it uses water from reservoir. • Downstream of the dam there will be constructed a rerogulation weir to store water in a reservoir which will be 5 meters long. Can the water be available from this reservoir to supply water for irrigation in downstream agriculture area and let people use the reservoir for fishery, breed fish and etc.
23	Thavieng	Mr. Chomphet PHILA VONG	M	Chief of village	<p>1. I agree with dam construct at 320 m ASL because impact to the social-economic and environmental is very least, I hope that Thavieng will have developed.</p> <p>2. I am very interested in the fishery and will use this occupation of fishing in the reservoir for my household in the future when the dam is constructed..</p> <p>3. The project should consider the livelihood of the villagers in the catchment area. Before the dam is constructed, every year they earn money by selling non-timber forest products they get from the future reservoir area.</p>
24	Bolikhamxay Province	Mrs. Thonglaoh	F	Deputy of Lao women union	<p>1. After attending the site work shop and listening to the explanations of the experts I was very clear with many problems of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydro electric power project as I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can see the impact and the effect of the project - Can see how to protect environmental impact and water pollution. - If dam is constructed it's possible to have the convenience of the social economic development and also infrastructure, and the livelihood of the villager in this area will be better. <p>2. The lively hood of the villager in the new resettlement area will be hard at first because everything will be new etc.</p>
25	Thavieng	Khamfeun	M	Head of Village	<p>1. I agree with the Government of Japan to build the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydroelectric Power Project because this project will bring prosperity.</p> <p>2. Agreed with the dam alternative of FSL 320 m.</p> <p>3. If the house will be inundated by reservoir, the project will compensate for loss with cash.</p>

26	Thavieng	Mr. Thithma	M	Villager	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I am very glad and agree with Lao government and JICA expert to construct Nam Ngiep 1 Hydra electric power project , and agree with dam scale at 320 m ASL If impact of the dam construction at scale at 320 m ASL up to our village please consider suitable compensation for us. Please project developer consider to resettle the impacted villager to a safe and suitable new resettlement area on time.
27	Nam Long	Bounmak	M	Deputy of Village	I understand that the plan of the resettlement in the project area and income from Nam Ngiep 1 dam construction will develop our country, and I agree with the alternative of FSL 360 m.
28	Sopyouak	Mr. Wacheuxong	M	Head of Village	<p>According to opinion of people in village, the land use in Ban Sopyouak is in abundance with rice fields, fish and natural resources. We have never lack rice and any thing for a long time in this area. We never spend money on food and also never go to market for food.</p> <p>According to the government it plans to construct the Nam Niep-1 dam to develop the country and for prosperity. The people at Ban Sopyouak are very happy and support the government. But, the government must help the people as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We would like to propose to government like this: Where will you remove the people of Ban Sopyouak? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the government has determined a land use for resettlement site, please inform us and take an old man or head of ethnic group to resettlement site with you, then we will tell you about where we will select and consider it together. If the government can not find a new land for people and the people aren't satisfied, some people in village should be remove to Xamitieu (Wing mountain). But some don't want to move. They want to live along the river bank and reservoir bank and to change their occupation to planting corn, bean, sugar cane and etc. for sale. In the government has a plan for resettlement please provide for hospital, school, clear land for rice field and garden for people and building of a road for both seasons. The government must compensate for houses, rice fields, gardens and fruit trees. Propose that to government help and take care of people who will be remove and don't make them poor because they now have a good living.
29	B. Nahong	Mr. Nouaxy	M	Head of Village	<p>My villagers and I support developing alternative 320 m asl.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If selected 320 m asl no need to move Thavieng people, So it will save resettlement cost. I suggest JICA to continue study next phase and implement project.
30	Hatkham	Phouvieng Phiako	M	Head of village	<p>I would like to suggest the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of the irrigation in the Nam Tak and Nam Mieng areas before dam construction To find loan of the funds to make the fish pond for local people in downstream of the dam when the project starts being implemented.

SUPPORTING REPORT (V)

					<p>3. The project should address public health especially in the construction area</p> <p>4. The project should cooperate with concerning organizations to make fish pond for people in downstream</p> <p>5. After the dam completion the downstream should have electricity</p> <p>6. Before the dam construction, the project should prepare the wells and well pump for local people</p>
31	B. Viengthong	Mr. Don Daovilay	M	Head of Village	<p>I agree with the government to develop this project.</p> <p>1. I support the development of alternative 320 m asl.</p> <p>2. If necessary to move people out from project area. I propose project should provide full compensation.</p>
32	B. Soppouan	Mr. Xongvang	M	Head of Village	<p>1. We agree with the government to develop Nam Ngiep-1 project for national economic development.</p> <p>2. I support to develop alternative 360 m asl, because it has more benefit.</p> <p>3. I propose project should fully compensate for such things as house, paddy, field, garden, orchard and etc.</p> <p>4. I propose to move to Samteun and Phouving area (resettlement site). Therefore I suggest project developer to take care us after moving for around 3-4 years.</p>
33	Thatom District	Phonsy	F	Head of Women's Union	<p>I am very happy to join this workshop</p> <p>1. Agreed to build the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydroelectric Power Project because this project will make benefits to local people and development of the electrification</p> <p>2. When constructing Nam Ngiep 1. The government of Lao and Government of Japan should assist the resettled people, they should have job opportunities.</p> <p>3. For the dam construction we agree to cooperate with the project because this project provides income to the nation and local people</p>
34	Nam Youak	Bounmahe	M	Deputy of Village	<p>I am representative of B. Nam Youak. This is our home, we have been living here for 20 years, the soil is very fertile, and we never paid for rice to eat, we are self sufficient. The dam will be built for development of the nation and the local people and I would like to suggest the following comments:</p> <p>1. Where will the project relocate the people of B. Nam Youak?</p> <p>2. If the project will relocate us to another place, I would like it to relocate us to place according to our preference.</p> <p>3. If the project can not find another place according to our preference, some household will move to Samtei, and they will live along the reservoir area.</p> <p>4. The resettled people should have hospital, school, road, rice paddy and irrigation.</p> <p>5. The project should compensate for loss.</p> <p>6. There should have monitoring of the resettled people.</p>

SUPPORTING REPORT (V)

35	Houaypamom	Yeayengvang	M		Head of Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We agree to develop this project. 2. I propose project developer to take care resettlement issues and construction of access road. 3. I propose project developer should compensate for our rice paddy, garden, and transport our house material. 4. I would like to tell you that our villager prefer to move to Somtei of Phouving area (resettlement site) far from our village about 6 km. 5. I suggest the project developer to take care us until we can service ourselves. <p>I am very happy to join this workshop. I hope that the 21 century in which people have aimed to achieve a stable growth of their natural economy especially for the people in the Thavieng and Thatom areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A dam alternative of FSL 320 m, is suitable for development in the Thavieng area 2. I congratulate the JICA study team to achieve for data collection 3. I suggest the Government of Japan provide financial assistance for the dam construction in early as soon as possible 4. The people of Thavieng and Thatom will cooperate with you 5. When the project has implement I would like to ask the following comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A financial assistance in building the vocational school for people in the Thavieng area especially people of B. Pou - Compensation for the resettled people
36	Thatom District	Khamvane Sorsamphane	M	45	Head of District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I propose that government to return the Nam Theun is from Bolikhamsay province to Hom District, we will move the people from reservoir to this area. 2. I propose the project to compensate the rice paddy, garden and provide hospital, school, water supply and road. 3. I suggest the project developer fully compensate. 4. I suggest the project developer to take care their living condition until they can serve themselves. <p>I agree with the Lao government and JICA expert to construct dam of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydro electric power project and agree with the scale at 320 m ASL, if water come up and flood our village; rice field etc. please government consider to make us to get fair compensation about our house; rice field; roads schools; hospital, else the government should take our villager to new resettlement area as fast as possible.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After work shop and listen to the explanation from JICA expert then I agree with the project for alternative of 320 m. But I request to the JICA and the government of Lao determine the date of construction; be cause we want to have a prosperity 2. I suggest that the village who are located upstream of dam and won't have a problem of flooding. will the project have some budget for them or not for fishing and producing goods etc.
37	Hom District	Yialo	F		Head of Women's Union	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I propose that government to return the Nam Theun is from Bolikhamsay province to Hom District, we will move the people from reservoir to this area. 2. I propose the project to compensate the rice paddy, garden and provide hospital, school, water supply and road. 3. I suggest the project developer fully compensate. 4. I suggest the project developer to take care their living condition until they can serve themselves. <p>I agree with the Lao government and JICA expert to construct dam of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydro electric power project and agree with the scale at 320 m ASL, if water come up and flood our village; rice field etc. please government consider to make us to get fair compensation about our house; rice field; roads schools; hospital, else the government should take our villager to new resettlement area as fast as possible.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After work shop and listen to the explanation from JICA expert then I agree with the project for alternative of 320 m. But I request to the JICA and the government of Lao determine the date of construction; be cause we want to have a prosperity 2. I suggest that the village who are located upstream of dam and won't have a problem of flooding. will the project have some budget for them or not for fishing and producing goods etc.
38	B.Phonhome	Mr.Thoumma	M		Chief of village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I propose that government to return the Nam Theun is from Bolikhamsay province to Hom District, we will move the people from reservoir to this area. 2. I propose the project to compensate the rice paddy, garden and provide hospital, school, water supply and road. 3. I suggest the project developer fully compensate. 4. I suggest the project developer to take care their living condition until they can serve themselves. <p>I agree with the Lao government and JICA expert to construct dam of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydro electric power project and agree with the scale at 320 m ASL, if water come up and flood our village; rice field etc. please government consider to make us to get fair compensation about our house; rice field; roads schools; hospital, else the government should take our villager to new resettlement area as fast as possible.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After work shop and listen to the explanation from JICA expert then I agree with the project for alternative of 320 m. But I request to the JICA and the government of Lao determine the date of construction; be cause we want to have a prosperity 2. I suggest that the village who are located upstream of dam and won't have a problem of flooding. will the project have some budget for them or not for fishing and producing goods etc.
39	Phiangta	Mr. Tamlee	M		Chief of village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I propose that government to return the Nam Theun is from Bolikhamsay province to Hom District, we will move the people from reservoir to this area. 2. I propose the project to compensate the rice paddy, garden and provide hospital, school, water supply and road. 3. I suggest the project developer fully compensate. 4. I suggest the project developer to take care their living condition until they can serve themselves. <p>I agree with the Lao government and JICA expert to construct dam of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydro electric power project and agree with the scale at 320 m ASL, if water come up and flood our village; rice field etc. please government consider to make us to get fair compensation about our house; rice field; roads schools; hospital, else the government should take our villager to new resettlement area as fast as possible.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After work shop and listen to the explanation from JICA expert then I agree with the project for alternative of 320 m. But I request to the JICA and the government of Lao determine the date of construction; be cause we want to have a prosperity 2. I suggest that the village who are located upstream of dam and won't have a problem of flooding. will the project have some budget for them or not for fishing and producing goods etc.

40	Lao red cross	Mr. Boualakot	M	Officer	<p>I'm very happy that I attended the work shop on final report for Nam Ngiep 1 Hydro electric power project, that JICA study team held, in this time very clear for me and give me understanding and learning of so many thing. But I have some comments follow below</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From your explanation about the type of dam and height of dam it will be 320 m asl or 360 m asl. It will depend on the government proposal that project will be constructed for domestic supply or for export. If the project will be constructed for export then where is our market? If domestic it means that we do not depend on some one else. 2. The construction of dam from your explanation will take a long time. You said that it maybe at the year of 2006 or 2010. From now to that time, if the population will grow up more then now or some people moved from another village to live here (in this project area), will you include these people in your calculation for compensation or not? If you don't have a good management and limited of the number of population then the project will have a problem of compensation in the project area. 3. During the resettlement of the people from the project, do you have a plan for protection of increase and decrease of population? Because we have some experience from another project, if you don't have a good plan for protection of increase and decrease then the people will be affected. <p style="padding-left: 40px;">This is my comment, Thank you. I wish you to have successful of work and good health.</p>
41	Hom district	Mr. Souatho Phialouang	M	Deputy chief of Hom district	<p>I agree with the summary report of Nam Ngiep-1 hydroelectric power project and I have two comments follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study team should show that RAP to the people who will be resettled from reservoir area and ask the people about their opinion of this problem and you should start from now. 2. For the issue of clearing of reservoir area, you should mark the area propose in reservoir area for the people who will use this area for short term of agriculture production and this can reduce the cost of clearing the reservoir area..
42	Ministry of culture and Information	Mr. Khamphew Buaphachanh	M	Director of culture Department	<p>Comments: After listening to the report of JICA study team on Nam Ngiep-1 hydroelectric power project is make me very clear about advantage and disadvantage of Nam Ngiep-1 project. Especially, the environmental issues. In this workshop the study team was very good to arrange the data of the project. But I have some comment follow below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the project will be construction. Do you have a plan for protection of ethnic traditional culture? 2. Do you have a plan for resettlement of people from project area and how? Because, these people they are difference culture and custom. 3. What is the plan for surveying of antiquity and advantage material in the culture of earth

43	Borikhamxay province	Mr. Vanhvilay	M	Deputy chief of provincial cabinet	<p>including the soil and the geology? The project ought to have the organization to survey and work for this subject as the other work of the project.</p> <p>I agree with summary report and final report (EIA) of Nam Ngiep 1 hydroelectric power project that the study team explained. In previous year we have studied especially during June 9, 1999. We have opened Interim workshop on feasibility study of Nam Ngiep 1 hydroelectric power project at Bolikhamxai Province. Many problem we are applied to study, but this time we have also opportunity to attended in the Workshop again. Particularly in this time we want to suggest to the study team for more study following below :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the time of the dam construction finished, in beginning there is the need to store the water in reservoir until full level. It is our determination the the people in downstream area lack of water and their livelihood will be affected by this problem. If we have not enough water it will affect the production of systems such as rice field, garden and another agriculture area. The people have to obtain water by diesel pump machine for agriculture areas in dry season and mostly they liked to live a long the river. It will be hard and the fishing of people will be a problem. 2. Please pay attention to data collection of Social-Economic such as economy of personal or family compare to each village located in project area and should collect data by table collection. Especially, the asset of people likes House, Livestock and agriculture land etc. And asset of public likes school, Dispensary, Temple, Road, Irrigation, Antiquary and etc. When we know this we will know the compensation cost exactly.
44	MIH	Mr. Kham ouanh	M	Deputy director of handicraft department	<p>After listening the explanation and conversation with study team for 3 days about feasibility study of NamNgiep 1 Hydroelectric power project I have an opinion that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the comparison of 2 base alternative as 320 and 360 m asl in 7 condition of design standard, then we have seen that, the alternative of scale at 320 m asl was more interesting, because it's very accord and suitable to the truth of location and efficiency of 2. When we have decided to select alternative of 320 m asl then you should plan be careful for help population, because this is only a part of study and should be make a detail study more about education, health, main occupation and supplement occupation to them, then you must also make a plan for infrastructure development in the new resettlement area so that they can have a new life to be better. 3. Please give villager a contribution who will get impact from the project, and should continue contributing to them while they have been living in the new resettlement area until they can have a life sufficient by them self, and please build the fund cooperation for development, who they can use for upgrade their lively hood to be better step by step.

45	Bolikhamsay Province	Mr. Bounema BOUCHALEUN	M	Head of Planning division	<p>4. About the physical work for dam construction, it should use the local labor, for the young people at these area wish to work with the project, and give the opportunity to them for earn money for upgrade their lively hood.</p> <p>5. The financial analysis is not clear yet, and suggest to add to the study and evaluated more detail. I think that the subject for judgment of everything in the process of the financial analysis is the marketing, this is one of important thing, after that is water volume. You should consider will it have enough water to produce electricity? Therefore should take a long time for observation and information collection.</p> <p>6. About the technical problem I don't know cant make any comment because I'm not expert about this subject, there for I agree with the expert of the project.</p> <p>7. About the problem with the environment impact I also agree with the project, and of cause the alternative of 360 m asl will be bigger than 320m asl, there fore it will give impact to the population at the project area more than 320 m asl.</p> <p>After listening to the explanation of expert for work shop on final report of feasibility study of Nam Ngiep 1 project I want to suggest an opinion that :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the report not notify how many ha of rice field will flood at the project area 2. The report not so give detail yet about the plan of resettlement and the some idea for support them about the main and supplement occupation? And about the cost of resettlement how many it will take by prospect per one person or one family. 3. How about the measure for protects and manages the water resource at the catchment area? Seem you had presented not yet. 4. At the time of maintenance and operation, how many erosion and sedimentation will have in the reservoir? And how about the counter measure of this subject? 5. If you had analysts that the dam scale at 360 m asl more perfect than 320 m asl, so is let select 360 m asl for benefit at a long time in the future, that mean the best return must be get from result of detail of project analysis and don't hurry to summary it.
46	Bolikhamsay province	Mr. Deanpee	M	Director of division transport post and communication	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I agree with the report and the presentation of Nam Ngiep 1 study team about the environmental and social impact assessments, but I'm interesting about the selections of dam scale at 320 m asl. Are you sure that there will be the investment to construct the dam at that scale? According to the discussion and presentation at the work shop we get the answer that, it may risk on investment if you decide for select that scale and will not be developed. In this case why don you decide to select another bigger scale than 320 n asl, but not necessarily 360 m asl. 2. The resettlement area should be study by detail, then display to the villager so that they will know how can they live in the new resettlement area, and they may interesting that will they have a house, rice field, orchard, and other public thing for them lively hood as they have at their old village. The project should give more information for stimulate or make clear to them for they can decide by them self what the life in the new resettlement

					area will be better than ever. 3. How many kind of the water animal can your study team discover in Nam Niep river and its tributary, which of them was hard to find? You should make a comparison with another part of Lao PDR and also Asia; the project have any plan to conservation and relocate rare fish to a new river, where it can live. 4. Have the project discover some kind of the vegetable or wood in the project area that we can't find in another area? and have you ever plan to move it to grow in the new area
47	Bolikhamxay	Mr. Khambounenat Xayavong	M	Deputy of Agriculture and forestry Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I think that the project should be consider a bout water usage in the reservoir for agriculture in the lowland by gravity flowing 2. The re-regulation dam at downstream should be high enough to water adjustment for the water usage of the population at downstream will be not a problem
48	EDL	Mr. Phalim DARAVONG	M	Deputy of business and join found	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In first stage of study your study team were study very little about the watershed management, so in second stage suggest the study team study more detail about watershed management and its plan for the project. 2. The participants at the workshop could not provide comment for 1.5 days. They could not remember every topic after 1.5 days. I suggest that people be given the opportunity to provide comment after each section or topic of discussion in the workshop. 3. The study team together with the local organization should explain or notify by detail to the villager at the project area about the goal of the project and each stage. They will then be not frighten and will stay here and continue with life as planned and not be waiting for the project.
49	Nam Teun 2	Mr. Hoy	M	Head of resettlement comity	<p>I complement the study team that you have detail study, especially you have made a comparison with Nam Theun 2 to be a cost of study.</p> <p>Suggest:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have you organized the committee for the resettlement? If you have, you should make a policy for the scoping the aspect of the plan for to resettlement in the near future and it will be a reference for you to go about this work.
50	Bolikhamxay	Mr. Khamxing	M	engineer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When the water flooding up in the reservoir will have many islands then there may have much wild life; about this subject have you ever planned to move them to new area? Or to the new safe place? And you should consider at the next stage. 2. If it is planned to continue with Nam Niep 1 Hydroelectric power project, the of study team should have a plan to continue study in stages and should consider the two following things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be careful with the water pollution while project under construction, for minimize this subject the project developer together with the local organization should organized the role to the constructor about any pollution which will have such as, dust, noise water quality, smelt and every chemical accident.

51	STEA	Mr. Oune heuan	M	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project should be careful with the consideration about changing of the water level at downstream while the operation and maintenance due to it will impact by not enough water for the agriculture and else impact to the river bank by land slide or erosion. <p>I agree with the report of study team about feasibility study of social-economic and environmental impact assessment include the result of selection alternative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural environment aspect first and second stage Social environment aspect first and second stage <p>I believe and aspect that the proficiency of the study will be a convenient to the next study, and I sure that the Nam Ngiep Hydra electric power will make benefit to our Lao PDR.</p> <p>After listening the presentation of the study team about feasibility study of Nam Ngiep 1 project, it give me clear with many problem and I complement with every one of study team to gave main topic of case study by environmental and social impact before all else and it was first type in Lao PDR. This impact are directly to the social and environment and then that impact will direct to the planing and implementing of the project; when we know how the impact then we can mitigate by selection alternative. However for the project can be the best and the report has more comment about environmental assessment and plan to manage them, for the next stage of EIA. I have the opinion that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest to study more detail about the Social and environmental impact assessment (EIA) Should display the resettlement area, development planing to the villager and accord to the project construction plan. About the resettlement of the villager should be make together with local government to select suitable alternative, and make convenient according to their lively hood and according to the plan of social-economic development of the local as the central government.
52	STEA	Mr. Phou vong	M	Staff	<p>The relationship between human and nature, is increasing not separate in society, particularly in high technological societies. Increasingly the use of resources by humans need to be balanced. Accurate information on natural resource and environment should be from study of environmental and social. It is particularly so between alternatives 320 and 360 for development in future.</p> <p>This workshop has a target for develop of dam NamNgiep-1 hydropower project. I compliment HPO, JICA, NGOs, including with staff, engineer and stakeholders by reasonable discussion such as rural people to recently obtain a result of this dam.</p> <p>Once again, on my self, I see this project should be looking for several alternative of study such as: how to mitigate to little environmental impact? And how to be potential of financial and economic, for this meeting to make effective this project, I think impact to all people live around this project area they have impact from this project should be improve their condition of living.</p>
53	STEA	Mr Chansanouk		Engineer	<p>The relationship between human and nature, is increasing not separate in society, particularly in high technological societies. Increasingly the use of resources by humans need to be balanced. Accurate information on natural resource and environment should be from study of environmental and social. It is particularly so between alternatives 320 and 360 for development in future.</p> <p>This workshop has a target for develop of dam NamNgiep-1 hydropower project. I compliment HPO, JICA, NGOs, including with staff, engineer and stakeholders by reasonable discussion such as rural people to recently obtain a result of this dam.</p> <p>Once again, on my self, I see this project should be looking for several alternative of study such as: how to mitigate to little environmental impact? And how to be potential of financial and economic, for this meeting to make effective this project, I think impact to all people live around this project area they have impact from this project should be improve their condition of living.</p>

54	Saysomboune	Mr Somdy Koadalavinh	director of Cabinet provincial	<p>I compliment JICA and JAPAN Government always have good sincerity and good aim need to Lao people house development to improve condition of living and the country have prosperity seem another country in Asian group and developing country in the world. In this participate of feasibility study on Nam Ngiep hydropower project in draft final report workshop concerning with environmental impact assessment and I am very happy that this project invite me to participate in this workshop.</p> <p>In the private think, I'm agree and to support on study team aspect as to detail describe on workshop and I think this project should continue to detail study. I hope it will be continue to study and have an effective implementation.</p> <p>It is my dream and people live in Saysomboune concerning with alternative 320m or 360m, I think both alternative have a few effect, so I agree all alternative but, importance problem should be support by national agency or who agency will give grant for this project, marketing and determine of JICA.</p>
55	Saysomboune	Mr Singkham Seevongkham	director of provincial industry	<p>According to research by my self, I agree with study team of project chooses alternative 320m, because the people live in upper reservoir. They don't want to move from original area and they have a long time to live in this region area.</p> <p>At time of society environmental study, that's all right of JICA study team to open workshop for discussion in next occasion. If JICA have continue feasibility study team will be research on the one hand or not including rural people's participation.</p>
56	Thavieng	Mr Bounesou Thimavong	Head of village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I agree with developer and LAO Government will have planned to construct dam on NamNgiep-1. 2. I agree with alternative 320. 3. If the people in Thavieng have impact from dam construction, to suggest this project should be good quality compensation.
57	FIMC	Mr Sourasit Oupravanh	Deputy of FIMC office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This survey project compared with two alternative as 320m and 360m which can see concerning with economic environmental aspect alternative 320m is suitable but economic aspect of 360m is quiet higher than 320m.the next phase study will have negotiation between LAO Government and JAPAN Government to continue or stop study! And which alternative will select? 2. Prior negotiation between both countries to considerate with NamNgiep-1 project, the importance problem should be having detail evaluation, clearly on marketing problem (market, tariff, and security). 3. To be detail survey on bio-diversity around project area including Thavieng, value of bio-diversity (should be have a cost number of)

58	Bolikhanh	Mr. Khamxay	M	Head of District	<p>On draft final report aspect and after have been researched we can see perfect of information and detail description of implementation of this project. In my private thing have some suggestion about environmental we thing that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. we can mitigate of the problem, because these region area aren't difficult we can mitigate prior the construction 2. For compensation and resettlement of the people we can do not so difficult be cause here is not so many developing area, and only a few of people living here. 3. For level alternative of dam. On basic of condition and efficiency of study team so we can see between 320-360m, if can lift from more 320 and can improve efficient economy we agree with project
59	officer	Mr. Siphanhdone	M	Deputy of Mining	<p>After have been listened and description about information of analysis study, we can see to many research problem concerning with society environmental and to see perfect on study team have implementation and detail study and very good of preparation on work shop, so I have some suggestion to this project to covey study research performance some problem again.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why study team chose social-environmental study to be first stage, or it's most important, and why the study team not chose study research concerning with technical basic data to be dam construct (especially is survey work of structure of geology, under grout of place to be construction dam, efficiency of earth-stone or density of under grout of place to be construction dam) 2. In the future or next stage the study team will study research concerning with geology, will you only study by few? Or will have included with Lao geology? 3. About various mineralogy, with level will you research? we have some problem such as; to appear of gold point (Thathom gold deposit) it's gold to cling with hard rock maybe it will extant to reservoir area (especially topic 2 and 3 department of mining don't have data and never prior study research because we are shortage fund aid, to be remote country) 4. In the future if you have implementation to concerning with geology and miner please to be research attention, department of miner will have join with this project 5. Various reconnaissance concerning with geology-miner please inform to us

3. GENERAL WORKSHOP

3.3 3RD GENERAL WORKSHOP

3.3.4 PRESENTATION OHP SHEETS

1st PRESENTER

TEAM LEADER : I. ARAKI



You will learn at this Workshop follows :

- Conclusions of Study Report
 - Scale of Millennium Dam
 - 2nd Stage of Feasibility Study
 - IPP Project Formation
- How to reach the Conclusion
 - Hydropower & Economic/Financial Study
 - Natural Environment Study (EIA)
 - Social Environmental Study (Resettlement)

Check "Program"

Program

Check "Member"

Key Member of JICA Study Team

I shall return Laos at the Next F/S Study Stage --

I could have a good job in Laos, after 30 years absence.

I have kept the French Spirts in the Mekong River.

I will have a country cottage at lake side in Thailand

Ichiro **ARAKI** Team Leader
Hiroshi **IKEDA** Hydropower Planner
Bernard **YON** Environmentalist
Tod A **Ragsdale** Environmentalist

Contents of Presentation(1/2)

- by Team Leader (I. Araki)
 - Study Team's Recommendation
 - Progress & Schedule of JICA Study
 - Basic Approach of Study
 - Previous General Workshop
 - Previous Site Workshop
- by Hydropower Planner (H. Ikeda)
 - Types for Hydropower Development
 - Sale of Dam Schemes
 - Comparison of Two Development Scales
 - Salient Features of Proposed Scheme
 - Further Activities for Project Implementation
 - Construction Time Schedule
 - Major Structural Components of CFRD

Now I

Soon I

Contents of Presentation(2/2)


- by Natural Environmentalist (B. Yon)
 - Organization of EIA Works
 - Results of Diagnostic
 - Impacts Assessment & Mitigation
 - Preliminary Environmental Management Plan
 - Conclusions of the First EIA
- by Social Environmentalist (T. Ragsdale)
 - Administrative Status in Project Area
 - Socio-economic Survey Works
 - Social Impacts
 - Preliminary Resettlement Plan (PRP)
 - Possible Resettlement Area Survey
 - PRP for Next Stage

This Afternoon

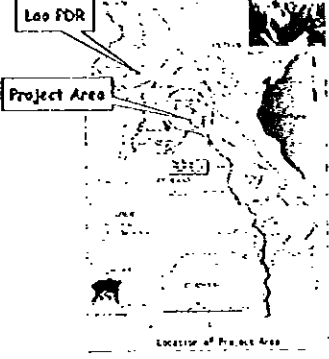
Tomorrow Morning

General Description of The JICA Study

- Location of Project Area
- Study Team's Conclusion
- The 3 Super Goals
- Progress of This Study
- Schedule of Next Study

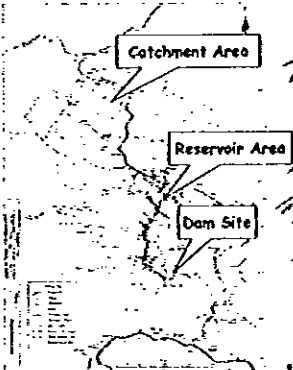


Project is here !



Location of Project Area

Dam/Reservoir is here !



DECLARATION OF RIO DE JANEIRO in JUNE 1992

The United Nations Conference on Environment & Development

Principle 4

"In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and can not be considered in isolation from it."

Principle 10

"Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level.
At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes.
States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available.
Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided"

Millennium DAM

Conclusion in 20th Century

Construction in 21st Century

- Dam
 - Full Supply Water Level FSL = EL 320 m
 - Dam Type: Concrete Faced Rockfill Dam (CFRD)
 - Dam Height & Volume: H=157 m, V=6,900,000 m³
- Reservoir
 - Reservoir Area 74 km²
 - Gross Reservoir Volume 2,280,000,000 m³
- Power
 - Plant Capacity: 240 MW
 - Annual Power: 1,350 GWh

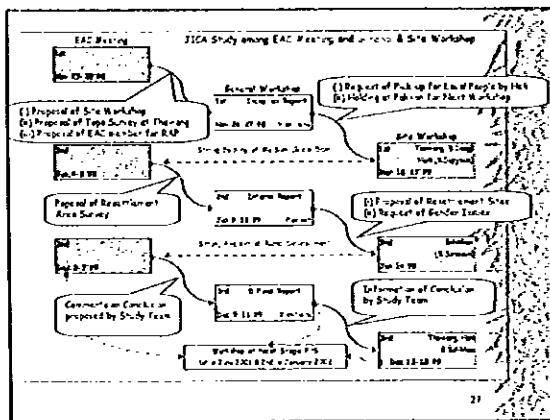
Check Photos

No.1



Basic Approach of Study (3/3)

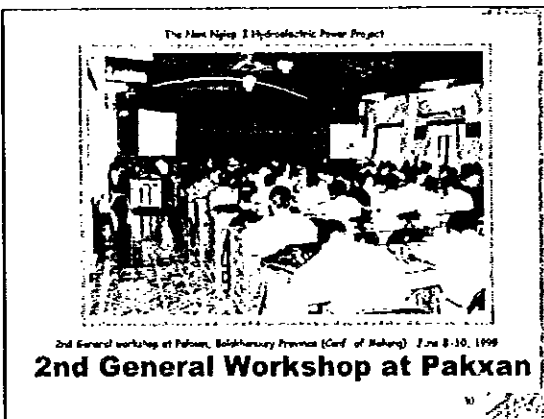
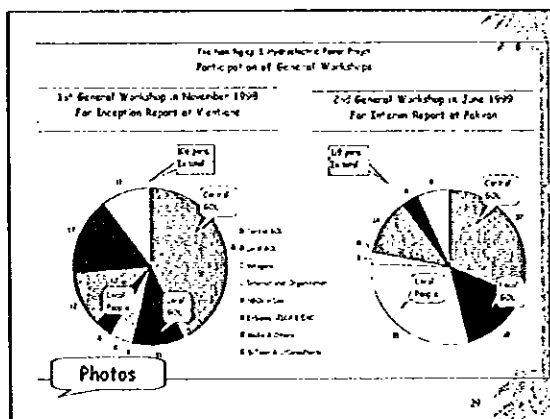
- Execution of Accurate Leveling Survey (Map-1)
 - GPS Survey at 23 points (Sep.'98)
 - Cross Section Survey at Thaviang (Feb.'99)
 - No reservoir Topo-survey
- Rainfall Gauge at B.Dong (U/S Reservoir)
- Water Level at B.Hatkham (D/S of dam) & B.Tahua (Tributary)
- No Geological Boring Survey at Dam Site



Outline of General Workshops

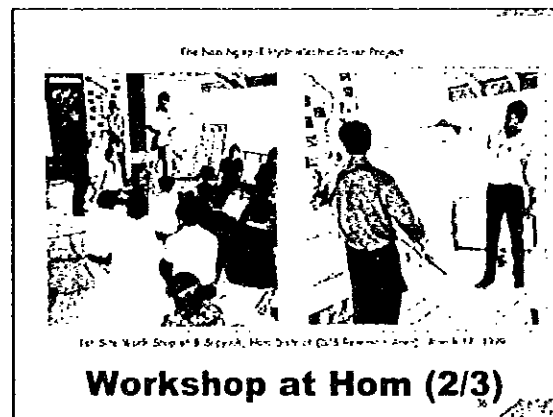
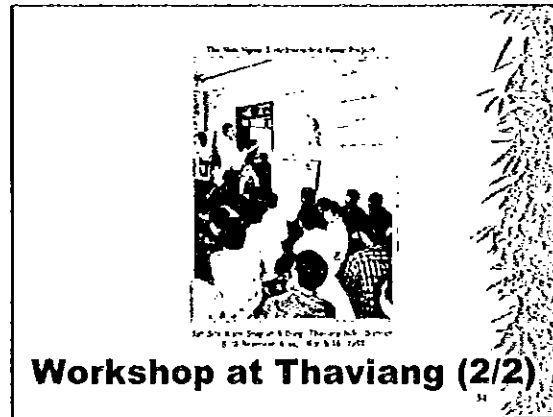
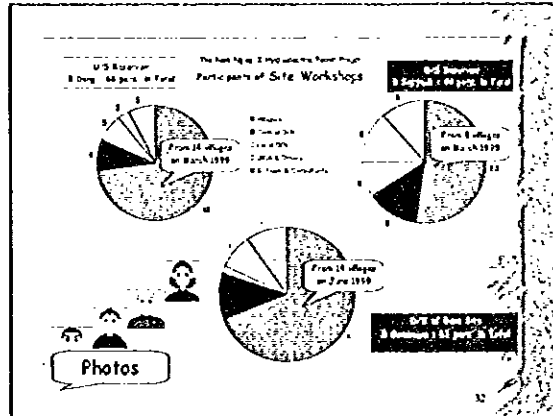
- 1st General Workshop in Nov.'98
 - Inception Report, Progress Report
 - Vientiane, Lang Xane Hotel
 - 106 persons
- 2nd General Workshop in Jun.'99
 - Interim Report
 - Pakxan, Bolokhamsay Provincial Office
 - 119 persons

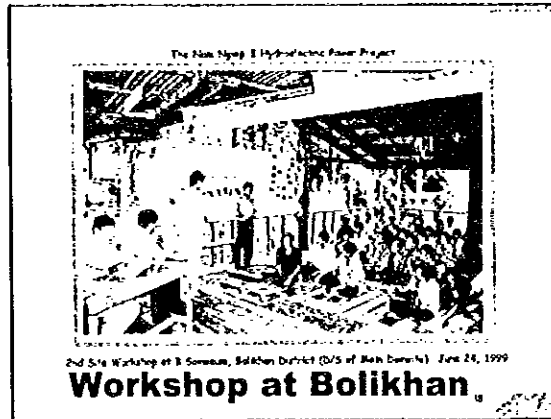
Check! Graphs



Outline of Site Workshops

- 1st Site Workshop(1/2) in Mar.'99
 - Progress Report
 - B Dong(Thaviang), U/S of Reservoir, 66 pers.
- 1st Site Workshop(2/2) in Mar.'99
 - Progress Report
 - B Sopyouk(Hom), D/S of Reservoir, 44 pers.
- 2nd Site Workshop in Jun.'99
 - Interim Report
 - B.Somseun(Bolkhan), D/S of Dam Site, 60 pers.
- 3rd Site Workshop in Dec. 13-15'99 (3 villages)
 - 2nd Draft Final Report
 - B Dong(Thaviang), B.Sopyouk(Hom), B.Somseun(Bolkhan)





NEXT STAGE OF JICA FEASIBILITY STUDY

- 1. Geological Survey
- 2. Topographic Survey
- 3. Environmental Survey
- 4. Resettlement Action Plan (Hom)
- 5. Rural Development Plan (Thaviang)
- 6. F/S Level Design (incl. Cost & Schedule)
- 7. Workshops / Reporting

Check - Schedule

The Nam Ngiep-I Hydroelectric Power Project
Proposed Work Schedule of JICA Study (Old Plan)

No.	Task Name	Month											
		10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Geological Survey / Topographic Survey												
2	Environmental Survey												
3	Resettlement Action Plan / Rural Development Plan												
4	F/S Level Design / Workshop / Reporting												

Thank You for Good Attention to My Presentation

- Special Thanks to:
 - Chairmen in Front
 - Staff of HPO in Ministry of Industry & Handicrafts
 - Members of Environmental Assessment Committee
 - JICA/Tokyo & JICA/Laos
 - and
 - Today's all Participants
- Next Presenter is
 - Mr. IKEDA, Hydropower Planner

See You Again ! in 2001

Thank you very much.
JICA Nam Ngiep-I HEPP Study Team