

2. Socio-Economic Data and Outputs

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2.1 Socio-Economic Indicators for Reference

(1) Provincial Statistics (Collected before Survey)

Provincial Comparison of Each Socio-Economic Indicator

Unit	Total Population	Area	Population Density	TFR**	Population Growth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Lowland Rice		Upland rice	Vegetable and Beans
	thousand persons	ha	person/ha	%	%	%	ton/ha (non-irrigated)	ton/ha (irrigated)	ton/ha	tons
Year	mid-year 1997	1997	1997	1995	1995	1995	1997		1997	1997
Ref. *	S-1	S-1	S-1	S-2	S-2	S-2	S-1	S-1	S-1	S-1
Luang Namtha Prov.	121.5	9,325	13	5.7	2.8	119	3.11	3.13	1.80	1,050
Bokeo Prov.	120.3	6,196	19	5.5	2.6	82	4.00	na	1.96	1,100
Phongsaly Prov.	161.9	16,270	10	5.7	2.8	94	3.10	3.50	1.49	950
Oudomxay Prov.	222.7	15,370	14	6.6	3.3	88	3.51	3.68	1.64	2,000
Luang Prabang Prov.	386.4	16,875	23	6.1	2.6	132	3.26	3.80	1.53	6,000
Vientiane Prov.	303.5	15,927	19	5.9	2.4	102	3.59	4.38	1.30	14,500
Vientiane Mun.	555.1	3,920	142	4.7	2.9	72	3.14	4.42	1.60	26,500
Total	4845.8	---	20	5.4	2.5	104.0	3.1	4.26	1.61	100,000

*Ref.:

S-1: National Statistical Center, State Planning Committee, Basic Statistics, 1997

S-2: National Statistical Center, Data from the Lao Population Census, 1995

** TFR=Total fertility rate: average number of children whom a woman delivers during her entire life

(2) District Level Statistics (Collected before Survey)

1. General Information (Luang Namtha Province)

unit	Total Population	No. of Villages	No. of Households	Ethnic Group			Electricity		Road Accessibility		Distance from District Office	
	persons	number	number	number of Lao Sung villages	number of Lao Theung villages	number of Lao Loum villages	% of coverage	hour/day of electricity use	% of road access in dry season	% of road access in all seasons	min. dry	min. all season
year	mid-year 1997	1997	1997	1995			1997		1997		1997	
Ref. ¹	S-1	S-1	S-1	S-1			S-1		S-1		S-1	
Luang Namtha	34,755	79	5,455	31	21	27	24	4	25	39	126	165
Vieng Phoukha	14,725	65	2,599	26	35	4	0	0	43	0	271	332
Long	20,926	131	3,976	113	1	17	0	0	18	0	453	558
Sing	23,510	112	4,510	79	1	32	0	0	52	12	237	296
Nale	20,702	114	3,738	0	92	22	2	na	1	0	316	342
Total	114,618	501	115,119	249	150	102						

¹Ref:

S-1: Department of Communications, Transport, Post and Construction, IRAP, 1997

2. Socio-economic Indicator (Luang Namtha Province)

unit	Landless Household	Self Sufficiency (rice)	Cash Cropping		Non-agricultural Products		Rice Mill	Agriculture Staff Visit
	%	% of villages	% of villages marketing two crops	% of villages marketing three crops	% of villages marketing one kind	% of villages marketing two kinds	% of villages	% of villages
year	1997	1997	1995		1997		1997	1997
Ref. ¹	S-1	S-1	S-1		S-1		S-1	S-1
Luang Namtha	22.2	6	53	25	52	25	84	48
Vieng Phoukha	1.1	19	26	8	18	2	45	14
Long	0.8	7	22	13	21	9	21	31
Sing	8.6	17	41	17	15	9	54	51
Nale	2.3	6	39	23	19	5	46	28
Average	7.0	11.0	36.2	17.2	25.0	10.0	50.0	34.4

¹Ref:

S-1: Department of Communications, Transport, Post and Construction, IRAP, 1997

3. Education Indicator (Luang Namtha Province)

unit	Adult Literacy Rate		Enrollment Rate		Completion Rate** (Primary)	Population Lacking Basic Education	School Shortage	Number of Students /Teacher	Travel Time to Primary School
	male	female	male	female	%	% of population who have no basic education	number of villages without school	persons	min.
year	1995		1997-98		1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
Ref. ¹	S-2		S-3		S-3	S-2	S-1	S-1	S-1
Luang Namtha	69.6	41.4	na	na	34.7	46.8	29	31.7	71
Vieng Phoukha	46.0	9.5	na	na	10.9	76.2	72	38.2	85
Long	16.6	4.7	na	na	3.8	90.9	85	22.1	184
Sing	35.4	15.8	na	na	7.9	75.9	44	18.1	41
Nale	52.9	13.7	na	na	12.5	74.1	47	20.8	92
Average	44.1	17.0	20.4	14.3	14.0	72.8	55.4	26.18	96.6

** The rate of those who completed primary education grades 1-5

¹Ref:

S-1: Department of Communications, Transport, Post and Construction, IRAP, 1997

S-2: National Statistical Center, Census 1995 - Luang Namtha Province (in Laos)

S-3: Ministry of Education, Annual Bulletin 1997-98, Results of Interviewing Education officers in Vientiane

2.2 Community Dialogue Results (Example for Ban Poug)

Lao's People Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity.

Bokeo Province
Houayxay District
Ban Poug

Minutes on Community Dialogue at Ban Poug

At Ban Poug's Meeting room, the internal meeting at Ban Poug was officially opened at 9 AM, dated 25th/November/99.

Mr. Bounchanh VANNAHCHOMCHANH, the head of Provincial Nam Saat and Environmental Improvement, presented the purpose and the importance of that meeting held.

Mr. Khamdeong PHENGSAI, the secretary of the Youth Union of Houayxay District, presented the society information.

Ban Poug is a village located in Houayxay District, Bokeo Province, the people migrated from different districts and provinces in the war period and located here, called Ban Poug at present, since 1915, that's 84 years passed. The village has shared bordered with these areas mentioned hereunder:

- > To the North is Namchorne.
- > To the South is Ban Phimonesinh.
- > To the East is Moksouk zone.
- > To the West is Namchorne.

The total number of Ban Poug's population is 543 people with 276 females, therein 87 houses with 96 families. The main labors are 201 people, there in 107 females. Farmers are 96 families, 1 is high land farmer. People are in different level of living cost, therein 11 families are lack of food, 29 families have enough food, 57 families are rich and 97 families are medium.

Mr. Phomsavath, the head of District Nam Saat, presented the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement plan.

❖ **Main point.**

Village people are lacking in water for domestic use and drinking.

❖ **Request .**

Water for domestic use and drinking.

❖ **Result.**

To get water nearby the village with convenience, keep shorter time, less labors used (particularly children and women).

Points stated.

What's the point?

=> Gravity Fed System(GFS) construction.

Who's the target group ?

=> people who will use GFS.

Whom is it for ?

=> For people of Ban Poug.

When should it be processed ?

=> Depending on technicians.

Where ?

=> At Ban Poug, Houayxay District, Bokeo Prov.

□ **Committees to be organized.**

- 1) Sanitation and Environment.
- 2) Water use and maintenance.
- 3) Water use, Latrine use and Latrine Sanitation.

On the same day evening.

Representatives from each unit, mentioned above, presented the data make up within each unit. Mr. Phonekeo, the provincial and Technical Nam Saat, presented the Sanitation Improvement as shown hereunder:

Sanitation.

- I. To put waste out of sight (men and women)
- II. Personal sanitation.
- III. Family sanitation.
- IV. Well-done food to improve eating habit.
- V. Drinking clean and boiled water.
- VI. Improve sanitation by each family to avoid diseases.

- Mr Bounchan Vannachomchanh explained and instructed about the village's contribution to the project.
- Mr Vannaseng, the head of the village (Ban Poug) expressed requesting the village people to provide cooperation, coordination to the project during the period of construction work of GFS in Ban Poug.

On the 25th/November/1999. 97 people attended, therein 75 women.

In the morning, 26th/November/1999, discussion on setting up the Committees to be responsible for construction, hand tools and materials maintenance.

Article 1. To organize the committee for whole management.

- 1) Mr. Vannaseng (Head of the village) leading the whole management.
- 2) Mr. Kanchai (village's vice president) responsible for the technical side.
- 3) Mr. Somlith (the second of the village's vice president) Financier.
- 4) Mr. Chanthone (village Union) Consultant.
- 5) Ms. Tomekeo (Women Union) food arrangement.

Article 2. To organize the committee on Technical Side.

- 1) Mr. Kanchai (village's vice president).
- 2) Mr. Pheevong.
- 3) Mr. Thanchai.

Article 3. To organize the hand tools and materials keepers.

- 1) Mr. Somlith (the second of the village's vice president) managing of account paid in and paid out.
- 2) Mr. Khamkeo (stock controller)
- 3) Mr. Khampoa (Labors and Construction)
- 4) Mr. Chaisane (Material Controller)
- 5) Ms. Vahnkham (Women Union , Labors management)

Article 4. To organize the accomodations and foods for technicians or so on, during the construction.

- 1) Youth Union (food)
- 2) Mr. Singkham (account)
- 3) Mr. Amnachack (Project finance)
- 4) Mr. Ounkham (money management)
- 5) Mr. Maikhamgneng (consultant)
- 6) Ms. Senginh (Women Union, daily food arranging)

◆ **Local Materials contributed by village people:**

1. Gravel = 21 m³.
2. Sand = 10 m³
3. Timber (2x20x5m) = 53 pieces.
4. Timber (5x10x5m) = 74 pieces.
5. Log (5 mater long) = 84 pieces.

◆ **Cash contributed by village people:**

1. It was agreed to contribute the amount of 10,000 kip per person, that becomes
10,000 x 543 people = 5,430,000 kip
2. It was agreed to pay 100 kip per person for Water System Maintenance ,that becomes
100 kip x 543 people = 54,300 kip.

After this agreement, GFS construction was acknowledged in Ban Poug dated on 26th/December/99, people attended 77 as the total amount , therein 13 men.

Morning, 27th/November/99.

- ❖ Mr. Khamdoeng Phoengxai, the Secretary of Houayxay Distrit's Youth Union, confirmed about the village people's participation in construction and duties of Committees organized.
- ❖ Mr. Phouvang, the Technician from Nam Saat Central, expressed his opinion, based on request for cooperation in construction work. People attended 75, therein 50 women.

Morning 28th /November/99.

The seminar was open to study about the gender, 70 people attended, therein 48 women. Early evening the authority team and village people had a look at the Intake, location of Pipelaying, Tank and Pipeline location, 15 participants attended.

Morning 29th/November /99.

The discussions on Advantages and Disadvantages of work done the week before, and about the Implementation Schedule.

⇒ Advantages and Disadvantages:

Advantages:

- Technicians and the village team had well cooperated with each other.
- We could have successful cooperation and successfully completed community dialogue, even though there was lack of Meeting Facilities
- Village people had cooperated well.
- Accommodations and food for staff during the construction period was already well prepared.

Disadvantages:

- Lack of Meeting Facilities.
- Coordination between project staff and village team for first preparation not good.

Ban Pong, 30th / November /1999.

Head of the Provincial Nam Saat

Head of the village.

Schedule of Meetings

<u>Date</u>	<u>Documents</u>	<u>Explained by</u>
24/11/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Team work arrival, informing the head village about purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Bouchan. Provincial Nam Saat
25/11/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing and important meaning of the meeting. ▪ Society information collecting, Clean Water and Sanitation Promotion. ▪ Organizing Study Team. ▪ Group Representative gave introduction. ▪ Family, food, and water sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Bouchan. Provincial Nam Saat. ▪ Mr. Khamdoeng (Houayay District) ▪ Mr. Phongsavath ▪ Mr. Xayyaphone ▪ Mr. Phonekeo
26/11/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To organize the committee, responsibility of construction and place to keep documents. ▪ Materials, local materials and cash contribution by village people. ▪ Agreement (Ban Pong) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The president of committee. ▪ Mr. Bouchanh (Provincial Nam Saat).
27/11/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village distribution for construction of GFS and responsibilities of the committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Khamdoeng Phengxay.
28/11/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documents consisted of Gender. ▪ Village people had a look at the Intake, location of Pipelaying, Tank and Pipeline location, 15 participants attended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead by District Women Union.
29/11/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sum up and study work done. 	
30/11/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with Management Authority altogether with signature. 	

2.3 PRA Outputs

1. Examples of Calendar Outputs for Xiengkok Kao Village
2. Example of Planning Map for Daen Kang Village
3. Example of Seasonal Calendar for Daen Kang Village

Xieng Kokkao Village
 Long District
 Louang NamTha Province
 Date of survey 09/06/99

1. Yearly Calendar related with Water supply and disease

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Rainy season												
- period												
- amount of rainfall												
2. Water source												
- amount of water use												
- color, order, turbidity, taste												
- problems related water (shortage of water, etc)												
3. Disease												
- malaria												
- diarrhorea												
- coughing												
- other health problems												

2. Yearly Agriculture calendar

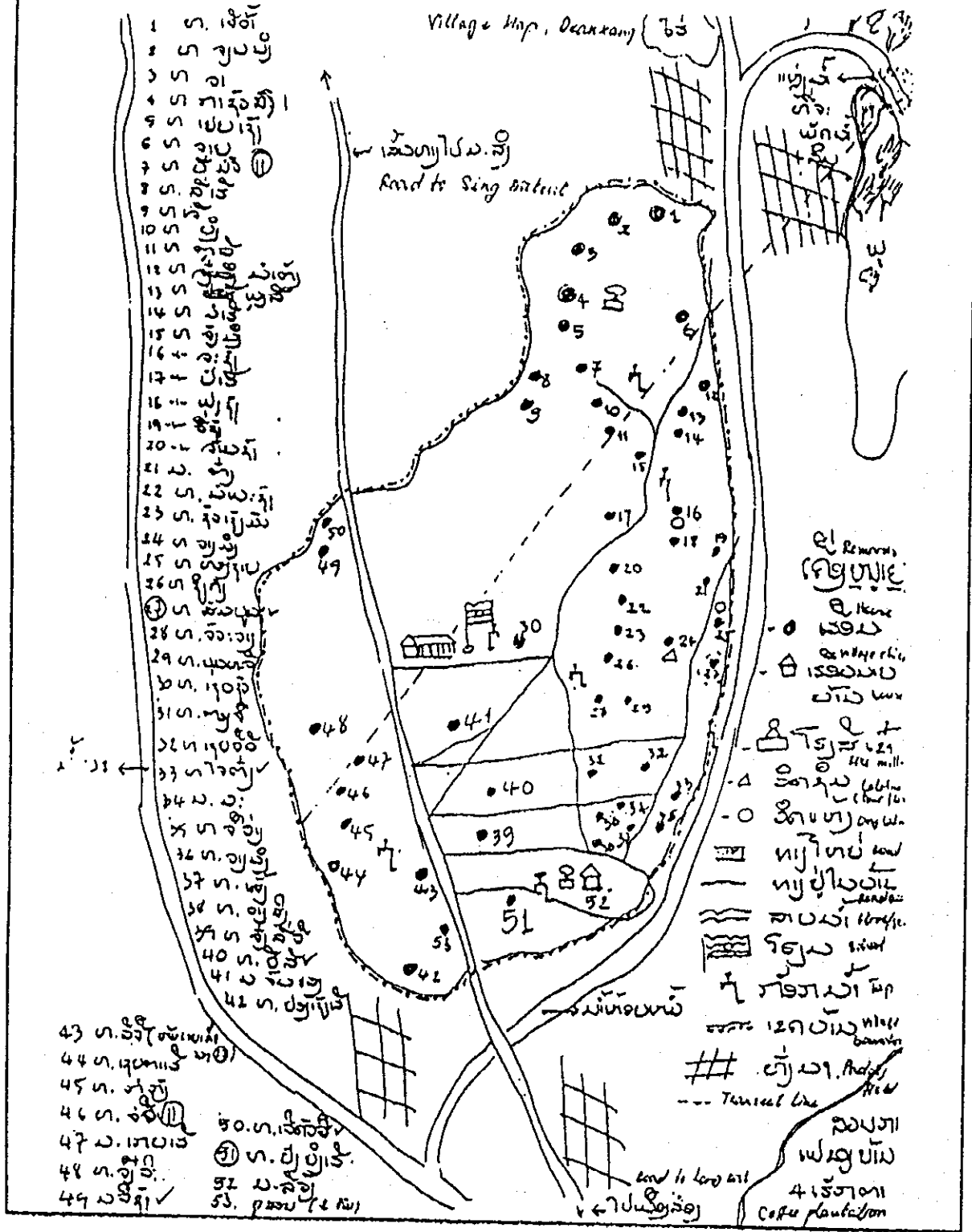
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agriculture												
- slash and burn												
- non- glutinous rice												
- glutinous rice												
- corn												
- tarro												
- vegetable												
- forest products												
- opium												
2. livestock												
- animal disease												
3. Food consumption												
- rice shortage												
4. Economy												
- price of rice												
- price of livestock												

2. Daily water use calendar

	5am	7	9	11	1am	3	5	7	9	11
1. Water use										
- amount of use										

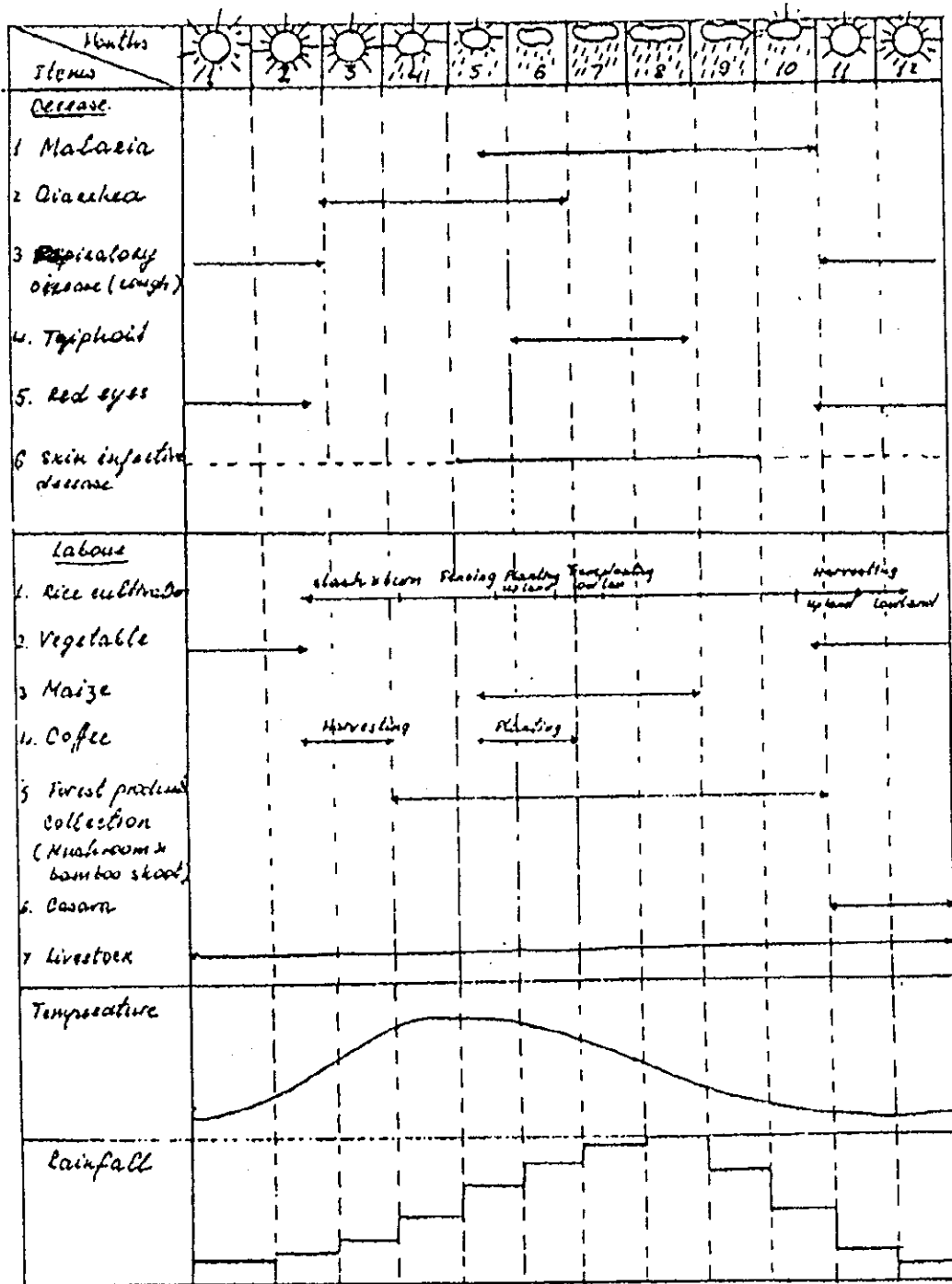
— COLOR
 HHH ODOR
 AA TURBIDITY
 III HIGH PRICE
 TTTT LOW PRICE

Planning Map Drawn by Daankang Villagers (Water Taps and Their Location)



Seasonal Calender of Daenkang Village

Seasonal health and labour calendar



2.4 PCM Outputs

Examples of PCM outputs for Daen Kang/Hoai Mo:

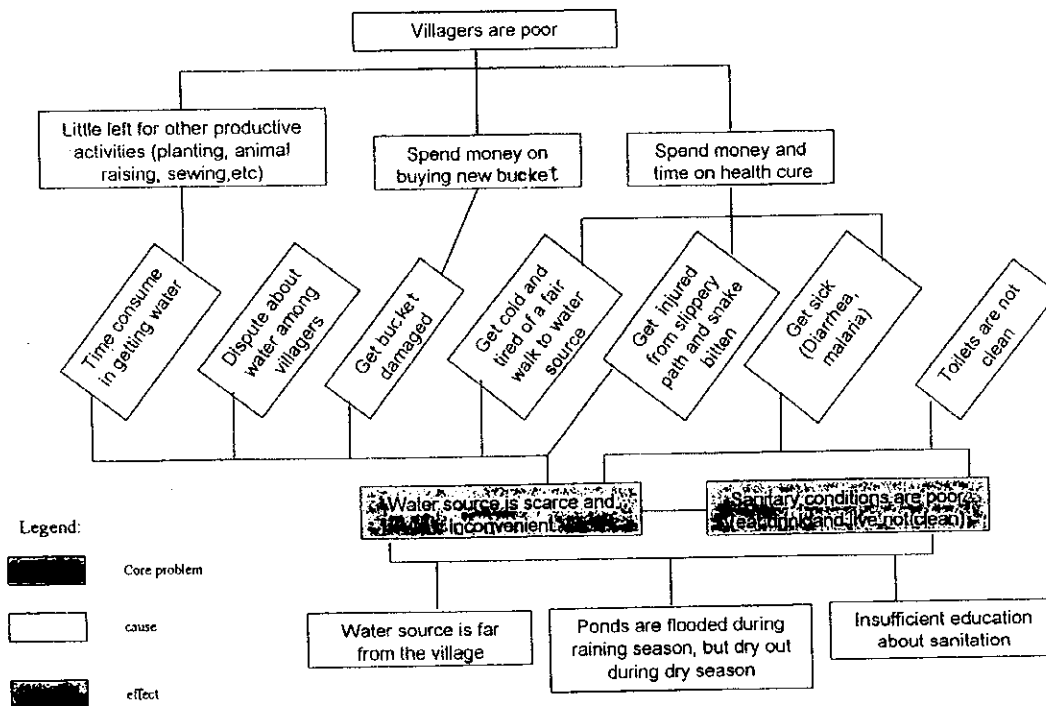
- Participation analysis
- Problem tree analysis
- Problems-objectives matrix
- Draft project design matrix
- Observations and impressions of moderators

Participation Analysis

Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project, Ban Deankang and Huaymor

Who participates?	What are their interests?	What are their potential contributions?
Deankang Villagers	Clean water, latrine, irrigation; easier life for women; no disease; proper sanitation; improved productivity; save time on walking to a distant water source; and having sufficient water for fish-raising activity and duck-raising.	Being laborers for all activities concerning the construction of GFS such as cook (women), sawyer, construction material carrier. Construction materials such as wood, gravel, and sand (materials that are available in the village's area and meet the quality standard)
Village Committee (Head village and the committee)	Reduce time wasted on carrying water from a distant water source; clean and comfortable latrine; sufficient water to be used for daily life usage such as cleaning house, cleaning dishes, bathing, and planting; and reduce unclean related disease like diarrhea.	Educate villagers about importance of using clean water; provide space for storing the construction equipment; protect the equipment; and encourage the villagers to serve as labor, contribute some construction materials and some money (20,000 kip per family).
Youth Union	The same as villagers and Village Committee	Labor, wood, gravel and sand
Women Union	Less time on preparing water for daily life usage; less tired on carrying water from a distant water source; have more time to do other things: taking rest, sewing, feeding animals.	Cooking for and caring the people who engage in the construction work; encourage the women to take part in the Water Supply Project.
Central, Provincial and District Nam Saad	Better Children's and adults' health; reduce expenditure on health problems; reduce water related diseases; reduce women's and children's hard work of finding scarce water source and carrying water from a distant source; provide accessible and sufficient clean water for minority ethnic groups; get the villagers to understand the Project and the participatory approach, and be sustainable once the project ceased.	Coordinate with the project
Village's Volunteers	The same as Villagers and Village Committee	Labor, gravel, sand.
Village Education Section	The same as Villagers and Villages Committee with an addition of to have everybody in the village has saved time from carrying water to play sport	Educate villagers on how to use the water system; establish committee who will be in charge for the maintenance of spring water system.
Village Security Unit	The same as Villagers and Village Committee	Provide security during the construction
Senior People Association	The same as Villagers and Village's Committee	Help to educate villagers
JICA	Improve living standard of the villagers as well as their health	Construction equipment, technicians, and capital
Project Coordinators (officials)	Prosperity of the country; less dependent on other country; reduce money flow out of the country	Technical advice

Problem Tree Analysis



Problems-Objectives Matrix Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project Ban Deankang and Huaymor

Problems	Causes	Effects	Future Situations	Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem source is scarce and inconvenient. Sanitation conditions are poor (eat, drink and live not clean) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water source is far from the village. Ponds are flooded during raining season, but dry out during dry season. Insufficient education about sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets are not clean Get bucket damaged Get cold and tired of a fair walk to the scarce water source Dispute among villagers about getting water Get injured from slippery and snake bitten Get sick (Diarrhea, Malaria) Snake bite Time-consuming in getting water Spend money and time on health cure Little time left for other productive activities Villagers are poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Villagers in Ban Deankang and Huaymor have enough clean water. ✓ Villagers in Ban Deankang and Huaymor eat, drink and live water clean according to sanitation principles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers of Ban Deankang and Huaymor together contribute to the construction of spring water The villagers of Ban Deankang and Huaymor are educated about the sanitation principles and implementing the principles The villagers of Ban Deankang and Huaymor together maintain the spring water supply system

Draft Project Design Matrix
Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project
Ban Deankang and Huaymor

	Responsible Person
Project Purposes: ✓ Clean water is sufficiently and conveniently supplied to the villagers of Ban Deankang and Huaymor. ✓ Sanitation conditions of the villagers in Ban Deankang and Huaymor are improved.	
Results: 1. The villagers of Ban Deankang and Huaymor together contributed to the construction of the spring water. 2. The villagers of Ban Deankang and Huaymor learnt and implemented the sanitation principles. 3. The GFS/ water supply system is maintained.	Mr. Yachong Mr. Touly Village's Water supply Committee
Activities: 1.1 Cook for construction team. 1.2 Prepare wood for construction in: - Deankang Village - Huaymor Village 1.3 Collect gravel and sand for: - Deankang Village - Huaymor Village 2.1 Educate the villagers about the sanitation principles. 3.1 Educate the villagers about the maintenance of the water supply system (so that they will not break the system) 3.2 Organize village's water supply maintenance and management committee* 3.3 Draft/establish water management rules: - Inspect 3 times/month, - Clean/Clear surrounding area 3 times/month - Monthly Maintenance fee 100 kip/person	Woman Union Mr. Lee Her Mr. Mea Thou Mr. Vangmenglee Mr. A-Lee
Inputs: - Sand = 4,4 T - Gravel = 9 T - Labours - Timber (20 cm x 5 cm x 2 cm) = 32 pieces - Timber (4 cm x 8 cm) = 26 pieces - Timber (round shape) = 26 pieces - Money 20,000 kip/household.	

*The committee is already organized which including:
 Mr. Vangmenglee, Mr. Jurva and Ms. Jurya (Deankang)
 Mr. Patou, Ms. Bouxe (Huaymor)

Observations and Impressions of the Moderators in the PCM Workshop Deankang Village, November 7 to 10, 1999

Workshop Location: In day 1 and second half of day 2, the house of the Head village was used for conducting the workshop, since it was slightly raining. We shifted to conduct the workshop in the spacious yard outside the Head village's house in the rest two and half days of the workshop when there was no rain. Conducting the workshop inside the house faced a small difficulty due to gloomy light and small room for the group activity, but the participants had a better concentration on the workshop. On the other hand, conducting outside had no such difficulty but the participants easily lost attention particularly, when there was car pass by. The appropriate arrangement of the participants' seats--turn their backs to the road--was a little bit helpful in this case.

Participants/villagers: There were approximately 40 to 50 villagers who attended the workshop. Number of attended men was generally higher than women. Most participants showed enthusiastic towards the Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project. Majority of the participants were illiterate and understand Lao language very little. Particularly, women were very shy to express their ideas. However, the participants were more open and relaxed when the moderators used positive reinforcement and games to activate their participations such as giving presents (sweets, hand crap, etc) when they answered to the moderators' questions and took part in the group-drawing game.

It was noted that the concept of this project was not new to the participants, particularly the Head man and the key persons such as that from the Youth Union and the Women Union. However, the participants really showed hope and eager to contribute what they can in order to have water supply within their village. With regard to characteristics of the participants in terms of time punctuality and concentration to the workshop, it was noted that many of them were not time conscious, and easy to loose concentration. Many of them came in and out the workshop at anytime of their preference. They paid attention to any distraction, the by-pass cars for example. However, they paid attention more and participated actively when there were motion and cheerful sessions such as pictures illustration and game exercises.

The Head village was a very helpful person and powerful too. He attended the workshop all the time and used Hmong language to explain and encourage the villagers' involvement. Unfortunately, there was a sad incident occurred during the second day of the workshop --one person died--that caused the number of participants reduced in day 2 and 3. Those who were absent received order from the Head village to help in the funeral ceremony. In general, we received warmth welcome from the villagers. We had lunch together with some of them at the Head's village house almost everyday during our workshop.

JICA and EDC teamwork: We were a good cooperative teamwork. Although the working conditions were not so convenient-- the weather was cold and there was a slight rain and muddy road-- we still worked with fun and enjoyment. We were having joke stories along the way to the Village even though sitting in a car that was a bit crowded for six people and some more stuffs. The District personnel (Namsaat) who helped us in the workshop were active but not the Provincial personnel. The latter was expected to help us in Hmong-Lao and Lao-Hmong translation but he felt to do his job good enough. We then mostly used the Head village and some of the participants who showed understanding of the project and willingness to help us.



3. Pilot Village Basic Data

Village Name		Ban Poung	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)		
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1)	Location	along National Road No.3(Zone3)	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 31 km, type of transportation: local bus
(2)	Topography	plain	(2)	Water Sources	19 Traditional Wells, 3 Shallow Wells, 1 River
(3)	Population	542 persons (data year:1999) (male 269, female 273)	(3)	Toilet	79 households (pour flush)
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Lamae 83 households) Lao Theung (Samtao 3 households) Lao Sung (Phunoi 4 households)	(4)	Electricity	no, some households have generator,
(5)	Households	90 households	(5)	Primary School	one school, male 100 female 99
(6)	Occupation	farmers 90 households government officials 13 households	(6)	Lower Secondary	one school, male 148, female 94 distance 0.1 km
(7)	Village Area	205 ha (reserved forest 80 ha)	(7)	Family Planning	yes
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field 95 ha upland field na	(8)	Primary Health	1 village dispensary with 2 staff, 3 health volunteers.
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9)	Major Disease	malaria 46 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 80 patients/year (dry season)
(10)	Religion	Buddhist 90 households			
(11)	Village History	moved from Ban Houimeng (Thailand), in 1919 Ban Poung was established			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1)	Agricultural Products	rice, cabbage, palm, coriander	(1)	Village Headman	Mr.Khotsavanh,party member
(2)	Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 90 households	(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	14 local weirs, lack of water	(3)	Water Committee	not yet organized
(4)	Major Cash Income	rice, cabbage, coriander, onion chili, eggplant, garlic	(4)	Lao Women's Union	69 members, meeting is organized by district LWU
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	20 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon. per year they borrowed mostly from relatives reason: land and water limited	(5)	Youth Organization	27 members, organized by district LYO, one meeting per 3 months
(6)	Livestock	cow 358, buffaloes 276, poultry 3,163	(6)	Front Organization	91 members, organized by villagers, monthly meeting
(7)	Average Income of the village	331,666 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7)	Free Front	1 member
			(8)	Village Participation	good at Field workshop (male 54, female 2) villagers actively improve their living standard.
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1)	Monthly Income	570,000 kip/year: food crops 50,000 kip tree crops 400,000 kip others 120,000 kip	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 10,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 1,000 (kip/HH /month)
(2)	Monthly Expenses	1,395,200 kip/year: gasoline 79,200 kip clothing 300,000 kip medicine 480,000 kip education 120,000 kip, salt 24,000 kip, seasoning 192,000 kip, others 20,000 kip	(2)	Willingness to Pay	
			(3)	Government Program	latrine project, provincial Nam Saat (45 days)
			(4)	Other Needs	electricity highly needed
			(5)	Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Nam Ngao	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)		
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1)	Location	Zone 3	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 30 km, type of transportation: Public Transportation
(2)	Topography	mountain	(2)	Water Sources	2 Spring Water, 1 Shallow Wells, 1 River/Lake
(3)	Population	377 persons (data year: na) (male 184, female 193)	(3)	Toilet	29 households (pour flush)
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Samtao 35 households) Lao Theung (Kan 30 households)	(4)	Electricity	no
(5)	Households	65 households	(5)	Primary School	one school in the village, male pupil 22, female 29 distance 0.02 km
(6)	Occupation	farmers households na government official 1 person	(6)	Lower Secondary	no school, male na, female na distance 1.5 km
(7)	Village Area	485.7 ha (reserved forest 67 ha)	(7)	Family Planning	yes
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field 11.3 ha upland field 27.4 ha	(8)	Primary Health	village dispensary na health volunteer na
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9)	Major Disease	measles 50 patients/year (hot-rainy season) fever 40 patients/year (hot-rainy season) children sufferings from fever and measles
(10)	Religion	Buddhist 35 households Animist 30 households			
(11)	Village History	moved from Namong Village of Nale district in 1977			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1)	Agricultural Products	rice	(1)	Village Headman	Mr.Nam Inham, party member
(2)	Land Resources	3 landless households paddy field 32 households 23 households depends on the shifting cultivation	(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	na, lack of agriculture water	(3)	Water Committee	no
(4)	Major Cash Income	rice, livestock	(4)	Lao Women's Union	na
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	20 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 5-10 mon. per year they borrow from relatives or exchange non-timber forest products for rice, reason: lack of soil fertility, water limited	(5)	Youth Organization	50 members, organized by district LYO, meeting every 3 months
(6)	Livestock	cows 49, buffaloes 88, horse 6 poultry 635	(6)	Front Organization	48 members, meeting every 3 months
(7)	Average Income of the village	340,000 kip/cap/year(estimated by the household survey.)	(7)	Free Front	1 member
			(8)	Village Participation	male 51, female 2 participates in field workshop villagers interested in survey but villagers less interested in improvement of their life
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1)	Monthly Income	4145,000 kip/year: rice production 2,000,000 kip, livestock 1,440,000 kip, other 120,000 kip	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient water year around, drinking water not clean water supply type: dug well
(2)	Monthly Expenses	1,952,400 kip/year: gasoline 26,400 kip, clothing 260,000 kip, medicine 700,000 kip, education 20,000 kip, salt 18,000 kip, chili 28,000kip	(2)	Willingness to Pay	construction, 1,000 (kip/HH) maintenance yes
			(3)	Government Program	na
			(4)	Other Needs	na
			(5)	Gender Role	water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Nam Ma	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road, Zone 3	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 23 km, type of transportation: car, bicycle, motorbike	
(2) Topography	mountain	(2) Water Sources	5 traditional wells	
(3) Population	352 persons (data year:1999) (male160, female192)	(3) Toilet	20 households (pour flush)	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Samtao 61 households)	(4) Electricity	no	
(5) Households	61 households	(5) Primary School	one school in the village male na female na distance 0.2 km	
(6) Occupation	farmer na government officials 6 persons	(6) Lower Secondary	one school, male na female na distance 7 km	
(7) Village Area	152.5ha (reserved forest 3.5 ha)	(7) Family Planning	yes	
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 35 ha upland field 55 na	(8) Primary Health	1 village dispensary with 2 staff, 3 health volunteers.	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 50 patients/year (all season), measles 10 patients /year (hot-rainy season), gastric ulcer 35 patients/year (all season)	
(10) Religion	Buddhist 61 households			
(11) Village History	Ancient village was at mountain side and moved to Namma village 95 years ago			
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice	(1) Village Headman	na	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 3 households	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	25 traditional weirs, lack of water in dry season	(3) Water Committee	no	
(4) Major Cash Income	rice, non-timber forest product, resin, palm, rattan	(4) Lao Women's Union	no member	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	1 household suffer from rice insufficiency for 2 mon. per year they borrowed mostly from relatives, reason: no possession of paddy field	(5) Youth Organization	60 members, three meetings per year	
(6) Livestock	cow 72, buffaloes 51, big 69, poultry 254	(6) Front Organization	50 members 2-3 meetings per year	
(7) Average Income of the village	331,666 kip/cap/year(estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Village Participation	male 28, female 8 participated in field workshop. Villagers actively want to improve their life and well organized by village headman	
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Monthly Income	18.400,000 kip/year: rice 300,000 kip, non-timber forest, 300,000 kip, other 500,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 5,000 (kip/HH)	
(2) Monthly Expenses	6,392,000 kip/year: hire labour, 1,400,000 kip, clothing 1,000,000 kip, gasoline, 792,000, kip medicine 1,000,000 kip, education 100,000 kip, others 100,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	maintenance, yes	
		(3) Other Donors Program	school project	
		(4) Other Needs	irrigation	
		(5) Gender Role	male child and male adult fetch water	

*one example from HH survey

Village Name		Ban May Phattana	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)		
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1)	Location	along road Zone3	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 19 km, type of transportation: public transport
(2)	Topography	plain	(2)	Water Sources	1 traditional wells 1 shallow wells
(3)	Population	133 persons (data year:1999) (male 78, female 55)	(3)	Toilet	16 households (pour flush)
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Lamae 29 households)	(4)	Electricity	no
(5)	Households	29 households	(5)	Primary School	no school, male 10, female 16 distance 1 km / 15 min work
(6)	Occupation	farmers na government officials na	(6)	Lower Secondary	one school, male na, female na distance 4 km / 60 min work
(7)	Village Area	na	(7)	Family Planning	no
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field na upland field na	(8)	Primary Health	village dispensary no health volunteer no
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9)	Major Disease	malaria 10 patients/year (rainy) diarrhea 10 patients/year (hot-rainy) fever, all season
(10)	Religion	Animist 27 households Catholic 2 households			
(11)	Village History	moved from Pangpod village. Thafa district in 1972, at that time there were 37 households			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1)	Agricultural Products	rice, palm fruit, resin	(1)	Village Headman	Mr. Inthong
(2)	Land Resources	no landless household paddy field 3 households 9 household depending shifting cultivation	(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	2 local weirs	(3)	Water Committee	no
(4)	Major Cash Income	rice, palm fruit, resin	(4)	Lao Women's Union	25 members, meeting once a year. decision depending on the district LWM
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	20 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon. per year they borrowed mostly from relatives reason: land and water limited	(5)	Youth Organization	14 members, meeting twice a year
(6)	Livestock	cow 85, buffaloes 23, pig 100 poultry 95	(6)	Front Organization	16 members, decision depending on the district governor meeting twice a year
(7)	Average Income of the village	100.000kip/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7)	Village Participation	male 15, female 7 participate in field workshop, villagers actively improve their living standard.
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1)	Monthly Income	1,196,000 kip/year: rice 540,000 kip, food crops 40,000 kip, livestock 576,000 kip non-timber 40.000 kip	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	needed water supply type: borehole
(2)	Monthly Expenses	311,500 kip/year: gasoline 27,500 kip, clothing 50,000 kip, medicine 100,000 kip education 20,000 kip, others 14,000 kip	(2)	Willingness to Pay	construction, 3,000(kip/HH) maintenance, 250(kip/HH/mon)
			(3)	Government or International Programme	NCA and District: traditional well construction Public Health Division: Toilet
			(4)	Other Needs	na
			(5)	Gender Role	female child/adult: water fetching, washing dishes/clothing, wood collection, clearing house

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Maynignom	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road	Zone 2	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 12 km, type of transportation: local bus
(2) Topography	na		(2) Water Sources	2 traditional wells, shallow well, Hao river used for washing
(3) Population	98 persons (data year:1999) (male 47, female 51)		(3) Toilet	na
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Lao 15 households, Leu 3 households)		(4) Electricity	no
(5) Households	18 households		(5) Primary School	one school in the village, na, total pupil, 31, distance 1.5 km
(6) Occupation	farmer 18 households government official 1 person labour 4 persons		(6) Lower Secondary	one school, total pupil 94 distance 1 km
(7) Village Area	6.5 ha		(7) Family Planning	yes
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 4 ha upland field 2.5 na		(8) Primary Health	no village dispensary, no staff, no health volunteers.
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)		(9) Major Disease	malaria (rainy season) red eyes(dry season) coughing(dry season)
(10) Religion	13 Buddhist households			
(11) Village History	moved from Houytai in 1972, at that time 3 households			
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	green vegetable		(1) Village Headman	Mr. Xieng Keo
(2) Land Resources	3 landless households paddy field 9 households		(2) Village Meeting Place	yes
(3) Irrigation	na		(3) Water Committee	villagers take rotation to clean the area around well
(4) Major Cash Income	selling labour		(4) Lao Women's Union	14 members, clean village area
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	villagers suffer from rice insufficiency for 5 months they get rice by selling labour. reason: land limited		(5) Senior Organization	8 members, organization of religious / cultural events
(6) Livestock	cow 24, buffaloes na, pig 7		(6) Village Participation	male 12, female 7 at field workshop, villagers interested in improvement of their life very much
(7) Average Income of the village	340,000 kip/cap/year(estimated by the household survey.)			
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Monthly Income	10 household members 1,800,000 kip/year: food crops 240,000 kip livestock 700,000 kip		(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient water for two months
(2) Monthly Expenses	1,682,000 kip/year: gasoline 200,000 kip clothing 240,000 kip medicine 480,000 kip education 30,000 kip seasoning and salt 180,000 kip, meat 960,000		(2) Willingness to Pay	needed water supply type: GFS construction, 20,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, na
			(3) Government Program	na
			(4) Other Needs	na
			(5) Gender Role	female child/adult water fetching, washing dishes / clothing

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Thongsengchan		(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road	Zone 2	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital:	17 km, type of transportation:
(2) Topography	na			public transportation	
(3) Population	686 persons (data year:1999)	(male 319, female 367)	(2) Water Sources	110 traditional wells, 3 shallow wells, 4 Rivers	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung	(Lamae 132 households)	(3) Toilet	71 households (pour flush),	
(5) Households	132 households		(4) Electricity	no	
(6) Occupation	farmers 64 households	government officials 8 persons	(5) Primary School	no school, male 50	
		labour 17 persons		female 70	
(7) Village Area	75 ha			distance 1 km	
(8) Agriculture Land	paddy field 22 ha	upland field 47 ha	(6) Lower Secondary	no school, male 7, female 23	
				distance 2 km	
(9) Communication	Lao Language	(male:good, female:good)	(7) Family Planning	yes	
(10) Religion	Animist 120 households	Catholic 12 households	(8) Primary Health	2 pharmacy, 2 health volunteers	
(11) Village History	villagers moved from Nale district in Luang Namtha province. some moved from Vieng Phoukha district. the village was founded in 1957		(9) Major Disease	malaria na patient/year (rainy season)	
				diarrhea 60 patients/year (dry season)	
				cause of death; diarrhea, pneumonia	
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agriculture Products	rice, livestock		(1) Village Headman	Mr. Kheun	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na	paddy field 132 households	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
		a few local weir	(3) Water Committee	yes, 3 public well are maintained	
(3) Irrigation	rice, livestock, selling labour			by villagers, 5 households clean the area every week	
(4) Major Cash Income	132 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 5 mon. per year	they get rice by selling labour	(4) Lao Women's Union	41 members	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	reason: paddy field disturbed by gem mining company		(5) Youth Organization	35 members, meeting every month	
			(6) Senior Organization	56 members, monthly meeting	
(6) Livestock	cow 210, buffaloes 10, pigs 35	poultry 169	(7) Village Participation	villagers interested in survey. male 20, female 18	
(7) Average Income of the village	350,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey)			participated in field workshop	
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
	8 household members		(1) Water related Needs and Problems	river water turbidity high, do not realize water is insufficient	needed water supply type: GFS
(1) Monthly Income	1,447,500 kip/year:	rice 600,000 kip		livestock 647,500 kip	tree crops 200,000 kip
(2) Monthly Expenses	2,095,500 kip/year:	gasoline 33,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	construction, 10,000 (kip/HH)	maintenance, 750 (kip/HH /month)
		clothing 600,000 kip	(3) Government Program	CONCERN: latrine (4 years),	agriculture dept. agri dam
		medicine 400,000 kip	(4) Other Needs	na	
		salt 24,000 kip, others 20,000 kip	(5) Gender Role	female water related	housework

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Xiengnam	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)		
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1)	Location	along road Zone 2	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 8 km, type of transportation: motorbike, public transport
(2)	Topography	na	(2)	Water Sources	10 Traditional Wells, 2 Shallow Wells, 1 River (palat river for washing)
(3)	Population	207 persons (data year:1999) (male109, female 98)	(3)	Toilet	28 households (pour flush),
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Leu 31 households)	(4)	Electricity	no
(5)	Households	31 households	(5)	Primary School	one school, male 22 female 20
(6)	Occupation	farmers 170 persons government officials 3 persons	(6)	Lower Secondary	10 min on foot one school, male13, female 13
(7)	Village Area	62 ha (reserved forest 26 ha)	(7)	Family Planning	na
(8)	Agriculture Land	paddy field 36 ha upland field na	(8)	Primary Health	village dispensary na 2 health volunteers
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9)	Major Disease	diarrhea 3 patients/year (dry season)
(10)	Religion	Buddhist 31 households			
(11)	Village History	founded in 1970, at that time, 12 families resettled.			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1)	Agriculture Products	rice, livestock	(1)	Village Headman	Mr. Maixay
(2)	Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 30 households	(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	31 traditional irrigation system	(3)	Water Committee	no
(4)	Major Cash Income	rice, livestock	(4)	Lao Women's Union	29 members, monthly meeting
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	na	(5)	Youth Organization	17 members, monthly meeting
(6)	Livestock	100 cows, 7 buffaloes, 30 pigs	(6)	Senior Organization	34 members, organized by villagers, monthly meeting
(7)	Average Income of the village	400,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7)	Village Participation	field workshop (male 19, female 17)
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1)	Monthly Income	520,000 kip/year: rice 2,000,000 kip tree crops 2,400,000 kip livestock 800,000 kip	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	adequate drinking water needed
(2)	Monthly Expenses	906,000 kip/year: gasoline 275,000 kip clothing 200,000 kip medicine 30,000 kip education 90,000 kip, salt 21,000 kip, seasoning 240,000 kip, others 50,000 kip	(2)	Willingness to Pay	needed water supply type: GFS construction, 10,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 350 (kip/HH /month)
			(3)	Government Program	concern: latrine (one month)
			(4)	Other Needs	na
			(5)	Gender Role	in some household both gender do water related housework. mostly female child and adult do that.

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Nongneun	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure	
(1) Location	along road	(Zone 2)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 11 km, type of transportation: public transport
(2) Topography	na		(2) Water Sources	18 traditional wells
(3) Population	224 persons	(data year:1999) (male 114, female 110)	(3) Toilet	na
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum	(Leu 11 households, Lao 21 households), Lao Theung (Lmaed 10 households)	(4) Electricity	no
(5) Households	42 households		(5) Primary School	school in the village na, male 80 female 79
(6) Occupation	farmers	38 households government officials 4 persons labour 6 persons merchant 3 persons	(6) Lower Secondary	distance 10 min male 9, female 17 distance 20 min
(7) Village Area	na	(reserved forest 1.5 ha)	(7) Family Planning	yes
(8) Agriculture Land	paddy field	18.17 ha upland field 0.12 ha	(8) Primary Health	2 health volunteers.
(9) Communication	Lao Language	(male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9) Major Disease	cough 50 patients/year (dry season) influenza 20 patients/year (dry season) malaria 12 patients/year (rainy season)
(10) Religion	Buddhist	21 households Protestant 10 households		
(11) Village History	The village was founded in 1969			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity	
(1) Agriculture Products	rice		(1) Village Headman	Mr. Lasouvanh
(2) Land Resources	landless household	na paddy field 40 households 4 households depending on shifting cultivation	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes
(3) Irrigation	2 traditional irrigation		(3) Water Committee	no
(4) Major Cash Income	rice	40 households suffer from rice	(4) Lao Women's Union	26 members
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	insufficiency, reason: insects		(5) Youth Organization	26 members
(6) Livestock	cow 21, buffaloes 6, pigs 14 poultry 240		(6) Senior Organization	17 members
(7) Average Income of the village	170,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)		(7) Village Participation	good at Field workshop (male 15, female 13) villagers actively improve their living standard
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1) Monthly Income	100,000 kip/year:	food crops 50,000 kip livestock 20,000 kip non-timber forest 30,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	dirty water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 50,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 250 (kip/HH /month)
(2) Monthly Expenses	52,000 kip/year:	rice 10,000 kip, gasoline 2,000 kip, clothing 30,000 kip, education 10,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	
			(3) Government Program	na
			(4) Other Needs	electricity and dispensary
			(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing: mostly female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Nale	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure	
(1)	Location	along road (Zone 2)	(1)	Transportation
(2)	Topography	plain		distance from provincial capital: 11 km, type of transportation: public transport, motor bike
(3)	Population	264 persons (data year:1999) (male 143, female 121)	(2)	Water Sources
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Leu 55 households)		3 traditional wells, 3 Shallow Wells, 1 River/Lake for washing
(5)	Households	55 households	(3)	Toilet
(6)	Occupation	farmers 240 persons government officials 11 persons	(4)	Electricity
(7)	Village Area	na		no, some households have generator
(8)	Agriculture Land	paddy field 33.6 ha upland field 6 ha	(5)	Primary School
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)		one school, male na, female na distance 1 km
(10)	Religion	Buddhist 55 households	(6)	Lower Secondary
(11)	Village History	villagers moved from the old Nale district in 1968. there were 30 households at that time.		male 10, female 15 distance 4 km
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity	
(1)	Agriculture Products	rice, banana	(1)	Village Headman
(2)	Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 19 households 6 households depending on the shifting cultivation		Mr. Boun Thieng
(3)	Irrigation	traditional dam, lack of water	(2)	Village Meeting Place
(4)	Major Cash Income	labour, rice		yes
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	na	(3)	Water Committee
(6)	Livestock	cow 120, buffaloes 40, poultry 310		yes, they organize 3 groups to take care of the public well
(7)	Average Income of the village	950,000 kip/cap/year(estimated by the household survey.)	(4)	Lao Women's Union
				49 members, meeting to discuss the problem, once every 3 months
			(5)	Youth Organization
				14 members
			(6)	Senior Organization
				30 members, participate and organize religious event
			(7)	Village Participation
				male 10, female 15 villagers well organized by the village headman
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1)	Monthly Income	5,500,000 kip/year	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems
(2)	Monthly Expenses	1,132,000 kip/year: gasoline 72,000 kip clothing 400,000 kip medicine 200,000 kip education 300,000 kip, salt 18,000 kip, seasoning 72,000 kip, chili 20,000 kip others 50,000 kip		gem mining company has disturbed river.
			(2)	Willingness to Pay
				needed water supply type: GFS construction, 3,300 (kip/HH) maintenance, 500 (kip/HH /month)
			(3)	Government Program
				na
			(4)	Other Needs
				water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role
			(5)	Gender Role

(*one example From HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Chomchouk	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road (Zone 3)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital:	17 km, type of transportation:
(2) Topography	plain		public transport, hand tractor,	bicycle, motor-bike
(3) Population	335 persons (data year:1999) (male 179, female 165)	(2) Water Sources	2 traditional wells	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Sung (Hmong)	(3) Toilet	na	
(5) Households	40 households	(4) Electricity	no	
(6) Occupation	farmers na government official 1 household	(5) Primary School	school in the village na, male na	female na, distance 50 min
(7) Village Area	na	(6) Lower Secondary	male na, female na	
(8) Agricultural Land	na	(7) Family Planning	no	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: poor, female: good)	(8) Primary Health	village dispensary na	health volunteer na
(10) Religion	Buddhist 40 households	(9) Major Disease	malaria 20 patients/year	(rainy season)
(11) Village History	moved from Chomchouk in other part of Houayxai district. In 1996, there were 3 households.			
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice	(1) Village Headman	na	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 90 households	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	traditional dam	(3) Water Committee	no	
(4) Major Cash Income	selling labour	(4) Lao Women's Union	na	
(5) Rice Sufficiency	insufficient, reason: land and water limited,	(5) Youth Organization	na	
(6) Livestock	cow na, buffaloes na, poultry na	(6) Senior Organization	25 members	
(7) Average Income of the village	340,000 kip/year(estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Village Participation	22 male 4 female joined in workshop.	
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
	9 household members	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient water 4-6 months needed water supply type: GFS	
(1) Monthly Income	11,560,000 kip/year: food crops 1,200,000 kip tree crops 6,660,000 kip livestock 3,700,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	construction, 33,500(kip/HH) maintenance, 2,600 (kip/HH /month)	
(2) Monthly Expenses	1,793,000 kip/year: gasoline 54,000 kip clothing 935,000 kip medicine 444,000 kip education 120,000 kip	(3) Government Program	na	
		(4) Other Needs	school	
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Paxsang	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)		
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1)	Location	along road (Zone 2)	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 10 km, type of transportation: public transport
(2)	Topography	plain	(2)	Water Sources	4 traditional wells, 1 Shallow Wells, 1 River
(3)	Population	209 persons (data year:1999) (male106, female103)	(3)	Toilet	na
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Lao, Leu, Thaidam)	(4)	Electricity	no
(5)	Households	39 households	(5)	Primary School	on school in the village 36 pupil distance 1 km
(6)	Occupation	government officials 7 households	(6)	Lower Secondary	on school in the village na distance 3 km
(7)	Village Area	28.16 ha (reserved forest 5 ha)	(7)	Family Planning	yes
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field 10.16 ha upland field 13 na	(8)	Primary Health	village dispensary na health volunteers na
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9)	Major Disease	malaria 5 patients/year (rainy season) gastric 10 patients/year (dry season), influence (dry)
(10)	Religion	Buddhist 39 households			
(11)	Village History	village was established in 1959			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1)	Agricultural Products	rice	(1)	Village Headman	Mr. Khantone
(2)	Land Resources	1 landless household paddy field 20 households 19 households depending on the shifting cultivation	(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	traditional dam	(3)	Water Committee	no
(4)	Major Cash Income	selling labour	(4)	Lao Women's Union	30 members
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	20 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 2-3 months per year, lack of paddy field, they get rice by selling rice reason: insufficient rain and insects	(5)	Youth Organization	26 members
(6)	Livestock	cow 13, pig 150, poultry 200	(6)	Senior Organization	4 members
(7)	Average Income of the village	200,000kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7)	Village Participation	male 20, female 11 good at Field workshop (villagers actively improve their living standard.
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1)	Monthly Income	605,000 kip/year: rice production 500,000 kip food crops 100,000 kip non-timber forest product 5,000	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	na water supply type: GFS construction, 10,000 (kip/HH)
(2)	Monthly Expenses	550,000 kip/year: gasoline 220,000 kip clothing 300,000 kip medicine 30,000 kip	(2)	Willingness to Pay	maintenance, 500 (kip/HH /month)
			(3)	Government Program	na
			(4)	Other Needs	no latrine drainage very dusty
			(5)	Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Mayphoukha		(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road	(Zone 2)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital:	10 km, type of transportation:
(2) Topography	plain			bicycle, motorbike	
(3) Population	426 persons (data year:1999)	(male 206, female 220)	(2) Water Sources	30 traditional wells, 6 shallow wells, 1 river	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (households)		(3) Toilet	55 households (pour flush),	
(5) Households	74 households		(4) Electricity	no	
(6) Occupation	farmers 74 households	government officials 15 persons	(5) Primary School	one school, male 100, female 99	distance km
(7) Village Area	112.25 ha	(reserved forest 10 ha)	(6) Lower Secondary	one school, male 148, female 94	distance 0.1 km
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 66.29 ha	upland field 0.96 ha	(7) Family Planning	na	
(9) Communication	Lao Language	(male: fluent, female: fluent)	(8) Primary Health	2 volunteers	
(10) Religion	Buddhist 74 households		(9) Major Disease	malaria 60 patients/year	(rainy season)
(11) Village History	moved from Phoukam district in 1964			gastric 70 patients/year	(all season)
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, peanut, soy bean, green vegetable, sugar cane		(1) Village Headman	Mr. Khamma	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na	paddy field 73 households	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	12 traditional dams		(3) Water Committee	no	
(4) Major Cash Income	rice, peanut		(4) Lao Women's Union	70 members, cleaning the drainage and road.	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	20 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 months per lyr.they get rice by selling labour, reason: limited paddy field		(5) Senior Organization	75 members, elected by district authority supervision	
(6) Livestock	cow 450, buffaloes 50, pigs 14	poultry 3,500	(6) Youth Organization	election supervised by district LYO	
(7) Average Income of the village	252,000 kip/cap/HH		(7) Village Participation	male 38, female 70 participated in field workshop, villagers actively improve their living standard very much and well organized by headman	
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Monthly Income	1,320,000 kip/year:	rice production 100,000 kip, food crops 700,000 kip, fruits 150,000 kip, others 120,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 10,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 1,000(kip/HH/month)	
(2) Monthly Expenses	308,120 kip/year:	gasoline 3,120 kip, clothing 100,000 kip, medicine 10,000kip education 15,000kip, salt 24,000 kip, agricultural inputs 80,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	latrine proj.: Nam Saat (3 mon)	
			(3) Government Program	need kindergarten, paved road	
			(4) Other Needs	water fetching, washing clothing :	female role
			(5) Gender Role		

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Namhotay		(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road	(Zone 2)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 10 km, type of transportation: bicycle, motorbike and public transport	
(2) Topography	plain		(2) Water Sources	15 traditional wells, 6 shallow wells, 1 river	
(3) Population	658 persons (data year:1999) (male 323, female 335)		(3) Toilet	18 households (pour flush)	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Thaidam) Lao Theung (Khamu, Lamae)		(4) Electricity	no	
(5) Households	117 households		(5) Primary School	school in the village, male 78 female 55, distance 5 min	
(6) Occupation	farmers 117 households government officials 14 persons		(6) Lower Secondary	male 4, female 3 distance 1km	
(7) Village Area	na		(7) Family Planning	yes	
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 20.1 ha upland field 30.3 ha		(8) Primary Health	na village dispensary, 2 health volunteers	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: good)		(9) Major Disease	malaria 40 patients/year (rainy season)	
(10) Religion	Animist 92 households Catholic 26 households				
(11) Village History	there were only 10 families moved from Nale district, Luang Namtha Province. At present there are 117 households.				
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice		(1) Village Headman	Mr Khamma	
(2) Land Resources	landless household 5 paddy field 40 households		(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	2 traditional dams		(3) Water Committee	yes, villages have a rotation for cleaning the drainage once a week	
(4) Major Cash Income	animal raising, labour		(4) Lao Women's Union	76 members, meeting every three months	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	14 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 6 mon. per yr. they get rice by selling rice. : reason: land limited		(5) Youth Organization	57 members	
(6) Livestock	cow 12, buffaloes 18, goat 91, poultry 625		(6) Senior Organization	109 members, election supervised by the district. male 38, female 70	
(7) Average Income of the village	340,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)		(7) Village Participation	participate in field workshop villagers actively improve their living standard	
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Yearly Income	5,235,000 kip/year: food crops 15,000 kip non-timeber forest 400,000 kip other 5,200,000 kip		(1) Water related Needs and Problems	water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 60,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 900 (kip/HH /month)	
(2) Yearly Expenses	780,000 kip/year: gasoline 13,000 kip clothing 108,000 kip medicine 54,000 kip		(2) Willingness to Pay		
			(3) Government Program	latrine 3 years	
			(4) Other Needs	primary school	
			(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Done Keo (Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure	
(1) Location	along road Zone 3	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 6 km, type of transportation: bicycle, car
(2) Topography	mountain	(2) Water Sources	3 traditional wells, 2 shallow wells, 1 river
(3) Population	114 persons (data year:1999) (male 39, female 75)	(3) Toilet	na
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Lao 6 households, Leu 13 households) Lao Theung (Doi 19 households)	(4) Electricity	no
(5) Households	38 households	(5) Primary School	2 schools male 6, female 11 distance 0.5 km
(6) Occupation	farmers 36 households government officials 2 persons labour 7 persons, others 5 persons	(6) Lower Secondary	no school, male 1, female 3 distance 4 km
(7) Village Area	na (reserved forest 15 ha)	(7) Family Planning	na
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 5 ha upland field 36 ha	(8) Primary Health	village dispensary with 2 staff, 2 midwives
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 8 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 20 patients/year (hot-rainy season)
(10) Religion	Buddhist 19 households Animist 19 households		
(11) Village History	moved from Viengphoukha village in 1970-1973 which was repatriated village		
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity	
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, green vegetables, rattan, banana, palm, bamboo sprout	(1) Village Headman	na
(2) Land Resources	3 landless households paddy field 5 households 31 households depending on shifting cultivation	(2) Village Meeting Place	no
(3) Irrigation	small weirs	(3) Water Committee	no
(4) Major Cash Income	salt, vegetable, banana, bamboo sprout	(4) Lao Women's Union	27 members, decision is made by vote
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	2 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 6-7 months per year, they get rice by selling livestock, reason: water limited	(5) Youth Organization	13 members
(6) Livestock	cow 40, buffaloes 20, poultry 500, 2 pigs	(6) Front Organization	na
(7) Average Income of the village	370,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Military group	training, chief of village selected 15 male 13 female joined
		(8) Village Participation	workshop
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1) Monthly Income	4 household members 2100,000 kip/year: rice 1,200,000 kip food crop 400,000 kip non-timber forest 800,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 40,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 400 (kip/HH /month)
(2) Monthly Expenses	116,240 kip/year: gasoline 6,240 kip clothing 60,000 kip medicine 20,000 kip education 15,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	na
		(3) Government Program	na
		(4) Other Needs	na
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Hat Phouan		(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)		
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure			
(1)	Location	along road	Zone 3	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 12 km, type of transportation: car, boat, bicycle
(2)	Topography	mountain		(2)	Water Sources	1 River /Lake
(3)	Population	132 persons (data year:1999) (male 52, female 75)		(3)	Toilet	29 HH (pour flush) needed
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Yuan 29 households)		(4)	Electricity	no
(5)	Households	29 households		(5)	Primary School	school in the village na, male 5 female 6 distance na
(6)	Occupation	farmers 29 households government officials na		(6)	Lower Secondary	school in the village na distance na
(7)	Village Area	na (reserved forest 5.5 ha)		(7)	Family Planning	yes
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field 8.5 ha upland field 11 na		(8)	Primary Health	village dispensary na, 2 midwives
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)		(9)	Major Disease	malaria 15 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 20 patients/year (dry season)
(10)	Religion	Buddhist 2 households Animist 27 households				
(11)	Village History	the village was settled in 1940				
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity			
(1)	Agricultural Products	corn, chinese cabbage, palm, coriander, brussels, rattan		(1)	Village Headman	Mr. Inkeo
(2)	Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 11 households 18 households depending shifting cultivation		(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	2 local weirs, Houay koum, Houay sakai		(3)	Water Committee	no
(4)	Major Cash Income	rice, corn, flower		(4)	Lao Women's Union	19 members
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	5 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon. per year they get rice by selling non-forest product, reason: land limited		(5)	Youth Organization	11 members, labour, having meeting
(6)	Livestock	cow na, buffaloes 31, poultry 200		(6)	Front Organization	21 members, district selected
(7)	Average Income of the village	300,000 kip/year (estimated by the household survey.)		(7)	Village Participation	male 54, female 2 joined workshop villagers actively improve their living standard.
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information			
(1)	Monthly Income	1,210,000 kip/year: rice 8,000,000 kip livestock 4,000,000 kip non-timber forest, 100,000 kip		(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 100,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 500 (kip/HH /month)
(2)	Monthly Expenses	1,395,200 kip/year: gasoline 16,000 kip clothing 100,000 kip medicine 60,000 kip education 50,000 kip		(2)	Willingness to Pay	
				(3)	Government Program	na
				(4)	Other Needs	na
				(5)	Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Leang	(Bokeo Province, Houayxai District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure	
(1) Location	along road	zone 3	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 28 km, type of transportation: local bus
(2) Topography	na		(2) Water Sources	1 traditional well, 1 shallow well, 1 stream
(3) Population	220 persons (data year:1999) (male 104 , female 116)		(3) Toilet	na
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Samtao 45 households)		(4) Electricity	no
(5) Households	45 households		(5) Primary School	1 school, male 10, female 20 distance 0.05 km (only 2 grade)
(6) Occupation	farmers 45 households government officials 13 households		(6) Lower Secondary	one school, male na, female na distance 12 km
(7) Village Area	na		(7) Family Planning	yes
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 32 ha upland field 37 ha		(8) Primary Health	village dispensary na health volunteer
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: good, female: fluent)		(9) Major Disease	malaria 20 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 50 patients/year (dry season) lung infection, measles
(10) Religion	Buddhist 90 households			
(11) Village History	some families moved from Houay Keo 23 year ago. some families 45 years ago			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity and Other Information	
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, bean, palm cassava mango, orange, banana		(1) Village Headman	Mr. Khamlah
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 30 households 15 households depending on shifting cultivation		(2) Village Meeting Place	yes
(3) Irrigation	local weirs,		(3) Water Committee	na, if the traditional well become dirty, people clean it
(4) Major Cash Income	rice, resin, brussels, palm fruit 15 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 6 months per yr. they get rice by selling labor, reason: insects		(4) Lao Women's Union	17 members, no activity
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	insufficiency for 6 months per yr. they get rice by selling labor, reason: insects		(5) Youth Organization	27 members, meeting, labour
(6) Livestock	cow 55, buffaloes 15, pig 45		(6) Front Organization	7 members, consult the domestic problems in the
(7) Average Income of the Village	331,666kip/year (estimated by the household survey.)		(7) Village Participation	village good at field workshop (male 30, female 40)
			(8) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water for dry seasons (5-6 months)
			(9) Government and Other Program	dug well (EU) in 1997
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1) Yearly Income	9 household members 1,900,000 kip/year: food crops 150,000 kip livestock 50,000 kip non-timber forest 1,395,000 kip		(1) Water related Needs and Problems	water insufficient 5-6 mons water supply type :borehole construction, 10,000 (kip/HH), maintenance, 1,000 (kip/HH /month)
(2) Yearly Expenses	365,000 kip/year: gasoline 20,000 kip clothing 100,000 kip medicine 100,000 kip education 120,000 kip salt 5,000 kip seasoning 20,000 kip others 60,000 kip		(2) Willingness to Pay	CONCERN
			(3) Government Program	Na
			(4) Other Needs	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role
			(5) Gender Role	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Phiengkham	(Bokeo Province, Pha Oudom District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road (Zone 1)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 77km, type of transportation: bicycle, on foot	
(2) Topography	plain	(2) Water Sources	2 Traditional Wells, 1 Shallow Well, 1 River (Nam Hat)	
(3) Population	445 persons (data year:1999) (male 206, female 239)	(3) Toilet		
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Leu 1 household) Lao Theung (Khmu 80 households, Lamae 3 households)	(4) Electricity	no	
(5) Households	84 households	(5) Primary School	one school, total 49 distance 0.005 km	
(6) Occupation	farmers 19 households government officials 22 households	(6) Lower Secondary	one school, distance 0.02 km	
(7) Village Area	na (reserved forest na)	(7) Family Planning	no	
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 9.25 ha upland field 36.82 ha	(8) Primary Health	no village dispensary	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female:good)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 12 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 25 patients/year (dry season) conjunctivitis 35 patients/year	
(10) Religion	Animist 84 households			
(11) Village History	They moved from Phouvieng Xai Zone to settle in Pha Oudom district in 1994			
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, chinese mustard, pineapple, banana	(1) Village Headman	Mr.Boun Lien	
(2) Land Resources	landless household some households paddy field 8 households 61 households depending on the shifting cultivation	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	one irrigation scheme assisted by EU in 1997.	(3) Water Committee	na	
(4) Major Cash Income	rice	(4) Lao Women's Union	10 members, elected by district	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	5 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 1 mon. per year they get rice mostly by selling wood, reason: land limited	(5) Youth Organization	elected by district	
(6) Livestock	cow 6, buffaloes 71, pig 135	(6) Elder Organization	na, supervising villagers	
(7) Average Income of the village	180,000kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Village Participation	good at field workshop (male 44, female 22)	
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Yearly Income	5 household members 1,274,000kip/year: rice 200,000 kip, food crops 50,000kip, livestock 240,000 non-timber 700,000 other 84,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS	
(2) Yearly Expenditure	916,000kip/year: gasoline 150,000kip clothing 350,000 kip medicine 350,000 kip education 50,000 kip,	(2) Willingness to Pay	construction, 20,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, na	
		(3) Government Program	na	
		(4) Other Needs	electricity highly needed	
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Thinkeoneua		(Bokeo Province, Pha Oudom District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road (Zone 0)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital:	77 km, type of transportation:	
(2) Topography	plain			taxi, boat	
(3) Population	307 persons (data year:1999) (male 153, female 154)	(2) Water Sources	4 Traditional Wells, 3 Shallow Wells, 1 River		
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Khamu 50 households, Lamea 1 household)	(3) Toilet	no		
(5) Households	59 households	(4) Electricity	no		
(6) Occupation	farmers 43 households government officials 11 households	(5) Primary School	one school distance 0.05 km		
(7) Village Area	na (reserved forest 50 ha)	(6) Lower Secondary	one school, distance 0.08 km		
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 23.48 ha upland field 10.98 ha	(7) Family Planning	no		
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: good)	(8) Primary Health	na		
(10) Religion	Animist	(9) Major Disease	malaria 10 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 10 patients/year (dry season) red eyes 30 patients/year		
(11) Village History	moved from 5 villages such as Langkang Neua, Langkang Kang Langkang Tai, Kham and Mokkha) to settle in Ban Thienkeo nua in /1977.				
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, chinese mustard, mango, banana, palm fruit	(1) Village Headman	Mr.Thor		
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 46 households	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes		
(3) Irrigation	14 local weirs, lack of water	(3) Water Committee	no		
(4) Major Cash Income	rice	(4) Lao Women's Union	20 members, meeting is organized by district LWU member na, organized by district YO,		
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	3 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon per year they borrowed from relatives, reason: land limited	(5) Youth Organization	91 members, organized by villagers, monthly meeting		
(6) Livestock	cow 1, buffaloes 48, poultry 56, goat 20, pig 25	(6) Front Organization	good at Field workshop (male 41, female 15)		
(7) Average Income of the village	220,000kip/cap/year(estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Village Participation			
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Yearly Income	1,760,000 kip/year: food crops 40,000 kip rice 1,320,000 kip, livestock 40,000, other 360,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 20,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, na		
(2) Yearly Expenses	957,000kip/year: gasoline 450,000kip, clothing 200,000 kip, medicine 150,000 kip, education 40,000 kip, salt 13,500kip, seasoning 38,500kip, agriculture input 40,000kip	(2) Willingness to Pay			
		(3) Government Program	na		
		(4) Other Needs	na		
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role		

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Thinkeokang	(Bokeo Province, Pha Oudom District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure	
(1)	Location	along road (Zone0)	(1)	Transportation distance from provincial capital: 77 km, type of transportation: motorbike, bicycle
(2)	Topography	plain	(2)	Water Sources 1 Traditional Well, 3 Shallow Wells, 1 River for washing
(3)	Population	310 persons (data year:1999) (male 148, female 162)	(3)	Toilet 27 pour flush
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Leu 54 households) Lao Theung (Khmú 1 household)	(4)	Electricity available for 3 hours 6-9 o'clock.
(5)	Households	55 households	(5)	Primary School one school, distance 0.1km
(6)	Occupation	farmers 55 households government officials 21 households	(6)	Lower Secondary one school, male 148, female 94 distance 0.1 km yes
(7)	Village Area	na (reserved forest 80 ha)	(7)	Family Planning no
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field 26.5 ha upland field 6.98 ha	(8)	Primary Health na
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9)	Major Disease red eyes 50 patients/year (dry season) diarrhea 10 patients/year (dry season) coughing 350 patients/year (dry season)
(10)	Religion	Buddhist 55 households		
(11)	Village History	60 households moved from Oudomxay to settle in Pha Oudom in 1945. the majority fled to US, and resettled in Houayxai district.		
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity	
(1)	Agricultural Products	rice, garlic, green vegetable	(1)	Village Headman na
(2)	Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 26 households 29 households depending on the shifting cultivation	(2)	Village Meeting Place yes
(3)	Irrigation	na	(3)	Water Committee not yet organized
(4)	Major Cash Income	rice, vegetable plantation	(4)	Lao Women's Union 45 members
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	20 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon.per yr. they borrowed mostly from relatives reason: land limited	(5)	Youth Organization na
(6)	Livestock	buffaloes 17, goat 14, poultry 150	(6)	Elder Committee 3 members, election is supervised by district, organize meeting every month good at field workshop
(7)	Average Income of the village	160,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7)	Village Participation (male 54, female 2)
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1)	Yearly Income	800,000 kip/year: rice 680,000kip food crops 70,000 kip tree crops 50,000 kip	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 240,000 kip/HH maintenance, na
(2)	Yearly Expenses	1,395,200 kip/year: gasoline 21,600kip clothing 60,000 kip medicine 15,000 kip salt 16,000 kip seasoning 3,000 kip others 20,000 kip	(2)	Willingness to Pay
			(3)	Government Program na
			(4)	Other Needs education
			(5)	Gender Role water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Thinkeotay (Bokeo Province, Pha Odom District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure	
(1) Location	along Road (Zone 0)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 77 km, type of transportation: bicycle, motorcycle
(2) Topography	plain	(2) Water Sources	4 Traditional Wells, 2 Shallow Wells, 1 River(Nam Hat)
(3) Population	262 persons (data year:1999) (male 138, female 124)	(3) Toilet	7 households (pour flush)
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Lamae43 households) (Khmu 4 households)	(4) Electricity	yes, diesel generator, 3 hours
(5) Households	46 households	(5) Primary School	Na
(6) Occupation	farmers 46 households government officials 16 households	(6) Lower Secondary	na
(7) Village Area	na (reserved forest 50 ha)	(7) Family Planning	No
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 11.96 ha upland field 16.5ha	(8) Primary Health	3 health volunteers.
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: good)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 10 patients/year (rainy season) cough 50 (dry season) influenza 60 patients/year (winter-rainy season)
(10) Religion	Animist 46 households		
(11) Village History	They moved from Ban King and Ban Thin to settle here in 1915		
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity	
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, chinese mustard, bananas mangos	(1) Village Headman	Mr.Khamphone
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 46 households 11 households depending on the shifting cultivation	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes
(3) Irrigation	3 irrigation scheme	(3) Water Committee	na
(4) Major Cash Income	rice, palm fruit	(4) Lao Women's Union	35 members, meeting is organized by district LWU meeting every month
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	30 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3-6 mon. per year they borrowed mostly from relatives, reason: land limited and bad weather	(5) Youth Organization	12 members, organized by district YO, every month
(6) Livestock	cow30, buffaloes 20, Pig 20, Gaot 16, Poultry 60	(6) Elder Organization	
(7) Average Income of the village	330,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Village Participation	good at Field workshop (male 15, female 16) villagers actively improve their living standard.
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1) Yearly Income	7 household members 2,457,000 kip/year: food crops 50,000 kip, livestock 900,000 kip, others 67,000 kip, non-timber forest product, 240,000kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	not enough drinking water supply type: GFS
(2) Yearly Expenses	427,400 kip/year: gasoline 79,200 kip, clothing 120,000 kip, housing 153,400kip, medicine 90,000 kip, salt 8,000 kip, seasoning 20,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	construction, 25,000 (kip/HH) maintenance na
		(3) Government Program	EU well toilet 20 days
		(4) Other Needs	agriculture land expansion
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Phaoudom	(Bokeo Province, Pha Oudom District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure	
(1) Location	along road (Zone 0)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 77 km, type of transportation: motorbike and bicycle	
(2) Topography	plain	(2) Water Sources	5 Traditional Wells, 3 Shallow Wells, 1 River	
(3) Population	807 persons (data year:1999) (male 393, female 414)	(3) Toilet	24 pour flush 1 ventilated improved pit latrine	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung(Lamae, Khmu)	(4) Electricity Primary	yes, generator for 3 hours/day	
(5) Households	130 households	(5) School	one school, total pupil 364, distance 0.2km, total 8 teachers	
(6) Occupation	farmers 130 households	(6) Lower Secondary	na distance 0.01km	
(7) Village Area	na	(7) Family Planning	na	
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 77.3 ha upland field 38.4	(8) Primary Health	no dispensary, one pharmacy, 3 midwives	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 80 patients/year (rainy season), diarrhea 15 patients/year (dry season), red eyed 100 (dry season), influenza 20 (dry season)	
(10) Religion	Buddhist 115 households			
(11) Village History	na			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity	
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, cabbage, palm, coriander	(1) Village Headman	Mr. Chanpheng	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 92 households 38 households depending on the shifting cultivation	(2) Village Meeting Place	no	
(3) Irrigation	one concrete irrigation by government, one traditional irrigation	(3) Water Committee	not yet organized	
(4) Major Cash Income	rice	(4) Lao Women's Union	member na supervised and organized by district LWU	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	18 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 months per year, They get rice by selling labour, reason: no rain, insects	(5) Youth Organization	member, organized by district na , activities na supervised by district	
(6) Livestock	buffaloes 126, poultry 103, pig 193, 17 goat, poultry 265	(6) Elder Committee	good at Field workshop	
(7) Average Income of the village	350,000kip/cap/year(estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Village Participation	(male 35, female 45)	
V. Household Economy* 4 household members			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1) Yearly Income	1,810,000 kip/year: livestock 1,750,000kip tree crops 60,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 24,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, na	
(2) Yearly Expenses	347,000kip/year: gasoline 12,000 kip, clothing 200,000 kip, medicine 480,000 kip education 15,000 kip, salt, seasoning, chili 60,000 kip, others 20,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	na	
		(3) Government Program	na	
		(4) Other Needs	water and land	
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Nathong	(Bokeo Province, Pha Oudom District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road, Zone 0	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 77 km, type of transportation: truck	
(2) Topography	plain	(2) Water Sources	4 traditional wells, 2 shallow wells, 1 River Nam Hat	
(3) Population	175 persons (data year: 1999) (male 89, female 86)	(3) Toilet	no toilet	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Khmú 57 household)	(4) Electricity	yes, diesel generator. 3 hours (18:00-21:00)	
(5) Households	57 households farmers 54 households	(5) Primary School	school in the village, na. male na female na, distance 0.3 km	
(6) Occupation	government officials 3 persons	(6) Lower Secondary	school in the village, na. male na, female na, distance 1 km	
(7) Village Area	na	(7) Family Planning	no	
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 30.3 ha upland field 10.4 na	(8) Primary Health	village dispensary na health volunteer na	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 30 patients/year (rainy season) red eyes 50 patients/year (dry season)	
(10) Religion	Animist 57 households ; when sick, consult with fortune-teller and sacrifice for the spirit			
(11) Village History	8 households (45 persons) moved from Ban Mokpone to settle to this village in 1976			
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, rattan	(1) Village Headman	Mr. Bounpheng	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 30 households 7 households depending on shifting cultivation	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	medium irrigation scheme by EU	(3) Water Committee	no	
(4) Major Cash Income	rice, non-timber products	(4) Lao Women's Union	34 members	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	20 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon. per year reason: drought, animal disturbance, they get rice by selling non-forest product	(5) Youth Organization	20 members	
(6) Livestock	cow na, buffaloes 4, poultry 195, goat 7	(6) Senior Organization	4 members	
(7) Average Income of the village	680.000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Security Police	3 members, district and village select	
		(8) Security Soldier	2 members, district and village select	
		(9) Village Participation	male 27, female 28 participate in field workshop, villagers actively improve their living standard	
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Monthly Income	5 household members 4,075,000 kip/year: rice 700,000 kip livestock 2,625,000 kip non-timber forest products 30,000 kip, others 720,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 24,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 600 (kip/HH /month)	
(2) Monthly Expenses	1,677,000 kip/year: gasoline 54,000 kip clothing 200,000 kip medicine 36,000 kip education 38,000 kip salt 3,600 kip, seasoning 108,000 kip others 1,400 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay		
		(3) Government Program	na	
		(4) Other Needs	na	
		(5) Gender Role	both gender conduct water fetching, washing dishes / clothing, wood collecting in some households	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Phonexay		(Bokeo Province, Pha Oudom District)		
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure			
(1)	Location	along road	Zone 1	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: na, type of transportation: bicycle
(2)	Topography	plain		(2)	Water Sources	5 traditional wells 2 shallow wells
(3)	Population	369 persons (data year:1999) (male 171, female 198)		(3)	Toilet	7 households (lit latrine),
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Khmu, Lamae)		(4)	Electricity	no
(5)	Households	77 households		(5)	Primary School	school in the village, male na female na
(6)	Occupation	farmers 75 households government official 1 person labour 1 person		(6)	Lower Secondary	school in the village, male na , female na
(7)	Village Area	111.6 ha		(7)	Family Planning	yes
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field 19.9 ha upland field 91.8 ha		(8)	Primary Health	no village dispensary, 1 health volunteers.
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: good)		(9)	Major Disease	malaria 6 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 10 patients/year (dry season) red eye 40 patients/year (dry)
(10)	Religion	Animist 77 households				
(11)	Village History	village was established in 1976. at the time it was a part of Phaoudom village. Due to the population increase, villagers decided to establish their own village in 1982.				
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity			
(1)	Agricultural Products	rice		(1)	Village Headman	Mr. Keophan
(2)	Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 30 households 46 households depending on shifting cultivation		(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	2 traditional weir, lack of water		(3)	Water Committee	no
(4)	Major Cash Income	rice		(4)	Lao Women's Union	14 members, decision made by election
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	10 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 5 mon. per year reason: insects and drought		(5)	Youth Organization	20 members, decision made by election
(6)	Livestock	cow na, buffaloes 37, pigs 30 3,163		(6)	Senior Organization	10 members, decision made by election
(7)	Average Income of the village	50,000 kip/year(estimated by the household survey.)		(7)	Security	2 members
				(8)	Village Participation	male 14, female 26 attended field workshop villagers actively improve their living standard.
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information			
(1)	Monthly Income	476,000 kip/year: livestock 236,000 kip non-timber 10,000 kip others 230,000 kip		(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient water for 3-5 months
(2)	Monthly Expenses	478,000 kip/year: rice 350,000 kip gasoline 8,000 kip medicine 30,000 kip education 25,000 kip clothing 50,000 kip salt and seasoning 10,000 kip agriculture inputs 5,000		(2)	Willingness to Pay	needed water supply type: GFS construction, 20,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 500 (kip/HH /month)
				(3)	Government Program	na
				(4)	Other Needs	na
				(5)	Gender Role	both gender do water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Somsavang	(Bokeo Province, Pha Oudom District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure	
(1) Location	along road, Zone 1	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 77 km, type of transportation: truck	
(2) Topography	plain	(2) Water Sources	19 traditional wells, 1 shallow wells	
(3) Population	327 persons (data year:1999) (male 155, female 172)	(3) Toilet	10 households (pour flush)	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Thaidam, Leu 27 households) Lao Theung (Khamu 34 households)	(4) Electricity	yes, diesel generator, 3hrs/day	
(5) Households	61 households	(5) Primary School	one school in the village na, male na, female na. distance 0.5 km	
(6) Occupation	farmers 33 households government officials 22 persons merchant 7 households	(6) Lower Secondary	one school in the village na, male na, female na distance 2 km	
(7) Village Area	na	(7) Family Planning	yes	
(8) Agricultural Land	village area na, paddy field 10 ha upland field 15 ha	(8) Primary Health	no village dispensary, 2 pharmacy, 1 midwife, 1 health volunteers.	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 270 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 35 patients/year (dry season)	
(10) Religion	Buddhist 27 households			
(11) Village History	34 households from Vientiane, Oudomxay and mountain, moved to settle in 1992			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity	
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, non-forest products	(1) Village Headman	na	
(2) Land Resources	28 landless household paddy field 19 households 14 households depending on shifting cultivation	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	one scheme by government and another by EU	(3) Water Committee	no	
(4) Major Cash Income	rice	(4) Lao Women's Union	57 members, working in the women's matters	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	9 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 6 mon. per year reason: land limited they borrow rice from relatives and sell livestock	(5) Youth Organization	27 members, chosen by village headman, they work for village in the weekend	
(6) Livestock	cow 14, buffaloes 46, pig 32, poultry	(6) Senior Organization	member na, chosen by village headman, train and guide villagers to follow government policy	
(7) Average Income of the village	960,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Security	protection and inspection, chosen by village headman	
		(8) Village Participation	male 27, female 16 attend field workshop, improve their living standard very much	
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1) Monthly Income	10,350,000 kip/year: livestock 150,000 kip tree crops 400,000 kip other 6,000,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 20,000 (kip/HH)	
(2) Monthly Expenses	6,371,500 kip/year: gasoline 180,000 kip clothing 1,000,000 kip housing 1,500,000 kip medicine 1,500,000 kip education 200,000 kip salt 19,500 kip, seasoning 192,000 kip, others 700,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	maintenance, 2,500 (kip/HH /month)	
		(3) Government Program	irrigation dam by EU, 2 years due to constraints of limited land, hard to live	
		(4) Other Needs		
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Sonexay	(Bokeo Province, Pha Oudom District)		
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1)	Location	along road (Zone1)	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 76 km, type of transportation: taxi, boat
(2)	Topography	mountain	(2)	Water Sources	1 Shallow Well, 1 River
(3)	Population	363 persons (data year:1999) (male 199, female 164)	(3)	Toilet	Na
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Khmu 37 households)	(4)	Electricity	diesel generator, 3 hours/day
(5)	Households	37 households	(5)	Primary School	distance 20 min on foot number of pupils na
(6)	Occupation	farmers 41 households government officials 4 households	(6)	Lower Secondary	distance 25 min on foot number of pupils na
(7)	Village Area	205 ha (reserved forest 80 ha)	(7)	Family Planning	yes
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field na upland field na	(8)	Primary Health	1 village dispensary with 2 staff, 3 health volunteers.
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male:good, female:poor)	(9)	Major Disease	red eye 366 patients/year (dry season) diarrhea 366patients/year (dry season)
(10)	Religion	Animist			
(11)	Village History	moved from Ban Kang to settle in Ban Sonexay. some households moved from other villages to settle here.			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1)	Agricultural Products	rice, cabbage, palm, coriander	(1)	Village Headman	Mr. Tan
(2)	Land Resources	landless household 37 households, paddy field 4 households	(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	one concrete irrigation dam at Nam Kha Assisted by EU	(3)	Water Committee	not yet organized
(4)	Major Cash Income	rice	(4)	Lao Women's Union	na
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	4 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon. per year They get rice by selling bamboo shoot. reason: land and water limited	(5)	Youth Organization	25 members, organized by district, one meeting per 3 months
(6)	Livestock	buffaloes 6, poultry 15 goat 7	(6)	Elder Committee	7 members, organized by villagers, monthly meeting 3 members
(7)	Average Income of the village	340,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7)	Security Committee	good at Field workshop (male22, female 11)
(8)	Village Participation	villagers actively improve their living standard.			
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1)	Yearly Income	570,000 kip/year: rice 600,000	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient water, needed water supply type: GFS construction, 40,000 kip/HH
(2)	Yearly Expenses	1,772,4000kip/year: gasoline 38,400kip clothing 240,000 kip medicine 144,000 kip education 60,000 kip rice 60,000kip salt 18,000 kip seasoning 12,000 kip others 60,000 kip	(2)	Willingness to Pay	shallow well project, EU, 1997
			(3)	Government Program	land limited, villagers not healthy,
			(4)	Other Needs	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role
			(5)	Gender Role	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Pangxai		(Luang Namtha Province, Viengphoukha District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along National Road No.3 (Zone3)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital:	80 km, type of transportation:	on foot
(2) Topography	hill	(2) Water Sources	1 River, Houi Mone		
(3) Population	175 persons (data year:1999) (male 89, female 86)	(3) Toilet	na		
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (Yuan 34 households)	(4) Electricity	no		
(5) Households	34 households	(5) Primary School	one school, male 20 female 6	distance 0.005 km	
(6) Occupation	farmers 34 households government officials 3 persons	(6) Lower Secondary	no school, male na, female na	distance 6 km	
(7) Village Area	na (reserved forest 4 ha)	(7) Family Planning	no		
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field na upland field 80 ha	(8) Primary Health	no village dispensary no health volunteer		
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: good)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 40 patients/year (hot season)		
(10) Religion	Animist 34 households		diarrhea 20 patients/year (dry season)		
(11) Village History	moved from Ban Phou Kuen in 1991 to settle in Ban Pangxai		coughing 60 patient/year		
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	livestock	(1) Village Headman	Mr. Souk Ai		
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field no household 34 households depending on shifting cultivation	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes		
(3) Irrigation	no	(3) Water Committee	no		
(4) Major Cash Income	palm fruits, kaem	(4) Lao Women's Union	12 members		
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	34 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 10 mon. per yr. they get rice by selling labour and selling wood reason: drought, insects	(5) Youth Organization	9 members		
(6) Livestock	cow na, buffaloes 20, goat 150	(6) Senior Organization	5 members		
(7) Average Income of the village	110,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Village Participation	male 60 female 35 participated in workshop, villagers well organized by village headman		
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Monthly Income	339,996 kip/year: non-timber forest product 99,996 kip, livestock 300,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	water supply type: GFS		
(2) Monthly Expenses	3,663,480 kip/year: rice 2,280,000 kip, gasoline 48,000 kip, clothing 1,080,000 kip, medicine 168,000 kip, education 24,000 kip, salt 15,480 kip, seasoning 48,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	construction, 20,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 500 (kip/HH /month)		
		(3) Government Program	na		
		(4) Other Needs	na		
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role		

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Namseua		(Luang Namtha Province, Viengphoukha District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road and river (Zone3)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 77 km, type of transportation: on foot	(2) Water Sources	2 traditional gravity system
(2) Topography	mountain	(3) Toilet	no	(4) Electricity	no
(3) Population	368 persons (data year:1999) (male 173, female 195)	(5) Primary School	one school, male 100 female 99, distance 0.06 km	(6) Lower Secondary	na
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Theung (yuan 85 households)	(7) Family Planning	No	(8) Primary Health	1 midwife
(5) Households	83 households	(9) Major Disease	malaria 40 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 5 patients/year (dry season) cough 20 patients/year		
(6) Occupation	farmers 82households government officials 4 persons				
(7) Village Area	na (reserved forest 5 ha)				
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 4 ha upland field 12 ha				
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: good)				
(10) Religion	Animism				
(11) Village History	moved from Ban Phou Xang in 1976 to settle in Ban Namseua for 23 years, because of government resettlement plan				
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agriculture Products	rice, kean, palm fruits	(1) Village Headman	Mr. Lang Kam	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes
(2) Land Resources	landless household na 82 households depending on the shifting cultivation	(3) Water Committee	not yet organized	(4) Lao Women's Union	34 members, meeting is organized by district LWU
(3) Irrigation	7 weirs, lack of water rice,	(5) Youth Organization	26 members, organized by district	(6) Elder Committee	7members
(4) Major Cash Income	kean,palm fruits 54households suffer from rice insufficiency for 4 mon. per year they borrowed mostly from relatives, sell labour and livestock, reason: bad weather	(7) Village Participation	good at Field workshop (male 80, female 20) villagers actively improve their living standard.		
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	insufficiency for 4 mon. per year they borrowed mostly from relatives, sell labour and livestock, reason: bad weather				
(6) Livestock	buffaloes 40, poultry 100 pig 100,goat 40, poultry 30				
(7) Average Income of the village	230,000kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)				
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Yearly Income	576,000 kip/year: food crops 16,000 kip, rice 332,000 kip, tree crops 5,000 kip non-timber, 160,000, other 63,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient drinking water needed water supply type: GFS	(2) Willingness to Pay	construction, 400,000 kip/HH maintenance, 200 kip/HH/mon
(2) Yearly Expenses	388,000 kip/year: gasoline 16,000kip, clothing 180,000 kip, medicine 100,000 kip, meat 18,000 kip, salt 8,000 kip, seasoning16,000 kip, others 5,000 kip	(3) Government Program	na	(4) Other Needs	land
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role		

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Xiengkok Mai		(Luang Namtha Province, Long District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1)	Location (Zone 2)	along road and Mekong river (the border next to Myanmar)	(1)	Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 132 km, type of transportation: on foot or pick up car, boat
(2)	Topography	hill	(2)	Water Sources	5 traditional wells, 2 river/lake
(3)	Population	239 persons (data year:1999) (male 113, female 126)	(3)	Toilet	3 pour flush 15 traditional toilet
(4)	Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Leu 49 households, Lao 1 household), Lao Sung (Aka 1 household)	(4)	Electricity	yes
(5)	Households	51 households	(5)	Primary School	one school in the village male 54, female 58
(6)	Occupation	farmers 44 households merchant 7 households government officials 3 persons	(6)	Lower Secondary	no school, male na, female na distance 15 min distance 0.1 km
(7)	Village Area	na	(7)	Family Planning	yes
(8)	Agricultural Land	paddy field 2 ha upland field 10 ha	(8)	Primary Health	no village dispensary, 1 health volunteer
(9)	Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9)	Major Disease	malaria 50% of village population (rainy season) diarrhea (dry season)
(10)	Religion	Buddhist 51 households			
(11)	Village History	village has moved from Xiengkok kao in 1997			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1)	Agricultural Products	rice, onion, garlic, banana	(1)	Village Headman	Mr. Maimon
(2)	Land Resources	7 landless households paddy field 16 households 28 households depending on the shifting cultivation	(2)	Village Meeting Place	yes
(3)	Irrigation	Xiengkokgao and this village use the same irrigation	(3)	Water Committee	no
(4)	Major Cash Income	palm fruit, kheam	(4)	Lao Women's Union	36 members, monthly meeting
(5)	Rice Self-sufficiency	7 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon. per year reason: upland field limited	(5)	Youth Organization	18 members, no meeting
(6)	Livestock	cow 20, buffaloes 17, pigs 21	(6)	Front Organization	15 members 2-3 times per year
(7)	Average Income of the village	1,230,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey)	(7)	Village Participation	male 26, female 13 joined workshop
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1)	Monthly Income	5,660,000 kip/year: livestock 1,260,000 kip non-timber forest products 80,000 kip others 4,320,000 kip	(1)	Water related Needs and Problems	water supply type: GFS
(2)	Monthly Expenses	7,021,000 kip/year: rice 300,000 kip, salt 24,000 kip gasoline 1,872,000 kip seasoning 252,000 kip, chili 30,000 kip, meat 1,800,000 kip, clothing 300,000 kip, medicine 1,000,000 kip, education 243,000 kip, salt 24,000 kip, seasoning 252,000 kip, others 1,200,000 kip	(2)	Willingness to Pay	construction, 10,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 2,000 (kip/HH /month)
			(3)	Government Program	na
			(4)	Other Needs	na
			(5)	Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Xiengkok Kao	(Luang Namtha Province, Long District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure	
(1) Location	along road and river (Zone2)		(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 135 km, type of transportation: truck, bicycle
(2) Topography	hill		(2) Water Sources	8 traditional wells, 2 river/lake
(3) Population	317 persons (data year:1999) (male 173, female 144)		(3) Toilet	7 pour flush
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Leu 67 households, Thaidam) Lao Theung (Khamou)		(4) Electricity	yes
(5) Households	67 households		(5) Primary School	one school, male 54 female 58, distance 15 min walk
(6) Occupation	farmers 49 households government officials 13 households		(6) Lower Secondary	one school, male 148, female 94 distance 0.1 km
(7) Village Area	na		(7) Family Planning	yes
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 38.5 ha upland field 16.3 na		(8) Primary Health	1 village dispensary
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)		(9) Major Disease	malaria 50% of population (rainy season) diarrhea (dry season)
(10) Religion	Buddhist 67 households			
(11) Village History	moved to this area in 1973. at that time 7 households			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity	
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, onion, garlic, bananas, jack fruit, palm fruits, rattan		(1) Village Headman	na
(2) Land Resources	18 landless households paddy field 46 households 18 households depending on shifting cultivation		(2) Village Meeting Place	yes
(3) Irrigation	one irrigation scheme, irrigation area 7 ha		(3) Water Committee	no
(4) Major Cash Income	cow, buffaloes, non forest-products		(4) Lao Women's Union	49 members, monthly meeting going to attend meeting in district office
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	49 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 6 months per year reason: no rain, wild pigs eat rice		(5) Youth Organization	na
(6) Livestock	cow 117, pigs 80, poultry 1548		(6) Senior Organization	27 members
(7) Average Income of the village	500,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)		(7) Village Participation	male 43, female 40 participated in the workshop,
V. Household Economy*		9 household members	VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1) Monthly Income	2,316,800 kip/year: livestock 1,948,800 kip non-timber forest product 320,000 kip, other 48,000 kip		(1) Water related Needs and Problems	not enough water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 10,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 1,000 (kip/HH /month)
(2) Monthly Expenses	2,157,000 kip/year: gasoline 74,400 kip, clothing 400,000 kip, dried fish, meat, 480,000, chili 144,000, medicine 100,000 kip, agriculture inputs 117,000 kip, salt 15,600 kip, seasoning 96,000 kip, others 50,000 kip		(2) Willingness to Pay	
			(3) Government Program	electric dam(gov.), irrigation project, road construction(WB)
			(4) Other Needs	electricity highly needed
			(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Luang	(Luang Namtha Province, Long District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure	
(1) Location	along road and river (Zone 0)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 110 km, type of transportation: small tractor, bicycle, walk	
(2) Topography	plain	(2) Water Sources	traditional wells, 2 river/lake (Nam Ma and Nam Long)	
(3) Population	304 persons (data year:1999) (male 120, female 175)	(3) Toilet	ventilated improved single pit latrine 33 household, 1 pour flush	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Leu 47 households, Thaidam 4 households, Thaikhao 2 households)	(4) Electricity	no	
(5) Households	53 households	(5) Primary School	total pupils 63, male na, female na distance 1 km	
(6) Occupation	farmers 55 households government officials 5 persons merchant 1 person, other 3 persons	(6) Lower Secondary	male na female na distance 1 km	
(7) Village Area	na	(7) Family Planning	yes	
(8) Agricultural Land	(reserved forest 4 ha) paddy field 40 ha upland field 6 ha	(8) Primary Health	no village dispensary 1 traditional medicine	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)	(9) Major Disease	malaria (rainy season) diarrhea (dry season) rheumatism all season	
(10) Religion	Buddhist 53 households			
(11) Village History	moved from meung and ton pheung districts in 1973. At that time there were 12 HHs.			
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity	
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, palm fruits, perfume wood	(1) Village Headman	Mr. Mai Chai, party member	
(2) Land Resources	3 landless household paddy field 50 households	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	one gabion weir in Nam Ma.	(3) Water Committee	no	
(4) Major Cash Income	livestock, banana, green vegetable	(4) Lao Women's Union	60 members, meeting twice a year	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	36 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon. per year reason: land limited	(5) Youth Organization	na	
(6) Livestock	cow 26, buffaloes 200, pigs 100	(6) Village Participation	male 18, female 32 participated in good field workshop villagers actively improve their livelihood very much	
(7) Average Income of the village	220,000 kip/year (estimated by the household survey.)			
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information	
(1) Monthly Income	7 household members 1,400,000 kip/year: food crops 600,000 kip livestock 200,000 kip fruits 600,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	water supply type: GFS construction, 12,000 (kip/HH)	
(2) Monthly Expenses	744,000 kip/year: gasoline 12,000 kip clothing 100,000 kip, chili 12,000 medicine 300,000 kip, education 10,000 kip, salt 30,000 kip, seasoning 70,000 kip, others 100,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	maintenance, 1,000 (kip /HH /month)	
		(3) Government Program	rice bank NCA and GTZ	
		(4) Other Needs	Need latrine	
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Chakhamping	(Luang Namtha Province, Long District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road and river (Zone2)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 90 km, type of transportation: transport car, bicycle	
(2) Topography	plain	(2) Water Sources	1 river/lake	
(3) Population	107 persons (data year:1999) (male 54, female 53)	(3) Toilet	na	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Sung (Aka)	(4) Electricity	no	
(5) Households	27 households	(5) Primary School	one school, male 8 female 5 distance na	
(6) Occupation	farmers 16 households government officials 13 persons	(6) Lower Secondary	one school, male na, female na distance na	
(7) Village Area	na (reserved forest 30 ha)	(7) Family Planning	no	
(8) Agricultural Land	upland field 6 ha paddy field 15 ha	(8) Primary Health	no village dispensary	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: poor, female: good)	(9) Major Disease	malaria (rainy season) diarrhea (dry season)	
(10) Religion	Animist 27 households			
(11) Village History	moved from meung district in Bokeo province in 1973			
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, corn, green vegetable cabbage, cadamon, palm fruits	(1) Village Headman	Mr. Phaesay	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 16 households	(2) Village Meeting Place	no	
(3) Irrigation	traditional irrigation	(3) Water Committee	no	
(4) Major Cash Income	livestock	(4) Lao Women's Union	10 members	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	16 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 6 mon. per year they borrowed mostly from relatives reason: plantation is limited	(5) Youth Organization	14 members, three times per month	
(6) Livestock	cow 18, buffaloes 24, pig 30	(6) Village Participation	male 24, female 10 participated in the workshop, eager to improve their livelihood very much	
(7) Average Income of the village	590,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)			
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Monthly Income	9 household members 2,550,000 kip/year: rice production 100,000 kip, food crops 400,000 kip, livestock 1,900,000, non-timber forest products 150,000. other 50,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	insufficient water needed water supply type: GFS construction, 95,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 2,170 (kip/HH /month)	
(2) Monthly Expenses	1,460,000 kip/year: gasoline 40,000 kip, housing 300,000, clothing 250,000 kip medicine 100,000 kip, education 10,000 kip, salt 30,000 kip, seasoning 30,000 kip, others 500,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay		
		(3) Government Program	rice, GTZ in 1997	
		(4) Other Needs	na	
		(5) Gender Role	female adult/ child : water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing	

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Tin That		(Luang Namtha Province, Long District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road and river (Zone 2)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 84 km, type of transportation: transportation, car truck	(2) Water Sources	6 traditional wells, 1 River/Lake
(2) Topography	plain	(2) Toilet	na	(3) Electricity	no
(3) Population	253 persons (data year:1999) (male 131, female 132)	(4) Primary School	one school, male 17, female 46 distance 5 min on foot	(5) Lower Secondary	no school, male na, female na
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Lum (Lue)	(6) Family Planning	yes	(7) Primary Health	1 midwife
(5) Households	49 households	(8) Major Disease	malaria 100 patients/year (rainy season) diarrhea 50 patients/year (dry season) measles 30 patients/year (dry season)		
(6) Occupation	farmers 40 households government officials 3 persons				
(7) Village Area	na (reserved forest 4 ha)				
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 68 ha upland field 3 ha				
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: fluent, female: fluent)				
(10) Religion	Buddhist 48 households				
(11) Village History	this village had moved from Myanmar to settle in 1962. then moved to Tonpeung district in Bokeo after revolution. in 1975 moved back to Luang Namtha again.				
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	green vegetable, farmer, mango	(1) Village Headman	Mr. Yad Keo	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 48 households	(3) Water Committee	no	(4) Lao Women's Union	40 members
(3) Irrigation	gabion irrigation	(5) Youth Organization	41 members	(6) Front Organization	2 members, no activities
(4) Major Cash Income	rice, selling shell	(7) Village Participation	good at Field workshop (male 40, female 28) villagers actively improve their living standard. and well organized by village headman		
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	20 households suffer from rice insufficiency for 3 mon. per year many borrowed rice from other family each year reason: population increase, insects, lack of plantation				
(6) Livestock	cow 20, buffaloes 152, poultry 50				
(7) Average Income of the village	1,000,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)				
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Monthly Income	7 household members 1,400,000 kip/year: food crops 600,000 kip tree crops 600,000 kip livestock 200,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	needed water supply type: GFS water not clean	(2) Willingness to Pay	construction, 120,000 (kip/HH) maintenance, 3,000 (kip/HH /month)
(2) Monthly Expenses	744,000 kip/year: gasoline 12,000 kip, meat 100,000 kip, clothing 100,000 kip medicine 300,000 kip, education 10,000 kip, salt 30,000 kip, seasoning 70,000 kip, others 100,000 kip	(3) Government Program	small irrigation (gov), 1997-98	(4) Other Needs	health; a lot of people ill
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role		

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Dean Kang		(Luang Namtha Province, Long District)	
I. General Information			II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road and river	Zone 2	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital:	90 km, type of transportation: car
(2) Topography	hill		(2) Water Sources	1 traditional well, 1 river/lake	
(3) Population	316 persons (data year:1999)	(male 174, female 142)	(3) Toilet	2 pit latrine	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Sung (Hmong 50 households)		(4) Electricity	no	
(5) Households	56 households farmers		(5) Primary School	school in the village, male 17,	female 31, distance 0.06 km
(6) Occupation	50 households	government officials 13 person	(6) Lower Secondary	male 17, female 31	
(7) Village Area	93 ha	(reserved forest 5 ha)	(7) Family Planning	yes	
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 27 ha	upland field 44 ha	(8) Primary Health	no village dispensary, 1 traditional	medicine, 4-5 midwives
(9) Communication	Lao Language	(male: fluent, female: good)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 103 patients/year	(season)
(10) Religion	Animists 50 households			diarrhea 30 patients/year	(dry season)
(11) Village History	At the beginning this village moved from sounya village in Luang namtha district of Luang Namtha province.			measles 93 patients/year	(dry season)
				smallpox 150 patients/year (rainy)	
III. Village Economy			IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, pumpkin, cucumber, nut	rice, sesame, palm, vegetable	(1) Village Headman	na	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na	paddy field households	(2) Village Meeting Place	yes	
(3) Irrigation	na		(3) Water Committee	no	
(4) Major Cash Income	vegetable, livestock		(4) Lao Women's Union	14 members	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	5 households suffer from rice	insufficiency for 4 mon. per year	(5) Youth Organization	27 members	
	they mostly borrowed from	relatives	(6) Military Organization	3 members	
	reason: small paddy field		(7) Village Participation	male 37, female 25, good at	Field workshop, villagers want
(6) Livestock	cow 38, buffaloes 12, pig 88	poultry, 486		to improve their living standard	very much
(7) Average Income of the village	460,000 kip/cap/year	(estimated by the household survey)			
V. Household Economy*			VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Monthly Income	810,000 kip/year:	non-timber forests 160,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	GFS	
	tree crops 250,000 kip	other 400,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	construction, 10,000 (kip/HH)	maintenance, 1,000 (kip/HH
(2) Monthly Expenses	231,000 kip/year:	gasoline 24,000 kip	(3) Government Program	NCA, France Now-2000	/month)
	clothing 30,000 kip	medicine 15,000 kip	(4) Other Needs	na	
	education 120,000 kip	flour 16,000 kip, salt 16,000 kip	(5) Gender Role	na	water related housework such
	seasoning 192,000 kip	others 20,000 kip			as water fetching, washing
					dishes / clothing is female role

(*one example from HH survey)

Village Name		Ban Hoai Mo	(Luang Namtha Province, Long District)	
I. General Information		II. Social Infrastructure		
(1) Location	along road and river (Zone2)	(1) Transportation	distance from provincial capital: 92 km, type of transportation: local bus	
(2) Topography	mountain	(2) Water Sources	2 Traditional Wells	
(3) Population	68 persons (data year:1999) (male 37, female 31)	(3) Toilet	no	
(4) Ethnic Group	Lao Sung Akha	(4) Electricity	no	
(5) Households	24 households	(5) Primary School	no school in other village, male 4, female 0	
(6) Occupation	farmers 24 households	(6) Lower Secondary	no	
(7) Village Area	na	(7) Family Planning	no	
(8) Agricultural Land	paddy field 13.15 ha upland field 6.85 ha	(8) Primary Health	village dispensary no	
(9) Communication	Lao Language (male: poor, female: no)	(9) Major Disease	malaria 15 patients/year(rainy) diarrhea 5 patients/year(dry) dengue fever, 2 patients/year (dry/rainy) 16 drug addicted 7 female 9 male	
(10) Religion	Animism			
(11) Village History	Ban Hoai Mo is regarded as the village center and many households moved to stay near each other since 1991.			
III. Village Economy		IV. Community Activity		
(1) Agricultural Products	rice, maize, vegetable,	(1) Village Headman	na	
(2) Land Resources	landless household na paddy field 10 households	(2) Village Meeting Place	no	
(3) Irrigation	8 local weirs, lack of water	(3) Water Committee	not yet organized	
(4) Major Cash Income	rice, maize, starchy roots 4 households suffer from rice	(4) Lao Women's Union	decided by district office	
(5) Rice Self-sufficiency	insufficiency for 4mon. per year They get rice by selling labour, reason: land limited and people sick and drug addicted	(5) Youth Organization	ditto	
(6) Livestock	cow 11, buffaloes 19	(6) Front Organization	ditto	
(7) Average Income of the village	420,000 kip/cap/year (estimated by the household survey.)	(7) Village Participation	good at field workshop (male 15, female 2)	
V. Household Economy*		VI. Needs Identification & Other Information		
(1) Yearly Income	2 household members 850,000 kip/year: livestock 300,000 kip non-timber 150,000 kip other 400,000 kip	(1) Water related Needs and Problems	drinking water not clean needed water supply type:	
(2) Yearly Expenses	416,000kip/year: gasoline 72,000 kip clothing 54,000 kip housing 120,000 medicine 30,000 kip salt 12,000 kip seasoning 18,000 kip others 60,000 kip agriculture input 35,000 kip	(2) Willingness to Pay	GFS construction, 40,000 (kip/HH), maintenance, 2,250 (kip/HH /month)	
		(3) Government Program	GTZ, rice funding in 1998	
		(4) Other Needs	health problems	
		(5) Gender Role	water related housework such as water fetching, washing dishes / clothing is female role	

(*one example from HH survey)