

# Touristic assessment of the northern part of the Phou Hin Poun National Biodiversity Conservation Area

## Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Objectives</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Methodology and approach</b>	<b>4</b>
a. Context	4
b. Toolkit used	5
c. The team members	6
d. Schedule	6
<b>4. Findings</b>	<b>8</b>
a. Tourists offer and facilities, public access conditions	8
i. Disclaimer on transliteration and data quality	8
ii. Sampling	10
iii. Mapping	10
iv. Village Typology	12
v. Demographic data	13
vi. Ethnicity	15
vii. Education	16
viii. Income	16
ix. Public infrastructure	19
x. Tourism infrastructure	25
xi. Cultural Heritage	31
xii. Rituals, Traditional Ceremonies, Cultural Festivals	31
xiii. Waste management	32
xiv. Water resources	32
xv. Community funds	33
b. Touristic Marketing Activities	33
i. Territorial Marketing offer	35
ii. Public Tourist Profile	38
iii. Geotourism Promotional Material	40
iv. Key actors	42
<b>5. Conclusion and development potentials</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>6. List of Annexes:</b>	<b>45</b>

TABLE 1: FIELD VISITS SCHEDULE.....	6
TABLE 2: CONSULTATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDER SCHEDULE.....	7
TABLE 3: LIST OF VILLAGE AND HAMLET SURVEYED AND VILLAGE NAME ROMANISATION SCRIPT.....	8
TABLE 4: VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTIC AND EMPLOYMENT.....	13
TABLE 5: MAIN ETHNICITY AT VILLAGE LEVEL .....	16
TABLE 6: CURRENT SCHOOL ENROLMENT.....	16
TABLE 7: AMOUNT OF VILLAGER COMPLETED SCHOOL DEGREE .....	16
TABLE 8: ESTIMATED AVERAGE YEARLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME .....	17
TABLE 9: MAIN SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTED BY OCCUPATIONS.....	18
TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME GENERATION FROM TOURISM.....	19
TABLE 11: PUBLIC NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE.....	19
TABLE 12: PUBLIC HEALTH AND TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE .....	20
TABLE 13: TRAVEL TIME AND DISTANCE FROM THAKHEK AND KONGLOR .....	20
TABLE 14: RESTAURANT & LODGING AT VILLAGE LEVEL.....	26
TABLE 15: AMOUNT OF HOMESTAY BEDS PER VILLAGE.....	27
TABLE 16: AMOUNT OF NATURAL & CULTURAL SITE AT VILLAGE LEVEL .....	27
TABLE 17: HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE AT THE VILLAGE .....	28
TABLE 18: WISH LIST OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO TOURISM THAT THE VILLAGES WANT TO DEVELOP .....	30
TABLE 19: PROS AND CONS OF TOURISM IMPACT OVER THE VILLAGE .....	30
TABLE 20: WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES AT VILLAGE LEVEL.....	32
TABLE 21: WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE VILLAGE.....	32
TABLE 22: COMMUNITY FUND AND BALANCE AMOUNT IN KIP. ....	33
TABLE 23: LIST OF THE TOP 10 MAIN IMPORTANT GEOSITES IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE.....	37
TABLE 24 : TOURIST PROFILES AND TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS.....	39
TABLE 25: LIST OF INTERVIEWED TOURIST ACTOR.....	42
FIGURE 1: INHABITANT PER VILLAGE IN KONGLOR VALLEY .....	14
FIGURE 2: INHABITANT PER VILLAGE IN NATAN VALLEY.....	15
FIGURE 3: INHABITANT PER CLUSTER IN THE STUDY AREA.....	15
FIGURE 4: MONTHLY INCOME HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION .....	17
FIGURE 5: BAR CHART OF MAIN SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTED BY OCCUPATIONS.....	18
FIGURE 6: ESTIMATED TRAVEL TIME FROM KONGLOR TO SURVEYED VILLAGES WITH CAVE BOAT TRANSPORT .....	22
FIGURE 7: ESTIMATED TRAVEL TIME FROM KONGLOR TO SURVEYED VILLAGES WITHOUT CAVE BOAT TRANSPORT .....	23
FIGURE 8: ESTIMATED TRAVEL TIME FROM THAKHEK TO SURVEYED VILLAGES.....	24
FIGURE 9: VILLAGE THAT HAVE PROPOSED PLANS RELATED TO TOURISM DEVELOPMENT.....	30
FIGURE 10 : MAPS OF OPERATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL SITES REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM.....	36
PHOTO 1: CONSLUTATION WITH HOUSEHOLD REPRESENTATIVES.....	5
PHOTO 2: UNDER CONSTRUCTION RESORT IN NATAN CLUSTER .....	26
PHOTO 3: HOMESTAY HOUSE IN NATAN CLUSTER.....	26
PHOTO 4: WEAVING AND BASKETRY PRODUCTS IN A HANDICRAFT SHOP IN KONGLOR VILLAGE .....	29
PHOTO 5: WEAVING AND BASKETRY PRODUCT FROM THE NAMSANAM HANDICRAFT GROUP.....	29
PHOTO 6: CELEBRATION OF BOUN LIN HOUN FESTIVAL IN MARCH 2022 (PERRINE A.,).....	32
PHOTO 7: GRAVITY AND GROUNDWATER WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM (MATHIEU V.,) .....	33

## 1. Introduction

Khammouane Province has a vision to be a top tourism destination and desires to develop tourism branding on ecotourism, preservation of natural and cultural heritage. The Khammouane Karstic landforms are a domestic and regional well known stunning landscape that identifies the province as a unique experience destination. Nevertheless, the tourism potentialities in terms of infrastructures, facilities and activities are still limited and insufficient.

The current length of stays for tourists is short and the number of visitors is still low. There is a need to increase tourism attraction of the province and to be further developed. Tétraktys, a French NGO involved with sustainable tourism development in the region, has pre-identified potential areas that could trigger higher interests in ecotourism development. The area identified is the Northern part of the National Protected Area Phou Hin Poun.

Geographically, the selected area embraces 2 karstic valleys situated on each side of the Konglor cave. The famous Konglor cave is crossed by the Nam Hin Boun river where the Natan valley is located upstream and the Konglor valley downstream and the both valleys respectively fall within the Nakai district and Khoukham District.

Within the framework of the KARST program supported by SMERGC, and technically assisted by Tétraktys and IFRREMIS, education, conservation, preservation, and economic development are key components to draw a management plan to ensure sustainable tourism development in the karst landscape area. The design of the management plan needs to rely on a strong local knowledge of the territory. Initial diagnosis involving field surveys and consultation is the foundation of the management plan. This document is focusing on the current socio-economic and tourist infrastructure baseline and in a second part the document will present the diagnosis of the touristic marketing activities in Laos and the project area.

This report outlines the objectives of the touristic assessment, methodology and tools applied, the team members and the findings which cover the following sub-sections: tourists offer and facilities, public access conditions, samplings, mappings, village typology, demographic data, ethnicity, education, income, public infrastructure, healthcare facilities, tourism infrastructure, cultural heritage, rituals and traditional Ceremonies as well as cultural festivals, waste management and water resources.

## 2. Objectives

The objective of this assessment is to describe the current situation of the tourism infrastructure at the village level and the interest shown by the local authorities and the village members in developing tourism activities.

In addition, the objective is to understand the current practices related to waste management and water supply and to understand the point of views of the communities resided in and around the sites and to assess the readiness of the communities towards the influx of new tourist community if the site is to be developed as a touristic site.

The results of this study should allow the development of a management plan tailored to the study area.

*Part about marketing to be added later*

## 3. Methodology and approach

### a. Context

In April 2021, IFRREMIS commissioned LCG to conduct this touristic assessment of the northern part of the Phou Hin Poun National Biodiversity Conservation Area. During the month of April and December 2021, Lao PDR was affected by Covid-19 pandemic and the Government of Lao PDR enforced the zero-covid policy. Traveling between provinces

was restricted and strong measurement was put in place including lockdowns, curfews, police patrol, and detention areas. By the end of the year 2021, the lifting of covid 19 measured enables, LCG survey team to travel to Khammouane province to conduct fieldworks to assess tourist attractions, facilities and public access conditions. Two survey teams consist of one senior and one junior enumerator was deployed respectively in Khounkham and Nakai districts. The 15 days travel plan field survey was designed to cover every village located in the project area defined by IFREEMIS. The project area comprises two valleys found in both sides of the Konglor cave:

- The Konglor Valley located in Khounkham district, villages and Hamlets was surveyed, including the villages located along the road from Upper Northwest Khounkheo village to the southeast Konglor village.
- The Natan Valley located in Nakai district, villages and hamlets was surveyed, including villages located along the Road from Upper Northeast Thakhankeo Village to southeast Nadam village.

The survey tools are two village level and household level questionnaires. The questionnaire focuses on topics related to socio-economic and tourism. To have an overview of the entire project area, it was decided to conduct interviews with the village authority and 5-3 households for each village.

The second parts of the study related to touristic marketing strategies and activities required a series of consultation at District, Provincial and Central level with multisector stakeholders. Most of the consultation was conducted in Vientiane and engaged with both public and private sector.

## b. Toolkit used

### Field Survey:

The toolkit includes two questionnaires initially designed by a local tourism specialist and approved by the Tetractys team based in France. LCG Team has developed a Digital Version for data input. At the field the enumerator filled paper-based questionnaire in local language and then input the data through a mobile phone app (ODK) at the end of the day. The questionnaire contains a mix of open-ended and closed-ended questions. The enumerator conducted the interview using various discussion techniques to facilitate the interviewees to respond in a relaxed way and knowing the context of the study.



*Photo 1: Consultation with household representatives*

### Consultation on touristic marketing activities:

The consultation encourages open discussions on topics related to ecotourism background in Lao PDR, promotional and marketing activities, current infrastructure, development plans, building networks between all stakeholder actors and international broadcasting.

c. The team members

The team members include local specialists from Nam Chai Association; a non-profit association that implements project related to social matters.

*Team composition:*

Team A : 1 tourism specialist: Mr.Soukaseum Bodhisane , 1 enumerator : Ms. Sompong Xayaphosii

Team B : 1 social specialist : Mr.Sithonh Soundara, 1 enumerator : Mr. Souriyavong Insixiengmai

d. Schedule

Fieldwork schedule:

Table 1: Field visits schedule

Date	Team A		Team B	
03/01/2022	<b>Travel to Khounkham</b>			
04/01/2022	<b>Khounkham</b>	Meeting with Tourism Authority Sai NamHai Resort .	<b>Khounkham</b>	Nyder Restaurant
05/01/2022		Khounkeo Khounkham		Khoun Gnern Phou Maknaeng
06/01/2022		Namsanam Nakham	<b>Travel to Natan</b>	
07/01/2022	<b>Ban Mouang- Namsang</b>	Ban Kang Phouxad	<b>Natan</b>	Ban Thakhankeo Ban Nahang
08/01/2022		Konglo Ban Tiw		Ban Pho kham Ban Natan
09/01/2022		Ban Koub Ban Or		Ban Phadang Ban Nameuang
10/01/2022	<b>Nakang- Konglor</b>	Ban Phonyaeng Ban Namnone	<b>Thong Meuang Luang</b>	Ban Nabone Ban Nathon
11/01/2022		Ban Nakham Ban Nakang		Ban Na Dao Ban Kouan Ban Vang-hin Ban Donekeo
12/01/2022		Ban MouangNeua Ban Kèng		Ban Phonkhor Ban Gngang Ban Xong
13/01/2022	Ban Mouang Namsang Ban Na Meung		Dongphosi Ban Muangluang Ban Na Dam	

<b>14/01/2022</b>	(Ban Khounmany = Ban Phon Thong , Ban Norng Hang , Ban Pha Khong , Ban Naxangkham ). 4 villages	Ban Nasida Ban Nahang Ban Thong
<b>15/01/2022</b>	Ban Namahang	Ban Vang Yiem Sunset Resort
<b>16/01/2022</b>	<b>Return to Vientiane</b>	

Consultation schedule:

Table 2: Consultation with key stakeholder schedule

<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Organisation name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
04/01/2022	Nakai	Government	District Office	Office of tourism	Ms. Kinalong	Head of office
06/01/2022	Khoukham	Government	District Office	Office of tourism	Mr. Noy	Head of office
08/01/2022	Khoukham	Private sector	Tourism Developer/concession owner	That Fa BK Construction	Mr. Bandith	Business Owner
15/01/2022	Thalang	Private sector	Local tourism agency	Phonsythalang	Mrs. Amphai	Business Owner
15/01/2022	Nakai	Private sector	Local tourism agency	Sunset resort	Mrs. Phetsavanh	Business Owner
17/01/2022	Thakhet	Government	Province Office	Department of Tourism	Mrs. Phoxay, M. Manothong	Director
26/01/2022	Vientiane Capital	Private sector	Media	Champa Meuanglao Airline magazine	Mr. Jason Rolan	Tourism Specialist, linguist
17/02/2022	Vientiane Capital	Private sector	Tourism Developer/concession owner	Inthira group, greendicovery	Mr. Inthy Deuansavanh	Business Owner
30/03/2022	Vientiane Capital	Government	Central	Tourism Marketing Department MICT	Mr. Khom DOUANGCHA NTHA	Director
25/03/2022	Vientiane Capital	Government	Central	Touristic site development Department, MICT	Mrs. Phonemaly Inthaphom	Director
22/03/2022	Vientiane Capital	Private sector	DMC	Nakarath travel	Mr. Rob Hanson	General Manager
01/04/2022	Vientiane Capital	Private sector	Tourism agency	Exotravel	Ms. Andrea Vinsonneau	Event Manager

22/03/2022	Vientiane Capital	Public Sector	ODA	New zeland Aid	Mr. Ross Corbett	International Tourism Specialist
24/03/2022	Vientiane Capital	Public Sector	Association	LATA: Lao association of travel agents	Mr. Saleum Khamphéngvong	Vice-President
18/04/2022	Vientiane Capital	Government	Central	Lao National Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Inthy Deuansavanh	Vice-President of the Tourism Committee

#### 4. Findings

- a. Tourists offer and facilities, public access conditions
  - i. Disclaimer on transliteration and data quality

The information compiled in this study is issued from data collected during fieldwork consultations and interviews. The accuracy and quality can be sometimes questionable and has to be taken with precaution. During the study we preferred to use updated information collected at the village level rather than existing data that are usually outdated.

Clearly standardised and agreed Romanisation is useful especially to the Government in managing data in a foreign language (i.e. English) and sharing them with organisations and people who do not read the local script. However, there is currently no national Romanisation system for Lao PDR which is the official language, and no Romanisation system in Lao PDR has been approved at the United Nations Conferences on the Standardisation of Geographical Names. In the absence of the national standard, different government entities, the private sector and public are using different systems, a mixture of them or other inconsistencies. The following tables indicate the correspondence between the Lao script, romanisation using the French and English phonetic methods.

*Table 3: List of village and hamlet surveyed and village name romanisation script*

No	Cluster \ Village \ Hamlet Lao\French Roman\English Roman	Household Interviewed	Leader Interviewed
<b>1</b>	<b>ກຸ່ມຄູນຄຳ \ Khounkham Cluster</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1	ບ. ຄູນຄຳ \ Khounkham \ B. Khounkham	7	1
1.2	ບ. ຄູນແກ້ວ \ Khounkeo \ B. Khounkeo	3	1
1.3	ບ. ຄູນເງິນ \ Khoun Gnern \ B. Khounngern	3	1
1.4	ບ. ພູໜາກແໜ່ງ \ Phou Maknaeng \ B. Phou mak neng	1	1
1.5	ບ. ນ້ຳສະນາມ \ Namsanam \ B. Namsanam	4	1
1.6	ບ. ນາຄຳ \ Nakham \ B. Nakham	5	1
1.7	ບ. ກາງ \ Ban Kang \ B. Kang	6	1

1.8	ບ. ພູຊາດ \ Phouxad \ B. Pousard	5	1
<b>2</b>	<b>ກຸ່ມມ່ວງນ້ຳສາງ \ Ban Mouang-Namsang</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	ບ. ຄູນມະນີ \ Khounmany \ B. Khounmany	5	1
2.1.1	ຄບ. ໜອງຮາງ \ Nong Hang \ B. Nonghang	1	
2.1.2	ຄບ. ໂພນທອງ \ Phonhthong \ B. Phonethong	5	
2.1.3	ຄບ. ຜາຄ້ອງ \ Phakhong \ B. Phakhong	3	
2.1.4	ຄບ. ນາຊ້າງຂ້າມ \ Naxangkham \ B. Naxangkham		
2.2	ບ. ມ່ວງນ້ຳສາງ \ Mouang-Namsang \ B. Muang Nam Sang	5	1
2.3	ບ. ນ້ຳມະຮາງ \ Nammahang \ B. Nammahang	5	1
2.4	ບ. ນາເມືອງ \ Nameuang \ B. Nameuang	5	1
<b>3</b>	<b>ກຸ່ມນາກາງ-ກອງລໍ \ Nakang-Konglor</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1	ບ. ນາຂາມ \ Nakham \ B. Nakham	5	1
3.2	ບ. ນາກາງ \ Nakang \ B. Nakang	5	1
3.3	ບ. ໂພນແຍງ \ Phonhphèng \ B. Phone Yaeng	1	1
3.3.1	ຄບ. ມ່ວງເໜືອ \ Mouang Neua \ B. Phone Yaeng Neua		1
3.4	ບ. ແກ້ງ \ Ban Kèng \ B. Kaeng	5	1
3.4.1	ຄບ. ນ້ຳນອນ \ Nam None \ B. Namnone	5	1
3.5	ບ. ກູບ \ Ban Koub \ B. Koub	6	1
3.6	ບ. ກອງລໍ \ Konglor \ B. Konglor	5	1
3.6.1	ຄບ. ອໍ້ \ Ban Or \ B. Or	5	1
3.6.2	ຄບ. ຕົ້ວ \ Ban Tiew \ B. Tiew	3	1
	<b>Total interview Konglor Valley</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>ກຸ່ມນາຕານ \ Natan</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	ຄບ. ນາຫາງ \ Ban Nahang \ B. Nahang	14	1
4.1.1	ຄບ. ທ່າຂານແກ້ວ \ B. Thakhankeo \ Ban Thakhankeo	5	1
4.1.2	ຄບ. \ Ban Phonebok \ B. Phonebok		
4.1.3	ຄບ. ນາເມືອງ \ B. Nameuang \ Ban Namuang	3	1
4.2	ບ. ນາຕານ \ Ban Natan \ B. Natan	5	1
4.2.1	ຄບ. ໂພນຄາ \ B. Pho kham \ Ban Phone Kham	5	
4.3	ບ. ຜ່າດາງ \ Ban Padang \ B. Phadang	6	1
4.4	ບ. ນາທອນ \ Ban Natone \ B. Na thon	3	1
4.4.1	ຄບ. ນາບອນ \ Nabone \ B. Nabone	4	1
<b>5</b>	<b>ກຸ່ມທົ່ງເມືອງຫຼວງ \ Thong Meuang Luang</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>

5.1	ບ້ານ ກວນ \ Ban Kwan \ B. Kouan	7	1
5.1.1	ຄບ. ວັງຫິນ \ B. Vanghin \ Ban Vang hine	4	1
5.1.2	ຄບ. ນາດາວ \ B. Na Dao \ Ban Nadao	4	1
5.2	ບ. ນາຍາງ \ Ban Gngang \ B. Na ngang	8	1
5.2.1	ຄບ. ດອນແກ້ວ \ B. Done keo \ Ban Done keo	5	1
5.2.2	ຄບ. ຊຶ່ງ \ Ban song \ B. Xong	4	1
5.3	ບ. ເມືອງຫຼວງ \ Ban Muangluang \ B. Meuanglouang	5	1
5.3.1	ຄບ. ດົງໂພສີ \ Ban Dong \ B. Dongphosi	5	1
5.3.2	ຄບ. ໂພນຄໍ້ \ Ban Phon Khor \ B. Phonkhor	2	1
5.3.3	ຄບ. ວັງຢ້ຽມ \ Ban Vangyiem \ B. Vang Yiem	2	1
5.4	ບ. ທົ່ງ \ Ban Thong \ B. Thong	6	1
5.4.1	ຄບ. ນາດານ \ Ban Nadane \ B. Nadam	7	1
5.4.2	ຄບ. ນາສີດາ \ Ban Nasida \ B. Nasida	6	1
	<b>Total interview Natan Valley</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Total interview</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>42</b>

## ii. Sampling

The random technique was chosen, which is to interview five households per village to represent the village's points of views. The households that have activities related to tourism were priorities for the interview. 213 households and 42 village leaders were interviewed.

## iii. Mapping

Secondary data and primary data collected during this study are the foundation of the GIS master map.

The result of this study is summarised in a thematic map that can be consulted online.

To ease the data analysis, the use of the clusters and the distinction between Village/Hamlet are detailed below:

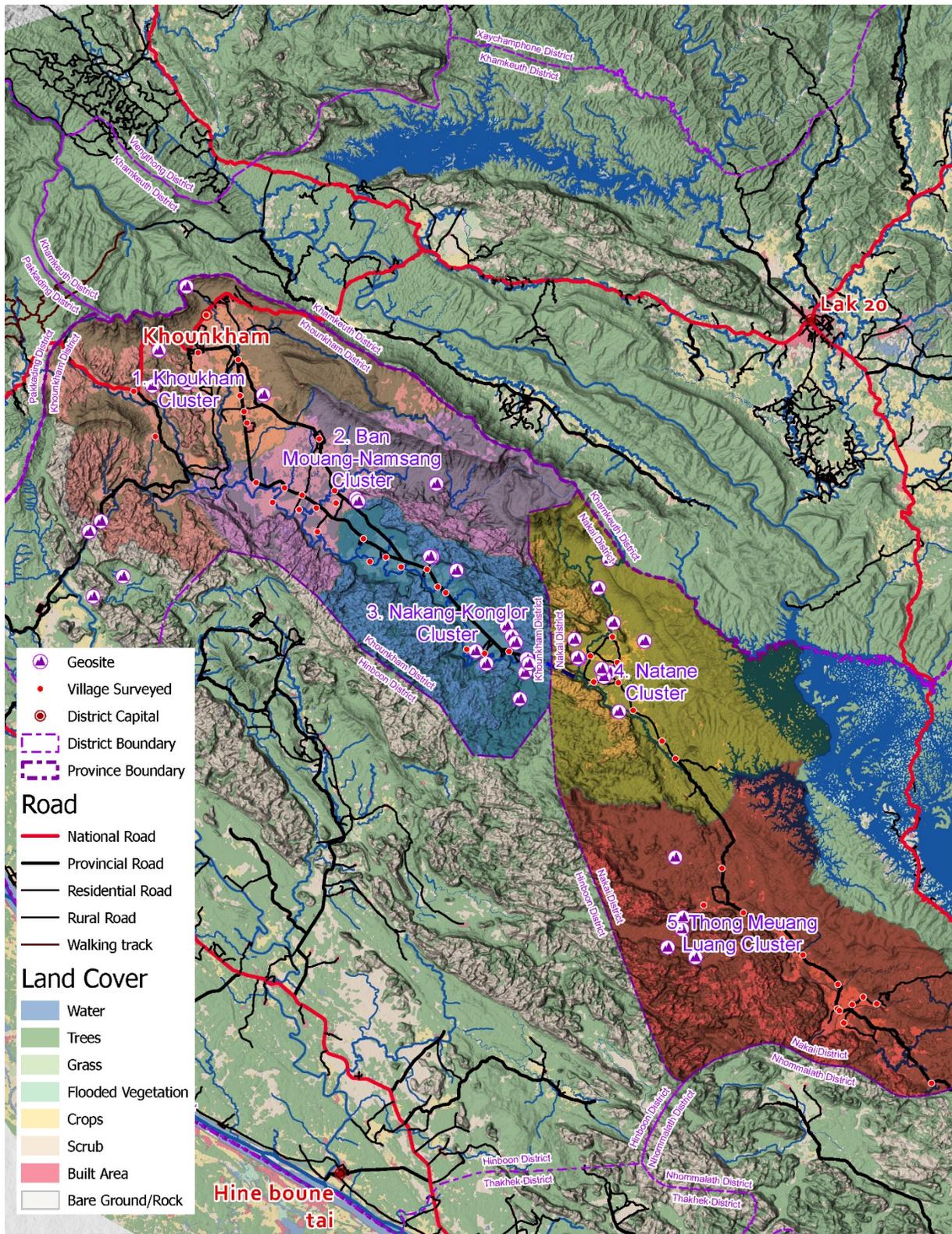
### *Village/hamlet distinction*

To facilitate administration, the Lao State has grouped hamlets or “small villages” with a wider neighbour village. The hamlets do not have official stamps and therefore depend on the line village.

As the hamlet is a natural human settlement and has a village chief and committee, for the purpose of this study, the hamlet is assimilated as a village.

### *Cluster*

Previous study indicated that the district has grouped villages in clusters for public security purposes. This study considers that the cluster delineation is geographically pertinent and applies these clusters delineation to summarize and present the findings. This study also uses the term valley to group the clusters. Accordingly, Konglor Valley is composed of Khounkham, Ban Mouang-Namsang and Nakang-Konglor clusters and the Natan Valley is composed of the Natan and Thong Meuang Louang clusters.



# The Kong Lor & Natane Valleys

Cluster map

Scale: 1:375,000



#### iv. Village Typology

The result of the assessments and data analysis denote a trend on how the villages are connected to tourism activity and their environment. Five main categories have been scored from 0 to 3 in order to classify and elaborate village typologies for ecotourism purposes.

##### **Category Criterion:**

##### Ecotourism:

Score	Criterion
0	The village has no interest in developing ecotourism activity
1	The village has no natural sites and no hosting capacity
2	The village has some natural sites to visit but has limited experience in hosting guests
3	The village has existing homestays, activities, tour-guides and natural sites to visit

##### Accessibility:

Score	Criterion
0	The village has no road access, only path or boat access
1	The village has a secondary or tertiary road access but far from the main road.
2	The village has good road access, with difficulty during the rainy season
3	The village has good road access conditions for both seasons

##### Social conditions:

Score	Criterion
0	The village faces major social issues, no access to market and agricultural land (new resettlement village)
1	The village copes with major social challenges with limited capacity to address the challenges
2	The village faces social issues but shows capacity of adaptation
3	The village maintains their livelihoods and shows capacity in safeguarding their culture, and have a good management system i.e. village fund system in place and capacity in responding to requests related to tourism

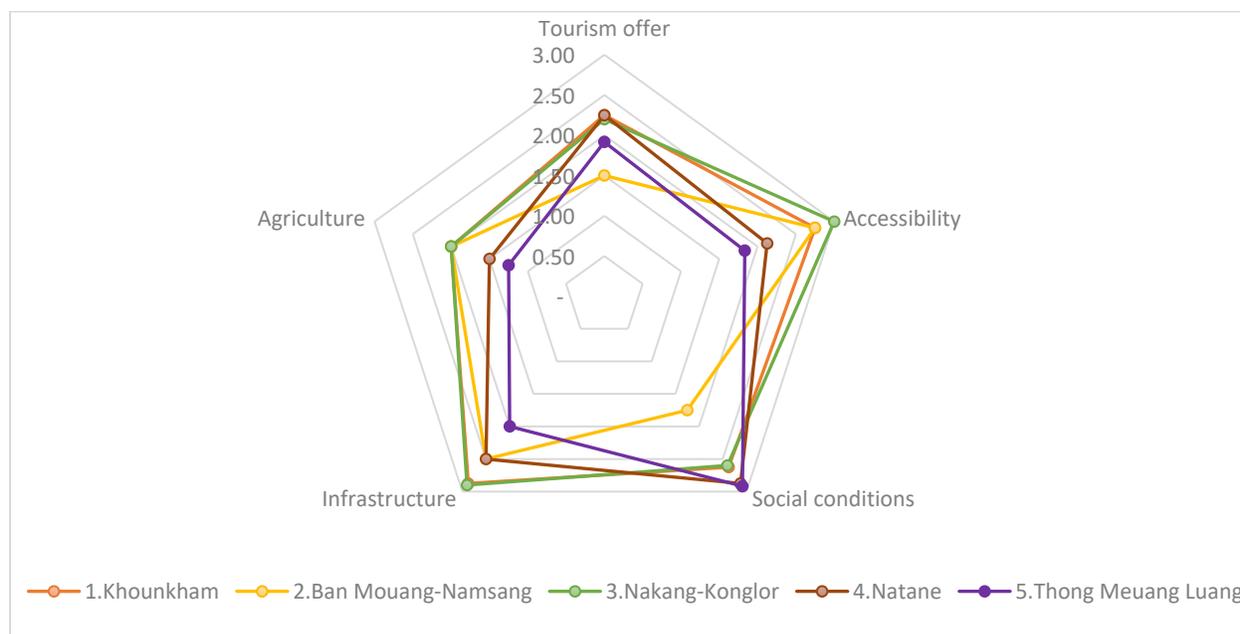
##### Infrastructure:

Score	Criterion
0	The village does not have access to the minimum requirement sanitary infrastructure
1	The village has not consistent water supply
2	The village has access to water supply. There are primary schools in the village.
3	The village has access to community water supply without shortage, has access to health centre, primary schools and public transport (reasonable distance)

##### Agriculture :

Score	Criterion
0	The village focus on other activities like trade and services
1	The village focus on monoculture only (casava, tobacco)
2	The village diversifies agricultural production.

3	The village has workforce dedicated to agriculture works only, not interested in tourism activity development
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The typology classification has allowed this study to highlight 10 villages over the 42 villages studied to be the most suitable villages to embrace ecotourism activities development. The 10 selected villages are described in the village fact sheet in the annexes and the 32 other villages are described with less details.

#### v. Demographic data

For the purpose of easing the demographic analysis, the villages were Clustered in five clusters that were previously described in the mapping section. The total population recorded in the 42 villages and hamlets is 28,927 inhabitants, 14,297 female with a dominance of male at 51%.

In comparison with the Natan Valley, the Konglor valley has a larger population with a higher employment rate concentrated in villages located in Ban Mouang-Namsang and Nakang-Konglor clusters. The obvious difference between the two valleys is the population from the Natan valley generating their own income and are not employed by third parties as labor. 6% of the total adult population does not generate income and are dependent on the other family members' income. 6 % of the total population is considered as vulnerable by the local authority.

Table 4: Village demographic statistic and employment

District	Clusters	# Village	Population	Household	Vulnerable HH	Employed	Self employed	Inactive
M. Khounkham	1. Khounkham	8	10,689	2,152	3%	36%	32%	8%
	2. Ban Mouang-Namsang	4	4,185	1,052	3%	65%	49%	3%
	3. Nakang-Konglor	10	6,067	1,138	5%	45%	42%	7%

<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	8	2,682	532	8%	1%	24%	2%
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	12	5,304	1,091	12%	1%	34%	5%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>28,927</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>6%</b>

The following charts shows the distribution of population classified by gender and clusters and sorted by the number of inhabitants from right to left.

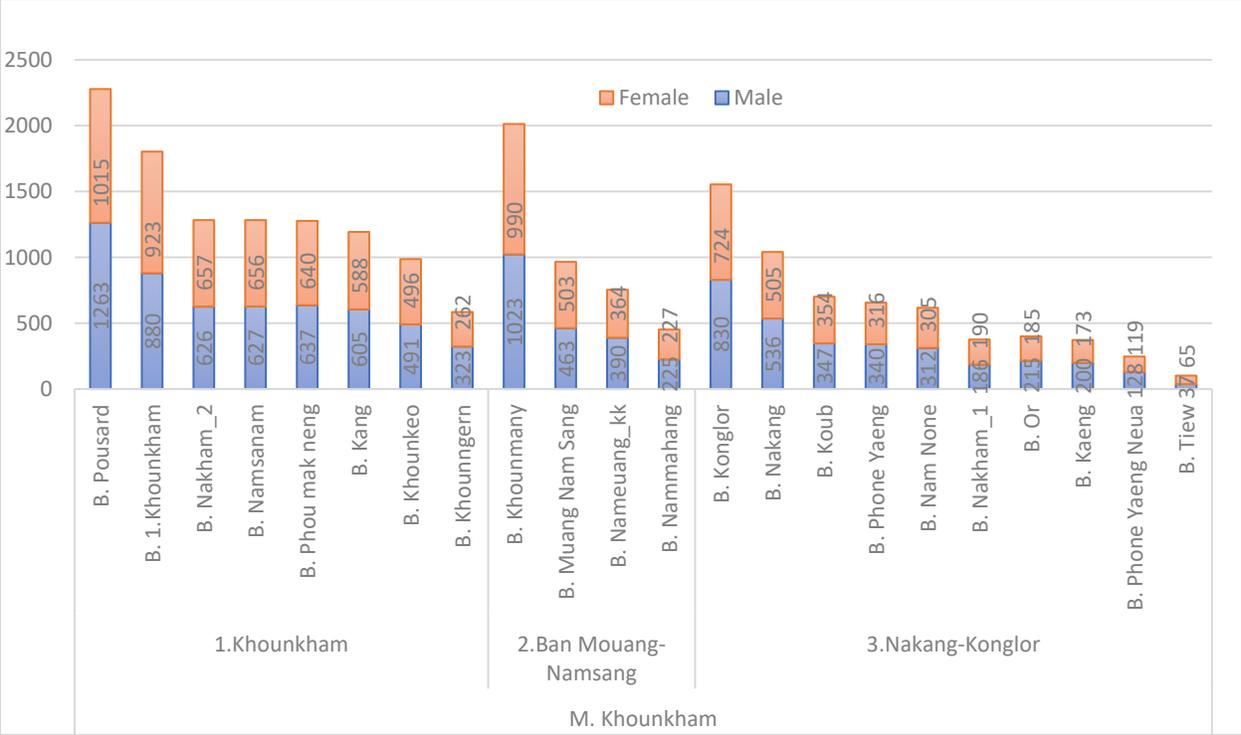


Figure 1: Inhabitant per village in Konglor valley

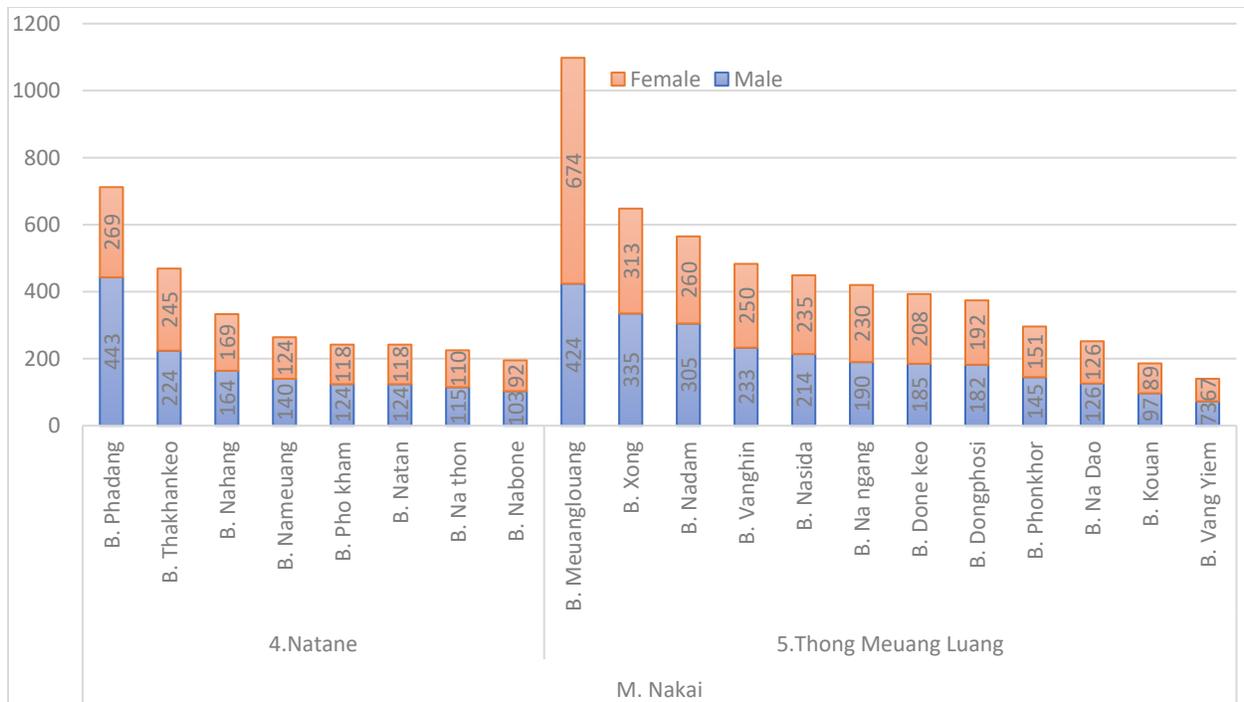


Figure 2: Inhabitant per village in Natan valley

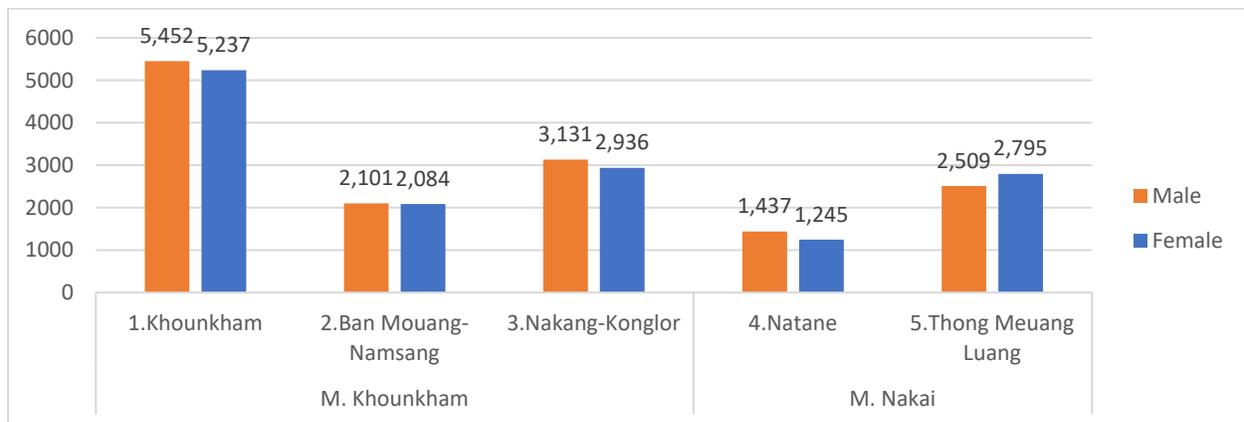


Figure 3: Inhabitant per cluster in the study area

#### vi. Ethnicity

According to the interview with the Village Authority, the main ethnic group is Kaleung which represents about 15 villages of the total 42 villages. Lao Loum live in 10 villages which are bigger villages in comparison to the other villages. The other ethnic groups located in other villages interviewed are Tai Meui only mentioned in Natan valley, Bo, Sam, Nyo, and Xa. It is needed to be particularly cautious in summarising the ethnic groups in official classification because the information gathered in the tables below was provided verbally by the Village Authority without cross-

checking the official classification registry. Therefore, it is proposed that an ethnologist conducts a proper survey in order to obtain accurate information about ethnicity.

Table 5: Main Ethnicity at village level

District	Clusters	Lao Loum	Tai Meui	Bo	Sam	Nyo	Kaleung	Makong	Xa	Grand Total
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	1.Khounkham	4					4			8
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang						4			4
	3.Nakang-Konglor	1		3			6			10
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	2	1	3	1		1			8
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	3	1			3		4	1	12
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>

### vii. Education

The data collected on school enrolment shows that all the children in the village attending the primary and secondary school are gender balanced.

Table 6: Current school enrolment

District	Clusters	Children currently at school	Male > 10y	Female > 10y	Male 11-17y	Female 11-17y
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	1.Khounkham	1,994	488	505	472	487
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	921	195	187	270	269
	3.Nakang-Konglor	1,343	322	296	384	364
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	146	76	69	77	73
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	644	157	156	128	127
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,048</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>1320</b>

The figure in the table shows that a low number of villagers have completed primary and secondary school. Nonetheless, the provided data can be considered that it was underestimated. The following fact denotes the reality that most of the villagers have a low level of literacy and education.

Table 7: Amount of Villager completed school degree

District	Clusters	Completed primary	Male	Female	Completed secondary or Higher	Male	Female
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	1.Khounkham	480	226	254	182	93	89
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	69	40	29	46	23	23
	3.Nakang-Konglor	127	58	71	85	44	41
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	80	39	41	39	20	19
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	117	53	67	90	49	41
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>873</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>213</b>

### viii. Income

Annual income is low in the Natan valley and is considered two times lower than some other villages in the Konglor valley. The total average household income in the two valleys is around 12,7 million kips per year which is lower than the national GDP (US\$) which is an equivalent of 30 million kips.

Table 8: Estimated average yearly household income

District	Clusters	Estimated Average Annual Household Income
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	17,728,875
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	23,850,000
	3.Nakang-Konglor	14,880,000
M. Nakai	4.Natan	8,125,000
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	7,083,333
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>12,762,643</b>

The distribution of the income per household is also significantly different between the 2 valleys. More than 50 % of the interviewed households earns over 1 million kip per month in the Konglor valley and only 15 % in the Natan valley. One possible factor that causes the households income generating lower than those of Konglor valley is the limited road access infrastructure.

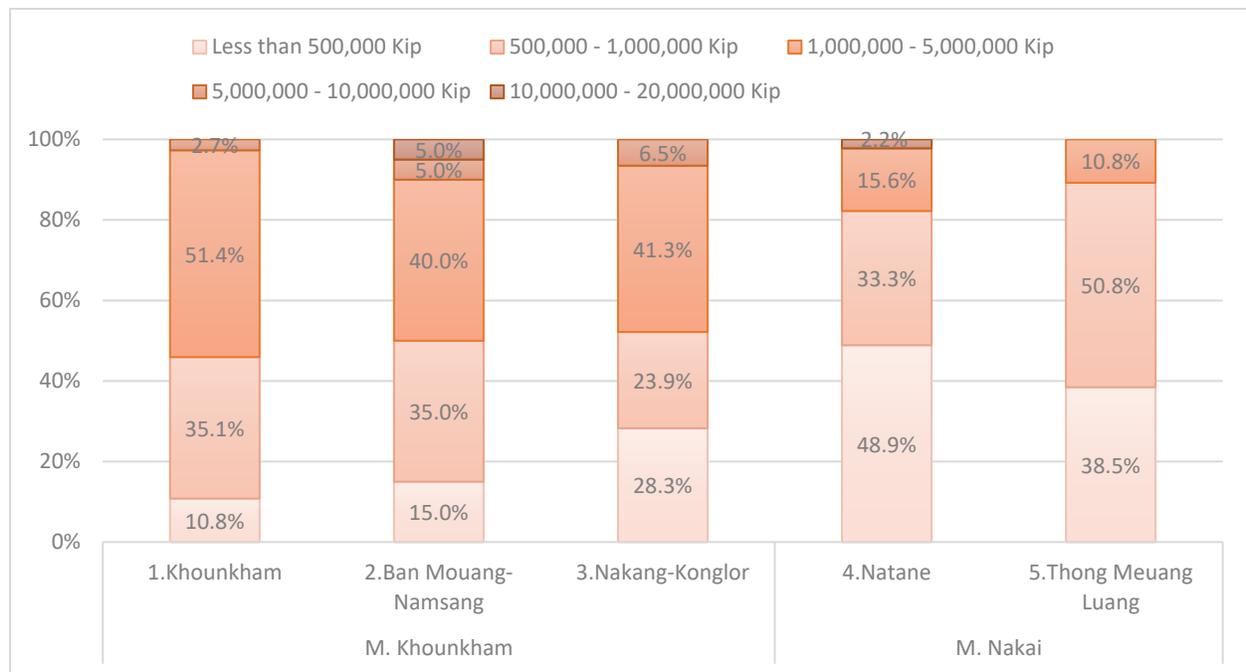


Figure 4: Monthly income household distribution

Agriculture production is the main source of income accounted to 80% of the 213 households interviewed; while 70% in Konglor valley and 90 % in Natan valley, respectively. 50% of the interviewed households have their main income depended on the monoculture production of cassava. In Natan valley the production of cassava is largely the main source of income of the villagers. The other agricultural products produced are rice, vegetables, and tobacco. The other occupations related to tourism accounted to 10 % to be the main source of income include sale of handicraft products, small businesses, grocery stores, employee in the tourism industry.

Table 9: Main sources of household income distributed by occupations

Main sources of income	M. Khounkham			M. Nakai		Grand Total
	1.Khounkham	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	3.Nakang-Konglor	4.Natan	5.Thong Meuang Luang	
Agri (Cassava)	14	15	1	31	49	110
Agri (Mix)	6	1	10	8	9	34
Tabaco		3	24	3		30
Labour	5		4			9
Unemployed	3			2	2	7
Handicraft	3		1	1	1	6
Business owner	1		3			4
Employee	3				1	4
Tourism		1	2			3
Teacher					2	2
Driver	2					2
Chef			1			1
Fisher					1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>213</b>

The chart bar below clearly indicates the dependence of the Natan valley on cassava crops and do have to little number of households with tourism or related occupation as main source of income. The lack of diversification of source income in Natan valley can be considered a second factor causing the lower income.

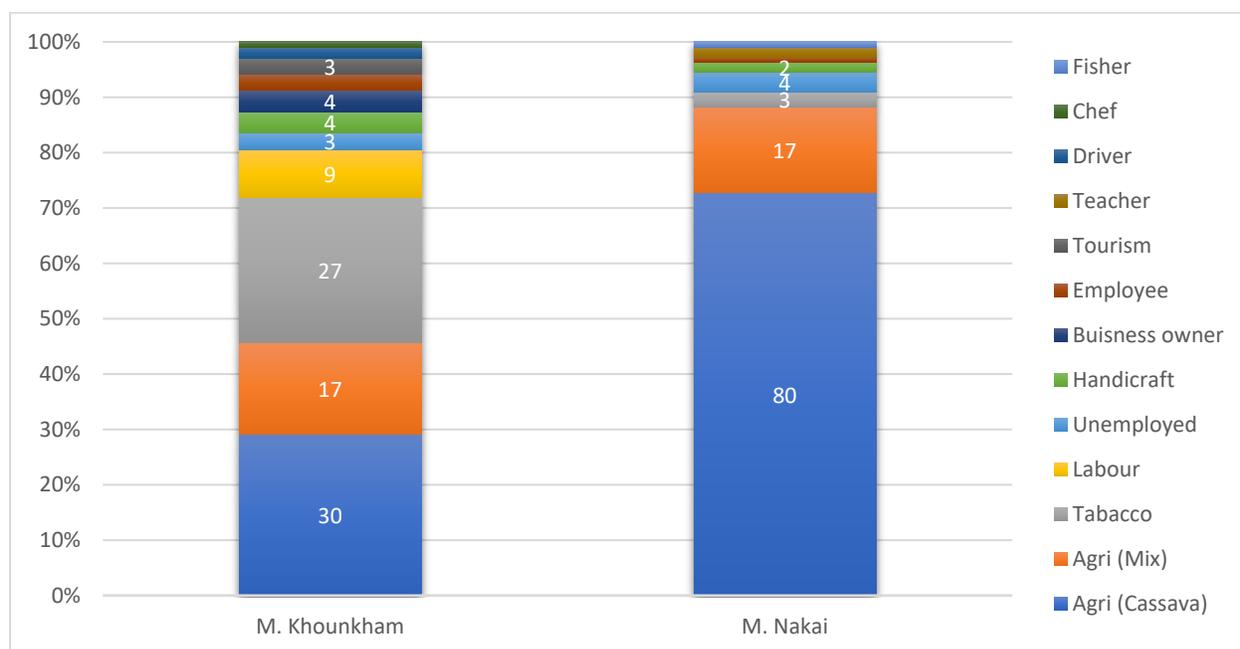


Figure 5 : Bar chart of main sources of household income distributed by occupations

The interviewed household reported to generate secondary income from tourism. In the Natan valley 18 % is still generating income from tourism; 1.82% reported to have dropped their activity due to covid restrictions. However, the income generated by tourism activities (boat, homestay, handicraft sales) are small amounts comparing to the amounts reported in the Konglor valley. Natan valley households reported to earn 1 to 5 million kips per year while Konglor households reported to earn 10 times more for some businesses. In Konglor valley a significant drop in tourism activity is noticeable which accounted to 6.80 %. The Nakang-Konglor cluster is the most impacted cluster with 13 % of interviewed household that reported to generate income before covid.

Table 10: summary of percentage of household income generation from tourism

HH Interviewed	Income generation from Tourism		
	No	Yes	Yes before covid
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	<b>88.35%</b>	<b>4.85%</b>	<b>6.80%</b>
<b>1.Khounkham</b>	94.59%	2.70%	2.70%
<b>2.Ban Mouang-Namsang</b>	95.00%	5.00%	0.00%
<b>3.Nakang-Konglor</b>	80.43%	6.52%	13.04%
<b>M. Nakai</b>	<b>80.00%</b>	<b>18.18%</b>	<b>1.82%</b>
<b>4.Natan</b>	64.44%	31.11%	4.44%
<b>5.Thong Meuung Luang</b>	90.77%	9.23%	0.00%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84.04%</b>	<b>11.74%</b>	<b>4.23%</b>

#### ix. Public infrastructure

100 % of the villages have access to electricity and 41 villages have road access, only Vang Viem village located in the Thong Meuung Luang cluster does not have a complete road access and can be reached by boat. The number of piers depends on the village's proximity to the river. Only 12 villages in the Natan and Nakang-Konglor clusters have piers. Nowadays most villages are connected by road, and not by the river like in the past where all villages were connected by the river. Road has become the main passage of commuting than the river.

The public transport currently available in the two valleys include small bus trucks called in local language "Lot Sang theo" which operate from time to time from village to village on the main road. The basic transportation is buses which usually run from village to village and drop passengers along the road, if one village is located on the secondary road, the village will not be serviced. In the Natan Village, it was reported that only four villages have public transport (ie. B.Natan, B Nathon, B.Phadang, B.Nadam).

100 % of the villages as access to electricity and 41 villages have road access, only Vang Viem village located in the Thong Meuung Luang cluster doesn't have a complete road access and can be reached by boat. The amount of boat landing depends of the village proximity to the river. Only a dozen of villages in the Natan and Hakang-Konglor cluster have Boat landing. Most of the villages are oriented to the road rather to the river how the village was traditionally designed.

Table 11: Public network infrastructure

District	Clusters	Village	Road Access	Boat landing
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	1.Khounkham	8	8	3
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	4	4	0

	3.Nakang-Konglor	10	10	9
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	8	8	2
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	12	11	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>

### Healthcare facilities

11 villages out of the total 22 villages have health facilities. People residing in the villages that do not have health facilities have to travel a maximum of 10 minutes by car to reach a health center in the next village. Lao PDR has a network of health facilities in over 1500 localities, however the quality of health services is generally lower than the normal standard. The medical equipment and health care workers' capacity is limited in the small villages. A proper assessment of the health care workers capacity and an inventory of equipment in place for each facility is needed to make a comprehensive summary of the current capacity of health care workers to provide decent health services.

Table 12: Public Health and transport infrastructure

District	Clusters	Health Centre	Maximum Distance to Health centre	Public transport at village	Average Distance to public transport access
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	1.Khounkham	4	5	4	2
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	1	6	2	1
	3.Nakang-Konglor	2	5	7	0
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	2	4	3	28
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	2	10	1	26
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>

### Traveling time

Khounkham village is located at Khammoune province which takes 4.30 hours drive from Vientiane and 2.30 hours from Thakhek. Situated in a remote area, the Konglor valley is known to be a long travel journey and most of the tourism agencies must plan one full-day transportation in their programme. Travel time is the main constrain to reach the Konglor cave. However, travelling time from Khounkham to Konglor and other villages within the valley are mainly accessible. The Natan valley is accessible from Thakhek with 2 to 3 hours drive during the dry season. It is important to mention the time saved when traveling by boat between the two valleys. A travel by motorbike between Konglor and Meuangluang required 1.30 to 2 hours by the cave boat compared to 3.30 or 4 hours by car, as the driver will need to drive through Lak Sao and the Nakai Plateau and drive 150 km more. The Konglor boat cave transportation option is an asset to unleash the tourism potential of the Natan valley. The wet season has an important impact on the Natan valley road condition, the dirt road and the flood events drastically restrict the access for tourism. However, the goods, mostly agriculture product are transported using the konglor river cave, which imply the cave as a vital transportation corridor between the 2 valleys.

Table 13: Travel time and distance from Thakhek and Konglor

District	Group	Village	From Thakhek (Car)	From Konglor (Car)	From Konglor with
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							cave boat (Bike)	
			Distance (km)	Travel Time (hour)	(km)	(hour)	(km)	(hour)
<b>Khounkham</b>	1.Khounkham	B. Khounkham	132	<b>2:19</b>	42	<b>0:41</b>		
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	B. Khounmany	135	<b>2:28</b>	24	<b>0:23</b>		
	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Namnone	149	<b>2:43</b>	9	<b>0:09</b>		
		B. Konglor	159	<b>2:52</b>				
<b>Natan</b>	4.Natan	B. Natan	131	<b>2:19</b>	244	<b>4:13</b>	10	<b>0:49</b>
		B. Na Dao	106	<b>1:48</b>	219	<b>3:42</b>	34	<b>1:16</b>
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Meuanglouang	92	<b>1:33</b>	204	<b>3:27</b>	47	<b>1:28</b>

The accessibility maps below show the result of travel time calculation using a network analysis model. The model doesn't take into account the mountain slope and a margin of error of 10 % should be applied.

### Accessibility Map - Travel Time from Konglor Village to Surveyed Villages

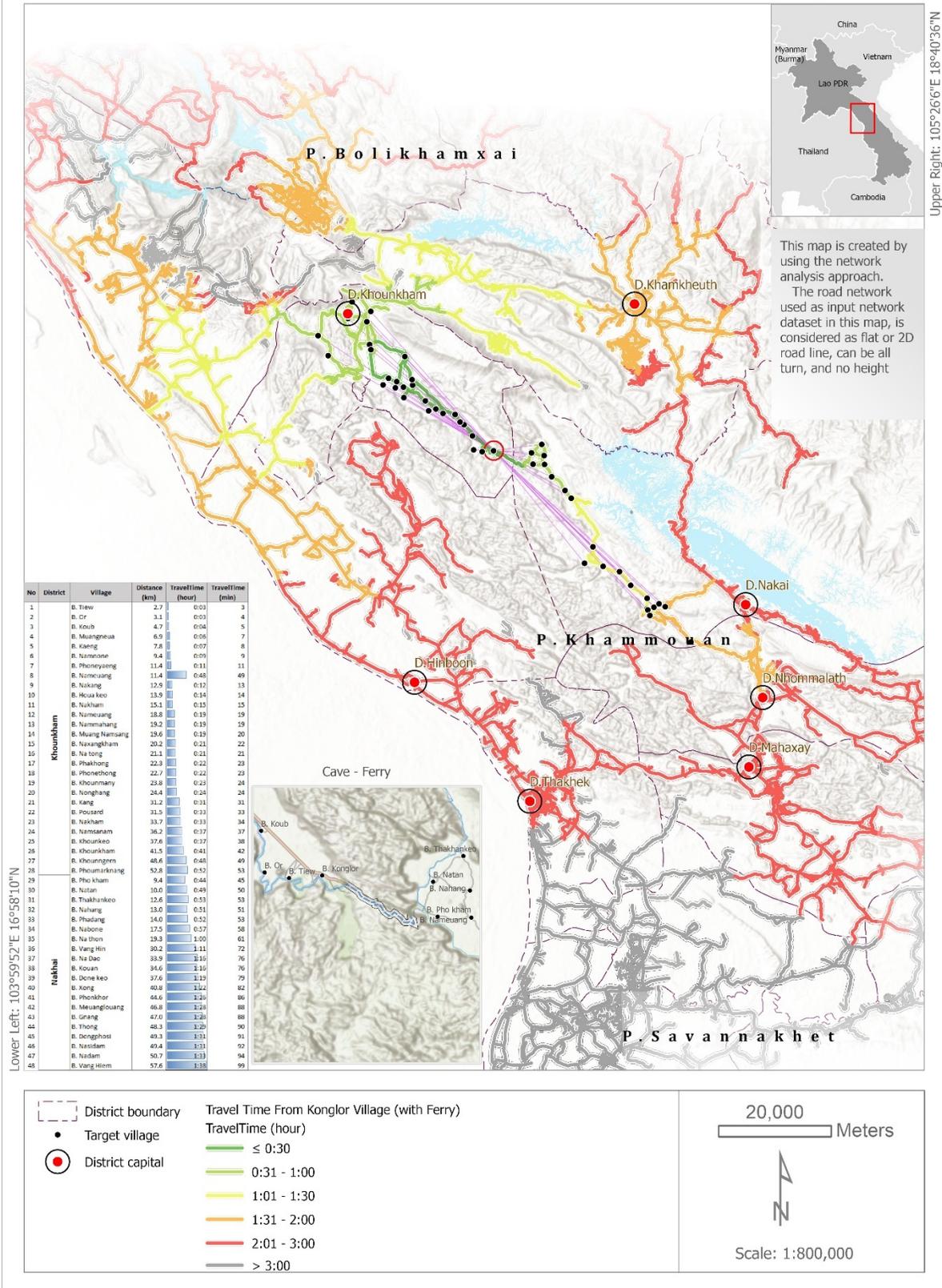


Figure 6: Estimated travel time from Konglor to surveyed villages with cave boat transport

### Accessibility Map - Travel Time from Konglor Village to Surveyed Villages

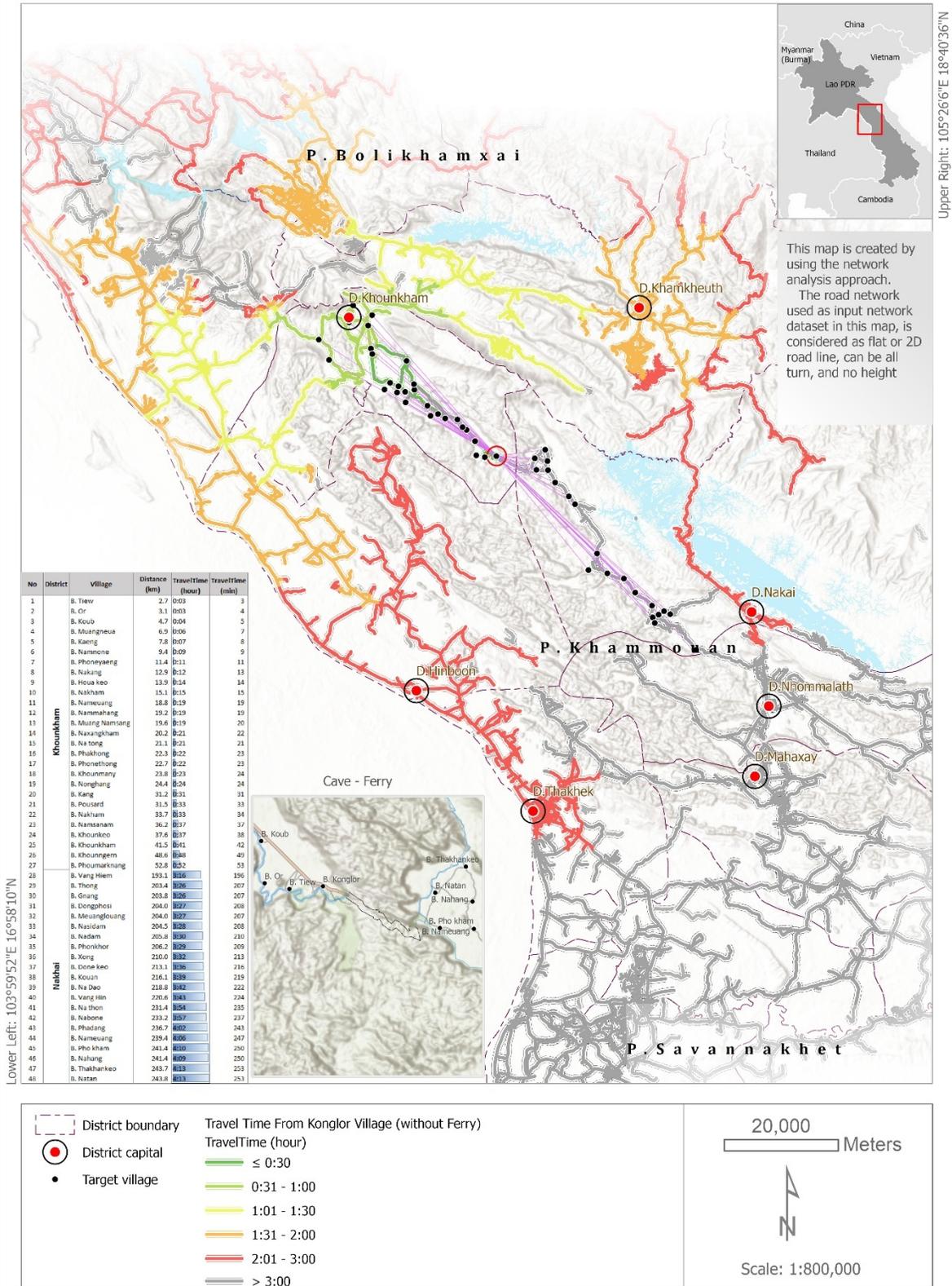


Figure 7: Estimated travel time from Konglor to surveyed villages without cave boat transport

### Accessibility Map - Travel Time from Thakhek District Centre to Surveyed Villages

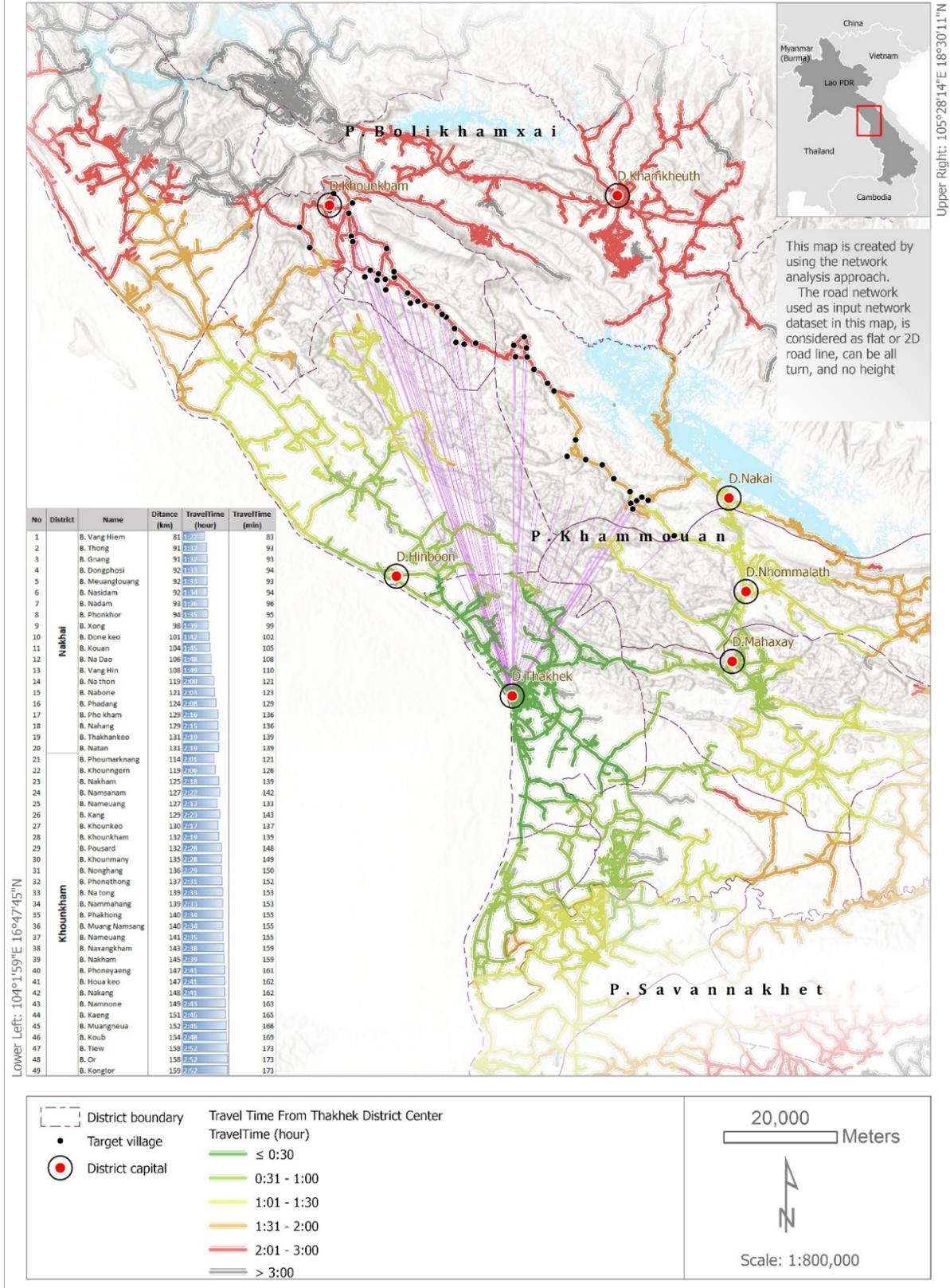


Figure 8: Estimated travel time from Thakhek to surveyed villages

## x. Tourism infrastructure

To assess the tourism infrastructure, the survey team stayed in the villages residential areas and did not go beyond the areas to assess other infrastructure outside the villages. The survey team collected information related to tourism infrastructure in the villages with the focus on assessing the capacity of the villages in accommodating tourists in homestays or guesthouses.

The findings showed that the Ban Mouang-Namsang clusters have no capacity to host tourists.

In Khounkham cluster, there are one resort and 17 guesthouses generally managed by family-run private businesses. There are 27 restaurants in the Khounkham cluster and 14 restaurants in Nakang-Konglor cluster; while there are no restaurants in other clusters. In the Natan valley, only two guesthouses are operational, and one resort is under construction totalising an investment of 4 thousand million kips for 20 bungalows. This investment will have a positive impact on the visitor length of stay in the villages and will attract more tourism sector investment in the vicinity.

In the valley, there are 54 homestay beds in total and ten homestays' beds in Thong Meuang Luang.

For homestay, the visitor host is the house owner, and they oversee the hosting and the accommodation. Most of the guest are foreigner, the income generated are additional supplement and is not accounted as the main resource income of the household.

Four handicraft shops were listed in the Konglor valley.

### **Quality of accommodation services:**

We found 2 resorts with lodging standard that tourist agency considers as viable to include in a decent tourist package offer. Other few guesthouses offer decent accommodation but are not referenced by international tourism agencies. The remaining guesthouses propose walk-in services and are mostly found in Konglor and Khounkham village. The accommodation is basic and is convenient for local and backpacker tourists. Most of the guesthouses host has one family member that can speak basic English language and can offer simple local meals. Currently with the covid pandemic most of the restaurants that offer western food were closed. It is important to notice that during the reopening of the country border for tourists, a reasonable adjustment period is required for the local businesses to reopen their activity. A boost in support the reopening phase by making it accessible to microfinance or proper training will be very helpful for the local business owners to catch up with the expected tourism standard. As the current homestays have not been operated for a long period, the facilities need to be refurbished and maintenance work needs to be completed before receiving new tourists. A proper review by a commissioned team will permit to asset the financial needs.

Currently some accommodations offer trekking, boat, and car transport services. Bicycle renting is available but is mostly found in bad conditions.



Photo 2: Under construction resort in Natan Cluster



Photo 3: Homestay house in Natan cluster

Table 14: Restaurant & Lodging at village level

District	Clusters	Homestay beds	Guesthouses	Restaurants	handicraft shops
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	0	18	28	3

	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	0	0	1	0
	3.Nakang-Konglor	10	14	14	1
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	50	2	0	0
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	4	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>

Table 15: Amount of homestay beds per village

District	Clusters	Village	homestay beds
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Konglor	10
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	B. Na thon	3
		B. Nabone	3
		B. Natan	38
		B. Pho kham	6
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Meuanglouang	4
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>64</b>

#### Natural & Cultural site

During the village level interview, the survey team asked the village committees to list the potential tourist sites. The mentioned sites are subjective to the point of view of the village committees and do not necessarily reflect the international interest.

With 64 sites mentioned in the interview, cave is the major site category pointed out by the village committees. Mountain Range landscape is also described with specific cliff names. Nonetheless, the cave category was not mentioned whilst in the Nakang Konglor Cluster; that could be explained by the fact that the villagers mostly paid attention on the potential of the caves and the narrow valley shape of the Konglor valley might not offer the wide landscape view. In addition, the river cruise and riverside recreation sites were also mentioned in several interviews. In Khounkham village, one hot spring site was mentioned. The detailed list of site names is described in the annex.

Table 16: Amount of natural & cultural site at village level

Clusters	Cave	Mountain range landscape	Waterfall	Temple	River	Trekking	Thermal source
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1.Khounkham	4	4	3		1		1
2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	10	2	1		1	1	
3.Nakang-Konglor	21			2	2		
<b>M. Nakai</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>2</b>		
4.Natan	12	4	5	1	1		
5.Thong Meuang Luang	17		1	1	1		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

As part of the livelihoods, the villagers produce handicraft products such as weaving, embroideries, basketry, blacksmith, and broom making. Most of the products are exported to cities. It is important to note that even though they produce these products, they do not necessarily sell them in the villages.

There are local tour guides, local transportation services in Khounkham, Natan and Konglor.

Table 17: Handicraft products and services available at the village

District	Group	Village	Product and service available in the village
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	<b>1.Khounkham</b>	B. Khounkham	Tour guide
		B. Khounngern	Broom, weaving
		B. Namsanam	Wholesales weaving materials, basketry, and blacksmith products, not retailed sales.
		B. Pousard	Skill improvement on textile, basketry, and blacksmith handicraft products
	<b>3.Nakang-Konglor</b>	B. Konglor	Fabric materials
<b>M. Nakai</b>	<b>4.Natan</b>	B. Nahang	weaving and Lao skirt
		B. Natan	1.Different fabrics: skirts for women, scarves, table cover, etc., 2. boat driver, forest guide, bicycle location
		B. Pho kham	Weaving, Lao skirt tablecloth,
	<b>5.Thong Meuang Luang</b>	B. Dongphosi	Fabrics, skirts for women, scarves, table cover.
		B. Nadam	Producing weaving materials, skirts for women, scarves and selling them in Nakai village.
		B. Vang Yiem	Producing weaving materials, skirts for ladies, scarves and selling them in Ngommalath city.

#### *Weaving product*

There are weavers in the village that make sinhs (Lao skirts), pah bieng (Lao traditional clothes for women) and pa khao ma (male multi-purpose clothes). However, there are problems with the pricing as the prices set by the weavers are too low for such products that take one or two weeks to make, and the motives are simple and generic. What could be recommended is a series of workshop where young designers can work with the weavers to come up with unique and specific motives taken from the environment and surroundings, and a basic introduction to branding and marketing for proper pricing and online marketing.

#### *Basketry product*

Basketry is made for use in their livelihoods including fishnets, rice containers, pa khaos (meal trays), and local backpacks. The weaving skills are original and good quality. What could be recommended is to adapt those skills to make other products for contemporary use by adding creativity and contemporary design.



*Photo 4: Weaving and basketry products in a Handicraft shop in Konglor village*



*Photo 5: Weaving and Basketry product from the Namsanam handicraft group*

### *Tourism development*

The chart below shows the proportion of villages that have shared ideas, willingness and proposed plans for community-based tourism development to the district officials. 19 villages out of 42 villages have engaged with and made a pledge to the relevant local authority for further development.

Nevertheless, the majority of the villagers declared that despite the fact of making several requests to the local authority in charge of tourism, the authority responded with limited resources and funding. The local authority, thus, invited the villages to find private investors by themselves but most villages do not have a strong network to connect with potential investors; only Namsanam village authority mentioned about the community participation for the development of the Tat Fa concession by the BK Construction company.

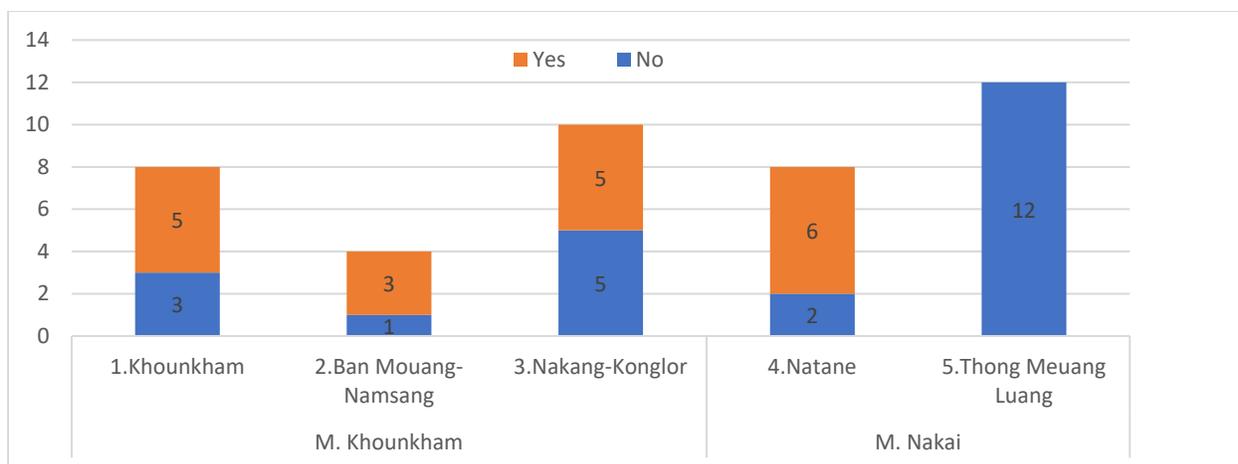


Figure 9: Village that have proposed plans related to tourism development

It was asked to the village committees what kind of tourism activities they would like to see developed in the near future. Restaurants, homestays and selling supplies are the top wanted activities that the villages wish to develop.

Table 18: Wish list of activities related to tourism that the villages want to develop

Activites	1. Khounkham	2. Ban Mouang-Namsang	3. Nakang-Konglor	4. Natan	5. Thong Meuang Luang	Total Villages showing interest
Restaurants food stalls	8	4	10	8	12	42
Homestays	8	4	10	8	12	42
Opening grocery stores	8	4	10	8	12	42
Ticket selling	8	4	10	8	9	39
Producing and selling handicrafts	8	4	10	8	8	38
Tour guiding trekking services	7	4	10	8	8	37
Guesthouses, hotels	8	4	10	8	6	36
Farm life activity	7	4	10	2		23
Weaving course	7	4	10			21
Kitchen course	7	4	10			21
Tuk tuk or boat services	4	1	9	3		17

In the table below, a summary of pros and cons of the impacts of tourism in the study areas shows that the villagers are mostly concerned on, for when tourists come to the villages, the limited capacity of the villagers in providing proper safety, the negative impacts there maybe on their culture and traditions, quality of medical care available in the villages, food shortage and quality of hospitality they can provide to the tourists. Opportunity of tourism development is seen as an economic driver to increase socio-economic conditions of the village.

Table 19: Pros and Cons of tourism impact over the village

Benefit and expectation	Concerns and Challenges
Job creation	Not enough food supply

Income generation and improvement of the living conditions of the people.	Tourist Safety, riding motorbikes
Village will be more popularized, getting known	Negative impact on culture and tradition
Better development of the village	Quality of hospitality service
Reputation of the village will be getting better	Communication skill, English language level
Better socio-economic development of the village	Covid-19 Pandemic
Women who are making weaving will get more income	Challenge to maintain peace
Opportunity to open small business (grocery, hotel, restaurant...)	Quality of medical care
Villagers will get more incomes from selling more weaving items, skirts for ladies, scarves, table-cover.	Not enough guesthouse and homestay bed

### xi. Cultural Heritage

In regards to safeguarding the cultural heritage and the traditions, most villagers placed strong emphasis on safeguarding their heritage and traditions and wished to pass it on to the next generation. The question was asked how they plan to manage cultural heritage, the following suggestions were the most mentioned.

- To set up a Village Tourism Committee
- To develop regulation on cultural management
- To focus on the youth as the next generation to continue to safeguard the value of the culture
- To raise public awareness and disseminate information to the community especially youth
- To have monitoring system in place for protected areas
- To continue cultural practices including rituals, ceremonies, traditions, festivals, and other cultural events

The capacities of villagers to safeguard their cultural heritage varies from village to village. Some villages have sufficient capacity to manage their cultural heritage, while the others have limited capacity. For instance, Na Ngang and Natan villages mentioned that they already setup the Village Committee to oversee cultural safeguarding.

### xii. Rituals, Traditional Ceremonies, Cultural Festivals

For cultural events and traditional practices, since the majority of the villagers are Buddhists, they celebrate cultural festivals according to the Buddhist calendar. The cultural events and ceremonies that they celebrated include Boun Khaojee (Sticky Rice Grilling festival), Boun Haw Khao Padap Din (Rice Decoration festival), Boun Khao Phansa (Buddhist Lent), and Boun Ork Phansa (End of Buddhist Lent). These celebrations were commonly mentioned by the village authority during the interviews. Unlike the others, in the Natan valley, Na thon and Done Keo villages mentioned a typical and popular festival called in local language “Boun Thang Bang” celebrated in May where the villagers play music with bamboo tubes. In Konglor the traditional Kaleung festival “Boun Lin Hou” is celebrated in the latest week of Mars (full moon days), the endemic festival celebrates ancient folk like the new year ritual. By using Lingam and Yoni artefacts and buffalo skulls for rituals, the festival can be seen as dirty and decadent by the provincial and central authority.



Photo 6: Celebration of Boun Lin Houn Festival in March 2022 (Perrine A.,)

### xiii. Waste management

There are only a few villages in some clusters, namely Khounkham and Natan that have waste collection services in place; whilst the other villages burn the waste in the villages areas. In Khounkham Cluster 4 villages use private waste collection services. Some of the service users complained about the expensive fees cost. The private concession landfill is located in Khounkeo village.

Table 20: Waste collection services at village level

District	Clusters	Village	Waste collection services
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	1.Khounkham	8	4
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	4	0
	3.Nakang-Konglor	10	1
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	8	1
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	12	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>

### xiv. Water resources

Villages in Khoukham and Ban Mouang-Namsang have collective water supply, while Nakang-Konglor cluster has two villages that rely on groundwater and gravity systems. Most of the villages in Thong Meuang Luang cluster rely on water gravity systems and can encounter the challenge of water shortage. In this area, the village authorities mentioned their concern on not having enough water for guests.

Table 21: Water supply systems in the village

District	Clusters	Collective water supply	Wells, Groundwater	Water from the source, Gravity	Total Villages
<b>M. Khounkham</b>	1.Khounkham	4			4
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	3			3
	3.Nakang-Konglor	9	1	1	11
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	4	4	2	10

	5.Thong Meuang Luang	4	2	8	14
<b>Grand Total</b>		24	7	11	42



Photo 7: Gravity and Groundwater water supply system (Mathieu V.,)

#### xv. Community funds

In Natan and Thong Meuang Luang clusters, most villages have established community funds with a considerable amount in the account; while villages in other clusters do not have many funds in the account even though a community fund was established. The community village funds are a governmental aid fund that the village used for road maintenance and water supply work. Some funds can be allocated to the most vulnerable household to finance the acquisition of livestock.

The average amount of the Khoukham Cluster that contains 6 village community fund is high due to the large Nansanam village fund amounted of 797,598,000 Kips. The other 5 villages in the Khoukham cluster have less than 80,000,000 kips in their accounts.

Table 22: Community fund and balance amount in Kip.

District	Clusters	Village	Have Community Fund	Average current balance amount	Average amount per Inhabitant
<b>M. Khoukham</b>	1.Khoukham	8	6	170,777,667	95,862
	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	4	3	64,333,333	46,117
	3.Nakang-Konglor	10	3	57,000,000	28,185
<b>M. Nakai</b>	4.Natan	8	6	180,500,000	403,803
	5.Thong Meuang Luang	12	11	136,868,488	283,852
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>137,145,495</b>	<b>137,492</b>

#### b. Touristic Marketing Activities

Tourism is an important national economic sector that the Government considers to be one of the priority sectors for development. The country enjoys the advantages of its geographical location, its political stability as well as its abundance and renowned natural, cultural and historical tourist resources. In addition, the ethnic diversity and friendliness of the local population are also the attractions for visitors.

Before the covid-19 pandemic in 2019, the total number of visitor arrivals was as high as about 4.8 million (4,791,065) and revenues nearly \$1 billion (\$934,710,409). The revenues of the tourism sector are thus ranked 4th after the electricity sector, mining and other industries. The European market including France, Germany, United Kingdom, and USA is relatively small but it is an attractive market of big spenders and a priority market for Laos.

In 2020, the pandemic has devastated the overall impact of tourism; tourist arrivals have fallen by 81.5% compared to 2019 while revenues fall by 77.2% for the same period. In 2021, the situation improves a little with a 14.6% increase in the number of visitors compared to 2019. It is estimated that in 2025 tourist arrivals in Laos will be only about 30% of that of 2019 (1,433,015) and revenues of 40% of that of 2019 (or \$331,546,531). At this rate of progress, it would take many years to return to the normal situation of 2019.

To speed up the process in the field of tourism development, a particular effort is ongoing in marketing in the following ways:

- **Development of high-value Western visitors as a key priority.** Limit as much as possible mass tourism with a low value of spending but high volume of tourists that could lead to the disappearance of high-value tourism.
- **Overcome the 'Add-on' destination.** For almost all visitor flows, 70% of international visitors visit other countries during their trip to Laos such as Thailand (60%), Cambodia, China or Vietnam (51%) or another Southeast Asian countries (18%). Travel agencies in the home markets rarely sell Laos as a 'stand-alone' destination grouping it with other countries such as Thailand, Cambodia or Vietnam. Laos is therefore in **competition for the length of stay and visitor spending with its neighbours**. To overcome this, Laos is articulating his marketing strategy in raising awareness of Laos as a self-contained destination and focusing on developing experimental products and services that ensure that high-value tourists spend more during their stay.
- **Skills Development.** All flows require a range of enhanced skills to be able to meet the demands of current and future international visitors, improve Laos' overall competency in the region and achieve its vision of being a sustainable tourist destination.

Some of the skills required include:

- Reception service skills (housekeeping, reception, catering, food production and hygiene)
  - Tourist guide skills (content, communication, resolution of problems etc)
  - Foreign language skills
  - Business development skills of tourism SMEs (tourism marketing, business management and product development)
  - Responsible tourism (how to implement in the tourist destination, sites and SMEs)
  - Destination management (visitor management, research and statistics, management of cultural heritage and natural resources, etc.)
- **Responsible Tourism.** The National Tourism Strategy sets out Laos' vision to become a sustainable tourism destination. Tourism stakeholders should be proactive in ensuring responsible tourism development.
  - **Raise public awareness on the importance of tourism in socio-economic development** by promoting the World Tourism Day on the 27th September each year, at the national level, to raise public awareness on the importance of tourism in socio-economic development, to preserve and promote the natural, cultural and historical heritage of the country.

In January 2022, The Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism has released an action plan to reopen the country to tourists. The reopening will be implemented in three phases and will gradually ease travel restriction mostly driven

by covid health and safety measure. Under the reopening scheme, tourists will be authorized to travel within two zones namely green travel zones and green travel trails. This structured plan and approach was tailored not only to control the vaccination rate in the host zone but to improve the health and hygiene standard of the tourism and hospitality sector through the obtention of a Lao Safe Certificate. The Lao Safe Certification program aims to improve the standard aligned with international good practices and inspires confidence to international tourism agency and travellers. The structured green tourism plan also requires the local agency to be registered to the Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LNCCI). The green tourism plan demonstrates the willingness of the Lao government to control and strengthen tourism infrastructure and the quality of services. Currently 17 tourism agencies, 35 hotels and 6 tourist sites have received the ability to operate under the Green Tourism Framework. Given that the green tourism plan was designed as a response of the covid pandemic travel restriction, the fast lifting of covid measures might annihilate the green tourism plan implementation.

#### i. Territorial Marketing offer

There are a total of 1314 natural sites throughout the country, of which 809 are in operation, 1040 registered and 587 underexploited. Khammouane province has currently 207 tourist sites, most of which are natural sites, only 28 are operational and open to the public. The table below summarises the forces and weakness of a selection of the 10 most important sites in the Khammouane province. Lack of tourism infrastructure and the need of skill development training are the most common issues reported by the management officers.

## Natural, cultural and historical sites currently open to the public in Khammouane province



Figure 10 : Maps of operational natural and cultural sites reported by Provincial Department of Tourism

Table 23: List of the top 10 main important geosites in Khammouane Province

Geoheritages Name	Existing promotional materials	Marketing aspect of the tourism offer	Key players	Main Forces	Main Weaknesses	Proposed improvements	Management
1.Konglor Cave	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	-Located 46 km from the city of Khounkham, -Existence of the minimum of tourist infrastructure	- Administrative authorities of the district, - Village Association of Konglor Management	-Great biodiversity -Ethnic diversity	-Far from the city, -Poor access road condition	-Site management, -Development of tourist infrastructure, -Skills development	<b>Village level</b>
2.Xébangphai Cave	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	-Located about 15 km from the city of Boualapha, -Easy to access, -Existence of the minimum of tourist infrastructure	- Administrative authorities of the district, -Site Management Committee	-Not far from the city, -Great biodiversity and ethnic diversity	- Not enough tourist infrastructure.	-Site management, -Infrastructure development, -Skills development.	<b>Village level</b>
3.Phou Pha Mane	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	- Located 8 km from Khounkham City, - Good tourist infrastructure.	-District Administrative Authorities, - Green Discovery	-Not far from the city, -Beautiful karst landscape.	- Not enough tourist infrastructure.	- Further develop housing, car parks, view points.	<b>Private concession</b>
4.Tha Falang	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	-Situé about 14 km from the city of Takhek, - Good access road, -Good tourist infrastructure	-District Administrative Authorities, - Site management committee.	-Not far from the city, - Easy to access, -Good atmosphere.	- Not enough reception facilities.	-Develop more infrastructure. -Develop skills.	<b>Private concession</b>
5. Nang Groin Cave	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	-Located about 18 km from Thakhek, - Good access road, - fairly good tourist infrastructure	-District Admins, - Site management committee.	-Not far from Thakhek, - Easy to access, - Beautiful surrounding landscape.	Not enough reception facilities.	-Develop more infrastructure. -Develop skills.	<b>Private concession</b>

6. Khoun kham Nam Dip	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	- Located about 18 km from the city of Mahaxay; - Quite good tourist infrastructure.	- District Administrative Authorities, - Site management committee.	- Not far from the city, - Beautiful surrounding landscape.	- Difficult access in the rainy season.	- Improve and develop infrastructure, - Develop skills.	<b>Private concession</b>
7.Xieng Lu Fall	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	- Located about 12 km from the city of Boua la pha. - Quite good tourist infrastructure.	- District Administrative Authorities, - Site management committee.	- Not far from the city, -Beautiful surrounding landscape	- Difficult access during the rainy season.	- Improve and develop tourism infrastructure, - Develop skills.	<b>Private concession</b>
8.Khoun kong Lèng (Lac kong Lèng)	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	- Located about 36 km from Thakhek; - Good access road, -Quite good tourist infrastructure.	- District Administrative Authorities, - Site Management Committee	-Beautiful lake to visit with change of water color according to the season.	-a little far from the city.	-Develop infrastructure, -Develop skills.	<b>Private concession</b>
9.Garden of medicinal plants and organic farming	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	- Located about 14 km from the city Khounkham, - Easy access -Fairly good infrastructure	- District Administrative Authorities, - Site Management Committee.	- Not far from the city; - Diversity of medicine plants, - Good agricultural practices.	- Limited marketing network.	- Develop the necessary infrastructure, - Develop skills (management, promotion, marketing, packaging)	<b>Village level</b>
10. Tham pha ( nong pa fa) (Cave of the Buddhas)	- Social media (webpages), -Billboards -Posters -Brochures -Leaflets	-Located about 15 km from Thakhek, - Fairly good tourist infrastructure, - Sales of handicrafts	- District Administrative Authorities, - Site management committees.	- Not far from the city, - Beautiful landscapes of the surroundings.	- Difficult to access in the rainy season (muddy and slippery road)	- Develop the necessary infrastructure.	<b>Village level</b>

## ii. Public Tourist Profile

The following table shows a typology of tourist audiences who visited the study area. Given that the country has been closed to tourism since 2020, the following analysis is based on data produced by the report "Khammouane Province Tourism Destination Management Plan 2016 - 2018" published in 2016 and information collected from private travel agencies during our consultation period. For each profile identified, the table details the following characteristics: length of stay, estimate spending per day/person, travel goal, period of stay, place usually visited in the province and local key person on supply side

Table 24 : Tourist Profiles and Travel characteristics

Type of tourist	Length of stay (Days)	Estimate spending per day/person (USD)	Travel goal	Period of stay	Place usually visited	Key person on supply
<b>Adventure, ecotourism (western, Expat)</b>	3	100	Practice outdoor activity	Oct- Mar (Dry season)	Khonglor cave Tha falang Green Climber house the loop Hin Nam No Xe bang fai cave	Green discovery Exotravel...
<b>Backpacker (western)</b>	5	25	Nature & Landscape	All year around	The Loop activity	Guesthouses bike shops
<b>Regional traveller (Thailand, Asean countries)</b>	3	50	Caves stupa Comfort hotel Rock viewpoint Group activity (kayak, ATV)	Year around and National Public Holidays Weekends	Elephant cave, Rock view point Sikhottabong stupa Muangkhao stupa and festival	discoverlaos.today Thai travel agent local travel agent
<b>Young traveller (Lao and Asean countries)</b>	3	30	Looking for social media content Photography video making Glamping	Year around and National Public Holidays Weekends	Rock view point Konglor cave	Direct booking using WhatsApp and Messenger
<b>Domestic Traveller</b>	3	15	Celebrate Buddhist lent Religious tourism	October Public holidays	Muangkhao stupa and festival Sikhottabong stupa	Use own transportation
<b>Provincial traveller including Thai living</b>	2	30	Religious tourism Cultural Heritage	Year around and National Public Holidays	Muangkhao stupa and festival Sikhottabong stupa	Use own transportation

### iii. Geotourism Promotional Material

In order to encourage the geotourism niche market to develop, promotion and marketing needs to be based on a strong communication-mix strategy using a variety of medium of distribution, digital platforms, information points and actions, leaflets, signage and other communication methods to increase visibility of the site toward the segmented target of 'high value' tourists.

In terms of destination marketing efforts country-wide, Lao PDR, to stand out from its immediate neighbours and play on its own strength, has already quite developed the ecologically sustainable tourism discourse in its selling pitch, with a focus on nature-based tourism with geological significance, but also incorporating the heritage and cultural dimension (often through ethnic minority villages). In other word, it has successfully merged experiencing natural areas that fosters environmental but also cultural understanding, conservation and sustainable development of said sites, to create a more "holistic" touristic experience.

Whatever the promotion medium material is, the Khammouane province and its geotouristic sites are often promoted using similar branding technics. Authenticity and quiet, Off-Track Adventure, Road Less Travelled, Nature Beauty, etc. are the common bootstraps names used for marketing. Those attractive branding names are used by tourism agencies for the client to accept the long length of the travel time and use it as a trade-off tool between a tiresome travel time and the reward to experiment the authenticity of the place.

Currently social media and website are the main promotional medium. The power of the Internet as a marketing, communicative and promotional tool in this digital era is unquestionable. It is undeniably the first source of information of potential tourists from the comfort of their homes, and it is hard to imagine anyone undertaking any travel that has not been accompanied by the use of the Internet.

#### **Social media**

In term of promotion of the province and the sustainable small-scale geosites, a major switch is observed, with local tourism agencies converting their promotion strategies by using almost exclusively social media posts. Moreover, with the range of social media platforms available to use and limited resources (to post, moderate information and respond to users) they have mostly decided to concentrate their efforts on the 2 platforms which they consider are most appropriate or have the greatest "reach", namely Facebook and Instagram. They are using less and less paying traditional media such as advertising and website agencies.

Before travel restriction occurred, travel blogs were very active and offered free promotion with the most accurate information being exchanged thought travel forums and travel blogs. Hospitality actors in the private sector and marketing agencies could use contents created by influencers who were producing photos and videos on a regular basis.

#### **Websites**

Websites are mainly designed as communication tools for western tourists. The designs of websites are financed by aid agencies, tourism and conservation associations and Destination Management Companies to develop the sites' attractiveness on the international tourism market and to constitute a provision of information essential in the decision-making process of the potential tourists for their choice of destination.

However it is mostly found that those websites, except for the ones of the Destination Management Companies, are not regularly updated and that the Search engine Optimisation (SEO) process is weak, meaning that the internet user

will not be able to easily find those websites through a google search using keywords such as: ecotourism, geotourism, sustainable tourism ....

#### **Example of website:**

From conservation area :

<https://hinnamno.org/>

<https://www.conservationlaos.com/>

From DMC

<https://discoverlaos.today/>

<https://www.exotravel.com/destinations/laos/>

<https://greendiscoverylaos.com/>

From aid agency

<http://www.ecotourismlaos.com/>

<http://www.laosloop.info/>

From association

<https://www.konglor-natane-cave.com/>

Those websites can provide relevant information to the western tourists but risk becoming obsolete and unused in the long term if the information is not readily updated. With outpouring content from Internet, a mere online presence does not suffice with respect to meeting the demanding customers' needs anymore. Potential tourists consulting online sources may be discouraged by the lack of up-to-date information, with an incapacity to gather required information preventing consequent visits from happening being the worst-case scenario. A dynamic, relevant, and up-to-date website – integrated in the tourism-related websites' network for the particular area or region - available in different languages, with the quality of the information matching the way in which it is presented online (interlinked and sufficiently easy to navigate) is essential.

#### **Leaflets and maps**

Leaflets and maps are already available in several locations such as tourism offices and guesthouses. Those maps are expensive to produce but can be a real asset to the tourist as they give an overview of the potential of the area and help promoting local businesses. The advantage of a printed map is to have all the essential information summarized in one paper document, although they could outdate easily. To prevent this, a new generation of maps could provide regularly updated information by using QR links to digitally access more detailed information on sites, landscape, landforms interpretation in video or infographic format, and include direct links to websites. A new edition focusing on the Konglor and Natane valley can be a great asset to promote the study area.

#### **Magazines**

Champa Meuanglao and Lao Sky are 2 examples of local magazines that can be found as hard copies on airplanes and hospitality partners, as well as consulted online. They specialize in storytelling with a focus on culture and local history. This leasurable and preliminary read is a good starter for growing an appetite for a particular site that is featured in the magazine and can lead to further research on the destination. This type of stories could and certainly should be developed and adapted for international tourist magazines.

Example : <https://issuu.com/champameuanglao/docs/cml-march-april-2021>

#### iv. Key actors

In this section we will present the key actors that we have identified as explicitly and implicitly contributors to the development of tourism in the study area. The key actor is presented in a summary table, detail description of each actor is found in the Tourist Actors Fact Sheets in the annex. The list might be missing some key actors, that could not be consulted during the survey period.

Table 25: List of Interviewed tourist actor

#	Sector	Level	Stakeholder	Interviewee Name	Position	Topic Raised
1	Governmental	National	Department of Tourism Development	Mrs. Phonemaly Inphaphom	Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site Management</li> <li>- Private concession</li> <li>- Digital marketing</li> <li>- Local development and skill Training</li> </ul>
2	Governmental	National	Department of Tourism Marketing	Mr. Khom DOUANGCH ANTHA	Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ecotourism as the main target</li> <li>- Marketing strategy</li> <li>- Collaboration with stakeholder</li> <li>- Close collaboration with LATA</li> <li>- World tourism Day Celebration</li> </ul>
3	Public	National	Lao Association of Travel Agents (LATA)	Mr. Saleum Khamphéngvong	Vice-president	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lao Thiao Lao campaign</li> <li>- Tax reduction negotiation</li> <li>- Access to bank loans</li> <li>- Investment</li> <li>- Add on destination issue</li> <li>- PHP as ecotourism</li> <li>- Flagship for international communication</li> <li>- Price policy</li> <li>- SME investment microcredit</li> </ul>
4	Governmental	Provincial	Khamouane Provincial Department of Tourism	Mr. Manothong	Vice-director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High Travel cost</li> <li>- Ecotourism</li> <li>- Community participation</li> </ul>
5	Public	Bilateral Aid	New zeland Aid	Mr. Ross Corbett	Tourism Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Loop Development</li> <li>- Marketing promotion</li> <li>- Working with operators</li> <li>- Commercial concession</li> </ul>
6	Private	National	Nakarath Travel, DMC	Mrs. Saysamone Salithilath	Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tax exemption</li> <li>- LATA</li> <li>- DMC Operation</li> </ul>

7	Private	National	Exotravel, DMC	Mrs. Andrea Vinsonneau	Product & event Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marketing</li> <li>- Operation</li> <li>- Customer profile</li> <li>- Guide training</li> <li>- Adventure package</li> <li>- Travel cost</li> </ul>
8	Private	National	Muang/Lao - Main Tourism FB Group	Mr. Jason Rolan	Jason Rolan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Story telling</li> <li>- Destination promotion</li> <li>- Social Media</li> <li>- Local market</li> </ul>
9	Private	National/Local	Green Discovery - Inthira Group	Mr. Thongkhoun	General Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concession</li> <li>- Investment</li> <li>- Sport event</li> </ul>
10	Private	Local	Tat Fa Ecotourism	Mr. Bandit	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concession</li> <li>- Investment</li> <li>- Developers</li> <li>- Region Tourism new trend</li> </ul>
11	Private	Local	Phosy Thalang, Local agency	Mrs. Amphai	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local tour</li> <li>- Lack of infrastructure</li> </ul>
12	Private	Local	Sunset resort, Local agency	Mrs. Jim	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local tour</li> <li>- Lack of infrastructure</li> </ul>
13	Governmental	National	LNCCI		Vice-President of the Tourism Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reopening border</li> <li>- Lao Green Travel Plan</li> <li>- Lao safe/ Lao Business Forum</li> </ul>

## 5. Conclusion and development potentials

The Konglor and Natan valleys have two different levels of developments. The road access condition and the lack of infrastructure made the Natan valley an enclave for socio-economic development. The Konglor cave known as a historical link between the two valley is also an opportunity for Natan to catch the pace of development that will happen in Konglor. With the development of the Konglor cave, Natan can be included in the decision-making of further touristic programme. The lack of decent accommodations and tourism infrastructure as well as the impact of covid 19 to the local economy are posting strong challenges that the authorities will have to overcome in the long run. Nevertheless, the study area is already promoted by its unique karst landforms and landscape. The marketing term as Calm, Peaceful, Authenticity, Road Less travelled, Cave Exploration, Nature Conservation are assets to create a strong branding of the areas. Glamping, Caving, Kayaking, Biking, Trekking, Climbing are flagship activities that can bring strong interest to the international and local tourists. Currently, the authorities should focus on strengthening the relationships between all the stakeholders and establish dialogues among the communities and villagers to be prepared for when the private tourism sector will be booming and hitting the study area.

The use of best practice approaches to sustainable economic development through the implementation of a tourism management plan will help the community to identify the most suitable solution to denote the importance of karst environment and the cave systems in the two valleys. Within its unique ecosystem, the two valleys have to differentiate its destination and marketing offers from the other neighbouring countries with creation of new advertising campaign focusing on challenging sport events and the practice of soft outdoor activities for instance.

Tailored destination and packages need to be developed for the desire of each visitor category including different nationalities and prioritised which visitor flows should the territory be focusing on.

## 6. List of Annexes:

1. Tourist Actors Fact Sheets & Minute of Meetings (Tourism agency, Government, Developers) (p44)
2. Natural and cultural tourist site list from Villagers (p79)
3. 28 Natural and cultural tourist site list in operation in Khammouane from DICT (p79)
4. List of registered Restaurant in 2020 by DICT (p81)
5. List registered Accommodation industry in 2020 by DICT (p82)
6. Photo links (p83)
7. 50:000 Maps (p85)
8. Reference (p92)
9. Valley Fact Sheets (p93)
10. Village Fact Sheets (42 villages & Hamlet) (p97)

## Tourist Actors Fact Sheets

1. Department of tourism development, MICT.....	46
2. Department of tourism Marketing, MICT .....	48
3. Lao Association of Travel Agents (LATA) .....	51
4. Khammouane Provincial Department of Tourism, PICT .....	53
5. New Zealand Aid .....	57
6. Nakarath Travel, DMC.....	59
7. Exotravel, DMC .....	61
8. Muang Lao Magazine / tourismprofessionalsinlaos Facebook Group.....	63
9. Green Discovery - Inthira Group .....	65
10. Tatfa ecotourism sole company.....	69
11. Phonsythalang .....	72
12. Sunset resort.....	74
13. Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, LNCCI.....	76

### **Interviews de Phonemaly Inphaphom**

#### **Directrice du Département de Développement du Tourisme, MICT**

Q1. Quel type de tourisme le gouvernement et le secteur privé ciblent-ils actuellement ? Et quel marché ?

R : En premier lieu, c'est l'écotourisme avec la participation de la communauté, ensuite le tourisme culturel et enfin le tourisme historique.

Quant au marché, à court terme, on se contente du marché des pays voisins comme la Thaïlande, le Vietnam, le Cambodge et la Chine car nous avons besoin de relancer au plus vite notre tourisme et ces pays ont désormais ouvert leur porte pour les touristes.

A plus long terme, on ciblera sur le marché d'Europe et certains pays d'Asie et de Pacifique.

Q2. Pour l'écotourisme, quels sont les sites les plus populaires au Laos ?

R : Ils sont nombreux à travers le pays, mais les 7 plus beaux parcs sont :

- Parc national de Nam Ha
- Parc national de Nam Xam
- Parc national de Nam Et Phou Louey
- Parc national de Phou khao Khouay
- Parc national de Phou Hin Poun
- Parc national de Hin Nam Nor
- Parc national de Xépien

Q3. Ciblez-vous ces parcs comme offre touristique ? comment faites-vous pour promouvoir ces régions ?

R : Oui, ces parcs sont une offre touristique par excellence pour les amoureux des aventures.

En ce qui concerne PHP, le gouvernement a investi, pendant ces 10 dernières années, une énorme somme d'argent pour le développement et la promotion de la cave de Konglor et Natan en autorisant la communauté locale, par l'intermédiaire de leur association de gérer les sites. N'ayant pas été suffisamment bien formée, l'association a du mal à le faire causant de sérieux négatifs impacts aux sites : noircissement de l'intérieur et du fond de la grotte à cause de la fumée des pirogues motorisées mises en service pour les touristes, pas d'amélioration des infrastructures touristiques par manque ' soit disant ' du budget... Il est temps de tirer des leçons et penser à d'autres formes de gestion plus efficaces, la privatisation des sites par exemple.

Pour la promotion de ces régions, nous constatons que ce que nous avons fait auparavant en utilisant les moyens classiques disponibles : webpages, panneaux publicitaires, brochures et prospectus n'est pas bien efficace. Dans l'ère du digital où nous sommes maintenant, nous devons investir davantage sur sa technologie en donnant des formations nécessaires et adéquates

aux agences publiques et privées de sorte que les informations circulent très vite et largement répandues.

Q4. Comment faire, à votre avis, pour attirer les touristes à visiter le Laos directement sans passer par d'autres pays ou passent très peu ?

R : C'est vrai, le Laos est considéré comme une destination 'Add-on' pour les touristes de longues distances, n'ayant pas de vols directs ; en plus les procédures d'entrées et sorties du pays sont souvent lentes et compliquées. Il faudrait améliorer tout cela et laisser la place à l'Hospitalité et à la Convivialité que les lao sont maîtres.

Q5. Pour le développement des sites touristes, avec quels acteurs agissez-vous ?

R : Avant tout, c'est discuter avec les agences de voyage, des tours opérateurs pour savoir leur opinion et ensuite avec les organisations verticales et horizontales concernées. A partir de cela, on décide de continuer oui ou non, nos actions.

Q6. Quels sont les contributions de la province et de la population dans le développement des sites touristiques ?

R : 1. Au niveau de la population : -Contribution aux forces de travail dans l'amélioration ou entretien des sites et dans les services, guide touristique, animation artistique, fourniture des produits alimentaires, sécurité ...

2. Au niveau de la province : - Contribution dans le développement des compétences des personnels touristiques.

Q7. Que pensez-vous du tourisme responsable ?

R : Il est très important pour réaliser la vision du Laos qui est celle de devenir une destination touristique durable. Pour cela, il faudrait que les acteurs du tourisme soient proactifs à tout point de vue.

Q8. Si vous aviez des suggestions à faire, que diriez-vous ?

R : Ouvrir le pays au tourisme le plus vite possible comme le font les pays voisins tout en assurant aux touristes que le Laos, contrôle bien la pandémie.

F I N

## 2. Department of tourism Marketing, MICT

### **Interview de Mr. Khom DOUANGCHANTHA** **Directeur du Département de Marketing du Tourisme**

Q1. Quels marchés les agents de voyage et le gouvernement ciblent-ils actuellement ?

R : - D'abord, le marché européen et d'Amérique (France, Allemagne, Royaume-Uni, Suisse, Hollande, Italie, Belgique, les Etats unis, le Canada) car ses touristes séjournent plus longtemps (environ 8 jours contre la moyenne de 5 jours pour les autres catégories) et dépensent les plus (84 \$/pers/jrs contre la moyenne de 57 \$/pers/jrs pour les autres).

- Ensuite, le marché d'Asie et de Pacifique (Japon, R.de Corée, Australie, Nouvelles-Zélande) pour à peu près la même raison.

Q2. Ces marchés ont-ils changé à cause du Covid ?

R : Oui, ces marchés en souffrent énormément ; le nombre des arrivées a fortement baissé, par exemple :

	2019	2020	Taux de baisse %
- Marché européen	182.465	70.459	- 61.4 %
- Marché d'Asie&Pacifique	1.317.178	226.297	- 82.8 %
- Marché d'Amérique	82.652	30.179	- 63.5 %
- Marché d'ASEAN	3.198.829	555.519	- 82.6 %
- Marché d'Afrique et M.Orient	9.641	3.996	- 58.5 %
 Au total	 4.791.065	 886.447	 - 81.5 %

Ce changement amène à la baisse des revenus de 934.710.409 \$ en 2019 à 213.367.141 \$ en 2020, soit une baisse de 77.2%.

- En 2021, le nombre d'arrivées est estimé à 1.016.040 soit une légère augmentation de 14.6 % par rapport à 2020 mais c'est encore bien loin de la situation de 2019.
- En 2025, on estime que l'arrivée des touristes serait environ 1.433.015 soit 30% seulement par rapport à 2019 et à ce rythme de progression, si on ne prend pas des mesures nécessaires pour accélérer le processus, il faudrait bien des années pour revenir à la situation normale de 2019. Actuellement nous sommes en train de préparer les plans d'action pour la relance de notre tourisme en nous référant aux travaux de UNDP sur ' les stratégies de relance du tourisme du post-covid en RDPL ' pour la période 2021-2022 et approuvées par le MICT par décret n° 857 / MICT du 21/07/2021.

Q3. Pouvez-vous nous décrire brièvement ces stratégies ?

R : Oui, il y en a 8 stratégies à savoir :

1. Renforcement du partenariat public- privé.
2. Soutien aux agences de voyage (fond d'aide au tourisme), création du Comité des agences du tourisme, incitations à conserver les emplois et protéger les groupes vulnérables.
3. Mise en place des réglementations sur la sécurité sanitaire et des stratégies pour la coordination.
4. Etudes des marchés du tourisme, formation et équipements numériques ?
5. Renforcement du 'Brand' et promotion du marketing pour redynamiser le tourisme,
6. Stimulation du financement,
7. Diversification des produits touristiques durables et respectueux de l'environnement,
8. Diversifier le marché du tourisme.

Q4. Au Laos, sur quels domaines vous concentrez-vous ? Promouvoir pour quel marché ?

R : D'abord on cible sur l'éco-tourisme avec la participation de la communauté, ensuite sur les sites culturels et enfin sur les sites historiques.

Pour l'éco-tourisme, on en parle dans différentes zones nationales de conservation de la biodiversité par ex : Zone nationale de conservation de la biodiversité de Xé Pian dans la province de Champasak et d'Attapeu, Zone nationale de protection de Nam Et – Phou Louey dans 3 provinces : Hua-Phanh, Lpb et Xkg , Zone nationale de conservation de la biodiversité de Nam Ha dans la province de Lnt, Parc national de Hin Nam Nor à Boualapha, province de KM ...pour ne citer que quelques exemples.

Pour les sites naturels, on parle de la Chute de khone à Chp, Tad Lo à Saravane, Tad Gneuang, Tad Fane à Chp, Tad Kouang Si, Tad Sé et de Tham Ting à LPB et des différentes grottes à KM dont la plus connue est Tham Konglor.

Quant aux sites historiques, on cite : la plaine des jarres à Xkg, classée comme patrimoine mondial en 2019, les grottes de Viengxay, berceau de la révolution du Laos dans la province de Hua Phan, la ville de Lpb, classée patrimoine mondial en 1995, la piste de Ho-Chi- Minh dans la province de Svk, Wat Phou à Chp, classé patrimoine mondiale en 2001.

Les promotions de ces destinations visent surtout sur le marché d'Europe, et d'Asie & Pacifique et d'Amérique comme disait plus haut.

Q5. Importance des sites géo héritages ou géo patrimoniaux dans l'offre touristique ?

R : On compte au total, dans tout le pays, 1314 sites naturels dont 809 sont en exploitation, 1040 enregistrés et 587 en sous exploitation.

Q6. Ciblez-vous Phou Hin Poun comme offre touristique ? Comment faites-vous pour promouvoir cette région ?

R : Oui, définitivement ! En investissant dans les infrastructures nécessaires du tourisme, dans les ressources humaines et dans la sensibilisation du site en tant que destination unique et exceptionnelle dans son genre, avec son immense territoire des massifs karstiques, ses flores et ses faunes et sa diversité ethnique.

Comment promouvoir ?

- D'abord encourager son développement, ensuite développer les compétences de ces personnels pour répondre progressivement à la satisfaction de visiteurs.

Pour le marketing, nous travaillons toujours en étroite collaboration avec nos partenaires concernés plus particulièrement avec LATA, les agences de voyage sur les moyens publicitaires (réseaux sociaux, brochures, participation aux foires internationales du tourisme.).

Q7. Avec quels acteurs interagissez-vous ?

R : Avec tous les partenaires concernés aussi bien publics que privés, au niveau local, national qu'international travaillant dans le secteur du tourisme.

Q8. Avez-vous la liste des acteurs touristiques ?

R : Oui, nous en avons et nous essayons de la mettre à jour régulièrement. Récemment nous avons publié la liste des agences de voyages et des sites qui sont autorisés à faire du 'Green-tourism' en ce moment.

Q9. Si vous aviez des suggestions à faire, que diriez-vous ?

R. - Redonner au tourisme la place qu'elle occupait auparavant (2<sup>e</sup> place au lieu de 4<sup>e</sup>) en ouvrant le pays le plus vite possible et faire le nécessaire pour regagner la confiance des touristes.

- Organiser et célébrer la journée mondiale du tourisme, le 27 septembre de chaque année pour sensibiliser l'opinion publique et souligner le rôle important du tourisme dans le développement socio-économique du pays.

F I N

### 3. Lao Association of Travel Agents (LATA)

#### **Interview de Mr. Saleum Khamphéngvong, Vice-Président de LATA**

Q1. Quels marchés LATA cible-t-elle actuellement ?

R : D'abord le marché d'Europe (France, Italie, Allemagne, Belgique, Hollande, Suisse, Danemark, les pays de Scandinavie) qui est relativement petit de l'ordre de 20% du nombre total d'arrivées des touristes mais qui contribue plus de 60 % de revenus annuelles du secteur du tourisme. Ensuite, le marché d'Asie et Pacifique (R. de Corée, Japon, Australie, Nouvelle-Zélande, Singapour) qui devient de plus en plus important.

Q2. Ces marchés ont-ils changé à cause du Covid ?

R : Oui, ces marchés en souffrent énormément ; le nombre des arrivées a fortement baissé et la plupart des agences de voyage, des tours opérateurs, des restaurants et hôtels ont fermé leur porte pendant la pandémie.

Q3. Quel est le rôle de LATA vis-à-vis de cette situation ?

R : - D'abord reporter au gouvernement par l'intermédiaire du MICT nos difficultés d'exercer nos activités et ce, malgré la campagne ' Lao Thiao Lao' (les lao visitent le pays lao) que le gouvernement a lancé, car la plupart des visiteurs se rendent sur les sites touristiques par leur propre moyen et logent chez leur amis ou leur proches au lieu des hôtels ou des resorts.

- Ensuite, demander au gouvernement de faire la dérogation du paiement de nos impôts et des intérêts de nos crédits à la banque. Nous n'avons pas encore de réponse mais nous espérons que notre gouvernement nous comprenne bien et qu'il fera quelque chose sur ce point.

Q4. A votre avis, comment faire pour faire du Laos une destination 'autonome' au lieu d'une destination 'add-on' pour les agences de voyage des marchés d'origine ?

R : Il faut des produits uniques que les autres n'en ont pas ; l'éco-tourisme est bien placée pour cela.

Q5. Ciblez-vous Phou Hin Poun comme offre touristique ? Comment faites-vous pour promouvoir cette région ?

R : Oui, PHP est une offre touristique par excellence de par sa biodiversité, son immense territoire, ces grottes et ses diversités ethniques. Pour sa promotion, nous avons le 'webpages', les brochures et prospectus, Ce qui est plus important, c'est que, chaque fois que nous participions à la foire internationale que les pays de nos partenaires organisent, nous amenions toujours avec nous, des belles photos des paysages karstiques de la région, celles des grottes de Konglor, Phou Pha Mane entre autres.

Q6. Quels sont les défis rencontrés au sujet de la politique des prix, comparée aux autres destinations de la région ?

R : Nos prix sont nettement plus chers comparés à ceux des pays voisins à cause du coût de transport et de déplacement élevé, coût des nourritures aussi (la plupart des denrées alimentaires servis dans les restaurants et hôtels sont souvent importés) sans parler les prix des hôtels ou resorts de la même classe.

Q7. Comment vous envisagez l'avenir de LATA ?

R : LATA devrait jouer un rôle plus important pour aider le gouvernement à relancer notre tourisme qui se trouve actuellement au bas fond de la vallée. Pour ce faire, il faudrait remanier l'Organisation, élargir le nombre des membres (une soixantaine seulement pour tout le pays, ce qui est faible) et être plus proactifs. D'autre part, le gouvernement devrait nous donner des subventions nécessaires pour couvrir nos dépenses administratives, nos participations aux réunions ou à l'exposition internationale du tourisme à l'étranger.

Q8. Il y a récemment un décret ministériel concernant les crédits pour les SMEs, qu'en pensez-vous ?

R : Oui, il s'agit du décret du MIC relatifs aux recommandations pour les secteurs prioritaires y compris le secteur du tourisme pour accéder au crédit du gouvernement au taux d'intérêt de 3% par an. Pour le moment, il est encore trop tôt pour prononcer quoi que ce soit sur ce décret puisqu'il est fraîchement en date du 1 mars 2022 seulement.

F I N

## 4. Khammouane Provincial Department of Tourism, PICT

### Compte Rendu de la réunion Avec M.Soukaseum LCG

17/01/2022

D'après les missions de terrain de LCG, M.Soukaseum trouve que c'est encore compliqué au niveau des statistiques sur les tranches d'âges des villageois, des enfants etc..

Il a remarqué qu'il y a plusieurs sites naturels (des beaux paysages, des montagnes, des cascades, des grottes..)

Mais il en reste pas mal qui ne sont pas encore aménagés, comme le site de Tham Nam None (à part la grotte de Konglor et Spring River.. qui attirent beaucoup de touristes). En revanche, il y a des beaucoup de touristes qui y vont eux même à ses endroits là, à Nam None par exemple, pas de guides locaux donc pas de revenus aux populations locales. Ça serait bien si on peut aménager d'autres sites, par ex: Tham nam None.

Les touristes ne viennent que pour des courts temps (pas plus d'une nuit), ils ne passent pas beaucoup de nuits, cela insiste donc sur l'économie locale (pas beaucoup de revenus).

Pour l'hébergement, il y a très peu aussi, même s'il y en a.. il manque de quoi permettre une amélioration de confort pour les touristes. Par exemple, il manque du Wifi; la plupart des touristes aimerait, une fois ils finissent de visiter des endroits, travailler ou passer du temps sur les réseaux sociaux (donc besoin du Wifi). Il faut qu'on leur donne une formation pour le management de cela.

Depuis le district de Khounkham jusqu'à Konglor, c'est difficile de trouver un 'bon' restaurant.

Par contre les populations ont de l'argent. Leur revenu vient de la vente du tabac, d'amidons et de l'élevage.

Plusieurs villages ont un fonds d'investissements pour la rizière, pour l'assainissement d'eaux par exemple..

- ⇒ Pourquoi on ne prend pas le fonds d'investissements des villageois pour développer de quoi améliorer le confort du touristes? (le fond pourrait alors fonctionner comme « développement du village »)
- ⇒ Formation pour le management des hôtels, des restaurants (faut chercher des spécialités locales), le guide.

#### **Comment faire pour faire arrêter les touristes plus long temps à Konglor?**

- Il propose au villageois de vendre les fruits locaux mûres devant chez eux. C'était une bonne idée, avant ils ont fait mais arrivent pas trop à vendre.
- Faut valoriser le tissage, il existe à Konglor mais pas très jolie encore.

Pour le **plan de développement du tourisme**, il y en a plusieurs :

A Ban Konglor, il y a une fête traditionnelle locale qui s'appelle "Boun Lin Houn", tous les ans, au mois d'avril (Avant Pimai), ils font une parade des hommes qui s'habillent comme des femmes, autour du village pour prier aux choses sacrées, une fois fini la parade, ils se mettent dans la boue, par croyance c'est une manière d'enlever les malheurs, la saleté pour que la vie aie que du Bonheur. (très intéressant pour faire venir des touristes étrangers ).

*Pour rappel, le rapport d'ECC précise que la fête est interdite aux étrangers.*

1. Activités de randonnée de Konglor à Natane
2. Autour de Konglor on pourrait faire du Camping
3. Faire du Kayak au spring river jusqu'au lac de Konglor
4. Services des pirogues et des pirogues électriques
5. Promouvoir le tourisme agricole et culturel

**Propos:**

1. Construire un centre de formation de Guide (en intégrant des populations locales)
2. Aménager les nouvelles grottes que l'on vient de découvrir, développer ce qui permet aux confort du touristes; tels que les marches, les routes et la lumière.
3. La route depuis le district de Khounkham vers Konglor, il y a trop de trous. Si possible, refait la route.
4. Créer un documentaire sur Konglor et ses alentours pour promouvoir au plus large, ces lieux.

M.Manonthong:

On a plusieurs projets pour développer ce territoire là (Konglor) donc un des premiers investisseurs est ADB (Phase 1), a commencé depuis 2003. Puis on a des projets New Zealand, après projet ADB phase 2 et Maintenant Tétraktys. Et le développement est plutôt que sur Konglor.

Et comment faire pour qu'autour de Konglor fasse aussi un loop de villages touristiques ? pour avoir de revenus.

Avec le projet de Tétraktys, on a un fonds d'investissements pour le tissage et la plantation pour attirer les touristes.

On a découvert une autre salle super jolie dans la grotte de Konglor.

M.Soukaseum demande pour la **concession de tad Fah**.

Pour la concession de Tad Fah (Chute de Fah) au district de Khounkham, on ne sait pas que c'est pour combien de temps, c'est le district qui signe le MOU et le département de gestion et d'investissement qui s'en charge pour la concession. Les zones de concession incluent dans la PHP, c'est un terrain de villages donc autorise par l'Etat. C'est le district de Khounkham qui signe le MOU avec celui qui concesse la zone et cette zone là appartient aux aires protégées (Normalement la concession est interdit dans les aires protégées) mais ici l'Etat autorise.. donc peut faire la concession mais on ne sait pas pour combien de temps (car le PICT n'est pas s'occupé de cela c'est le district de Khounkham qui s'en charge)

**Stratégies de Marketing pour le tourisme:** pour 5 ans, faut en moyenne 5 millions de touristes par an. (dit M.Manonthong)

M.Soukaseum demande est ce qu'on a pu classer par exemple combien de pourcent pour les asiatiques ou européens. Il faut miser sur les européens parce qu'ils apportent plus.

**Plan de développement du tourisme:**

M.Manonthong a dit qu'on a un plan de restauration du tourisme sur 5 ans, en 2 ans appuie sur le "tourisme vert" 5 villes principaux: Thakhek, Hinboun, Nakai, Bualapha et Khounkham, pour faire le loop et le Checkpoint. A partir de cela les touristes pour en profiter du services de tourisme.

Bualapha est intéressant. C'était une ancienne fosse explosive, donc il y a un projet de conservation sur cela, et se prépare pour devenir un patrimoine mondiale.

D'après M.Soukaseum l'inquiétude des populations locales est la communication avec les touristes étrangers, car ils ne peuvent pas parler des langues étrangères surtout l'anglais. Pourquoi pas faire une formation sur cela ?

Mme Phoxay a dit: on a fait plusieurs formations sur cela depuis le projet ADB.. Mais c'est juste en de moment il y a Covid et on n'a pas pu faire grandes choses, on a même le "Guide Book" en anglais.

Et elle propose à M.Soukaseum de faire des brochures ou les maps sur les villages que le team LCG a découvert pour que ça soit une manière de promouvoir les villages et les sites touristiques (pour Tétraktys) et pour créer un lien pour que ça devient une connexion des villages.

**2nd Interview de Mr. Manothong, Vice-Directeur du Département Provincial du  
Tourisme de la province de Khammouane .**

**Q1:** Quels marchés les agents de voyage et le gouvernement ciblent-ils actuellement?

R: D'abord les touristes internationaux d'Europe ( France, Italie, Belgique, Hollande, Allemagne...) qui restent plus longtemps au pays et qui dépensent plus d'argent.

Ensuite, ceux de l'Asie et de Pacifique (Japon, R. de Corée, Australie, Nouvelle-Zélande, Singapour).

**Q2:** Ces marchés ont-ils change à cause du Covid?

R: Oui, à cause du Covid, ils ne peuvent pas visiter le pays.

**Q3:** Dans votre province, sur quel domaine vous concentrez-vous? Promouvoir pour quel marché?

R: Sur l'éco-tourisme avec la participation de la communauté. Pour le marché cible comme mentionné plus haut.

**Q4:** Importance des sites géo héritages ou géo patrimoniaux( montagne, chutes d'eau, grottes ) dans l'offre touristique?

R: Selon les statistiques de 2020, Khammouane compte 143 sites naturels dont 28 sont opérationnels.

**Q5:** Ciblez-vous Phou Hin Poun ( Konglor- Natan) comme offre touristique?

R: Oui, définitivement. Phou Hin Poun, par sa biodiversité naturelle, constitue une destination d'éco-tourisme par excellence de la province.

**Q6:** Les défis rencontrés concernant la politique des prix, comparée aux autres destinations dans la région?

R: Les prix de voyage jusqu'à notre province et à nos destinations touristiques sont chers dus au coût du déplacement élevé, de la nourriture chère ( les denrées alimentaires sont souvent importées); loin de la Capitale, l'accès à la province se fait par route seulement; pas de vols aériens.

**Q7:** Quelles sont les contributions de la communauté dans le développement des sites touristiques de la province?

R: Elles sont nombreuses par exemple: forces de travail, guides touristiques, entretien des sites, la sécurité des lieux, développement des produits, promotion, présentation folklorique.

**Q8.** Quels sont les 10 premiers sites touristiques les plus populaires de Khammouane?

R: Ils sont les suivants: 1. Grotte de Konglor, 2. Grotte de Xé bang Fai, 3. Phou Pha Mane, 4. Tha Falang ( Lac des Français),5. Grotte de Nang Aine; 6. Khoun kham Nam Dip (lac kham

Nam Dip), 7. Chute de Xiang Lu, 8. Khoun Kong Lèng ( Lac Kong Lèng), 9. Jardin des plantes médicinales, 10. Grotte Nong Pa Fa ou Grotte des Bouddhas.

Remarque: les données plus détaillées sur ces sites seront données sur une fiche à part.

## 5. New Zealand Aid

Through a five-year bilateral project worth the total of a 3.71 million USD budget, the New Zealand Aid agency has been involved in tourism development program in 4 provinces. The Xiengkhouang provincial museum and the Khammouane Loop destination are the famous flagship outcomes of the bilateral cooperation. New Zealand Aid implemented programs in Luang Namtha, Xiengkhouang, Bolikhamxay and Khammouane provinces.

Between 2016 and 2020, the Loop monitored a significant increase of visitors and the length of stay slightly get longer. On an average of 3-day travelers spend around 50\$ a day and no increase of spending between 2016 and 2002 was recorded.

### The Loop, a Link to Konglor-Natan Valley

Started 10 years ago, the Loop is an adventure circuit surrounded with many tourist sites that was gradually developed and becoming a leading travel experience mentioned in famous travel books such as Lonely Planet. The Loop connects the Konglor and Natan valley and the road access was recently added to the touristic map as a recognition of new adventure destination.



The New Zealand Aid program aims to strengthen the Loop through their involvement in conducting the following activities;

- Building experience with local operators;
- Marketing promotion through online and print materials;
- Facilitating tours and activities.
- 

### **Marketing of the Loop**

- Printed maps and brochure (10,000 maps in one year supported by half/half by New Zealand Aid and by advertisement), even if most of the marking material is digitalized, it is important to have printed brochure
- Online website <http://www.laosloop.info/>
- Social media pages mainly active tourism industry related groups using Facebook and WhatsApp.
- Using Western backpackers to exchange and maintain a social backpacker network
- Working with operators (Hotels, Homestay, Tourism Agency)

The western backpackers were the pioneer to experiment the Loop. A new trend of regional mid-level market from Thailand and Vietnam is emerging and requires the need of middle range accommodations and tourist facilities.

### **Future development**

A commercial and concession agreement that involves the PPP partnerships; Public\Private\People stakeholders in a format of a simple contract that can stimulate tourism development in the valleys. However, local practice in considering the concession agreement only focus on the financial benefit-sharing agreement and not the technical clause that specifies the responsibility of each party.

## 6. Nakarath Travel, DMC

### Interview de Saysamone Salithilath

#### Nakarath Travel

Q1. Quel marché votre agence de voyage cible-t-il actuellement ?

R : Nous ciblons d'abord sur le marché d'Europe et ensuite sur celui d'Asie et de Pacifique dont les visiteurs séjournent plus longtemps et dépensent plus. Ces marchés sont encore limités en nombre d'arrivées des touristes mais contribuent une part importante dans les revenus totales du tourisme.

Q2. Quels produits touristiques vous offrez à vos clients ?

R : Un peu de tout sous forme de 'Package ou Tailor made' : aventures, culture et historique. Parmi les régions les plus attirées, ce sont : Luangprabang, Vangvieng, Champassak.

Les touristes internationaux de longues distances commencent à apprécier la province de Khammouane par sa richesse en sites touristiques en particulier des sites naturels comme, le magnifique paysage karstique de PHP, la grotte Konglor, Phou Fa Mane...

Q3. Justement ciblez-vous PHP comme offre touristique ? Comment faites-vous pour promouvoir cette région ?

R : Oui, définitivement. PHP est une destination pour l'écotourisme par excellence pour ceux qui aiment l'aventure à cause de son relief, de sa biodiversité et de son immense territoire.

A travers les médias sociaux, les prospectus et brochures et la participation à la foire internationale, nous faisons la promotion de nos produits y compris le massif karstique de PHP.

Q4. En matière de collaboration, avec quels acteurs interagissez-vous ?

R : Avec tous nos partenaires aussi bien publiques que privés, locaux qu'aux internationaux. Nous sommes particulièrement actifs au niveau de LATA où nous sommes membres depuis son établissement pour faire entendre notre voix dans le processus de développement du tourisme.

Q5. Avez-vous la liste des acteurs touristiques ?

R : Oui, elle est dans l'annuaire des agences de voyage publié régulièrement par LATA

Q6. A propos de LATA, comment vous la trouvez ?

R : Moins actif qu'auparavant : manque de budget, pas de participation au niveau de décision dans la politique du gouvernement en matière du tourisme. Il appartient au MICT de la réorganiser pour qu'elle devienne plus active et plus efficace dans la relance du tourisme de l'après la pandémie.

Q7. Si vous aviez des suggestions à faire, que diriez-vous ?

R : 1- Ouvrir le pays au plus vite pour relancer le tourisme comme le font dans des pays voisins.

2. Exempter nos impôts sur revenus pendant la période de pandémie où toutes activités touristiques sont en agonie./.

F I N

## 7. Exotravel, DMC

Interview with Andrea Vinsonneau.

Exotravel is a travel agency originally established in Vietnam in 1993 under the name Exotismo. A branch was opened in Laos in 2001. Exotravel is one of the first international travel agencies in Laos such as Edytem and Sodetour. Present in 9 countries of Southeast Asia including Japan and China, it is an agency that offers a large choice of destination. Since 2016 Exotravel has been Travel life certified.

### **Marketing:**

Working directly with western agencies and other businesses as a B2B company, the catalog of activities is offered to different types of clients. Classic, luxury, adventure guests and organized group (MICE: Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Events).

Compared to neighboring countries such as Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia, Laos is a niche destination and is very little known. The destination "Laos" is often offered in multi-destination combinations. On the European market, multi-destination packages are oriented according to the nationality of the customers. The French will prefer the destination "Indochina", the British the destination that combine "Thailand-Laos" and the German will prefer the northern destination around the Golden Triangle.

In 2019-2020, 2000 stays were sold, 80% destination was dedicated to Luang Prabang for an average stay of 4 days. Adventure customers represent only 10% of sales it comes in two categories:

- Soft adventure family category that includes destination such as Vang Vieng or Nam Et Phou ley who has created a flagship product such as Bamboo Nests or Night Safari.
- Another category type is the 30ish-40ish North Americans guest looking for an adventure destination, but who requires quality accommodation such as the Rock Viewpoint, Inthira group, Spring resort, etc. 3 stars hotels minimum.

It's also interesting to note that 2% of the classic packages stay sales are the Khammouane Caves Exploration, this package is popular with a 50-70 year guest who have the time to visit the region for its authenticity, its calm and the karst landscape.

As the travel time from Vientiane or other available airports in the region is long, the ratio length of stay and the experience of authenticity of the stunning landscape is a tradeoff that the guest has to choose between.

The promotional offer is disseminated by the agencies of the affiliate countries, and diffuse promotional messages through their networks on the platform LinkedIn, Instagram, Facebook and also in the blogs of world known agencies such as wanderust.com.

### **Relationship with actors:**

In addition to the basic training, Exotravel sponsor an annual English and French tourist guides training on cultural, health and safety topics. About 70 tourist guides are trained annually. There are very few guides with a background in geology and landscape interpretation. To enhance Karst landscape tourism, appropriate training of tourist guides with in-depth geological knowledge must be put in place.

### **Travel life standard & Suitability branding**

To offer a service that meets the expectations of the standards of Western and international agencies, the acquisition of Travellife certification is a guarantee of quality for the agency. The agency must ensure that all the criteria and specifications of the certifying body are validated. The sustainability coordinator must ensure that service providers such as homestay, restaurant hotel validate pre-established criteria on matters such as waste management, energy and water consumption, chemical management, community relation and biodiversity conservation.

During the interview it was also mentioned that the Cambodian operator **Shinta mami wild** was doing reconnaissance survey Khammouane province to setup a nature conservation-luxury hotel concept. This business model is based on the current operation in Cambodia where the income from the stay finances anti-poaching patrols and local communities to maintain their natural area in a sustainable way.

This luxury tents in the jungle concepts provides an interesting economic model to finance the conservation of endangered protected areas.

Reference:

<https://www.exotravel.com/tours/laos/khammouane-caves-exploration/>

<https://travelifesustainability.com/>

<https://bensleycollection.com/>

## 8. Muang Lao Magazine / tourismprofessionalsinlaos Facebook Group

### **Jason Rolan /RDK Group/ Airline Magazines**

Jason is a key person in the tourism industry in Laos, he is the Editor-in-Chief for 2 airlines inflight magazines, Champa Meuanglao and Lao Sky and he has written many contents promoting touristic destinations in Laos. He always looks for substance and materials to write a storytelling. He is the administrator of the biggest Facebook Group “Tourism Professionals in Laos” that has over 5500 members. His involvement in the culture and tourism sectors is widely recognized in the community. During the covid outbreak, he was part of the initiative adaptation strategy in promoting local tourism through the slogan “Lao Thieo Lao” campaign meaning “The Laos travel in Laos”

### **Marketing**

The current marketing strategy is focusing on the domestic tourists. Promotional content has to be adapted and publish according the season. A good story with nice photograph is the key of a good communication. This strategy was used for the Lao Thieo Lao campaign operated by the Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LNCCI) to promote tourism in Laos during international travel restrictions. LUX dev and UNDP were the international organisations that supported the initiative with media and social content assistance. 7 local travel bloggers and influencers was contracted to produce marketing content. The result was positives, the local influencers were generally driven by natural landscapes, hotel and restaurant picture topics. Information about culture and community story, tales and narrative are not yet the main interest. Nevertheless, in the airline magazines content on culture and community are underlined.

reference :

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/tourismprofessionalsinlaos>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/tourismprofessionalsinlaos/posts/3072106763074136/>

<https://issuu.com/champameuanglao/docs/cml-march-april-2021>

<https://www.facebook.com/laothiaolao>

<https://www.instagram.com/laothiaolao/?hl=fr>



## 9. Green Discovery - Inthira Group

### **Inthira Group/Green discovery/Rock view point**

#### **Description**

Green Discovery Laos (GDL), was founded in 2000 by Mr. Inthy Deuansavanh and the tourism agency company is offering adventure travel packages and eco-tourism experiences to foreign and local tourists. Green Discovery belongs to the Inthira Group, founded in 1998, a hospitality private company that has developed restaurants, hotels and outdoor activities in Vientiane, Vangvieng, Khammouane and Champasak provinces. Green Discovery is proposing a wide range of outdoor activity packages and a dozen packages in Khammouane. The tourism offer is targeting sport and adventure clients, from experienced kayakers to sightseeing visitors. Green Discovery promotes the beauty of the Lao natural landscape by developing activities and tourist sites with the tourist concession mechanism. Green Discovery identifies the potential of the site and proposes to the government to operate as a concession.

The Inthira Group flagship project is the Rock View Point concession area located in Khoungeun village in Khounkham district. The Rock View Point offers accommodations, camping area and zipline activities. The location is strategically selected to develop the tourism facility on the top of the karst mountain showcasing a unique ecotourism experience.

#### **Marketing strategy**

The Rock View Point is the entry door to the Konglor Valley. Between 2003 and 2007, it was assessed that 500,000 individuals per year stopped at the viewpoint. During that time, the infrastructure was a simple viewpoint shelter. It was also mentioned that 29,000 individuals using the road transiting to Vietnam. In 2020, 60,000 individuals stopped at the actual Rock View Point and 9,000 individuals have used the zipline activity. It is estimated that 70% of the tourist that stop at the Rock View Point are going to Konglor village to visit the cave.

For the Rock View Point, developing the accommodation infrastructure is a priority for the tourists to stay in the valley. 26 capsules (2 beds per capsules), 2 tree houses (~10 beds per houses) and camping area.

Since covid, they have adapted the offer to the local demand. The GDL manager cited the concept of “Glamping” as a new trend among the young generation. Glamping is defined as:

“Mode of tourist accommodation in the heart of nature, combining comfort with respect for the environment.”

The second marketing strategy is to develop sport event, the GDL manager also cited the lack of international sport event across Konglor and Natan valley. To promote the area, GDL used the service of sport event management company, the Thai Teelakow – ทีละก้าว and Greenstep that are specialized into organized trails and ultra-trail events. The Rock Challenge implemented on the 26 March 2022 was the first adventure event in the valley that has brought more than 30 local participants. The trail consisted of a 50 km mixed with kayaking-running-biking trail along the Konglor valley. Starting from the Rock View

Point to the Konglor Cave. The participants had to climb over the top of the Konglor cave and return back by kayaking through the cave.

Currently, GDL is only focusing on digital marketing and doesn't use traditional marketing agency as they use to do before the covid-19 pandemic. Facebook is the main focus point and they have assigned full time staffs for FB communication. They also use a network of influencers to promote their activities and facilities. The local and regional (Thai and Vietnamese) influencers expenses only included travel and accommodation fees only for promotion services. GDL sees this promotion opportunity as a win-win situation as GDL provide the content and the Influencer provides the spreading of information ("Likes" and "followers").

### **Future development**

The current GDL strategy is to develop tourism access and infrastructure. The concession mechanism is the best solution for GDL to sustain their investment. In Khammouane and Bolikhamxay provinces GDL is looking to secure few concessions of natural site (Tham nam phu, Khai mook, Nam yen, Xe Bang Fai) and they are proceeding with the paperwork. In the Konglor-Natan Valley GDL priorities the Rock View Point development (millions dollar investment) and are not engaging with other sites at the moment. However, GDL is constantly monitoring potential development opportunities in the province.

### **Relation with actors**

The Rock View Point is a concession of 54,000 ha starting from Phou Phamarn to the Namsanam Waterfall that consisting in forest and karstic mountain. To control the area a patrol of 5 persons (village forestry team) takes turns to monitor the area. Some incidents of hunting (i.e. luxury hunting involving SUV cars) are reported.

The Rock View Point plans to make available an artisan market at free cost for the surrounding villages (Viengkeo, Khoungeun and Phoumaknagn village) . The villager will sell handicraft such as wooden chairs, mattresses, and scarves, etc.

GDL has a network of cars and boat drivers, local guides and mainly employs the staff locally. The guides and drivers are freelancers and are paid on services.





Figure 12: Promotion flyer of the rock challenge trail

Figure 11: The Rock Challenge Trail Map

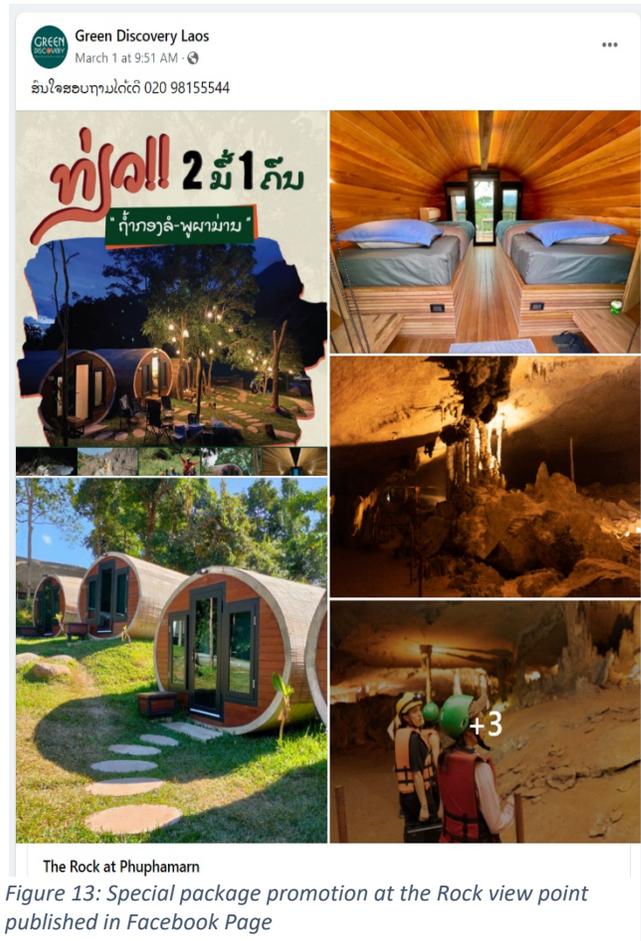


Figure 13: Special package promotion at the Rock view point published in Facebook Page



Figure 14: Greendiscoverylaos.com website destinations page

## 10. Tatfa ecotourism sole company

### Description

Mr. Bandit Douangphachan is a successful construction company owner based in Khounkham village.

He has setup the BK construction company 20 years ago taking the opportunity to provide construction services to the Theun Hinboun hydropower project. The company provides irrigation, building, road and bridges construction services. 10 years ago, he identified the Nam Sanam area and the Tat fa waterfall as a pristine destination for sightseeing visit. Lately in 2019 he conducted feasibility survey to assess the potential of developing an ecotourist resort with herbal plantation that provides activities along the Nam Hai River.

### Concession agreement

In 2020, a 30-year concession agreement was signed between the provincial government and the Tatfa ecotourism sole company owned by Mr Bandit.

The concession is divided in three zones and concession leasing cost is defined by the provincial decree 02/PPT issued on the 18/11/2019.

- 2 hectares for accommodation and resort facility with a fee of 300USD/Hectare/year
- 13.21 hectares of herbal plantation with a fee of 15USD/Hectare/year
- 5,305 hectares of conservation forest with a fee of 1USD/Hectare/year

The developer has additional commitment fees:

- For audit and contract management (5 million Kip per year)
- For social development at province level (5 million Kip per year)
- For environment management (5 million Kip per year)
- For tourism technical management (5 million Kip per year)
- For local development at district level (5 million Kip per year)
- For local development at village level (5 million Kip per year)

We roughly estimate that the total investment in term of concession permission is around 270,000 USD for a 30-years period. The calculation excludes all the annual tax that the resort business operation is accountable for according to the lao financial law.

The contract agreement also defines the duty and the land use right of the developer. A priority list of action is defined by the provincial government. However, there is a clause mentioning that the developer can renegotiate the contract terms in case of difficulty to complete the defined actions, which leaves the loophole of reselling to other investors.

### Marketing

The Nam Kat Yor La Pa resort located in Oudomxay province and Nam Pien Yor La Pa resort in Vientiane province are recent successful examples of ecotourism operation in Laos that level up local economy. The business model is based as an amusement park located in a dense forest area where clients stay in a

comfortable areas and experiment the natural landscape. TatFa resort aims to develop similar activities where client can visit natural area effortlessly. The feasibility study suggests the construction of a cable car between the resort and the Tat Fa waterfall. The customers will be able to experience the beauty of the surrounding natural landscape. The study also mentioned that 756,900 Chinese tourists visited Laos in 2019 with an increase of 26 percent from previous year. The cable car is also targeting this tourist category.

However, 46 million USD needs to be invested to develop this megaproject. According to the current global economic situation it is likely that this ambitious project might be scale down.



Figure 15: Map of the concession area and potential development route of the cable car



Figure 16: Model of Cable Car



Figure 17: Tat Fa Resort Master Plan

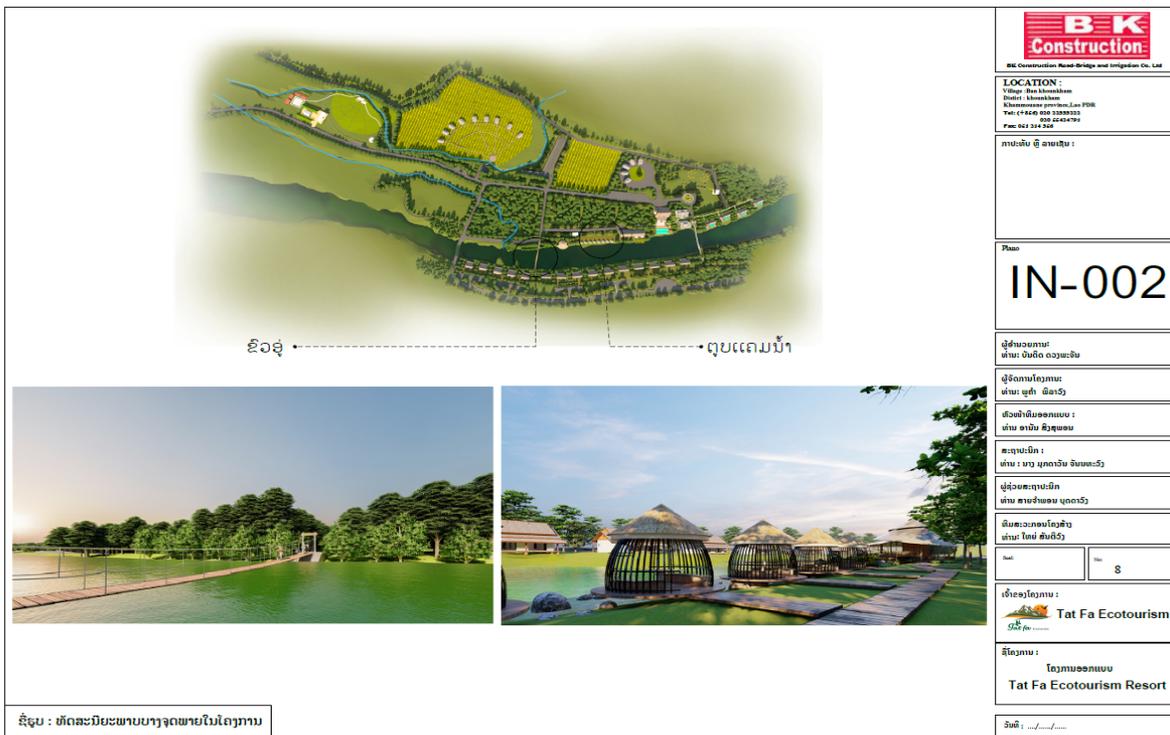


Figure 18: Tat Fa Resort Bridge and Bungalows over the Nam Hai River

## 11. Phonsythalang

### **Description**

Phonsythalang is a local tourism agency and guesthouse provider that was founded in 2014 located in Ban Thalang on the Nakai Reservoir. Located opposite to the Nakai-Namtheun National Park, the agency has built strong relation with the park administration and can obtain permissions to bring tourists in the park in a timely manner. Before the covid 19 pandemic, during high season 30 persons per days stayed overnight at the guesthouse, 70% were western foreigner and traveled through the Loop. They have 3 boats and 1 van and can mobilize 5 freelance guides. The agency has 12 employees including 5 females, 3 males and 4 makong ethnicity. 3 types of activity packages to visit the National Park are currently proposed.

### **Marketing Strategy**

International tourist

Apart from backpacker traveling on the Loop and overnight at the guesthouses. Foreigner adventure tourist are attracted by the National Park experience a will pick one of the following packages.

1 full day picnic and trekking

2 days trip 1 night camping and trekking

2 Days 1 Night Safari camping and trekking

The package starts at a minimum of 100 USD per person.

### **Local tourist**

The local tourists like to do camping and stay for one night at the facilities and use all the services to facilitate the stay at the camping. They are usually not interested to do safari or trekking mostly due to the high cost of the package.

Relation with actors

Most of the customer contact them direct through social media such as Facebook.

Sometimes Exotravel agency recommends the guests to do the package activities.

The agency is in close contact with the park administration and local guides living in the village that belongs to the park.

### **Future development**

The owner is looking to develop the camping area to make it more suitable to host more local customers who are for glamping. The owner is aware of the Natan valley and she also called it "khet loum" in local language, but she is considering that the access road is not in good condition enough to provide transportation for customers to explore the valley. She expressed her interest to setup a package in this area if there is sufficient tourism infrastructure which allows their customers to stay comfortably.

**Phosy Thalang**  
Phosy Thalang Laos

## A full day picnic and trekking

### Nakai Nam Theun National Park

**Including:**

- Boat
- English speaking guide
- Local guide
- Entrance fees to the park
- Food

Two hour motorboat cruise on a lake and Nam Xot river. Visit of a Nahao village where you can learn how to make a basket. After the visit we will continue up the river to the core zone of Nakai Nam Theun National Park where we will have a picnic on a river bank. After lunch we will be doing 2 km trek to Tad Nyim waterfall. Once back we will cruise down the river and look for a wildly living Macaques in the jungle along the river's edge while going back to Thalang.

**950,000/person**  
**3pax and more**  
**50% discount**  
**475,000Perso**

(Sighting of wildlife are not guaranteed)

**Phosy Thalang**

## Nakai-Nam Theun National Park

### Trip 2 Days 1 Night

**Including:**

- Park entrance fee
- Visit of a local village
- Waterfall trekking
- Camping equipment
- Motorboat service to and from the National Park
- English speaking guide and a local guide
- Campfire, evening and morning cooking

**Book now**  
0309100779, 02054601666 wv  
[Amphaimookchantai@gmail.com](mailto:Amphaimookchantai@gmail.com)  
[www.phosythalang.com](http://www.phosythalang.com)

<b>1 person</b> <b>1,700,000 kip/person</b>	<b>3pax discount 40%</b> <b>1,000,000kip/person</b>	<b>4-10pax discount 50%</b> <b>850,000kip/person</b>
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**Phosy Thalang**  
Phosy Thalang Laos

## Red-shanked Douc Trek & Camp at Nam Chae

### (3 Days 2 nights)

### Nakai Nam Theun National Park

This 3 day trek takes you to the Nam Chae area of Nakai Nam Theun National Park, which has the best opportunities for seeing Red-shanked Doucs. The trip starts from Thalang by boat to Nahao Village, followed by motorbike/tractor transfer to Navang Village 8 km ethnic Makong Village. The trek follows a 35km+ loop through fields and forests, camping along the Nam Chae River.

**Including**

- 1 night accommodation in tents/hammock
- 1 night accommodation in homestay
- English speaking guide
- Local guide
- Porter
- Food
- Boat service to National park
- Entrance fees to the park
- Motorbike/Tractor service

**1 person**  
**3,000,000 lak/person**

**3pax and more discount 40%**  
**1,800,000 lak/person**

(Sighting of wildlife are not guaranteed)

Book now 02054601666, 0309100779  
[Amphaimookchantai@gmail.com](mailto:Amphaimookchantai@gmail.com)

We are on The Loop, located about 2-3 hour drive from Thakhek, heading towards Lak Siao on the Route 1E.  
Public buses depart Thakhek every day and motorbike can hired in Thakhek.  
There are van available in our guesthouse to pick you up in Thakhek

## 12. Sunset resort

This resort created in 2018 is located in Nakai district, on the Nam Theun Lake. The resort owner is actively looking to develop tourist activity. He has UTV, bikes, kayak and a few boats that can be used in the lake and in the city. The owner is willing to develop activities in the Nakai-Namtheun National Park such as boat cruising, trekking and camping. He also showed the interest in eventually acquire a concession in Mouangluang in order to build better accommodation infrastructure. The Thong Mouangluang area is known for the landscape beauty and the traditional rural life of the villagers. He is interested in promoting the area and acknowledging that the main challenge remains the road access and he needs to find a way to address this issue.

### **Marketing**

During the covid 19 pandemic, they have cooperated with the Laos Travel Laos campaign which has promoted the resort locally through actual communication on Facebook and by word to mouth.

### **Relation between actors**

The resort is currently working with the Nam Theun-Nakai National Park to setup activity packages and looking to acquire permissions.

The report is working and communicating closely with the Rock View Point owner.

They have 24 employees living in the Nakai district.



### 13. Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, LNCCI

#### **Interviews de Mr. Inthy Deuanesavanh, Vice-Président du Comité du Tourisme au sein de LNCCI**

1) Quel est le rôle de la chambre de commerce dans le développement du secteur du tourisme ?

R : LNCCI est la plus haute instance du secteur privé des affaires qui regroupe tous les acteurs du développement économique y compris celui du tourisme ; sa fonction, c'est d'assurer le lien entre les organisations publiques et entreprises privées et sa responsabilité principale est d'identifier les problèmes et les préoccupations de ses membres et assurer de les présenter au gouvernement.

2) Quel est votre relation avec les différents acteurs du secteur privé et public ? (LATA, Association des hôtel et restaurant, MICT, PICT)

R : Les relations avec les différents acteurs du secteur privé et public sont définies par le statut de La Chambre :

- Avec secteur privé : discussions des problèmes pertinents, renforcement des compétences, mise en place des programmes touristiques, encadrement des personnels.
- Avec le secteur public : concertation et mettre en application de la politique et réglementations relatives au secteur du tourisme, discuter le plan d'action concrète et cherche des solutions appropriées aux problèmes rencontrés.

3) Quelles sont les activités mises en œuvre récemment par vos équipes ? (Lao Thiao Lao, Green Zone, Lao Safe, Business forum, workshop...)

R: Elles sont les suivantes: Lao Thiao Lao, Facebook page, what up Laos app, ouverture du Green Travel Zone , Travel life Certificate, Campagne de réduction des sacs en plastique, préparation du Lao Business Forum (LBF), préparation du statut du Comité de Promotion du Tourisme, préparation à la participation aux expositions locales et internationales du tourisme.

4) Quels sont les points importants que la chambre de commerce priorise et privilège ?

R : A attendre la réponse.

5) Quels sont les principaux obstacles et challenges au développement du tourisme au Laos ?

R : ce sont les insuffisants investissements dans les infrastructures du tourisme, l'accès difficile au crédit, difficultés de mettre en pratique les lois et réglementations, absence du plan de masse, manque de personnels qualifiés, faible investissement dans la promotion du tourisme.

6) Quelles sont vos recommandations pour les prochaines années ?

R : A attendre la réponse.

- 7) Récemment, des programmes de contrôle de qualité des opérateurs ont été mis en place tel que la Certification Lao Safe et l'enregistrement des agences de voyage au LNCCI, Pensez-vous que ces programmes sont adaptés au développement du secteur touristique et sont durables dans le temps ?

R : Lao Safe est un " Tourism Skills Project " sur financement du gouvernement luxembourgeois sous la responsabilité du Département de Développement du Tourisme, MICT. Son objectif principal c'est d'améliorer un programme de santé et d'hygiène approuvé par le Ministère de la Santé publique, former des formateurs, encadrer les chauffeurs des voitures pour touristes, des guides touristiques, des personnels des hôtels, des restaurants et des sites touristiques en vue de la prochaine réouverture du pays au tourisme.

Dans le cadre de ce projet, LNCCI est responsable de l'enregistrement des entrepreneurs avec des informations sur leur vaccination, leur licence commerciale, leur attestation de paiement d'impôt sur revenus ainsi que l'enregistrement de leur personnel en vue de la réouverture du " Lao Green Travel Zone".

Ce projet est un projet pilote, on verra bien si ces programmes sont adaptés ou non au développement du secteur touristique du pays.

- 8) Quel produit touristique le Laos doit proposer ?

R : Le Laos dispose des produits touristiques variés : naturels, culturels et historiques. De l'avis du LNCCI, la particularité remarquable est la richesse, la beauté de la nature ; nous devrions donc saisir ce point fort pour attirer les touristes.

- 9) Es qu'elle doit développer son offre sur le marché de l'écotourisme ?

R : Oui, définitivement l'écotourisme, c'est l'abondance du pays.

- 10) Si oui, quelle est la stratégie d'accompagnement du LNCCI pour développer l'offre écotouristique ?

R : - D'abord, améliorer les aspects légaux de manière à protéger la nature tout en développant l'écotourisme ; ensuite créer le fond de développement du tourisme accessible aux entrepreneurs ou promoteurs actifs qui ont de l'expérience dans ce domaine et qui ont la volonté de faire quelque chose pour le pays.

- 11) Vous avez récemment organisé ce 22 Mars 2022 un atelier avec le secteur privé, essentiellement représenté par les hôtels et agences de voyage. Pensez-vous qu'il est important d'organiser un atelier similaire qui prend en compte plus d'acteurs du secteur ?

R : oui, LNCCI a récemment organisé un atelier avec le secteur privé pour préparer le Forum annuel du " Lao Business" qui est un événement important attirant plusieurs centaines de

participants qui représentent les hommes d'affaires domestiques et étrangers, du secteur public et privé ainsi que les corps diplomatiques et les partenaires du développement. Il est certainement important d'organiser un atelier similaire qui prend en compte plus d'acteurs du secteur tels sont : Association des guides, associations des voitures et autocars, Lao Airlines , Lao Skyways et d'autres...pour discuter des problèmes pertinents.

12) Si, oui, qui sont les autres acteurs clés ? Dans quel format organiseriez-vous les ateliers afin de réunir toutes les parties prenantes ?

R : A attendre la réponse.

13) Avez-vous entendu parler des concepts de Géopark et de géotourisme récemment ?

R : Nous avons reçu des informations selon lesquelles une agence française, Tetraktys qui a un projet à Konglor, mène une étude dans la région de Phou hin Poun en vue de la protéger, développer l'écotourisme d'une manière durable avec la participation de la communauté locale.

14) Si oui, quelle est votre compréhension des concepts et quel est votre avis par rapport au développement du géotourisme au Laos ?

R : Le géotourisme est une autre forme d'attraction touristique qui possède des caractéristiques géographiques particuliers en relation avec le site, le paysage, la communauté. Grace à sa gestion qui doit être conduite d'un concept holistique de protection, d'éducation et de développement durable avec participation de la communauté locale, le géotourisme est devenu de plus en plus populaire. Le développement du géotourisme au Laos, à notre avis, n'est donc plus que souhaité./.

## Annex: Study area natural and cultural tourist site list from Villagers

District	Group	Village	Main tourist Site	ແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວຈັກ
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	B. Kang	Salakeu Mountain, Tao Cave, Pha Cave anfd boating along Nam Hai river.	ຍັງບໍ່ມີແຜນຂັ້ນງານໄດ້ພັດທະນາ
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	B. Khounkeo	Phou Pha Marn	ໄມ 1 ແຫ່ງຄື ສູນທ່ານ.
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	B. Khounkham	1. Tat nam sanam, water fall , 2. Tat Mouang water fall, 3.Thermal source	1.ຕາດນ້ຳສະໜາມ 2.ຕາດມ່ວງ 3.ປຸງນ້ຳຮ້ອນ
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	B. Khounngern	the rock viewpoint, Nang Long Cave	ສູນມ່ານ, ຖ້ຳນາງຫລວງ
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	B. Nakham_2	Don't have	ບໍ່ມີ
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	B. Namsanam	Tat fa cave	ຕາດຟາ
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	B. Phou mak neng	Mountain range surrounding the village.	ສູນແຄມນ້ຳ
M. Khounkham	1.Khounkham	B. Pousard	Pha Pa Khoun Cave, Phou Hai, Nam Hinboun river .	ຖ້ຳຜາປ່າງ, ສາຍພູໄຮ, ທ່ອງທ່ຽວຕາມນ້ຳຫົນບູນ.
M. Khounkham	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	B. Khounmany	Pha Kong Cave, Ang Manora Cave, Nam Thiang Cave, Pha Mae NangMone Cave, Pha Noy Cave, Cruise along Nam Hinboun river	1.ຖ້ຳຜ່າຕອງ, 2.ຖ້ຳອ່າງນາງມະໂນລາ, 3.ຖ້ຳນ້ຳທ່າງ, 4.ຖ້ຳຜາແມ່ນາງ ມອນ, 5.ຖ້ຳຜ່ານອຍ, 6.ລ່ອງເຮືອຕາມນ້ຳຫົນບູນ-ເຮືອນທອງລຸມ; ແຕ່ ລະຍ້ອນຫ້າງຈາກນ້ຳນັ້ນ ປະມານ 4 ຫາ 15ກມ.
M. Khounkham	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	B. Muang Nam Sang	Phou Hai mountain range and its bio diversity .	ພູໄຮດັ້ງທີ່ກ່າວມາແລ້ວ
M. Khounkham	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	B. Nameuang_kk	Hou Lom Cave, Mud Cave, Nam Yaard Cave, Kong Laeng Cave , Pherng Cave (1 km from village)	1).ຖ້ຳຮຸ້ລຸມ, 2).ຖ້ຳນິດ 3).ຖ້ຳນ້ຳປາດ 4).ຖ້ຳກອງແລງ 5).ຖ້ຳ ເືອງ.ຖ້ຳດັ່ງກ່າວ ຫ້າງຈາກບ້ານປະມານ 1ກມ.
M. Khounkham	2.Ban Mouang-Namsang	B. Nammahang	1. Mountain range of Phou Mone, 2.Tevada waterfall, 3. Rock tray at 6 km from the village..	1.ສາຍພູມອນ, 2.ຕາດເວດາ, 3.ດ່ານທ່ານເຊາດ. ຫ້າງຈາກບ້ານ ປະມານ 6ກມ.
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Kaeng	Nam None Cave, Paeo Luang Cave as mentioned in Ban Nam None, the main village.	1.ຖ້ຳນ້ຳນອນ, 2.ຖ້ຳແປວຫລວງ
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Konglor	Kong lor cave	ຖ້ຳກອງລື
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Koub	1 Pha hou lom cave, 2. Pha kouansane cave (1km).	1.ຜາຮຸ້ລຸມ, 2.ຜາກວນສານ(1ກມ).
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Nakang	1. ThamThiang Cave, 2. Tham Pha Vieng Cave ( Sacred place of the village).	1.ຖ້ຳທ່າງ, 2. ຖ້ຳຜາວຽງ(ບັນຍ້ອນສາສິດຂອງບ້ານ).
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Nakham_1	Vang Phouang cave, Vang Peo cave, cruise along Hinboun river	ທ່າເຮືອແຄມນ້ຳຫົນບູນ, ຖ້ຳວິ້ງພວງ, ຖ້ຳວິ້ງແປວ ຫ້າງຈາກບ້ານປະມານ 2 ກມ.
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Nam None	Nam None Cave, Paeo Luang Cave	1.ຖ້ຳນ້ຳນອນ, 2.ຖ້ຳແປວຫລວງ
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Or	Xieng Doong Cave, Vang Ngong Cave, Houy Saed Cave	1.ຜາຊຽງດົງ, 2. ຜ່າວິ້ງໂງ່ງ, 3.ຜ່າຫວຍແສດ
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Phone Yaeng	Lom Cave , Houy Yeng Cave, Ki Cave, Paeo Kok Hea (2km from village)	1.ຖ້ຳລຸມ, 2.ຖ້ຳແປວນ້ຳຫວຍແຍງ, 3.ຖ້ຳນ້ຳ, 4.ແປວນ້ຳກາແຮະ. ຫ້າງຈາກບ້ານ 1-2ກມ.
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Phone Yaeng Neua	Ki Cave, Paeo Kok Hea	1.ຖ້ຳນ້ຳ , 2.ຖ້ຳ ແປວນ້ຳກາແຮະ.
M. Khounkham	3.Nakang-Konglor	B. Tiew	Houei nam say ( Spring river), Tham ta lai cave	ນ້ຳຫວຍໃສ, ຜ່າຖ້ຳແລະແລະ.
M. Nakai	4.Natane	B. Na thon	Khou khi stream, Hinboun Mountain range, Tham Pha na Cave, Tham Phaii cave.	ນ້ຳຫວຍຄູ່ຄື, ຜ່າຫົນບູນ, ຜານ້ຳຖ້ຳ, ຖ້ຳໄຜ່
M. Nakai	4.Natane	B. Nabone	Hinboun Rock, Natham Rock and Phakang	ຜ່າຫົນບູນ, ຜານ້ຳຖ້ຳ ແລະຜາກາງ
M. Nakai	4.Natane	B. Nahang	Buddha cave , Loy Cave, Old temple	ນ້ຳຖ້ຳພະ, ຖ້ຳຜາຫລອຍ
M. Nakai	4.Natane	B. Nameuang	Tham Pho, Xay Nam Khok	ຖ້ຳໄພ, ສາຍນ້ຳຄືກ
M. Nakai	4.Natane	B. Natan	Meui tok and Sao Et water falls, Tham Phom and Tham Louang Caves, Ancient pagoda	ຫາດເືອນຍົກ, ຕາດສາວໄອ, ຖ້ຳພອມ ແລະ ຖ້ຳຫລວງ
M. Nakai	4.Natane	B. Phadang	Tham Sop phou, Tham pha (with ancient and sacred Buddha status) and Tham Bueung.	ນ້ຳຖ້ຳສຸພ, ຖ້ຳພະ(ພະນ້ຳແກ້ທີ່ປະຊາຊົນຄິດຄືລບຸຊາ) ແລະຖ້ຳບຸງ
M. Nakai	4.Natane	B. Pho kham	Attraction is on Natan village	ແຫ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວແມ່ນຮູ້ນັກບ້ານນາຕານ
M. Nakai	4.Natane	B. Thakhankeo	Tat Meui Tok, Tat Tong, Tham Louang, Tham Pha Pong,	ນ້ຳນ້ຳກາຕາດ ມີຍົກ, ຕາດຕອງ, ຖ້ຳຫລວງ, ຖ້ຳຜາປ່ອງ
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Done keo	Khi keo cave	ຖ້ຳເຮົ້ແກ້ວ
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Dongphosi	Tham Khouei cave, Tham ainne Cave, Tham kouang cave ( Sacred and always respected cave).	ຖ້ຳຄວາຍ, ຖ້ຳແອ່ນ, ຖ້ຳກວາງ(ຖ້ຳທີ່ຊາວບ້ານໄດ້ນັບຖືແຕ່ປາງບຸຮານ ນະສານ/ບັນດີສາສິດ)
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Kouan	Tham Bibi ( 100m height) and Dipterocarpus woods (natural and sacred woods),	ຖ້ຳ ບີບີ(ນ້ຳຄວາມສູງປະມານ 100 ແມຕ) ແລະນ້ຳໄມແຄ້ນນ້ອຍ(ໄມ ທີ່ມະຊາດ)ທີ່ບັນຍ້ອນຫວັງຫາມ
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Meuanglouang	Tham Khouei cave and Tham Ainne cave, Existence of 5- 700 years old pagoda.	ຖ້ຳຄວາຍແລະຖ້ຳແອ່ນ
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Na Dao	Tham Mo and Tham Pha caves and That nang Kham (Stupa of Nang kham). Nang kham is a daughter of Pha gnia Meng vanh( Pha gnia is a title of high officials rank given by the king).	ຖ້ຳພິມ, ຖ້ຳພະ ແລະ ຫາດນາງຄ້າ (ລາສາວຂອງພະຍາແມ່ງ້ວນ)
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Na ngang	Tham Teui cave, Tham Kouang Kang cave, Tham Kob cave.	ຖ້ຳເຕ້ຍ, ຖ້ຳກວນກາງ ແລະ ຖ້ຳຄືບ
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Nadam	No have	ບໍ່ມີ
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Nasida	Tham Bao sao cave, Tham khi Tia cave and Tham Soung cave.	ຖ້ຳບາວ ສາວ, ຖ້ຳຂີ້ໄຮຍ ແລະ ຖ້ຳສູງ
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Phonkhor	Tat So water fall (Forbidden)	ຕາດໄສ(ສິ່ງທີ່ຫ້າງຫາມ)
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Vang Yiem	Tham Louang cave ( Kouang stream)	ຖ້ຳຫລວງ(ນ້ຳກວາງ)
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Vanghin	Mongmuang	ໝອງມ່ວງ
M. Nakai	5.Thong Meuang Luang	B. Xong	Tham cha sa kham cave, Tham Pha cave	ຖ້ຳຈາສະດານ, ຖ້ຳ ພະ

**Annex : List of natural, cultural and historical sites  
currently open to the public In Khammouane province**

**1. Natural sites**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>District</b>
1. Nang Aine Cave	Ban Phine	Thakhek
2. Xieng Liep Cave	Ban Songkhone	Thakhek
3. Tha Falang	B. Songkhone	Thakhek
4. Kampheng hinniak	B. May Phosy	Thakhek
5. Tham Xang	B. Tham	Thakhek
6. Tad Hai	B. Na hao	Nakai
7. Tham khaii Mouk	B. Tha thod	Gnommalath
8. That Xieng Lu	B. Na toii	Boualapha
9. Tad Khone keo	B. khone keo	Hinboun
10. Khoun kong Leng	B. Na khu	Hinboun
11. Khoun khè	B. Tha ny	Hinboun
12. Tham Heup	B. Na khok	Khounkham
13. Tad Namsanam	B. Khounkham	Khounkham
14. Phou Pha Man( view point)	B.Khounkham	Khounkham
15. Pa Xeuam Cave	B. Na khang xang	Thakhek
16. Lom Cave	B. Pha Hoei	Xaibouathong
17. Pha Nang Cave	B. Pha nang	Mahaxay
18. Nong Ma Lod	B. Pha khene	Mahaxay
19. XeBang Fai Cave	B. Nong Ping	Boualapha

20. Kong Lor Cave	B.Kong Lor	Khounkham
21. Pha Nang Long Cave	B. Khoun Ngeun	Khounkham
22. Khoun Nam Pa Kanh	B. Bouam Lou	Hinboun
23. Tham Nam Lod/Tham Nam Lay	B. Pa kouai Dong	Xaibouathong
24. Tham Louang	B. Bouam Lou	Hinboun
25. Nong Boua	B. Nong Boua Kham	Thakhek

### I. Cultural Sites

26. That Mouang kao Sikhotabong Temple	B. Sikhot	Thakhek
27. Bouddhas cave	B. Na khang Xang	Thakhek
28. That Hou Pha Vong (Temple)	B. Navang Gnai	Nongbok

### II. Historical Site

29. Ho Chi Minh Museum	B. Xieng vang tha	Nongbok
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## Restaurant Industry Statistic 2020

	Business Name	Owner	Age	no. of table	business license			value of investment		capacity	Telephone	Location	Remark
					number	issue date	extend date	total	working capital				
1	Nilandone Restaurant	Ms. Oung Saramany	36	06				50,000,000	15,000,000	50	B. KongLor		
2	Lita Restaurant	Ms. Lita Thongsavanh		03				65,000,000	3,000,000	20	020 5477771 B. KongLor		
3	Waen Restaurant	Ms. Waen		03						15	B. Khounkham		
4	Dao Restaurant	Ms. Dao Phasouk		06				60,000,000	5,000,000	60	020 5932401 B. Khounkham		
5	Phu Pha Man View Restaurant	Mr. Somphet Sivilay	50	05				200,000,000	50,000,000	150	B. Khounkham		
6	Mone Restaurant	Ms. Mone Sengchalearn	34	05				65,000,000	3,000,000	20	030 9333517 B. Khounkeo		
7	Keo Restaurant	Ms. Keo		04				50,000,000	3,000,000	50	020 9949193 B. KhounNgern		
8	Mae Poui Restaurant	Ms. Poui Inthasone		08				50,000,000	3,000,000	20	020 9980918 B. KhounNgern		
9	The Rock View Point										B. KhounNgern		

Not reviewed by the DICT yet

### Accommodation Industry in Khounkham District 2020

No	Business Name	Location (Village)	Telephone	value of investment (KIP)	Working Capital (KIP)	Room type				Room		Price/room		Business Owner	Remark	
						With Aircon	Single Bed	With Fan	Double Bed	YIP	Total	(Room)	(Bed)			Highest
						With Aircon	Single Bed	With Fan	Double Bed	YIP	Total	(Room)	(Bed)			
1	Kong Lor View Resort	B. Kong Lor	030 9143544	12,200,000,000	15,000,000	4	6	8	7	0	25	38	150,000	120,000	Mr. Bounlieng Lattanakosy	✓
2	Igolot Guest house	B. Kong Lor	020 77751055	124,000,000	15,000,000	0	0	9	7	0	16	23	90,000	60,000	Mr. Bounthay Chaleunsack	✓
3	Thong dam Guest house	B. Kong Lor	020 58790652	171,000,000	21,000,000	0	0	8	8	0	16	24	80,000	50,000	Mr. Thongdam Chaleunsack	✓
4	Phounsouk Guest house	B. Kong Lor	020 59334360	120,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	4	0	2	6	10	90,000	60,000	Mr. Sengdaophasouk Southavong	✓
5	Chantha Guest house	B. Kong Lor	020 22100002	1,096,000,000	15,000,000	7	7	0	0	0	14	21	130,000	70,000	Mr. Aeksamai Inthavong	✓
6	Saiyomyen Guest house	B. Kong Lor	020 58305392	600,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	9	2	0	11	13	50,000	50,000	Mr. Sikhouan Nuaphachanh	✓
7	Enjoyboy Guest house	B. Kong Lor	020 96663864	30,000,000	15,000,000	0	0	3	1	1	5	8	60,000	50,000	Ms. Sengchanh Sayaseng	✓
8	Kong Lor Cave Guest house	B. Kong Lor	020 99145333	130,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	0	6	0	6	12	70,000	50,000	Mr. Air Somsaksy	✓
9	Kong Aloun Mai Guest house	B. Kong Lor	020 99914044	400,000,000	75,000,000	10	0	5	0	0	15	100,000	80,000	Mr. Sonsay Sisomboun	✓	
10	Spring Reiver Resort	B. Tiew	020 55529999	460,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	5	11	0	16	27	400,000	120,000	Mr. Phetsara Phetrasy	✓
11	Sengchanh Guest house	B. Nakhom	020 58566866	845,000,000	25,000,000	10	0	5	0	0	18	15	50,000	80,000	Mr. Sy Phommachanh	✓
12	Saiy Nam Hai Resort	B. Namsanam	020 22244989	889,000,000	50,000,000	4	8	0	0	0	12	20	130,000	80,000	Ms. Thippaphone Mailbaipid	✓
13	Seen Hak Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 22334091	400,000,000	7,500,000	18	2	0	0	2	22	28	100,000	40,000	Ms. Anouphavanh Chanthasy	✓
14	Inthapanya Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 22336532	1,500,000,000	15,000,000	8	1	4	3	0	16	20	80,000	50,000	Mr. Khamphout Inthanamm	✓
15	Souksomchai Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 28529183	99,000,000	5,000,000	0	2	3	0	0	12	14	80,000	50,000	Mr. Somchai Chanthasy	✓
16	Sengthong Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 56628874	130,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	7	8	0	15	21	70,000	50,000	Mr. Sengnoy Vorachackdaoy	✓
17	Sisouphanh Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 22855685	80,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	7	3	0	10	13	50,000	50,000	Ms. Phone Sipaseuth	✓
18	Lo so Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 22241685	250,000,000	10,000,000	8	0	0	0	0	8	8	80,000	50,000	Mr. Khanthavong Southisombath	✓
19	Pha Man View Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 23616665	200,000,000	20,000,000	14	5	0	0	0	19	33	100,000	80,000	Mr. Sananikone Keothongninh	✓
20	Goong Kham Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 22114040	120,000,000	12,000,000	4	0	10	0	0	14	14	80,000	50,000	Mr. Khamphong Chanthavong	✓
21	Khounthay Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 22827696	30,000,000	5,000,000	3	2	2	0	0	7	9	100,000	50,000	Mr. Thongkhoum Voradeth	✓
22	Saychaleun Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 22554825	80,000,000	5,000,000	12	0	5	0	0	17	22	80,000	50,000	Mr. Khanthala Souphasone	✓
23	Phonetchaleun Guest house	B. Khounkham	020 99544420	400,000,000	50,000,000	9	0	5	0	0	14	14	80,000	60,000	Ms. Pheng Phommachanh	✓
24	Aomsin Guest house	B. Khounkeo	020 9976504	1,760,000,000	760,000,000	13	4	9	1	0	27	32	100,000	70,000	Ms. Donchanh Keokhamphan	✓
25	Khounngern Guest house	B. Khounngern	020 22330065	200,000,000	20,000,000	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	100,000	80,000	Mr. Thongdam Kongdouangdee	✓
26	The Rock View Point	B. Khounngern														
Total						135	37	108	57	5	337	465				

Not yet reviewed by the DICT

Photo link

Ban Natan

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/hFBCYGWuWxtr2ivD8>

Resort Natan

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/vnryTcuKVvpqz6SE8>

Ban Thakhankeo

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/tZBqqivjeKxPSHHj8>

Ban Phadang

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Ban Nabone

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/YRuNnFPkBe4UAqg49>

Ban Don Keo

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Ban Phonkor

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/pd1hK9Pcx75vQoGj6>

Ban Thong

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/1cz6hosbrXQD68QPA>

Ban Meuang Louang

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/2HiSV8aD1gpjYG9Z7>

Ban Vang Hiem

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/ARJzFVBAcz1V6XP8>

Ban Khounkham

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/gzqoJZiPTsnvcbgMA>

Ban Khoun Ngeun

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/vnryTcuKVvpqz6SE8>

Ban Khounkeo

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/tCj7KmqN1xqWKvDa8>

Ban Namsanam & Nakham

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/ffognDiVVeUCZ28z6>

Ban Kounmany

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/4hLrdp79UN5UZKEt6>

Ban Mouang Namsang- Ban Nameuang

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/ZB51GH4r8BNAgG726>

Ban Mouangneua & Ban Kèng

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Ban Nakham & Ban Nakang

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Ban Phonyaeng & Ban Namnone

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Ban Kouba & Ban Or

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/k2TGfSpGs6RVK6CT6>

Ban Konglor & Ban Tiew

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/rskir4oHggMiVTxd7>

Ban Kang & Phouxad

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Ban Phou Marknaeng

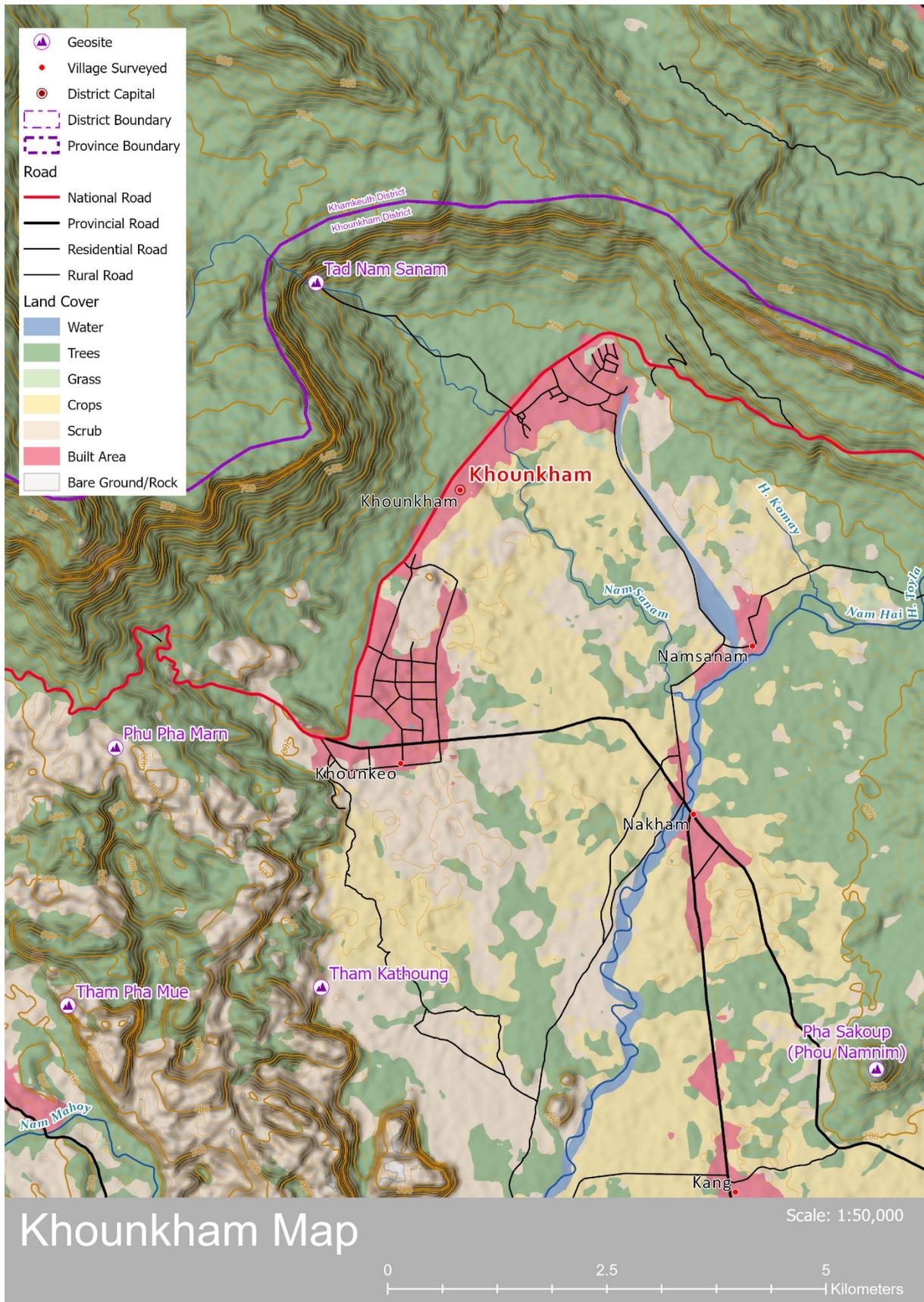
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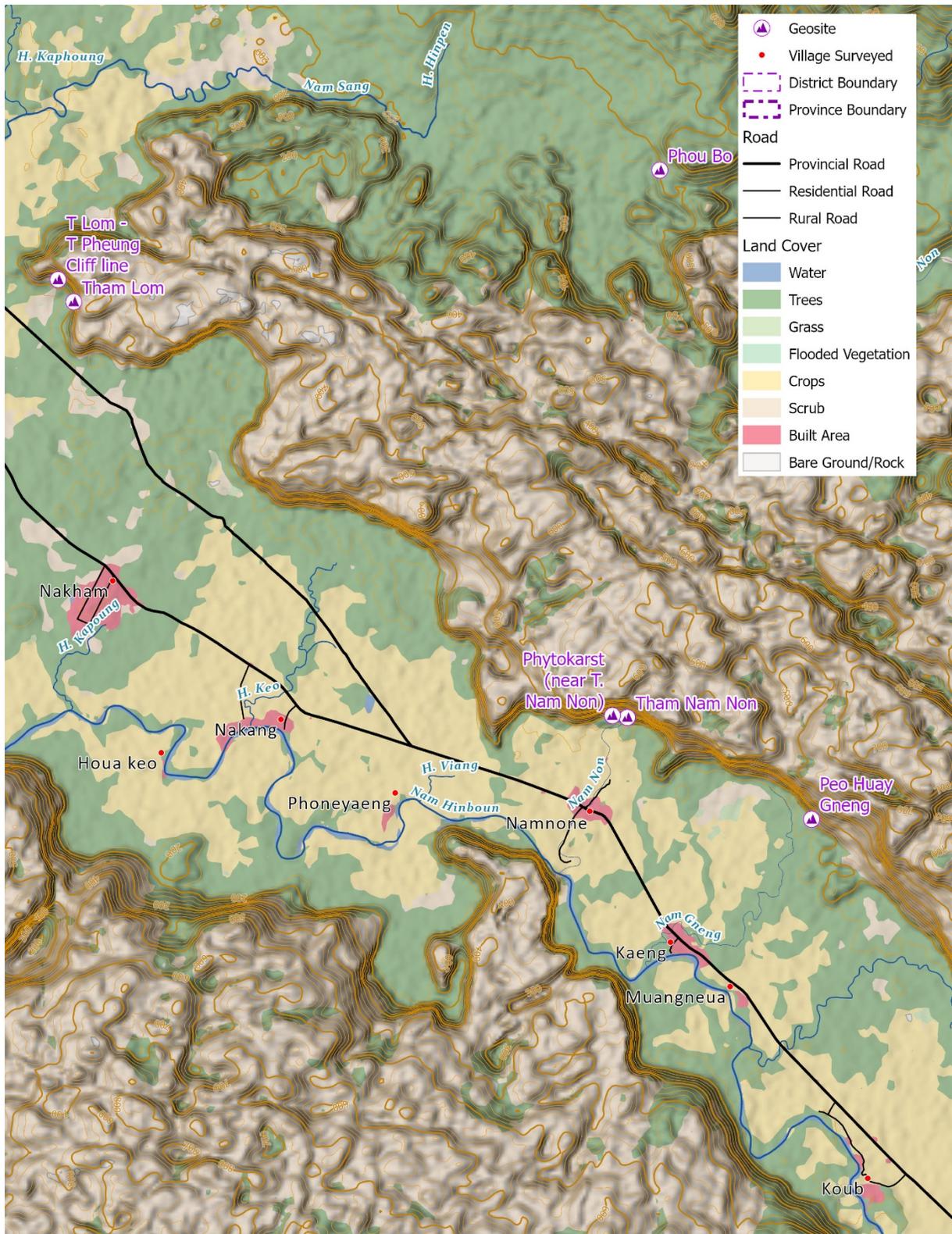
Water supply (credit Mathieu V.,)

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/wZ9K1VcDptRAavE98>

Festivals

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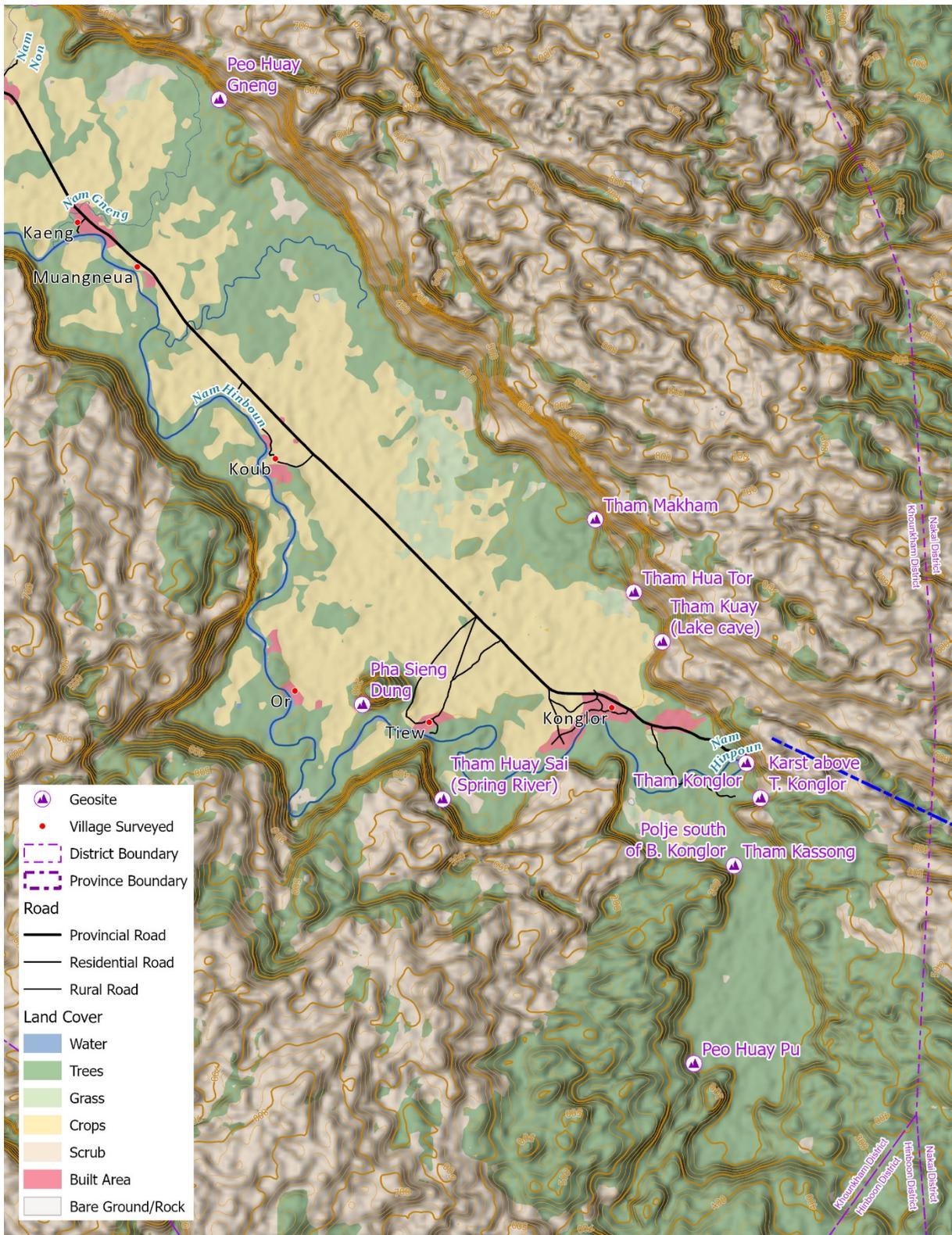




# Ban Kaeng Map

Scale: 1:50,000

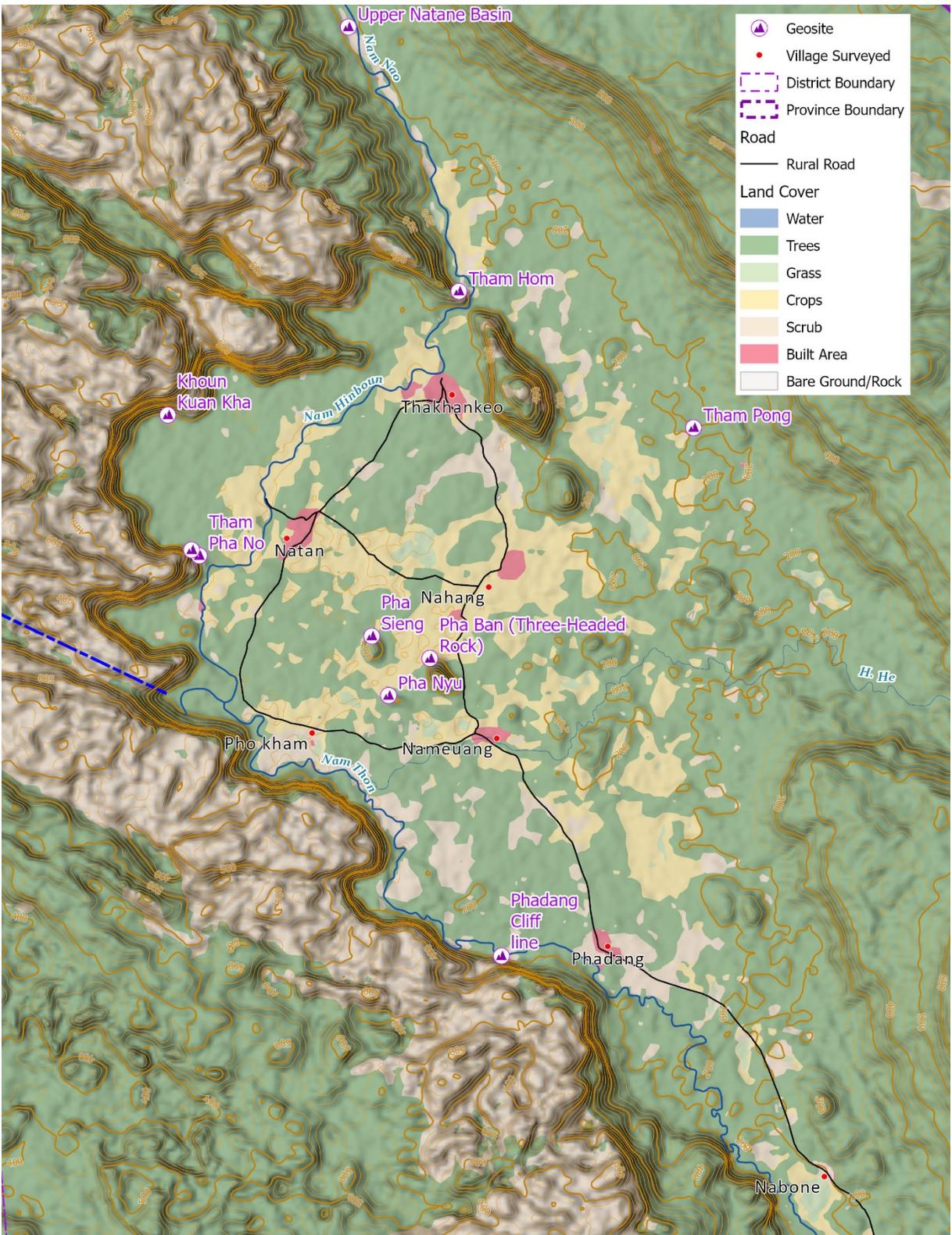




# Kong Lor Map

Scale: 1:50,000

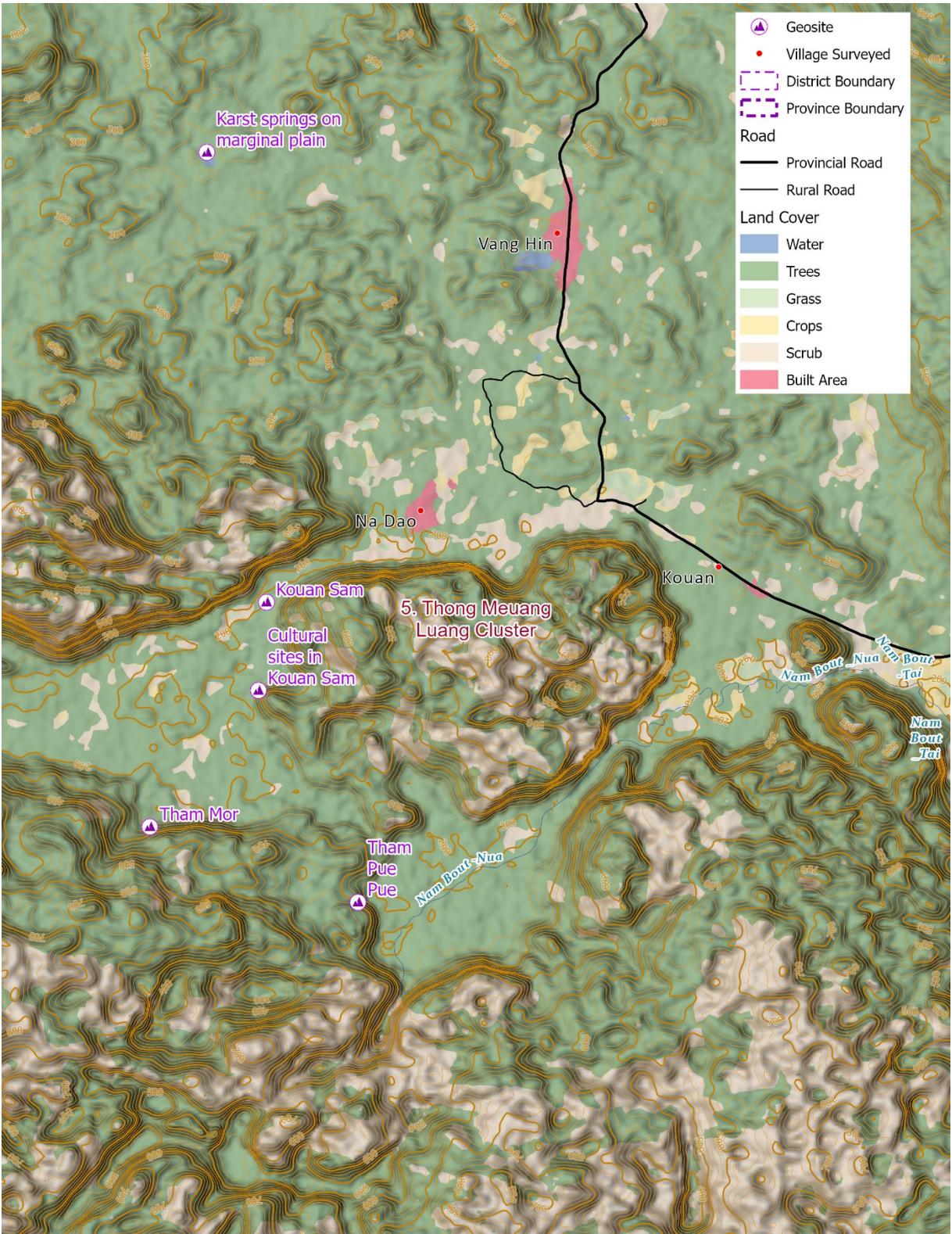




# Natane Map

Scale: 1:50,000

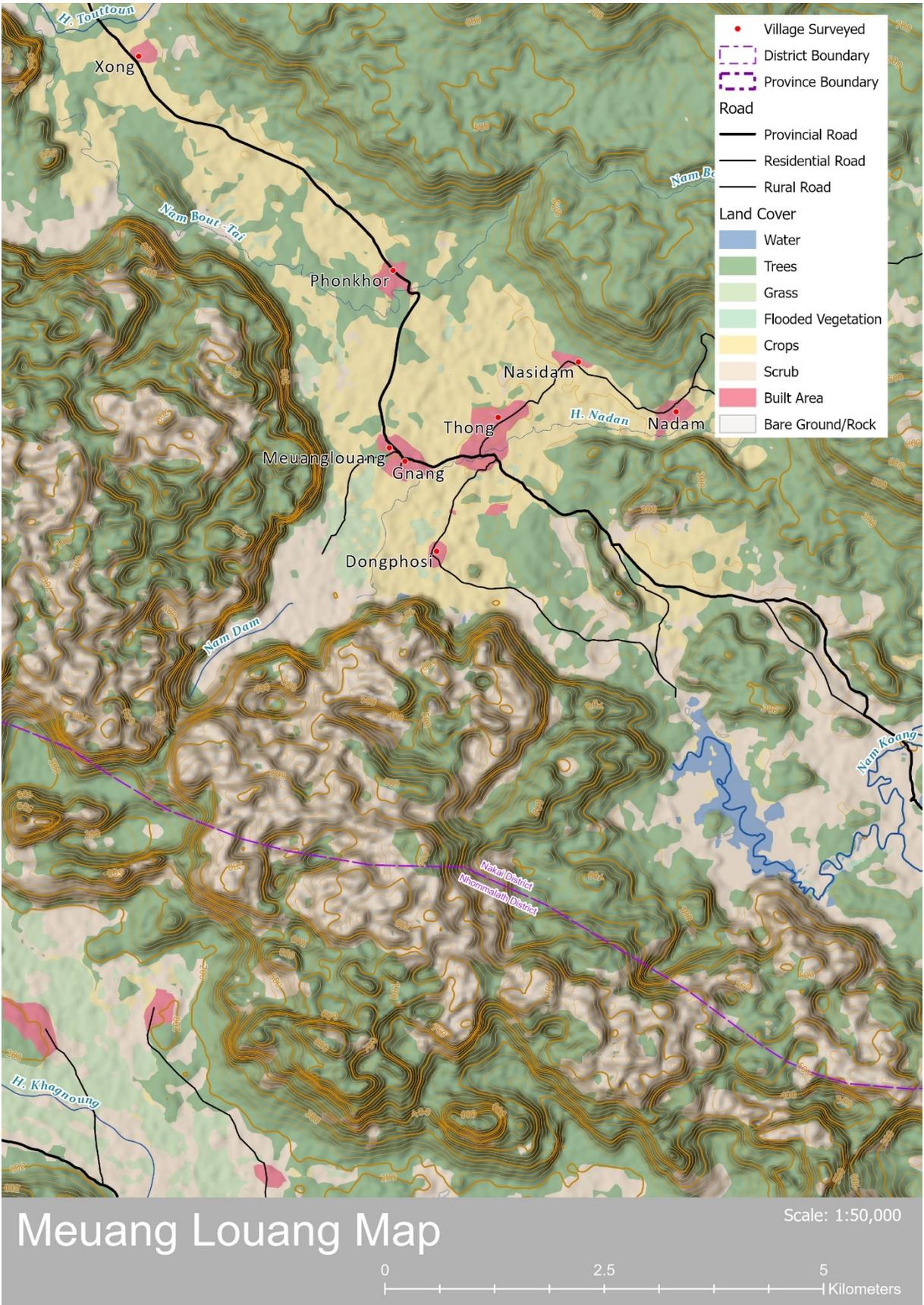




# Ban Na Dao Map

Scale: 1:50,000





## Reference

Ministry of Information, Culture & Tourism (2020) Tourism Statistical Report.

Laos – New Zealand Tourism, Support Project 2015 – 2020 Achievements. Lessons Learned. Future Assistance. Prepared for: Lao Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism New Zealand Aid Programme, February 2021

Khammouane Province Tourism Destination Management Plan 2016 – 2018 15th January 2016 Lao PDR , ADB, Swiss Contact

Tetraktys (2015) Making a Diagnosis of Tourist Area National Biodiversity Conservation of Nakai Nam Theun (Nakai Plateau) and Valley Natane. Produced by Tetraktys Development Agency in June 2015.

## Key Online Resource

<https://www.exotravel.com/tours/laos/khammouane-caves-exploration/>

<https://travelifesustainability.com/>

<https://bensleycollection.com/>

[From conservation area :](#)

<https://hinnamno.org/>

<https://www.conservationlaos.com/>

<https://discoverlaos.today/>

<https://www.exotravel.com/destinations/laos/>

<https://greendiscoverylaos.com/>

<http://www.ecotourismlaos.com/>

<http://www.laosloop.info/>

<https://www.konglor-natane-cave.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/tourismprofessionalsinlaos>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/tourismprofessionalsinlaos/posts/3072106763074136/>

<https://issuu.com/champameuanglao/docs/cml-march-april-2021>

<https://www.facebook.com/laothiaolao>

<https://www.instagram.com/laothiaolao/?hl=fr>

[https://www.travelife.info/index\\_new.php?menu=home&lang=en](https://www.travelife.info/index_new.php?menu=home&lang=en)

## Konglor Valley, Khoukham district

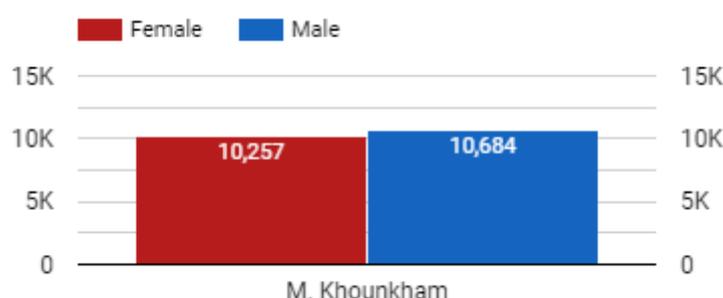
Advantaged by the presence of a passable road even during the rainy season, the konglor valley has experienced a considerable tourist boom, supported by initiatives and touristic investments such as the Loop, the Rockview point and the crossing of the Konglor cave. The representation of the valley, which appeals to a Lao collective imagination relating to the abrupt nature and the spiritual sacredness offered by the karst landscape, makes it an even more auspicious land for the development of ecotourism activities.

Even at a national level, Konglor Cave is one of the most important sites to visit in Lao PDR. The existing infrastructures (hydropower, quarry) and the access route linking Khounkham to Vietnam have enabled the valley to develop economically. However, the main household activity remains the farming of cash crops such as cassava and tobacco.

We can note a slight diversification of occupations with the arrival of tourism and the manufacture of handicrafts. With 1 resort and 18 guesthouses in the Khounkham cluster, and 14 guesthouses and the recent installation of the river spring resort in the Konglor cluster, the Konglor valley has moderate accommodation capacities. The valley expects a tourism boost when the borders will fully open, which will certainly encourage future private investments. It is noted that several concessions, such as TadFa, have been awarded by the government. This shows the will of the latter to include and encourage private developers of ecotourism areas to actively participate in local economic development while ensuring the management and conservation of the area under concession.

General Facts :

Village	Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
22	20,941	9,328	8,041	1,373	4,540	372



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
4,342	17,546,863.64	148

Main Activity
Agriculture, cassava, tabaco, rice, tourism

Health Center	Maximum Distance to Health center	Public transport at village	Average Distance to public transport access	Waste collection services	Road Access	Boat landing
7	6 km	13 villages	1.2 km	5	22	12

Children currently at school	Male > 10y	Female > 10y	Male 11-17y	Female 11-17y
4258	1005	988	1126	1120

Tourist site :

Cave	Mountain range landscape	Waterfall	Temple	River	Trekking	Thermal source
35	6	4	2	4	1	1

Tourist Infrastructure :

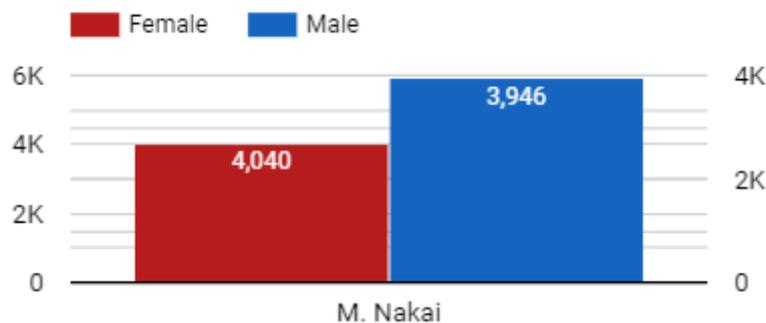
District	homestay beds	Guesthouses	Restaurants	handicraft shops
M. Khounkham	10	32	42	4

## Natane Valley, Nakai District

With these many waterfalls and caves, the Natane valley has an authentic character with strong tourist potential. The traditional Lao daily life, far from the poles of development, gives it a simple and authentic character. However, the absence of paved roads makes its access impracticable in the rainy season. It has therefore not aroused the interest of investors for its economic development. It is therefore unknown to the tourist sector and the population lives mainly from agricultural resources such as the plantation of cassava, tobacco and rice cultivation. The isolated nature of the valley makes its inhabitants more vulnerable to climatic hazards and generates half the income of its neighboring Konglor valley, which has been enhanced by investments in road and tourist infrastructure. In recent years, taking advantage of the influx of tourists passing through Konglor Cave, there have been initiatives to capture meager flows of tourists in the northern part of the valley at the entrance of Konglor Cave. The latest notable investment to date is the construction of a resort of 20 bungalows, which will give visitors the opportunity to stay longer in the valley and thus promote the local economy. Apart from backpacker visits, the inhabitants of the valley are never confronted with the arrival of tourists requiring services of high quality. Local people have no significant training in hospitality and service. Access to clean water and a varied diet remains very limited.

General Facts :

Village	Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
20	7,986	105	2,464	323	1,273	114



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
1,623	7,050,000.45	181

Main Activity
Agriculture, cassava, tabaco, rice

Health Center	Maximum Distance to Health center	Public transport at village	Average Distance to public transport access	Waste collection services	Road Access	Boat landing
4	10 km	4	20 km	1	19	2

Children currently at school	Male > 10y	Female > 10y	Male 11-17y	Female 11-17y
790	233	225	205	200

**Tourist site :**

Cave	Mountain range landscape	Waterfall	Temple	River
29	4	6	2	2

**Tourist Infrastructure :**

District	homestay beds	Guesthouses	Restaurants	handicraft shops
M. Nakai	54	2	0	0

District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

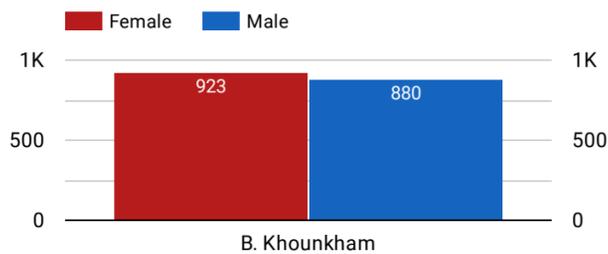
Village: B. Khounkham (1) ▾

### Village Description

Khounkham village, previously called Nahin Village, has been the capital district of Khounkham district since 2011. Currently the village has 11 guesthouses and 3 restaurants registered at the district tourism office. Khounkham village is a well-known destination for lodging and general services. There are construction and telecommunication supplier shops in the village. 2 food markets that supply fresh products on a daily basis. There is a Theun Hinboun hydropower company office and an employee camp located in Khounkham village. Many truck drivers and tourist guests stay overnight in Khounkham en route to Lak Sao or Kong Lor village. The village has one tourism information centre office, however since the covid pandemic the office has been closed. Tourguides and shops that sell handicrafts imported from other villages can be found. The surrounding natural environment offers hiking routes to waterfalls and hot springs.

### General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,803	450	400	35	423	28



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
329	18,831,000	5

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Tai	1,803	0

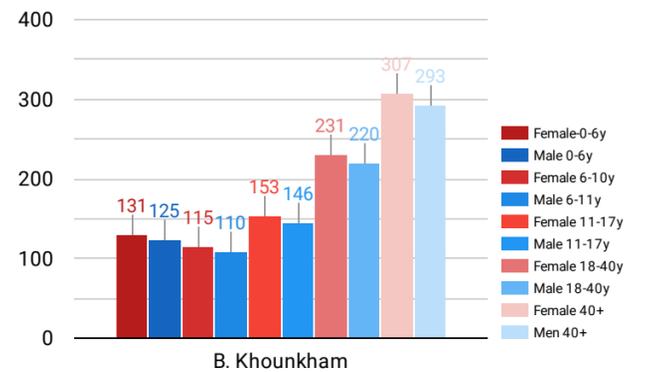
Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...



### Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
Yes	At Village	Stop in village	At Village	At Village

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Guesthouse, Restaurant , handicraft/souvenirs shops	14	0	9	1

### Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
1. Tat nam sanam, water fall , 2. Tat Mouang water fall, 3.Thermal source	We have proposed many projects on communiyy based tourism development to district authority but still no answer .

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	we'll preserve and protect tradition and culture definitely, from generation to generation.	.Problem of tourist safety, accidents and hospitality.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Tour guide

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
More jobs, more incomes for villagers and village will be more popularized.	.Problem of tourist safety, accidents and hospitality.

Comments
1)This village of khoun Kham (or Nahine village) is the seat of the New District Administration Bureau called district of Khounkham, established in 2011 in order to facilitate the administrative purposes by connecting the northern part of Hinboun district to the new one.
2).Need to have an investment on natural and community based tourism development in the area.

Photo Gallery
<a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/gzqoJZiPTsnvcbgMA">https://photos.app.goo.gl/gzqoJZiPTsnvcbgMA</a>



District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

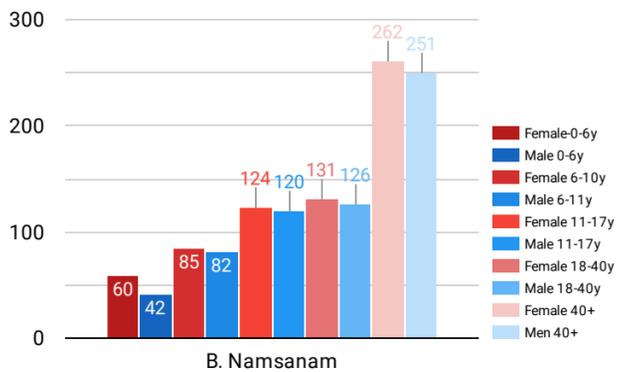
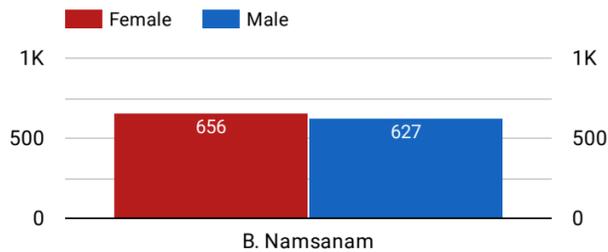
Village: B. Namsanam (1) ▾

### Village Description

Namsanam is an ancient and traditional village; several generations have lived there to this day. According to the ancestors, the first settlers were from Huaphanh and Xiengkhouang provinces and came by boats along the Hinboun river and settled in the large plain area. One resort, the Say Nam Hai Resort with 20 beds is the only one lodging by the Nam Hai river. Recently a concession of 5,000 hectare along each side of the Nam Hai river that flows on sandstone bedrock and through the Tat Fa waterfall has been officially granted. The developer of the concession aims to develop eco-tourism activities based on the same model as the Rockview Point, Nam Kat Yorlapa and Nam Kat Yorlapien. Namsanam village does not have handicraft shops, however a small group of handicraft and weavers live in the village.

### General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,283	564	400	0	400	21



### Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 5 Km	At 3 Km	At Village	At 4 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
282	17,000,000	0

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Loum	205	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	797,598,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	0	0	0

### Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tat fa cave	We've discussed about the development of Tat Fa on the participation of the community based . The BK Group has obtained a concession of 30 years under the agreement concession # 006/ຄວ.2 dated on 08/07/2020 with the investment capital of 2,400 million kips. The development of the area is actually in the process. Remark: It is interesting to check if Tat Fa is included in the national protected area.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll preserve and protect traditional and cultural heritage definitively	.Concern about tourists safety, hospitality, communication.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Wholesales weaving materials, basketry and black-smith products only because of the lack of shop for the retailed sale.

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Morre jobs and more incomes to villagers , better improvement of the living conditions of the people..	.Concern about tourists safety, hospitality, communication.

Comments
1.Need to have a training course on differents topics related with point 31 of the questionnaire. 2). Nam sa nam is an ancient and traditional village , several generations have succeeded to this day. According to the saying, during the remote time, people from Huaphanh and Xiengkhouang provinces came by boats along Hinboun river up to this immense place. Numbers of these people installed in the place and named the place as " Ban Nam sa nam" while the others continued thier route beyond the mountain and installed what they called to day " Ban Lah Xao".

Photo Gallery
<a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/ffognDiVVeUCZ28z6">https://photos.app.goo.gl/ffognDiVVeUCZ28z6</a>



District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

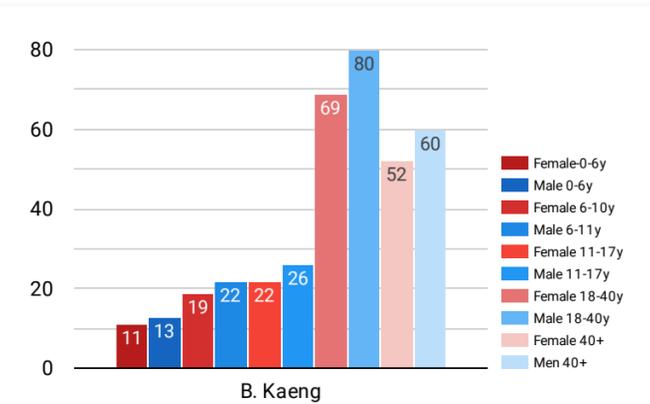
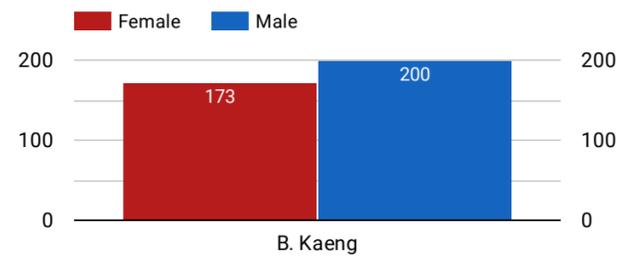
Village: B. Kaeng (1) ▾

### Village Description

Located at the conjunctions between the Nam Gneng and Nam Hin Boun and at the narrowing point of the Kong Lor valley, the surrounding environment attracts potential visits to natural sites such as Tham Nam Non cave and Peo Huay Gneng cave. Right before the covid 19 pandemic, 2 guesthouses were operational. Currently few small restaurants are still open. Since 2019, Nam Kaeng village administrates Nam None village. Located at 1km from Nam None village, Kaeng village is located on each side of the Gneng river.

### General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
373	132	129	17	66	6



### Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 1 Km	At 1Km	At Village	At 1 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
66	12,000,000	2

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice, Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

### Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Nam None Cave, Paeo Luang Cave as mentioned in Ban Nam None, the main village.	identic to Ban Nam None

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Tradition and culture heritage will be preserved and protected definitively.	identic to Ban Nam None	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Same reactions than those of Ban Nam None	identic to Ban Nam None

Comments
Comments. 1. Identic to Ban Na None. 2. The new name of Ban Kaeng, since its annexation to Ban Na None in 2019 as said earlier, is Ban Kaeng Khoum Na None or Ban Kaeng Section Na none.

Photo Gallery
null



District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

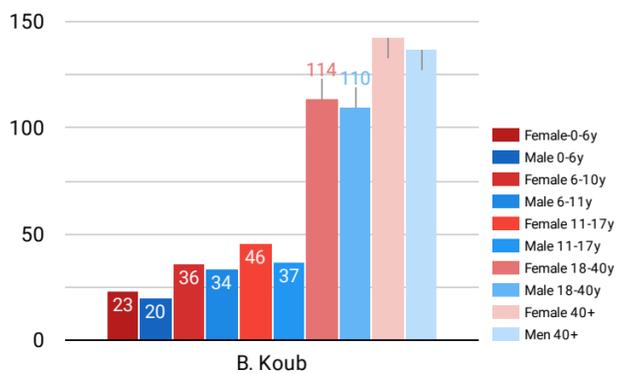
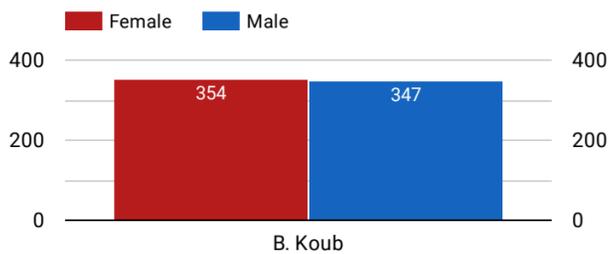
Village: B. Koub (1) ▾

**Village Description**

Koub village is an ancient and traditional village located between the Hin Boun River and the main road. The village has an old temple and celebrates a special event on the full moon of April to chase evil spirits out of the village (Boun Lin Houn). Koub Village is the representative village for Ngang and Nakhoun Noy hamlets. 2 famous spirit caves are located near the village, Pha Hou Lom cave and Pha Kouan cave.

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
701	420	400	50	120	14



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 4 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
110	15,000,000	6

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Tai	701	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	20,000,000

Water supply system
Wells

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	Yes	Wells

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Restaurant	0	0	3	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
1 Pha hou lom cave, 2. Pha kouansane cave (1km).	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll preserve and protect traditional and cultural heritage in the definitive manner	Prroblem of tourists safety, hospitality, problems of communication .	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
More jobs, more incomes for villages,better village development and village more popularized.	Prroblem of tourists safety, hospitality, problems of communication .

Comments
1) Ban Koub, an ancient and tradional village is one of the 7 villages which forms one group of village called " Konglor-Nakang group" which celebrate a special event on the full moon of April to chase evil spirits out of the village as described previously in the case of Kong lor village but on the smaller scale because of smaller village. 2).Need to have a collective water supply for the village as actually each family has to buy its drinking water for its own consumption from outside,and pumped for its domestic water, from Hinboun river, situated at around 1 km far from the vilage and transport it on tuk-tuk or motobike to its family. 3).Propose to create the village tourism development find to develop nessary facilities to tourists Remark: The 7 villages of the Konglor -Nakang group are the followings: 1. Ban Kong lor, 2, B.Or, 3.B. Koup, 4.B. Phon gneng, 5. B. Kaeng ,6. B. Na kang, 7.B. Nakhham.

Photo Gallery
<a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/k2TGfSpGs6RVK6CT6">https://photos.app.goo.gl/k2TGfSpGs6RVK6CT6</a>



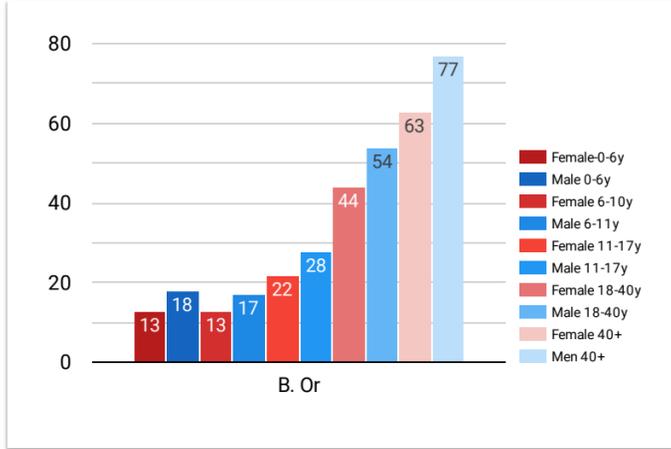
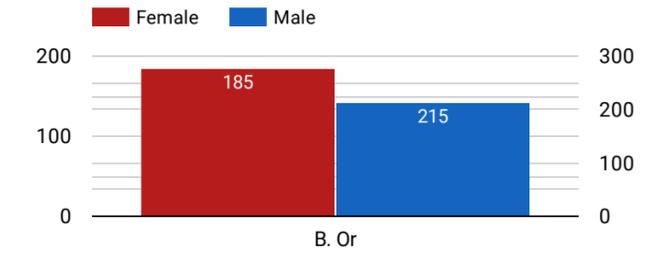
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Or (1) ▾

**Village Description**  
 Or Village is an ancient and traditional village, people have lived there for generations but the living conditions are still primitive as the secondary road access to the main road is not in good condition and the water needs to be transported from the source 1km away. Located on the Nam Hin Boun river, the village has access to 3 caves, Xieng Doong Cave, Vang Ngong Cave and Houy Saed Cave. Expectation of the village to develop tourism activity is high. As a hamlet, Or Village is administered by the Kong Lor village authority.

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
400	156	156	0	40	2



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 4 Km	At 2Km	At Village	At 3 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
78	15,000,000	8

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Bo	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice, Cassava,

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	21,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Xieng Doong Cave, Vang Ngong Cave, Houy Saed Cave	We used to discuss tourism plans for the community, in particular the construction of the access road to Xieng Doung cave which is a landmark of our village with the district authorities and the discussion is always without issue because of the lack of fund.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	we'll definitely preserve and protect our tradition and culture heritage through our hospitality.	shortage of foods, tourists satisfaction, communication skill,language barrier.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Jobs creation, income generation, improvement of the living conditions of people.	shortage of foods, tourists satisfaction, communication skill,language barrier.

**Comments**  
 Comments; 1. Need to improve the village access road.  
 2) Need to have access to water ; actually, drinking water are bought from out side and the domestic water is pumped from Hinboun river situated at around 1 km from the village , then transported at home by motobikes or tuk-tuk.  
 3). Need to establish a Village Development Fund and Village tourism Committee to develop necessary facilities for tourists.  
 Remark:  
 Ban Or is an ancient and traditional village, several generations of people have succeeded one after the others but the living conditions of the people is still precarious despite of their famous tourism recources. Should their living conditions be better with the sound development of these recources .

**Photo Gallery**  
<https://photos.app.goo.gl/k2TGfSpGs6RVK6CT6>

District: M. Nakai

(1) ▾

Village: B. Natan

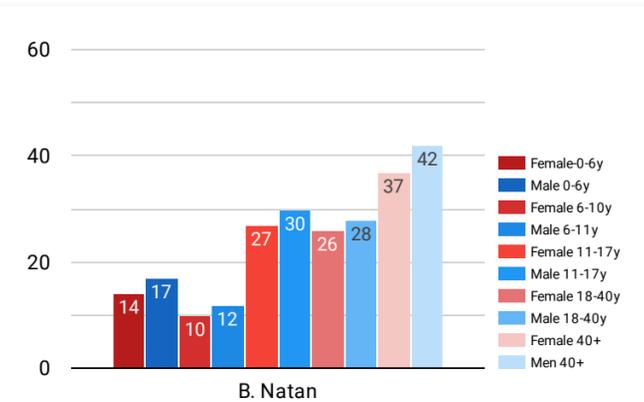
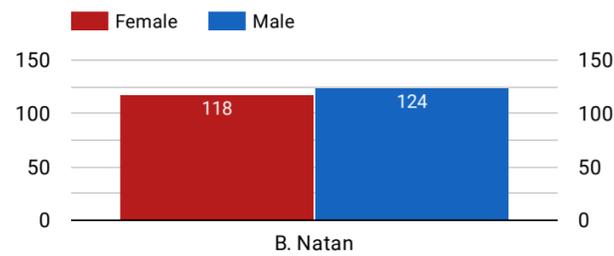
(1) ▾

**Village Description**

Located near the entrance of the Kong Lor cave, Natan village has tourist activities such as trekking, biking and handicraft and weaving products are manufactured in the village. The village has 38 homestay beds and 1 guesthouse. A resort is under construction (Phokham Hamlet) and will allow guests to stay comfortably for more days in the Natan valley. The village has sightseeing sites such as the Meui Tok and Sao Et waterfalls and the Tham Luang cave. For culture, the village has a group of local performing artists that can perform local dances. Natane village also administers the Phokam hamlet.

## General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
242	22	60	4	67	10



## Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
Yes	At 3 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At Village

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
58	4,000,000	1

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	400,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	No	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	1	38	0	0

## Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Meui tok and Sao Et water falls, Tham Phom and Tham Louang Caves	Propose to the competent authorities to make survey to discover new tourists attractions and officially declare open these discoveries.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We have a village committee who attentively implement and execute laws and regulations on protection of natural and cultural heritage.	No	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	1. Different tissues: skirts for women, scarves, table cover, et... 2. boat driver, forest guide, bicycle location

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services

Benefit	Concerns
1. More jobs for villagers., 2. Better development of the village.	No

Comments
1. Propose to Tetraktys to built the protection bank along a eroded place. 2. Organize a study tour for the group to exchange experiences with differents provinces on tourism activities. 3. Improve and develop the marketing for the women group.
Remark: In our Village, we have an artistic group that can perform for the pleasure of the tourists; when celebrating differents festivities, we used to offer our special shows.

Photo Gallery
<a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/hFBCYGWuWxtr2ivD8">https://photos.app.goo.gl/hFBCYGWuWxtr2ivD8</a> , <a href="https://...">https://...</a>



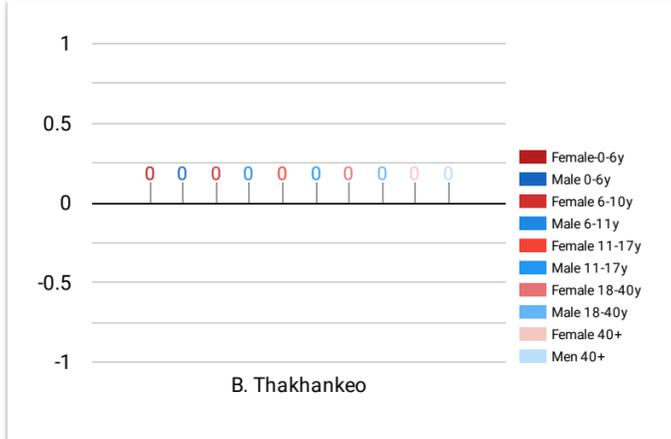
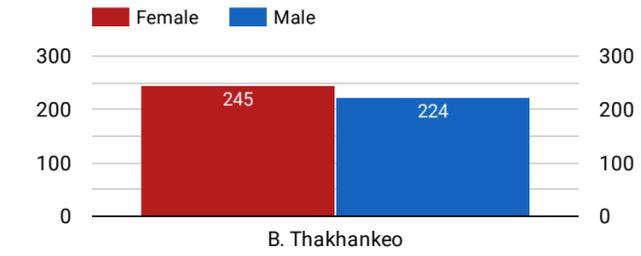
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Thakhankeo (1) ▾

**Village Description**  
 Thakhankeo is the furthest north village of the Natan valley, as Natan village is an old and traditional village surrounded by stunning cliffs where Tat Tong waterfall and Tham Pha Pong can be found. Thakhankeo has a traditional temple with old artefacts. However, the village does not have any homestays and restaurants because all the tourism infrastructure is concentrated in Natane village. Thakhankeo hamlet is administered by the Nahang village authority.

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
469	1	100	5	5	6



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
115	10,000,000	15

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Loum	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
ເຮັດນາ ແລະ ສວມັນຕົ້ນ

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Wells

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
No	No	No	No	Wells

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 4 Km	At 45Km	At Village	At 3 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tat Meui Tok, Tat Tong, Tham Louang, Tham Pha Pong,	Informed The Tourism Development Association to consider bringing tourists to visit the caves in the village to know more.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	1. Cultural development for the next generation to continue to preserve heritage (as successors) 2. Appoint village committees to protect and preserve heritage items and establish	Keeping the peace and quit will be challenging	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services

Benefit	Concerns
People are earning more, living is better, and the reputation of the village is getting better	Keeping the peace and quit will be challenging

Comments
High Authorities to consider making access roads to villages and tourist attractions, if convenient, both seasons. Important village festivals: Boun HorKhao Festival, Boun Ch iFestival, Bangfai Festival and KongBouat Festival

Photo Gallery
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District: M. Nakai

(1) ▾

Village: B. Nahang

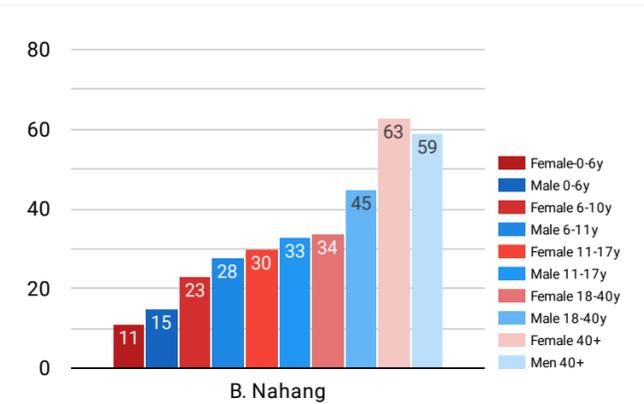
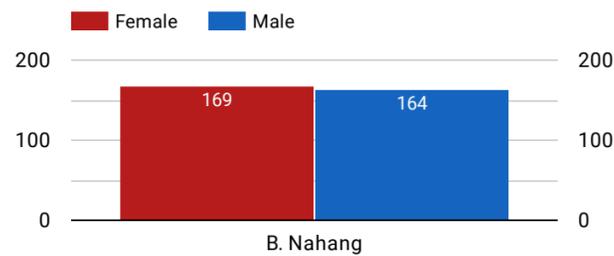
(1) ▾

**Village Description**

Nahang village is located in a stunning landscape area surrounded by 3 kasrt hills, Pha sieng, Pha Nyu Ma Pha Ban and Tham Phaban and Tham Ngoi cave. The village has an old temple and the villagers practice a traditional bamboo festival in a different way than other villages. The “Boun Thang Bang” is celebrated in May and music is played with bamboo tubes. Lao skirts (sinh) and fabric products are produced in the village. The village does not have lodging and any restaurant option. Nahang village administers Phonebok, Thakhankeo and Namuang hamlets.

## General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
333	4	90	7	80	20



## Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	2	40		2

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
53	15,000,000	5

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Other	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Rice farming and Cassava

Main Source of Village Income ▾
sales of sliced cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	163,000,000

Water supply system
Water Supply and Groundwater

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water Supply ...

## Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Buddha cave , Loy Cave	Propose official to improve the access road to the attraction to be comfortable

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Request to the government to make the management plan and protect the heritage site and set up the village committee to encourage the villager to respond in the protection	Concern about tourism safety	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	weaving and Lao skirt

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses_hotels, Restaurants_food_stalls, Producing_and_selling_handicrafts, Selling_other_supplies_small_shops, Tour_guiding_trekking_services, Ticket_selling

Benefit	Concerns
Income from Hotel, Grocery and village become famous, villager have more job	Concern about tourism safety

Comments
1.Propose official to improve the access road to the attraction to be comfortable.
There are traditional Festivals: Rice distribution Festival, Bamboo worship festival that is different from another village

Photo Gallery
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District: M. Nakai

(1) ▾

Village: B. Na Dao

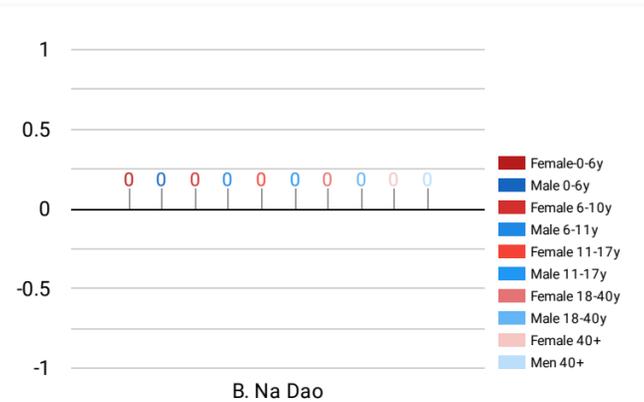
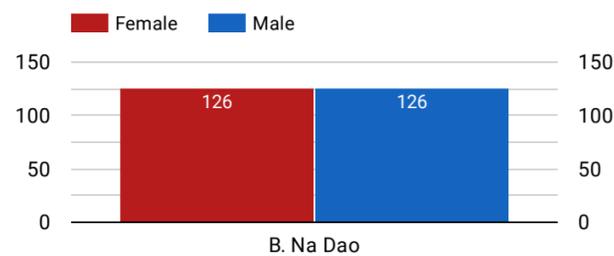
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**Village Description**

Na Dao village is located in a kouan area (poljé) where many caves with old stupas and old buddhas are found. The surrounding area seems to have an interesting historical heritage that merits to be considered, preserved and attracted the tourists. The area has a high potential as a worshipping site as the name of the caves refers to the highest official rank given by the King (Pha Gnia Meng Vanh). However, the secondary road access to the main road is accessible during the dry season and there is no lodging option in the village. As a hamlet, Na Dao Village is administered by Kuan village.

## General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
252	4	45	3	45	9



## Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 7 Km	At 45Km	At Village	At 0.5 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
57	10,000,000	5

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Tai Meui	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Cassava plantation & rice cultivation

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	140,000,000

Water supply system
Water from the source and collective water supply.

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water from th...

## Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Mo and Tham Pha caves and That nang Kham (Stupa of Nang kham). Nang kham is a daughter of Pha gnia Meng vanh( Pha gnia is a title of high officials rank given by the king).	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	1.Disseminate and definitively preserve the heritage of the village . 2. Any occupation of the preserved area should not be authorized. 3.Laws and regulations on the preserved area should be observed effectively.	Concern about foods supply and medical care because of the lack of health center	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
1.More jobs to villagers 2.more incomec to villagers 3.Better development of the village	Concern about foods supply and medical care because of the lack of health center

Comments
In our village, we have a natural and historical heritage that merits to be considered as tourism destination. For this reason, we propose to the competent authority to improve the access road to the sites and encourage villagers to be prepared to receive the visitors who will come in the future.

Photo Gallery
null



@terry Bolger

District: M. Nakai

(1) ▼

Village: B. Meuanglouang

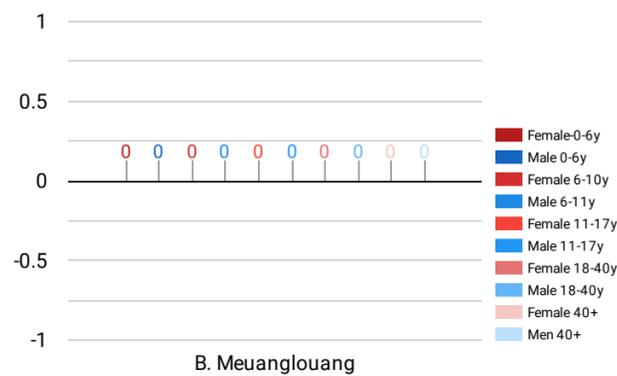
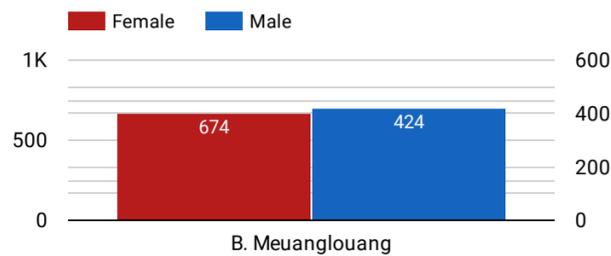
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**Village Description**

Meuang Louang village is a name that refers to the old glory time. The presence of the old Chao Anou King temple denotes the historical heritage value of the site. According to the villagers, the temple was established more than 500 years ago and currently the villagers are requesting funds for a proper renovation of the temple and to raise the public awareness of King Chao Anou life during the ancient time of war and conquest. There are four homestay beds in the village. Meuang Louang village administrates Vang hiem, Dongphosy and Phonkhor hamlets.

**General Facts :**

Population	Employed ▼	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,098	10	800	80	150	7

**Infrastructure :**

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 1 Km	At 20Km	At Village	At 1 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▼	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	4	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▼	Vulnerable HH
196	7,000,000	8

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▼	Khmu group
Nyo	0	0

Main Occupation ▼
Rice cultivation and cassava plantation

Main Source of Village Income ▼
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	234

Water supply system
Possibility of boat cruising in rainy season only.

Road Access ▼	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Possibility of ...

**Tourist Infrastructure :**

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Khouei cave and Tham Anne cave.	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	The Village Committee has established an information center on hystory and cultute of the village.	shortage of water supply.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Restaurants food stalls, Selling other supplies small shops, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
Many advantages: jobs creation, income generation and better development of the village.	shortage of water supply.

Comments
Comments: Propose to relevant authority to allocate fund to renovate the existing ancient and historical pagoda as it related to Tiao Anouvong's life.

Photo Gallery
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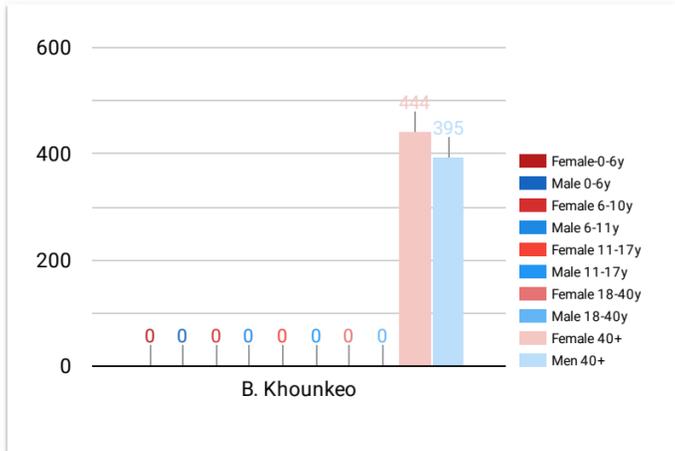
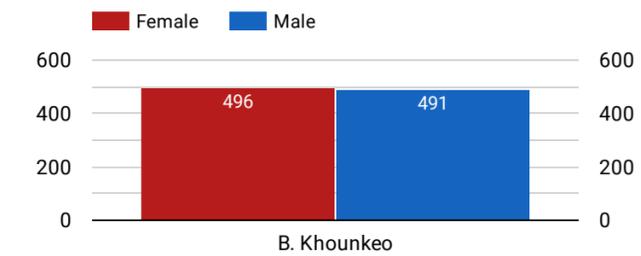
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Khounkeo (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
987	296	99	148	210	0



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
Yes	At Village	At 3Km	At Village	At 2 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
218	15,000,000	8

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Loum	30	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Agriculture

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	80,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Guesthouse, Restaurant	1	0	4	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Phou Pha Marn	Government agree and will seek for investor

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	will definitely preserve cultures and tradition.	Customer service quality, problem of communication because of language barrier.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity, Tuk tuk or boat services

Benefit	Concerns
creation of new jobs, increase of the villagers incomes, better economic and social development of the village and the village will be more widely known by the pubic.	Customer service quality, problem of communication because of language barrier.

Comments
Request relevants publics organizations to organize a pratical training on specific tourism activities such as: tour guiding,hospitality management, guest house management, communication skills., reservation guesthouse.

Photo Gallery
null

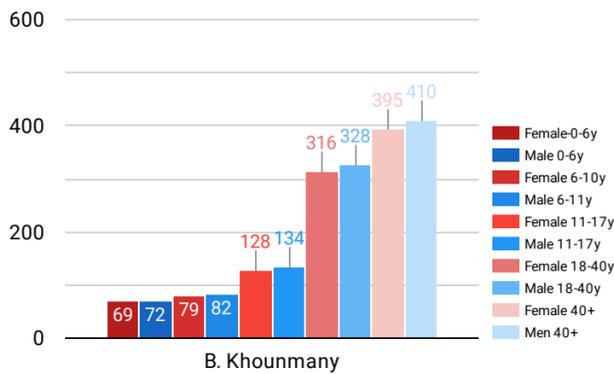
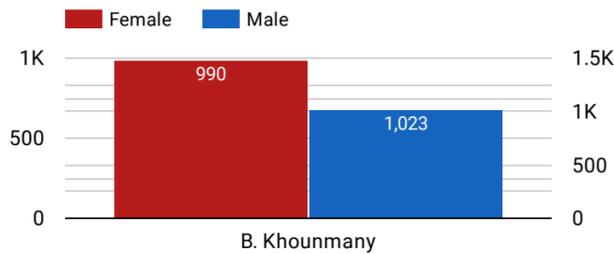
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Khounmany (1) ▾

### Village Description

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
2,013	1,806	1,204	40	593	42



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At Village	Stop in village	At Village	At Village

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
602	30,000,000	22

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, cattles, buffalos and rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Small Restaurant	0	0	1	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Pha Kong Cave, Ang Manora Cave, Nam Thiang Cave, Pha Mae NangMone Cave, Pha Noy Cave, Cruise along Nam Hinboun river	Investment in tourism sectors was oftenly proposed to government officials but still no answer .

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Will definitively promote and preserve our identity, culture and tradition .	Problem of facilities to meet the need of visitors; tourist safety	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Creation of employment, generation of incomes and improvement of the living conditions of people.	Problem of facilities to meet the need of visitors; tourist safety

**Comments**

Background of the village.:  
 Ban Kounmanee is a newly resettled village in 2019 which regrouped 4 ancient villages situated at the bank of Hinboun river including :1. B. Phonthong,2. B. Pha tong, 3. B. Nong Hang and 4. B. Na Xang Kham because of the Project of the construction of " Thonglom Hinboun hydro-power dam".(The Project). The new resettlement including necessary infrastructure ( Housing, electricity, water supply , roads, kindergarten, primary and secondary school, Health center...) was supported by the Project. The land of 0.5 ha is also allocated to each family for agricultural purposes. Remark: 1. For the moment, it is said, the Project is completed at 30 -40% and will be fully finished by the end of 2022. That is why, many families still stay actually in their natives villages.2. Differents insfrastructures as mentioned above, in particular secondary school, heath center are also frequented by the neighbouring villagers ex: B. Nam ma Hang, B. Na Meuang, B. Mouang Nam Xang...

Photo Gallery
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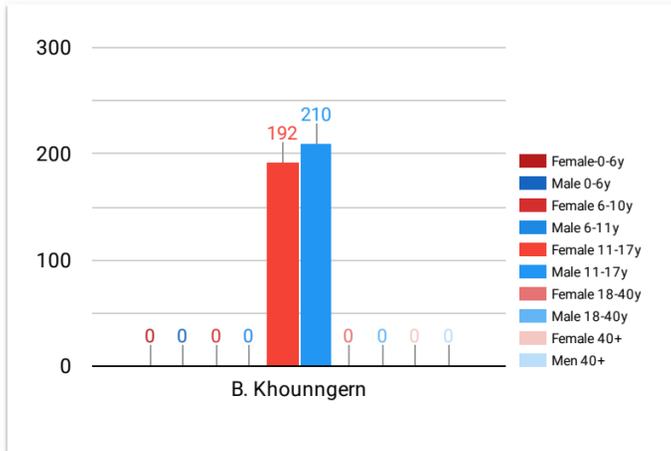
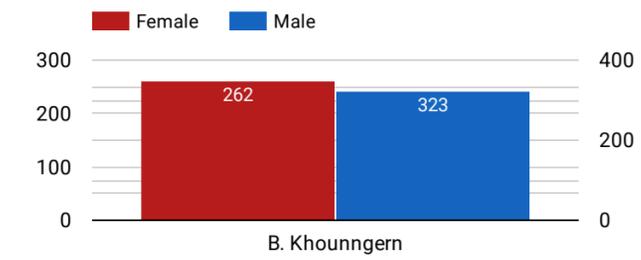
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Khounngern (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
585	15	117	6	102	25



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	4	null	null	14

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
135	30,000,000	6

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Other	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Argriculture

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	24,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	1	0	4	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
the rocket viewpoint, Nang Long Cave	Request t the government to make a develop pain that are related to the paticipation od the villager to welcome to the villager and support the villager o have more more job in the communiy

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unenough food, produce souvirnoir product are not good enough	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Broom, weaving

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses_hotels, Restaurants_food_stalls, Producing_and_selling_handicrafts, Selling_other_supplies_small_shops, Ticket_selling

Benefit	Concerns
1.Job creation, Income generation	Unenough food, produce souvirnoir product are not good enough

Comments
Request o thr government to see the villager living in the community in the processing in the developing then practice in he communiy management such as: tourism guide, cooking and etc

Photo Gallery
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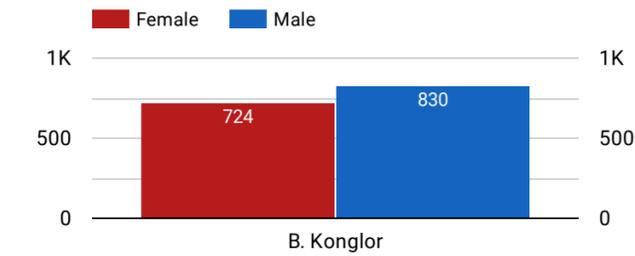
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Konglor (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,554	768	750	10	186	51



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
256	18,000,000	2

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Bo	0	0

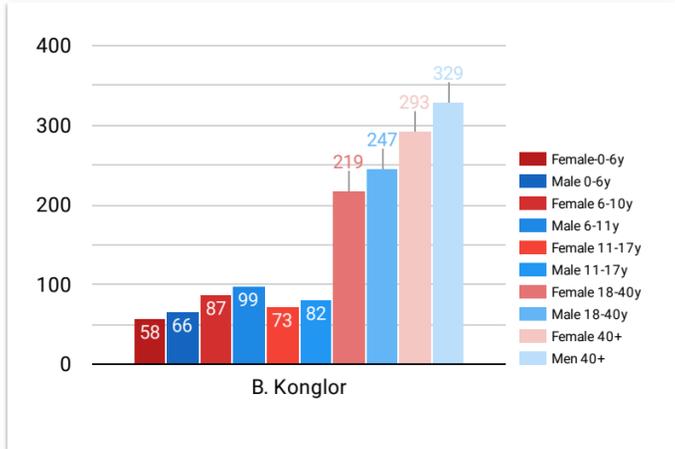
Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Rice, Tourism

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	130,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
Yes	At Village	Stop in village	At Village	At Village

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Home stay, Guesthouse, Restaurants	11	10	5	1

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Kong lor cave	We always have a permanent and positive discussion with government officials.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Tradition and culture heritage will be preserved and prptected definitively.	hospitality and communication barrier	Negative

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Tissues materials

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
More jobs and more incomes for villagers ; better socio-economic development of the village and the village will be more popularized.	hospitality and communication barrier

**Comments**

1.Particularity of the Village. There have been many generations of people who have lived in Kong Lor, and they have continued to do so one after the other until the present day. Villagers are Buddhists, and they celebrate holidays like everyone else in the country, except April, when they plan a unique ritual to drive out evil spirits, the source of all calamity, from the village. According to folklore, the village's fortunes are believed to return to normal following the event's celebration. It begins with preparing numerous animal puppets and their parade through the village streets, culminating at the pagoda where people of all ages, men, women, and children alike, apply mud to their bodies to cleanse themselves. Although it has been commemorated for generations, this event continues to be popular with both local and international tourist

2.Development tourism plan for Kong Lor

21.Trekking from Kong Lor village to Natane Village by paasing over Kong Lor cave.

22.Trekking around Kong Lor area with possibility of camping

23. Kayak cruise from Kong Lor to BanTiew along Houei Nam say ( Spring river), tributary of Hinboun river.

24.Cruise on rowing/motorized boats in the newly discovered caves in kong Lor village.

3.Comments:

31. Need to improve of the main road to Kong Lor cave as it is heavily damaged during the raining season.

32. Propose to establish the information and training center for tourists guide and for tourists information before visiting

Photo Gallery
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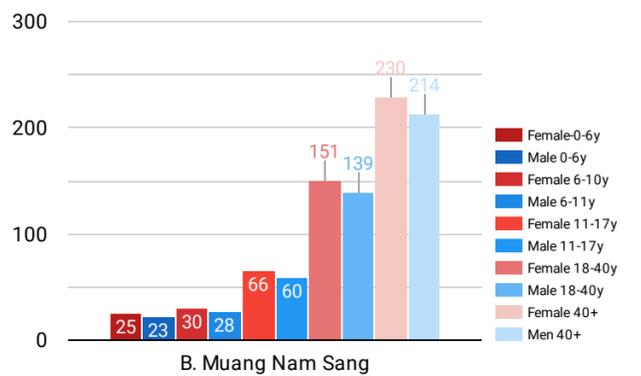
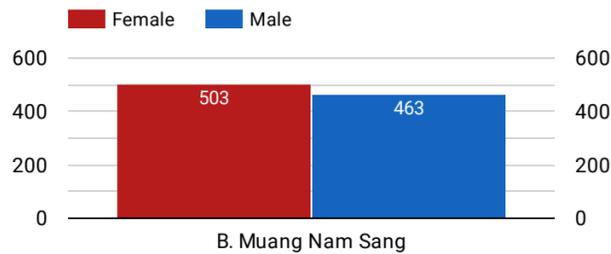
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Muang Nam Sang (1) ▾

### Village Description

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
966	432	422	40	250	28



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 4 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At 4 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
216	16,000,000	4

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	80,000,000

Water supply system
null

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	Yes	null

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No facilities available to tourists	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Phou Hai mountain range and its bio diversity .	In the past, we never discussed tourism plans with government or tourist agencies as we have no idea how to do.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	will definitively preserve and promote our culture heritage and tradition as our identity.	language barrier; communication problem with foreigners.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation and improvement of the living conditions of the people.	language barrier; communication problem with foreigners.

Comments
1. Request the related public sector to help and address water shortage during dry season. 2. Village development fund on Tourism seems to be essential to provide necessary facilities to tourists. Remark: Ban Mouang Nam Xang is an ancient and traditional village recently annexed by one village namely Ban Na Chann at around 1km far away, with 25 households.

Photo Gallery
<u>null</u>

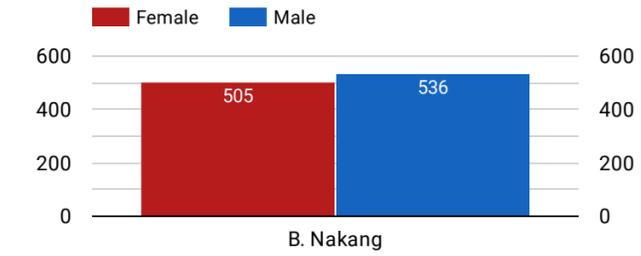
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Nakang (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,041	462	390	90	180	10



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
231	14,400,000	11

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

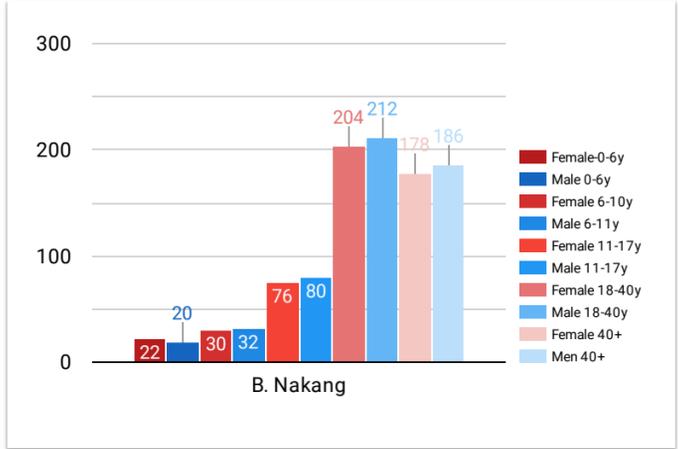
Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Collective wat...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At Village	Stop in village	At Village	At Village

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
1. ThamThiang Cave, 2. Tham Pha Vieng Cave ( Sacred place of the village).	No discussion

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll definitely preserve and protect our tradiition and culture heritage.	shortage of foods, tourists satisfaction, communication skill	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation, better village development.	shortage of foods, tourists satisfaction, communication skill

Comments
Comments: 1. Need to invest in tourism sector as the village has interesting tourism attractions. 2. Need to create a Village Development Fund and Village tourism Committee to develop necessary facilities for tourists.

Photo Gallery
null

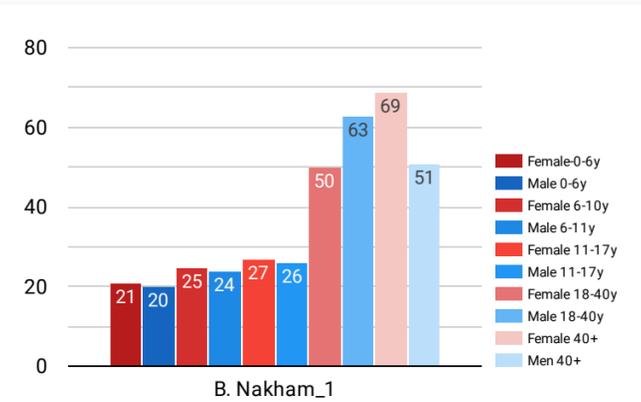
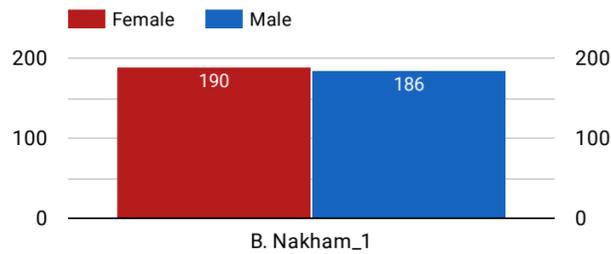
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Nakham\_1 (1) ▾

### Village Description

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
376	222	149	121	63	17



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 2 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At 2 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
74	14,400,000	2

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Vang Phouang cave, Vang Peo cave, cruise along Hinboun river	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We will definitively preserve and protect tradition and cultural heritage	we are concerned about the quality of our services, our foods, our guesthouses our communication skill	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation, better socio-economic development of the village and the village will be known largely.	we are concerned about the quality of our services, our foods, our guesthouses our communication skill

Comments
1. Ban Nakham, initialy, was located on the other side of Hinboun river at about 1.5 km far from here. In 2009 , villagers , unanimously decided on the voluntary base, to move to this place, because of differents benefices it could be offered: next to the main road to Kong Lo cave, access to electricity, no risk of inundations, no problem of transportation. The ancient name of " Ban Na Kham" is still kept for the resettled village. 2. It was suggested to establish a Village Tourism Committe and Village Tourism Fund to develop necessary facilities for tourists. In the past, many tourists have shown their interest in exploring the caves, but because of the lack of institution responsible for tourism at the village level, all tourism activities seem to reduce to nil.

Photo Gallery
<u>null</u>

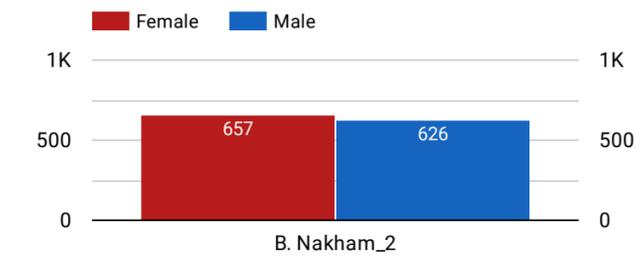
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Nakham\_2 (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,283	444	400	350	230	40



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
222	17,000,000	11

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Loum	289	0

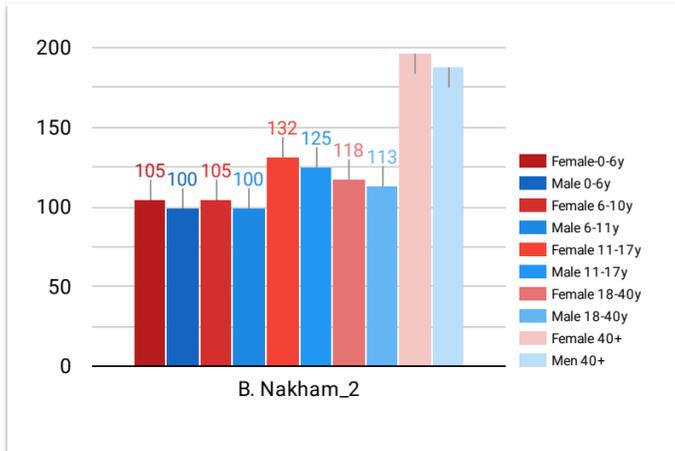
Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
Yes	At 34 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At 4 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Guesthouse	1	0	2	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
null	Never make a discussion

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
No	Yes	Yes		Negative impact on culture and tradition in the long run; tourist safety	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation, better socio-economic development of the village and the village will be largely known	Negative impact on culture and tradition in the long run; tourist safety

Comments
In the past, the village of "Na kham" was located at around 7km away from the current place. In 1999, the villagers unanimously decided, on the voluntary base, to move here because of differents avantages mainly next : to the main road of Khounkham- Konglor Cave, easy access to electricity, more opportunities for trading. The ancient name of Na Kham village is still kept for the new village. Ban Nakham does not has any tourist attraction except boating on Nam Hai river in rainy season. Canoeing and Kayaking is possible in dry season.

Photo Gallery
<u>null</u>

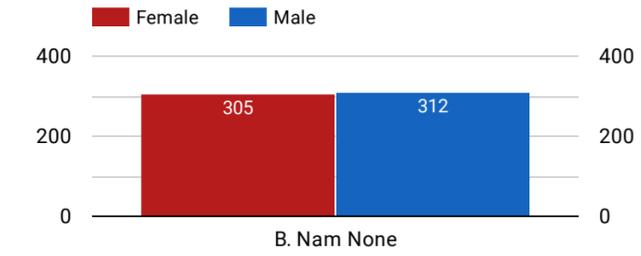
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Nam None (1) ▾

### Village Description

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
617	210	208	100	130	7



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
130	12,000,000	12

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

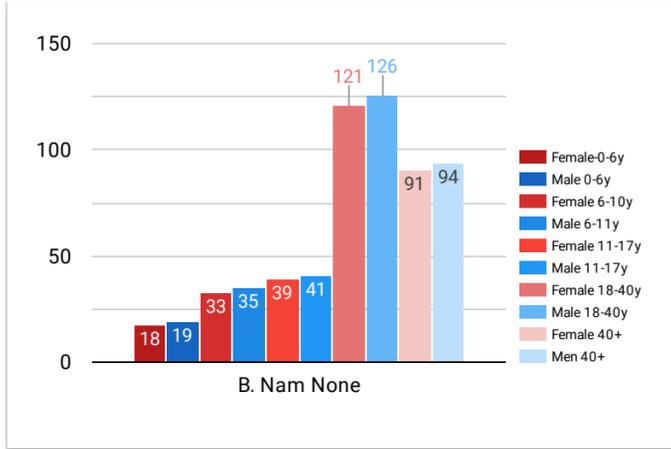
Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
1.Sale of dried tobacco leaves, 2.Cattles & buffalos ,3.rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Drinking & domestic water are pumped from the wells.

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Drinking & do...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 1 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At 2 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Small Restaurant	0	0	3	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Nam None Cave, Paeo Luang Cave	We've discussed with governments officials to develop Tham Nam None cave and Tham Peo Louang Cave as tourists destinations and they do agreed in principle but, in practice , they let us to approach any privates investors by ourselves. Difficult for us to do so because of our limited connection.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Tradition and culture heritage will be preserved and protected.definitively.	Quality of service, satisfaction of tourists, communication skill.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation, better socio-economic development of the village.	Quality of service, satisfaction of tourists, communication skill.

**Comments**

Comments '1). Training on eco-tourism on community based is essential to villagers so they can understand and effectively participate to differents future programs .  
 2).Need to establish the VillageTourism Committee and Village Tourism Development Fund to develop necessary facilities to tourists.  
 Remarks:  
 1. Before the explosion of Covid-19, numbers of domestics and foreign visitors came and visited differents caves in the village but villagers did'nt get any benefits because of no " Reception structure" ( structure d'accueil).  
 2. Ban Nam None is annexed in 2019 by another village namely " Ban Nam kaeng" which is at around 1 km far away from here.

**Photo Gallery**

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/UodQq5pNGeJSKnJH9>

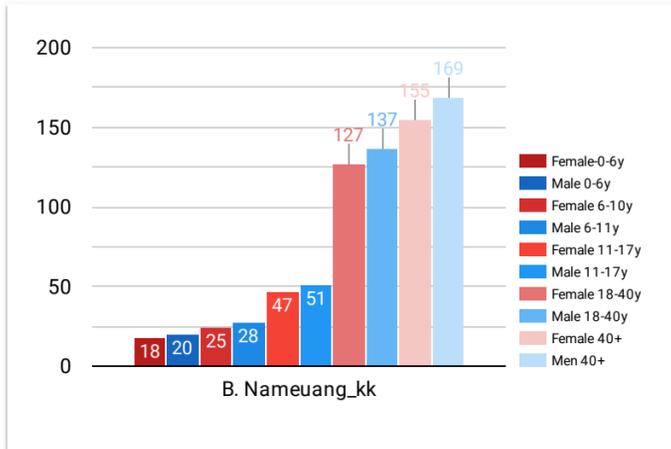
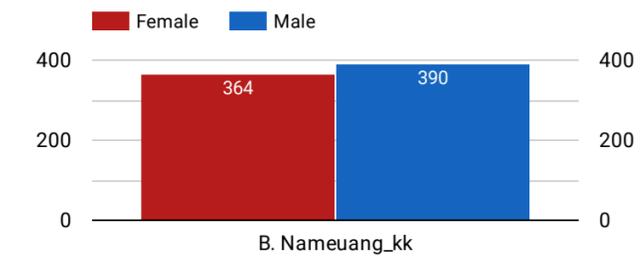
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Nameuang\_kk (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
754	264	253	30	132	6



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 6 Km	At 2Km	At Village	At 6 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
132	14,400,000	7

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	78,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Hou Lom Cave, Mud Cave, Nam Yaard Cave, Kong Laeng Cave , Pherng Cave (1 km from village)	We have proposed to private sectors to invest necessary facilities for tourists, but righ now, no investment is done.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	we'll definitively preserve and protect our tradition and cultural heritage.	tourists safety.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation, improvement of the living conditions of villagers..	tourists safety.

Comments
1. Need to address water supply due to the shortage of water during dry season 2. Need the establishment of Village Tourist Committee and Village Tourism Fund to develop a village tourism plans. Remark: Ban Nakham is an ancient and traditional one with pagoda and some buddist priests.

Photo Gallery
null

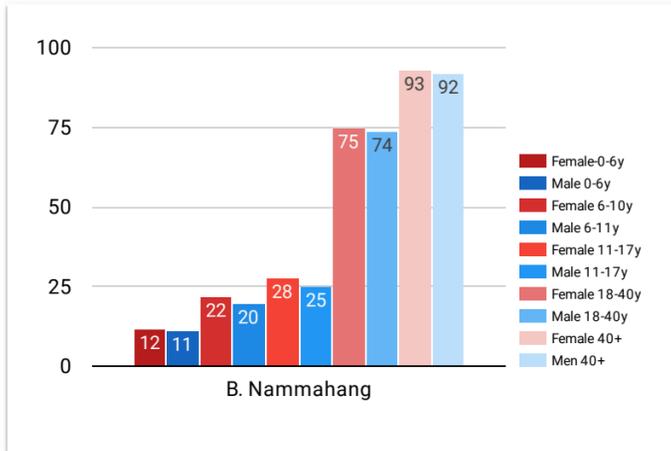
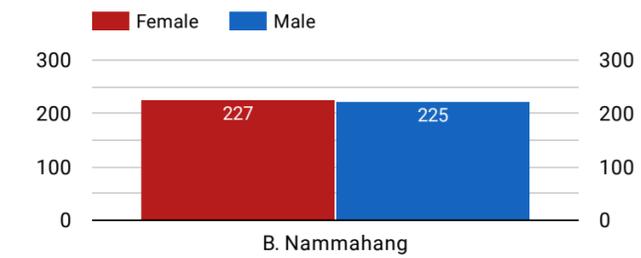
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Nammahang (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
452	204	179	12	65	4



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 3 Km	At 3Km	At Village	At 3 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
102	35,000,000	1

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	35,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
1. Mountain range of Phou Mone, 2.Tevada waterfall, 3. Rock tray at 6 km from the village..	Yes, we discussed tourism plans with government officials specially to invest on tourism activities but still no progress.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Cultuage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Will definitively promote and preserve culture and tradition as our identity.	Problem of arrangementst o meet the need of the visitors and problem of communication with foreigners tourists.,s	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation and improvement of the living conditions of the people.	Problem of arrangementst o meet the need of the visitors and problem of communication with foreigners tourists.,s

Comments
1. People suffered a lot from the shortage of water during the dry season: even Houay Mahang stream , situated next to the village , which cause the flood problem in rainy season , is dried up in dry season. Request to government officials to consider this issue. 2. Propose to set up a village development fund for tourism activities to develop and provide necessary facilities for tourists.

Photo Gallery
null

District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

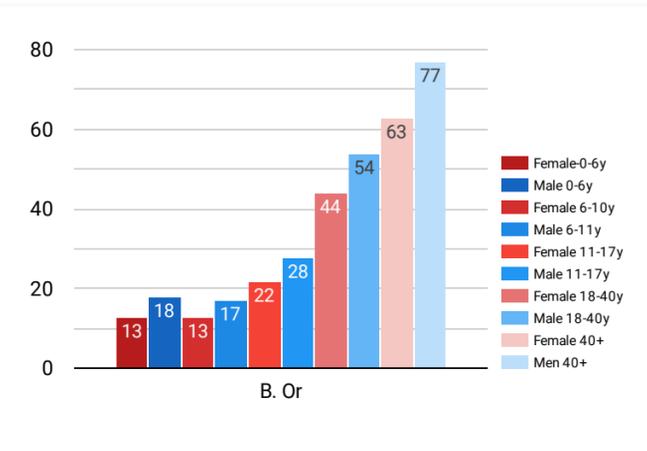
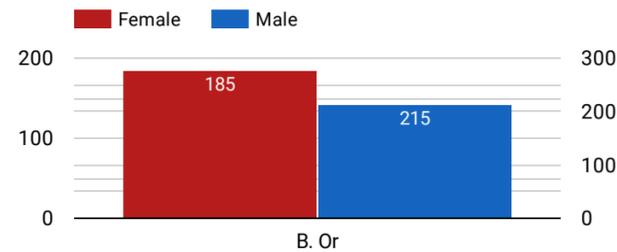
Village: B. Or (1) ▾

### Village Description

Or Village is an ancient and traditional village, people have lived there for generations but the living conditions are still primitive as the secondary road access to the main road is not in good condition and the water needs to be transported from the source 1km away. Located on the Nam Hin Boun river, the village has access to 3 caves, Xieng Doong Cave, Vang Ngong Cave and Houy Saed Cave. Expectation of the village to develop tourism activity is high. As a hamlet, Or Village is administered by the Kong Lor village authority.

### General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
400	156	156	0	40	2



### Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 4 Km	At 2Km	At Village	At 3 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
78	15,000,000	8

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Bo	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice, Cassava,

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	21,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Collective wat...

### Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Xieng Doong Cave, Vang Ngong Cave, Houy Saed Cave	We used to discuss tourism plans for the community, in particular the construction of the access road to Xieng Doung cave which is a landmark of our village with the district authorities and the discussion is always without issue because of the lack of fund.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	we'll definitely preserve and protect our tradition and culture heritage through our hospitality.	shortage of foods, tourists satisfaction, communication skill,language barrier.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Jobs creation, income generation, improvement of the living conditions of people.	shortage of foods, tourists satisfaction, communication skill,language barrier.

Comments
Comments; 1. Need to improve the village access road. 2) Need to have access to water ; actually, drinking water are bought from out side and the domestic water is pumped from Hinboun river situated at around 1 km from the village , then transported at home by motobikes or tuk-tuk. 3). Need to establish a Village Development Fund and Village tourism Committee to develop necessary facilities for tourists. Remark: Ban Or is an ancient and traditional village, several generations of people have succeeded one after the others but the living conditions of the people is still precarious despite of their famous tourism recources. Should their living conditions be better with the sound development of these recources .

Photo Gallery
<a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/k2TGfSpGs6RVK6CT6">https://photos.app.goo.gl/k2TGfSpGs6RVK6CT6</a>

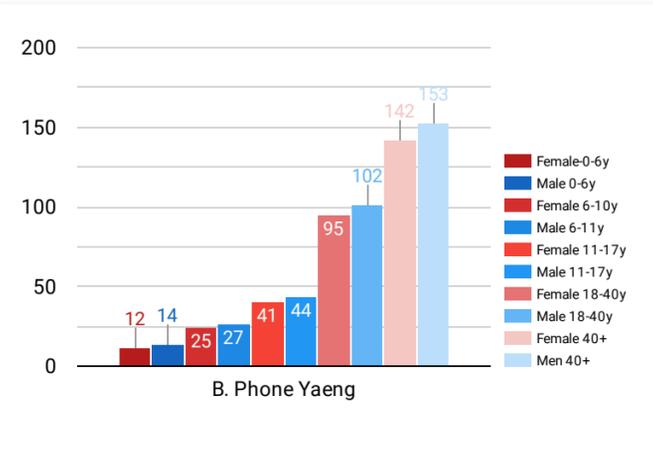
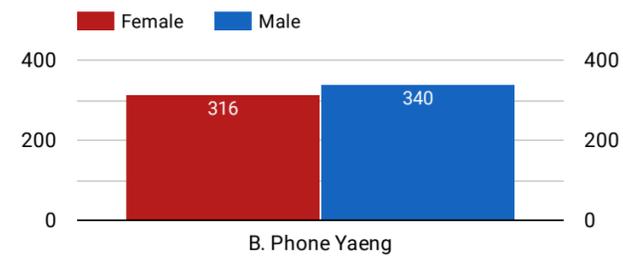
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Phone Yaeng (1) ▾

### Village Description

#### General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
656	246	216	10	125	13



#### Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 3 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At 2 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Guesthouse, Restaurant	2	0	2	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
123	18,000,000	7

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Other	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava,2. dried tabacco leaves,3. rice and 4. cattles& buffalos

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Collective wat...

#### Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Lom Cave , Houy Yeng Cave, Ki Cave, Paeo Kok Hea (2km from village)	1. This village of Phon Yaeng regroupes one another village namely " Ban Mouang Neua" . After the regroupment, the name of Ban Mouang Neua was changed in to Khoum or Section of Phon Yaeng Neua.2. Villagers buy drinking water from outside while domestic water was pumped from Houay Yaeng river next to the village. 3.Cruise on Hinboun river close to the village is possible around the season. 4. Recommendations: Establishment of the Village Tourism Committee and the Village

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll definitively preserve and protect our tradition and cultural heritage .	customer service quality might not meet the need of tourists, problem of language barrier, problem of communication skill.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation, improvement of the living conditions of the villagers.	customer service quality might not meet the need of tourists, problem of language barrier, problem of communication skill.

Comments
Training on eco-tourism community based, home stay management, Gh management, foods cooking, handicraft skill, hospitality, communication skill, village tourism development fund.

Photo Gallery
<u>null</u>

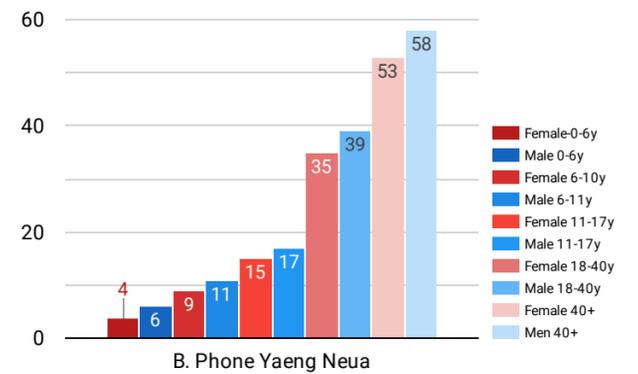
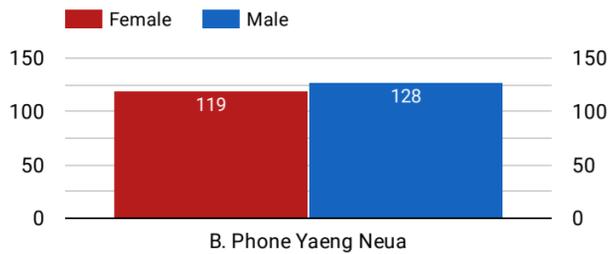
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Phone Yaeng Neua (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
247	92	82	4	47	5



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 5 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At 2 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
45	18,000,000	2

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, 2. dried tabcco leaves,3. rice and 4. Cattles& buffallos

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Ki Cave, Paeo Kok Hea	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll preserve and protect our tradition and cultural heritage definitely	Tourists satisfaction, communication skill, english language.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation, improvement of the living condition of villagers.	Tourists satisfaction, communication skill, english language.

Comments
The establishment of the Village Tourism Committee and Village Tourism Development Fund seems to be essential to promote Tourism development of the village.

Photo Gallery
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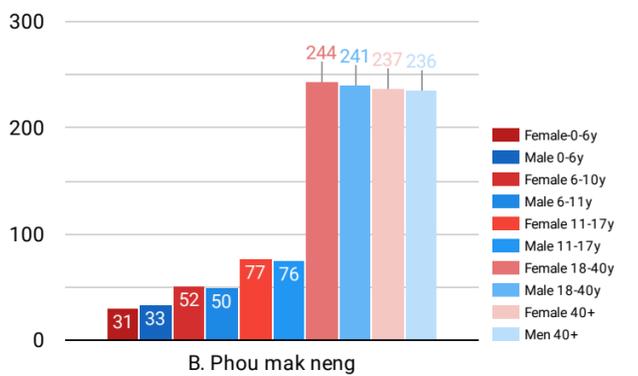
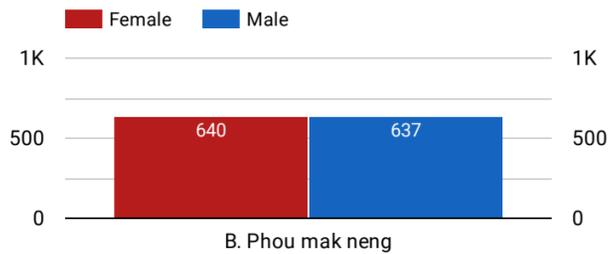
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Phou mak neng (1) ▾

### Village Description

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,277	300	300	200	200	6



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At Village	At 3Km	At Village	At Village

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Restaurant	0	0	4	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
271	12,000,000	2

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	15,000,000

Water supply system
Irrigation scheme

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Irrigation sche...

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Mountain range surrounding the village.	We have proposed to governments officials to develop eco-tourism on community based; it seems that they are definitely agreed but the fund is often lacking.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll preserve and protect our tradition and culture heritage in the sustainale way..	Quality of service and satisfaction of tourists,problem of communication.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Farm life activity, Weaving course

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, income generation, better socio-economic development of the village,.	Quality of service and satisfaction of tourists,problem of communication.

**Comments**

1. Village background: This village of Ban Phou Mak Neng is resettled in 2010 by regrouping 5 villages in one single village including Ban Khene, Ban kengkhot, Ban Pha kol ko, Ban Na sa kong and Ban Done from Hinboun district because of the construction of the hydre-power dam Project in Hinboun river. These villages risk to be inunded after completion of the dam. All the resettlement cost including the news installation cost ( housing, water supply, electricity) and the damages cost due to the resettlement ( ancient houses, trees, construction land, agricultural land....) were reimbursed by the Project. However, some families in some villages, in particular those in Ban Done village, they still stay in their native village as they understand that their village will not risk to any inundation. Generally speaking , such regroupement of people seems to be acceptable by villagers as they are issue from the same Kaleung ethnic group and meet some advantages in their new installation: access to water supply, electricity, kintergaten, primary and secondary school, health center, bank, irrigation scheme...).

2. Comments: 1. There is a need to improve the village access road to facilitate the public transportation, 2. It is interesting to note that there are 3 classrooms for the kindergarten : 1 for children of 3 years old, 1 for those of 4 years old and 1 another for 5 years old, with a total of 62 pupils ( girl: 36 and boy:26). It is to say that the said Project brings new way of live to people living in the countryside.

Photo Gallery
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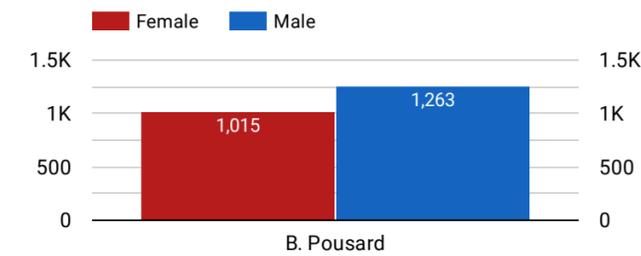
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Pousard (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
2,278	1,215	1,167	100	375	35



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
405	17,000,000	25

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	114	0

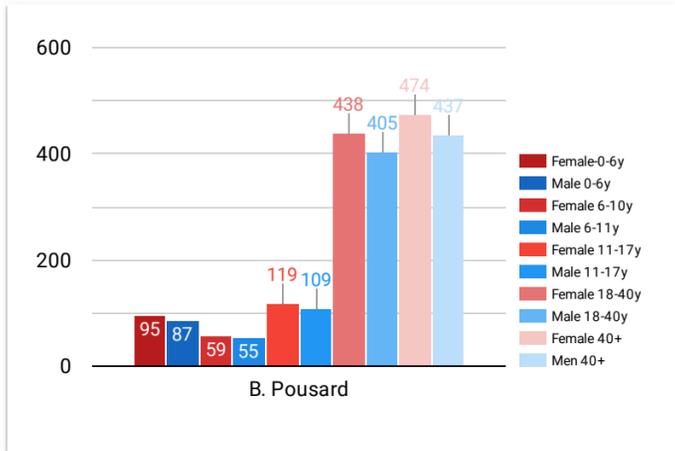
Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice, Cassava, Chilli

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	82,500,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
Yes	At 1 Km	At Km	At Village	At 1 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Guesthouse, Restaurant	0	0	3	2

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Pha Pa Khoun Cave, Phou Hai, Nam Hinboun river .	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	will definitively promote cultures and traditions .	tourist safety ,customer service quality	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Skill improvement on textile, basketry and blacksmith handicraft products

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Job creation, increase the income generation of the villagers and thus gradually improve their living conditions and the village will be known by large number of people.	tourist safety ,customer service quality

**Comments**

1. Background of the village. The ancient settlement of the village was at Ban Don, 10 km away from where it is now. The village was shifted here in 2010 due to the expansion of Nam Theun-Hinboun hydropower project. Five villages namely: !1. Ban Don, 2. Ban Dao, 3. Ban Kong Phat, 4. Ban Naphuak and 5. Ban Hadsai-Khan were resettled in the same location and regrouped into one sole village namely ' Ban Phousad" . The Project has provided necessary arrangements and facilities for the installation of the resettles : housing, roads, water supply, electricity, kindergarten, primary and secondary school, health center ...Villagers in the surrounding areas also enjoy these new infrastructures specially the schools and health center. Issuing the same ethnic group of Kaleung, they live in perfect harmony the ones with the others.

2. As the cultures and traditions are concerned, major population are buddhist practitioners; they celebrate differents festivities and share the same belief than their colleagues do in different part of the country..

Photo Gallery
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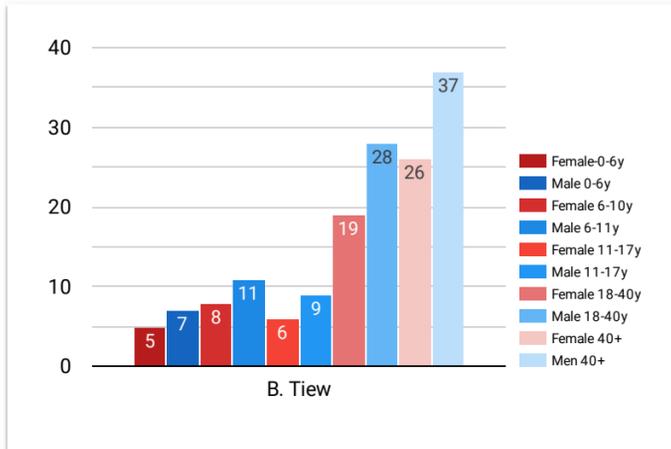
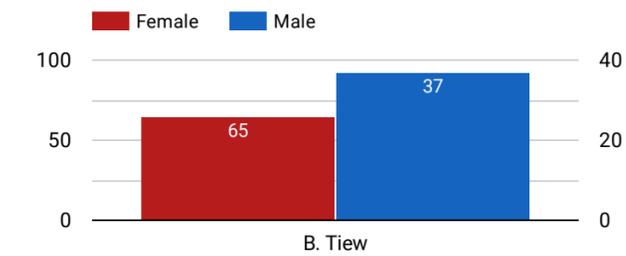
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Tiew (1) ▾

### Village Description

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
102	50	50	0	23	7



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 3 Km	At 1,5Km	At 1 km	At 3 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
25	12,000,000	3

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Bo	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Guesthouse, Restaurant	1	0	1	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Houei nam say ( Spring river), Tham ta lai cave	We used to discussed on strengthening the capacity building of the tourism village association with district officials who are keen to support us theoretically but don't know how to do practically.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Tradition and culture heritage will be preserved and protected definitively and will be happy to perform for the pleasure of tourists.	Concern about foods supply and the quality of service.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
More jobs and more incomes for villagers; better village development and the village will be more popularized.	Concern about foods supply and the quality of service.

Comments
1..Ban Tiew is an ancient and tradional villade with pagoda and few monks. 2. At present, the village access road is heavily damaged and need be repaired for the convenience of villagers and tourists.

Photo Gallery
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District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

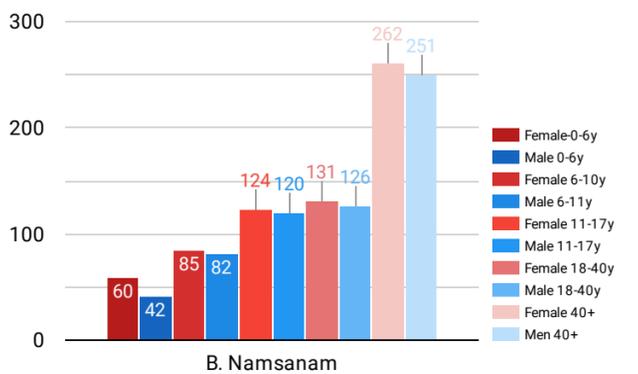
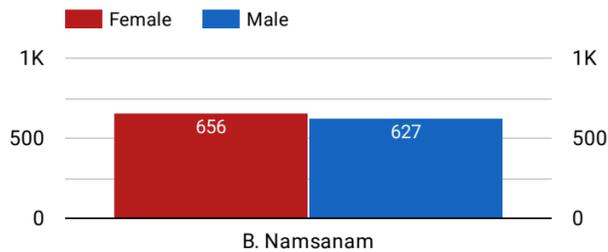
Village: B. Namsanam (1) ▾

### Village Description

Namsanam is an ancient and traditional village; several generations have lived there to this day. According to the ancestors, the first settlers were from Huaphanh and Xiengkhouang provinces and came by boats along the Hinboun river and settled in the large plain area. One resort, the Say Nam Hai Resort with 20 beds is the only one lodging by the Nam Hai river. Recently a concession of 5,000 hectare along each side of the Nam Hai river that flows on sandstone bedrock and through the Tat Fa waterfall has been officially granted. The developer of the concession aims to develop eco-tourism activities based on the same model as the Rockview Point, Nam Kat Yorlapa and Nam Kat Yorlapien. Namsanam village does not have handicraft shops, however a small group of handicraft and weavers live in the village.

### General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,283	564	400	0	400	21



### Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 5 Km	At 3 Km	At Village	At 4 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
282	17,000,000	0

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Loum	205	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	797,598,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	0	0	0

### Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tat fa cave	We've discussed about the development of Tat Fa on the participation of the community based . The BK Group has obtained a concession of 30 years under the agreement concession # 006/ຄວ.2 dated on 08/07/2020 with the investment capital of 2,400 million kips. The development of the area is actually in the process. Remark: It is interesting to check if Tat Fa is included in the national protected area.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll preserve and protect traditional and cultural heritage definitively	.Concern about tourists safety, hospitality, communication.	Negative

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Wholesales weaving materials, basketry and black-smith products only because of the lack of shop for the retailed sale.

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Morre jobs and more incomes to villagers , better improvement of the living conditions of the people..	.Concern about tourists safety, hospitality, communication.

Comments
1.Need to have a training course on differents topics related with point 31 of the questionnaire. 2). Nam sa nam is an ancient and traditional village , several generations have succeeded to this day. According to the saying, during the remote time, people from Huaphanh and Xiengkhouang provinces came by boats along Hinboun river up to this immense place. Numbers of these people installed in the place and named the place as " Ban Nam sa nam" while the others continued thier route beyond the mountain and installed what they called to day " Ban Lah Xao".

Photo Gallery
<a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/ffognDiVVeUCZ28z6">https://photos.app.goo.gl/ffognDiVVeUCZ28z6</a>

District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

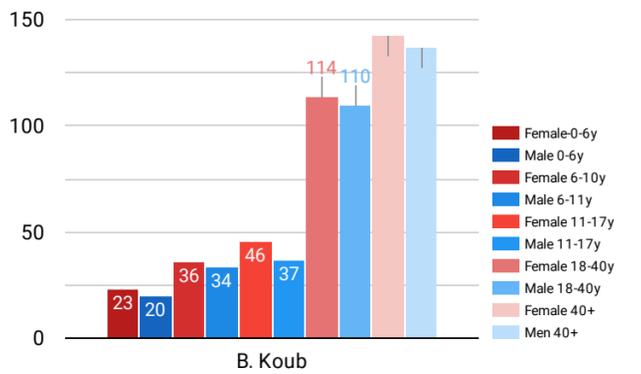
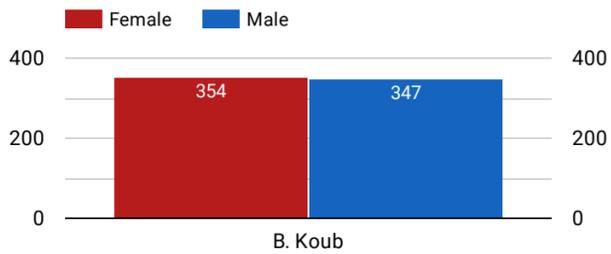
Village: B. Koub (1) ▾

**Village Description**

Koub village is an ancient and traditional village located between the Hin Boun River and the main road. The village has an old temple and celebrates a special event on the full moon of April to chase evil spirits out of the village (Boun Lin Houn). Koub Village is the representative village for Ngang and Nakhoun Noy hamlets. 2 famous spirit caves are located near the village, Pha Hou Lom cave and Pha Kouan cave.

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
701	420	400	50	120	14



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
110	15,000,000	6

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Tai	701	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	20,000,000

Water supply system
Wells

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	Yes	Wells

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 4 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Restaurant	0	0	3	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
1 Pha hou lom cave, 2. Pha kouansane cave (1km).	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll preserve and protect traditional and cultural heritage in the definitive manner	Prroblem of tourists safety, hospitality, problems of communication .	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
More jobs, more incomes for villages,better village development and village more popularized.	Prroblem of tourists safety, hospitality, problems of communication .

Comments
1) Ban Koub, an ancient and tradional village is one of the 7 villages which forms one group of village called " Konglor-Nakang group" which celebrate a special event on the full moon of April to chase evil spirits out of the village as described previously in the case of Kong lor village but on the smaller scale because of smaller village. 2).Need to have a collective water supply for the village as actually each family has to buy its drinking water for its own consumption from outside,and pumped for its domestic water, from Hinboun river, situated at around 1 km far from the vilage and transport it on tuk-tuk or motobike to its family. 3).Propose to create the village tourism development find to develop nessary facilities to tourists Remark: The 7 villages of the Konglor -Nakang group are the followings: 1. Ban Kong lor, 2, B.Or, 3.B. Koup, 4.B. Phon gneng, 5. B. Kaeng ,6. B. Na kang, 7.B. Nakhham.

Photo Gallery
<a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/k2TGfSpGs6RVK6CT6">https://photos.app.goo.gl/k2TGfSpGs6RVK6CT6</a>

District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

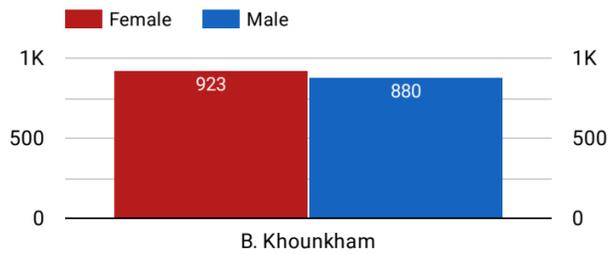
Village: B. Khounkham (1) ▾

### Village Description

Khounkham village, previously called Nahin Village, has been the capital district of Khounkham district since 2011. Currently the village has 11 guesthouses and 3 restaurants registered at the district tourism office. Khounkham village is a well-known destination for lodging and general services. There are construction and telecommunication supplier shops in the village. 2 food markets that supply fresh products on a daily basis. There is a Theun Hinboun hydropower company office and an employee camp located in Khounkham village. Many truck drivers and tourist guests stay overnight in Khounkham en route to Lak Sao or Kong Lor village. The village has one tourism information centre office, however since the covid pandemic the office has been closed. Tourguides and shops that sell handicrafts imported from other villages can be found. The surrounding natural environment offers hiking routes to waterfalls and hot springs.

### General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,803	450	400	35	423	28



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
329	18,831,000	5

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Tai	1,803	0

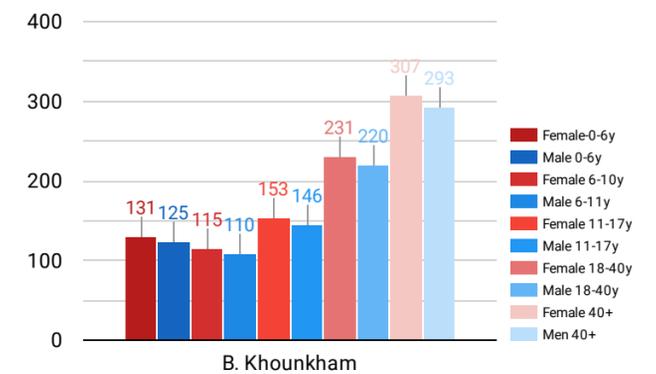
Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...



### Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
Yes	At Village	Stop in village	At Village	At Village

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Guesthouse, Restaurant , handicraft/souvenirs shops	14	0	9	1

### Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
1. Tat nam sanam, water fall , 2. Tat Mouang water fall, 3.Thermal source	We have proposed many projects on communiyy based tourism development to district authority but still no answer .

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	we'll preserve and protect tradition and culture definitely, from generation to generation.	.Problem of tourist safety, accidents and hospitality.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Tour guide

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
More jobs, more incomes for villagers and village will be more popularized.	.Problem of tourist safety, accidents and hospitality.

Comments
1)This village of khoun Kham (or Nahine village) is the seat of the New District Administration Bureau called district of Khounkham, established in 2011 in order to facilitate the administrative purposes by connecting the northern part of Hinboun district to the new one.
2).Need to have an investment on natural and community based tourism development in the area.

Photo Gallery
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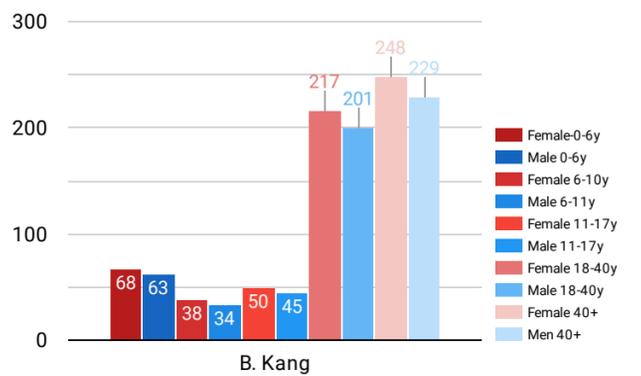
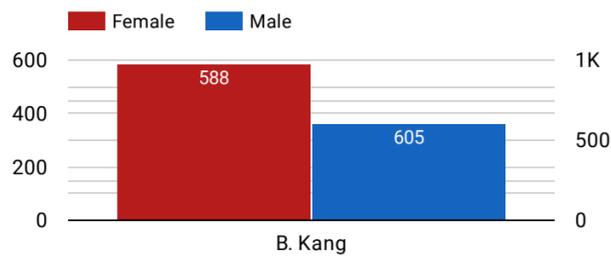
District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

Village: B. Kang (1) ▾

### Village Description

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,193	580	570	10	580	5



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At Village	At 10Km	At Village	At Village

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
290	15,000,000	2

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	25,568,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
restaurant	0	0	1	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Salakeu Mountain, Tao Cave, Pha Cave anfd boating along Nam Hai river.	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Will encourage on preserving the cultures and tradition	.Tourists accident when riding motobikes; customers service quality	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Jobs creation, increase the income of the villagers and thus gradually improve their living conditions.	.Tourists accident when riding motobikes; customers service quality

Comments
<p>1. Background of the village. The ancient location of this village was on the bank of the Namhai River, about 1 km from where it is now. All the village was relocated here in 2011 because it offers better conditions being located close to the main road with access to electricity and safe from flooding.</p> <p>2. In term of culture and tradition, villagers are buddhist and celebrate regularly differents festivities as their colleagues do in the plain area such as : Boun Khaojee (rice baking festival), Boun Horkhao padapdin (rice decoration festival), Boun Khao Phansa (Buddhist Lent), Boun Ork Phansa (Buddhist Lent End), and so on.</p> <p>3. The myth of "Salakeu Mountain," . It is unic in the area. According to the legend, it was said to be a hiding area for hunters to shoot animals. Hundred thousand corbels ( Ka in lao) were killed , and the died birds were so numerous that they covered the entire surrounding field ( field in lao is Thong) . So the villagers name their field as 'Thong Saen Ka'. ( Field of thousand corbels) . Hunters also shoot thousand of paddy field rats ( Nou Na in lao) which spoilt their field: the origine of the name of 'Na Nou Nao' ( field of spoilt rats) in their surrounding field was derived from this legend.</p>

Photo Gallery
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District: M. Khounkham (1) ▾

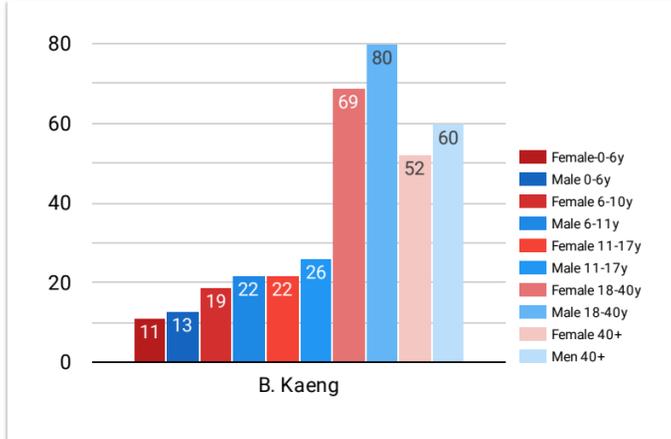
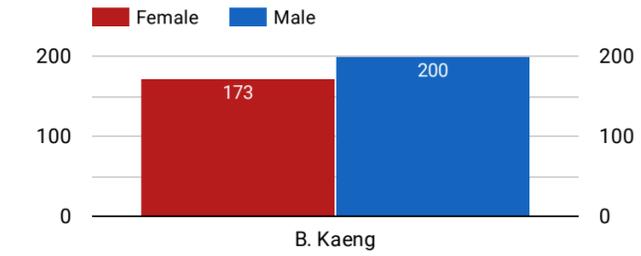
Village: B. Kaeng (1) ▾

**Village Description**

Located at the conjunctions between the Nam Gneng and Nam Hin Boun and at the narrowing point of the Kong Lor valley, the surrounding environment attracts potential visits to natural sites such as Tham Nam Non cave and Peo Huay Gneng cave. Right before the covid 19 pandemic, 2 guesthouses were operational. Currently few small restaurants are still open. Since 2019, Nam Kaeng village administrates Nam None village. Located at 1km from Nam None village, Kaeng village is located on each side of the Gneng river.

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
373	132	129	17	66	6



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 1 Km	At 1Km	At Village	At 1 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
66	12,000,000	2

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Tabaco, Cattles, Buffalo, Rice, Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Collective wat...

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Nam None Cave, Paeo Luang Cave as mentioned in Ban Nam None, the main village.	identic to Ban Nam None

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Tradition and culture heritage will be preserved and protected definitively.	identic to Ban Nam None	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services, Kitchen course, Weaving course, Farm life activity

Benefit	Concerns
Same reactions than those of Ban Nam None	identic to Ban Nam None

Comments
Comments. 1. Identic to Ban Na None. 2. The new name of Ban Kaeng, since its annexation to Ban Na None in 2019 as said earlier, is Ban Kaeng Khoum Na None or Ban Kaeng Section Na none.

Photo Gallery
null

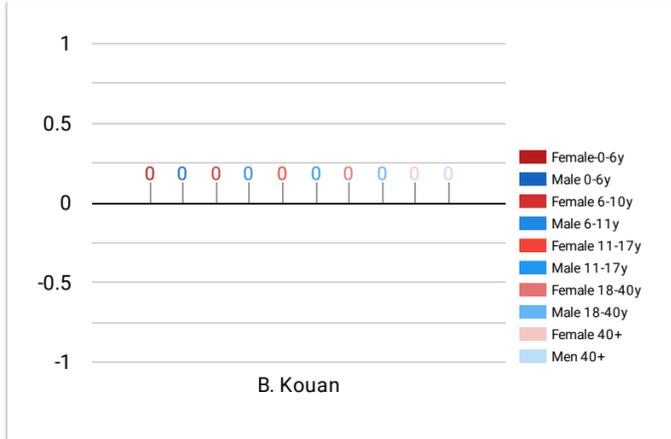
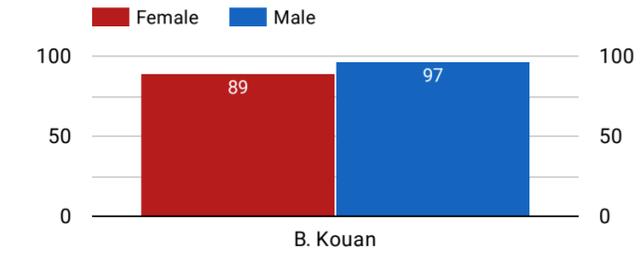
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Kouan (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
186	0	37	7	25	1



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
43	5,000,000	4

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Loum	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Cassava plantation, livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	130,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Collective wat...

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 3 Km	At 37Km	At Village	At 3 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Bibi ( 100m heigth) and Dipterocarpus woods (natural and sacred woods),	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	1.Encourage villagers participation in the protection of the natural resources. 2.Organize every year, the cleaning up the sacred sites.	1. Concern on safety of tourists 2. Concern on foods supply, afraid shortage of foods.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
1. Better trade and better incomes 2.Better development of the village.	1. Concern on safety of tourists 2. Concern on foods supply, afraid shortage of foods.

Comments
1.,Suggest to the competent authorities to make a survey and identify tourism sites of the village, make brochures /leaflets.. . to promote the sites. 2.Suggest to have the explanatory panels to give useful information about the sites to visitors.

Photo Gallery
null

District: M. Nakai

(1) ▾

Village: B. Na Dao

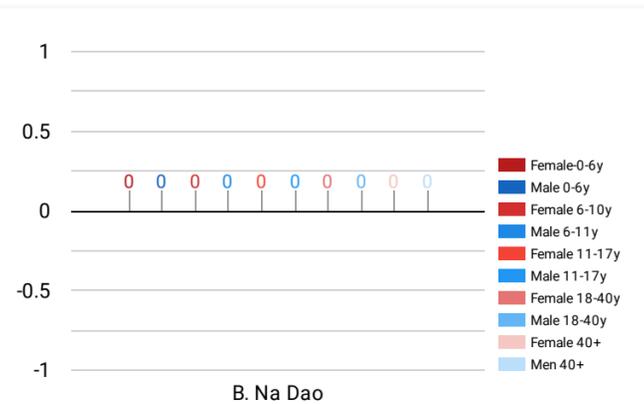
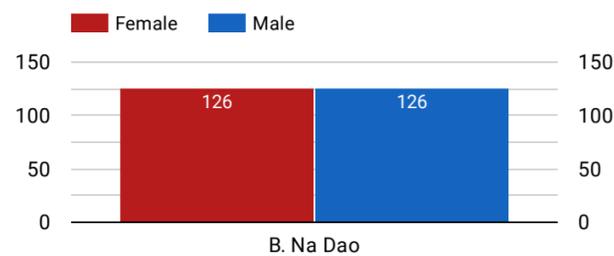
(1) ▾

**Village Description**

Na Dao village is located in a kouan area (poljé) where many caves with old stupas and old buddhas are found. The surrounding area seems to have an interesting historical heritage that merits to be considered, preserved and attracted the tourists. The area has a high potential as a worshipping site as the name of the caves refers to the highest official rank given by the King (Pha Gnia Meng Vanh). However, the secondary road access to the main road is accessible during the dry season and there is no lodging option in the village. As a hamlet, Na Dao Village is administered by Kuan village.

## General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
252	4	45	3	45	9



## Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 7 Km	At 45Km	At Village	At 0.5 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
57	10,000,000	5

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Tai Meui	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Cassava plantation & rice cultivation

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	140,000,000

Water supply system
Water from the source and collective water supply.

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water from th...

## Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Mo and Tham Pha caves and That nang Kham (Stupa of Nang kham). Nang kham is a daughter of Pha gnia Meng vanh( Pha gnia is a title of high officials rank given by the king).	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	1.Disseminate and definitively preserve the heritage of the village . 2. Any occupation of the preserved area should not be authorized. 3.Laws and regulations on the preserved area should be observed effectively.	Concern about foods supply and medical care because of the lack of health center	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
1.More jobs to villagers 2.more incomec to villagers 3.Better development of the village	Concern about foods supply and medical care because of the lack of health center

Comments
In our village, we have a natural and historical heritage that merits to be considered as tourism destination. For this reason, we propose to the competent authority to improve the access road to the sites and encourage villagers to be prepared to receive the visitors who will come in the future.

Photo Gallery
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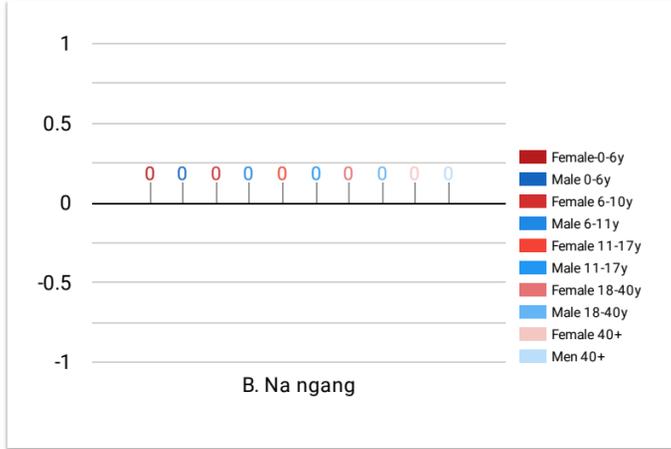
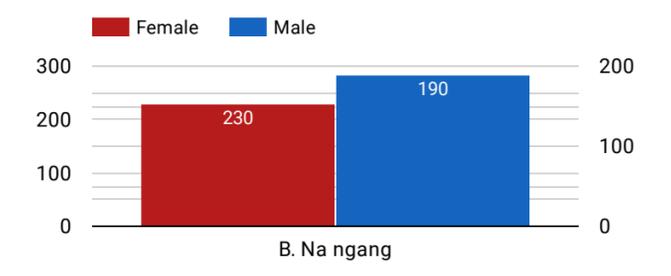
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Na ngang (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
420	1	80	20	80	1



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
102	5,000,000	20

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Makong	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Cattles, Buffalo

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	130,000,000

Water supply system
Water from the source

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water from th...

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 1 Km	At 30Km	At Village	At Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Teui cave, Tham Kouang Kang cave, Tham Kob cave.	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	In our village, we have already established a Village Committee who works closely with villagers on management of tourism sites and protected areas.	1. shortage of foods 2. No health center. If accident happens to tourists, we don't know where to go.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
Many benefits: more jobs and more incomes to villagers.	1. shortage of foods 2. No health center. If accident happens to tourists, we don't know where to go.

Comments
1. Propose to the competent authorities to consider the access roads to the village and tourism sites 2. Organize a study tour to get experiences on tourism management.3. In our village, every year, in December, we used to organize a particular event , consisting of the offering pork or poultry to pay homage to our ancestors.

Photo Gallery
null

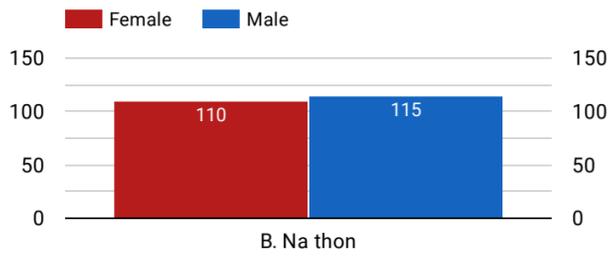
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Na thon (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
225	0	10	8	32	6



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
53	5	14

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Bo	0	0

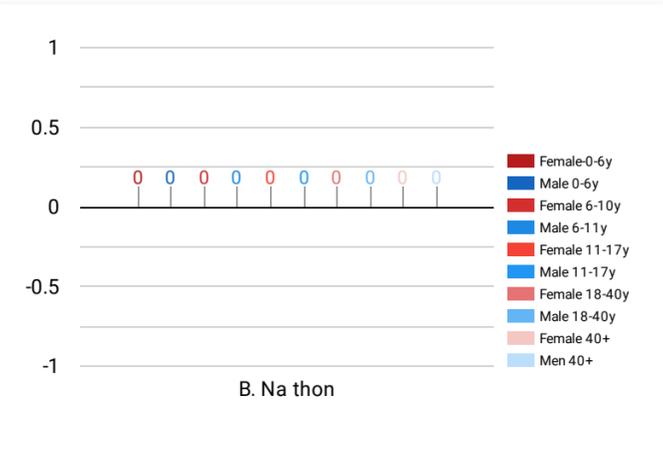
Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Water from the source,with water pipe to the village.

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water from th...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 1 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At 5 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
Homestay	1	3	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Khou khi stream, Hinboun Mountain range, Tham Pha na Cave, Tham Phaii cave.	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We'll manage with the assistance of the village committee.	Not enough foods to meet the needs of tourists.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Training course on weaving

Benefit	Concerns
0	Not enough foods to meet the needs of tourists.

Comments
Comments: If the number of tourists increase, we'll need to have some budget to improve the access road to tourist destinations, with cars parking and stalls for selling handicraft. We celebre " Boun Thang Bang" special event of our village: traditional dance is performed on this occasion.

Photo Gallery
null

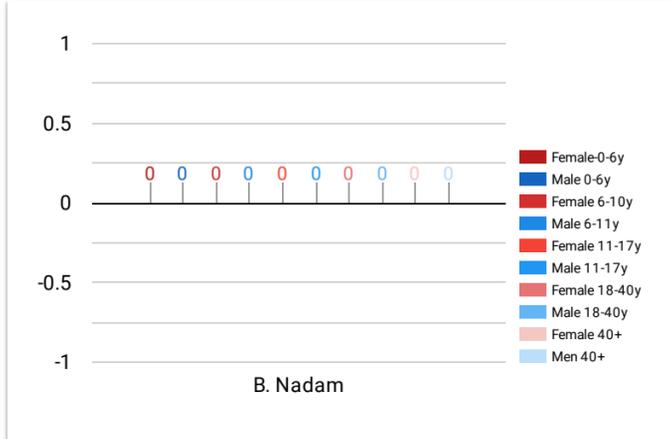
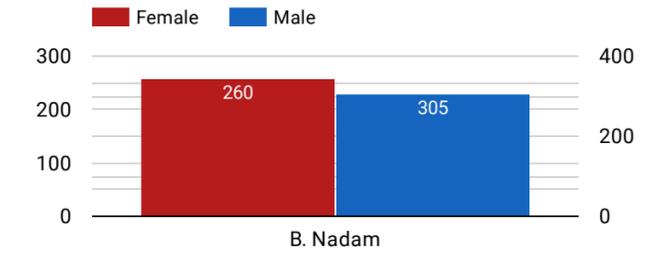
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Nadam (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
565	15	90	4	70	4



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
116	5,000,000	5

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Makong	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Rice Cultivation and Cassava plantation.

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	80,000,000

Water supply system
Water from the source with water pipe to the village.

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water from th...

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 2 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At 2 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
null	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
No	Yes	Yes		. Concerns about Gh ( not enough rooms), hospitality, and foods supply shortage of foods).	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Producing weaving materials, skirts for women, scarves and selling them in Nakai city.

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops

Benefit	Concerns
More incomes to villagers.	. Concerns about Gh ( not enough rooms), hospitality, and foods supply shortage of foods).

Comments
1. I would like to have a budget to build a house with homestays to accommodate tourists I want to have water supply for the villagers to use for all families."

Photo Gallery
null

District: M. Nakai

(1) ▾

Village: B. Nahang

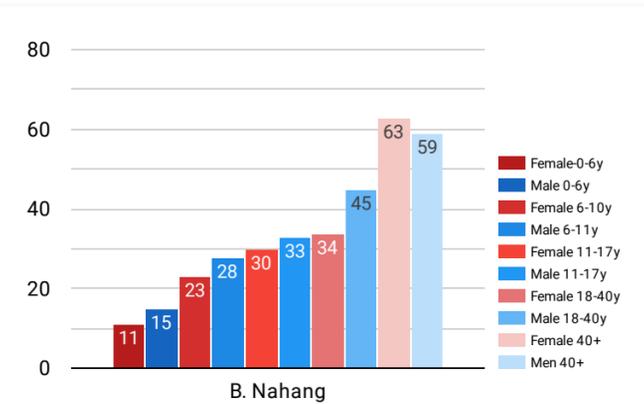
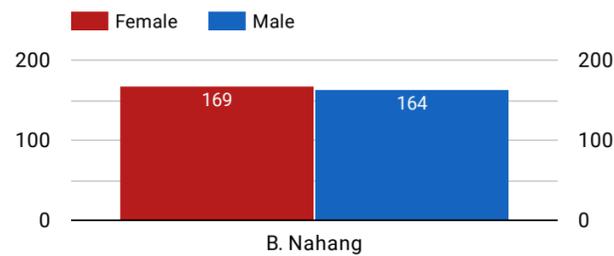
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**Village Description**

Nahang village is located in a stunning landscape area surrounded by 3 kasrt hills, Pha sieng, Pha Nyu Ma Pha Ban and Tham Phaban and Tham Ngoi cave. The village has an old temple and the villagers practice a traditional bamboo festival in a different way than other villages. The "Boun Thang Bang" is celebrated in May and music is played with bamboo tubes. Lao skirts (sinh) and fabric products are produced in the village. The village does not have lodging and any restaurant option. Nahang village administers Phonebok, Thakhankeo and Namuang hamlets.

## General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
333	4	90	7	80	20



## Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	2	40		2

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
53	15,000,000	5

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Other	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Rice farming and Cassava

Main Source of Village Income ▾
sales of sliced cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	163,000,000

Water supply system
Water Supply and Groundwater

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water Supply ...

## Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Buddha cave , Loy Cave	Propose official to improve the access road to the attraction to be comfortable

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Request to the government to make the management plan and protect the heritage site and set up the village committee to encourage the villager to respond in the protection	Concern about tourism safety	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	weaving and Lao skirt

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses_hotels, Restaurants_food_stalls, Producing_and_selling_handicrafts, Selling_other_supplies_small_shops, Tour_guiding_trekking_services, Ticket_selling

Benefit	Concerns
Income from Hotel, Grocery and village become famous, villager have more job	Concern about tourism safety

Comments
1.Propose official to improve the access road to the attraction to be comfortable.
There are traditional Festivals: Rice distribution Festival, Bamboo worship festival that is different from another village

Photo Gallery
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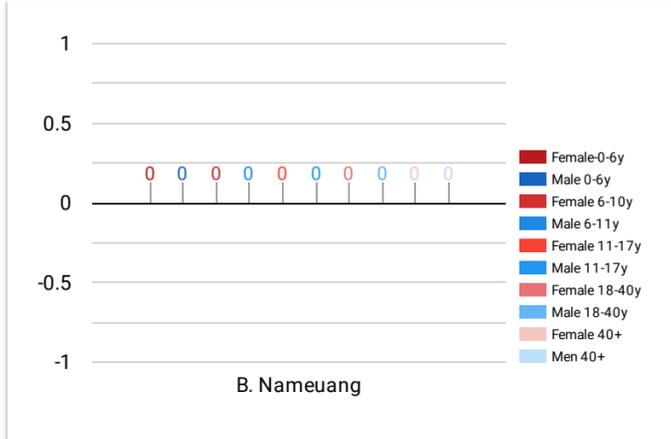
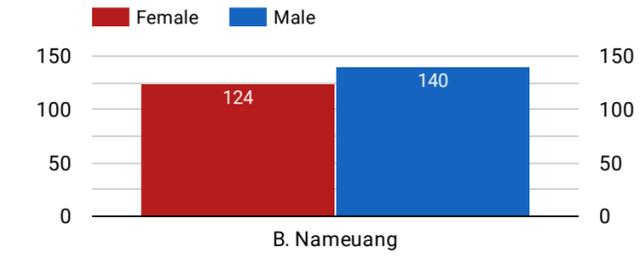
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Nameuang (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
264	0	184	1	40	5



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
66	7,000,000	1

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Bo	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
ຮູ້ ດຽງ

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	80,000,000

Water supply system
Wells

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Wells

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At Village	At 40Km	At Village	At 4 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Pho, Xay Nam Khok	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Village committees to diffuse information, mobilize people in the village to help preserve the cultural heritage.	There is usually no concern other than the covid-19 epidemic during this period, so people are worried about the disease.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
1. Better trade and better incomes 2. Generate Income	There is usually no concern other than the covid-19 epidemic during this period, so people are worried about the disease.

Comments
1. Our village still has very poor families. It is possible for the higher authorities to consider promoting income generation so that people can have good jobs. 2. Continue to aid and build new hospitals with equipment to accommodate future patients.
Our village has traditional festivals: Boun chi festival, Bangfai festival

Photo Gallery
null

District: M. Nakai

(1) ▾

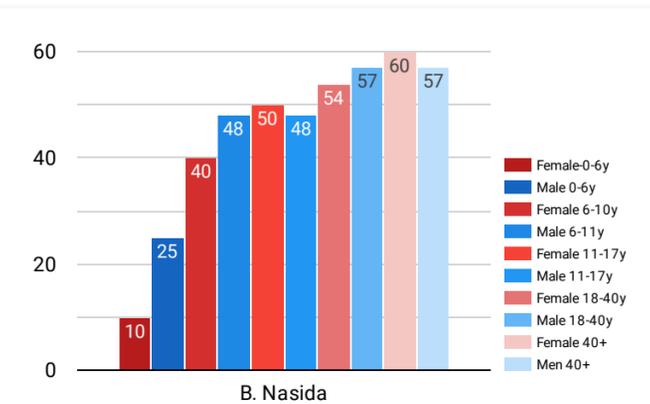
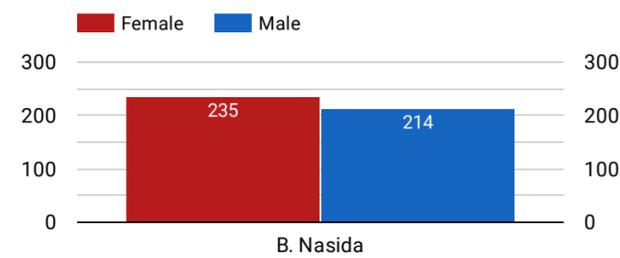
Village: B. Nasida

(1) ▾

## Village Description

## General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
449	4	250	47	100	3



## Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At Village	At 28Km	At Village	At 1 Km

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
87	8,000,000	5

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Makong	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
cassava, cattles & buffalos.

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	130

Water supply system
Water from the source, with water pipe to village

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water from th...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

## Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Bao sao cave, Tham khi Tia cave and Tham Soung cave.	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Set up a village committee to prepare a regulation on cultural heritage management and largely disseminate to the public.	1. shortage of foods,2. Quality of service	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
Many advantages: jobs creation, income generation and better development of the village.	1. shortage of foods,2. Quality of service

Comments
Comments: 1.Propose to the competent authorities to consider the improvement of access roads to tourism sites that they are passable in all seasons. 2. Supply drinking water for tourists.
2. No particularity about tradional and culture except no pagoda in this village.

Photo Gallery
null

District: M. Nakai

(1) ▾

Village: B. Natan

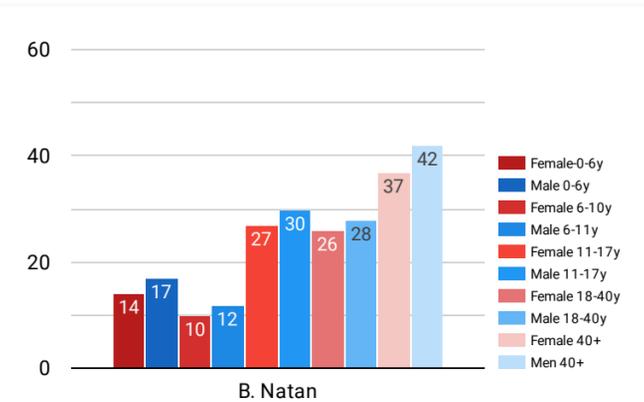
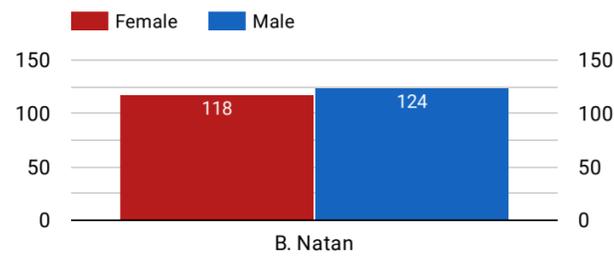
(1) ▾

**Village Description**

Located near the entrance of the Kong Lor cave, Natan village has tourist activities such as trekking, biking and handicraft and weaving products are manufactured in the village. The village has 38 homestay beds and 1 guesthouse. A resort is under construction (Phokham Hamlet) and will allow guests to stay comfortably for more days in the Natan valley. The village has sightseeing sites such as the Meui Tok and Sao Et waterfalls and the Tham Luang cave. For culture, the village has a group of local performing artists that can perform local dances. Natane village also administers the Phokam hamlet.

## General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
242	22	60	4	67	10



## Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
Yes	At 3 Km	Stop in village	At Village	At Village

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
58	4,000,000	1

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Kaleung	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	400,000,000

Water supply system
Collective water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	No	Collective wat...

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	1	38	0	0

## Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Meui tok and Sao Et water falls, Tham Phom and Tham Louang Caves	Propose to the competent authorities to make survey to discover new tourists attractions and officially declare open these discoveries.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	We have a village committee who attentively implement and execute laws and regulations on protection of natural and cultural heritage.	No	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	1. Different tissues: skirts for women, scarves, table cover, et... 2. boat driver, forest guide, bicycle location

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services

Benefit	Concerns
1. More jobs for villagers., 2. Better development of the village.	No

Comments
1. Propose to Tetraktys to built the protection bank along a eroded place. 2. Organize a study tour for the group to exchange experiences with differents provinces on tourism activities. 3. Improve and develop the marketing for the women group.
Remark: In our Village, we have an artistic group that can perform for the pleasure of the tourists; when celebrating differents festivities, we used to offer our special shows.

Photo Gallery
<a href="https://photos.app.goo.gl/hFBCYGWuWxtr2ivD8">https://photos.app.goo.gl/hFBCYGWuWxtr2ivD8</a> , <a href="https://...">https://...</a>

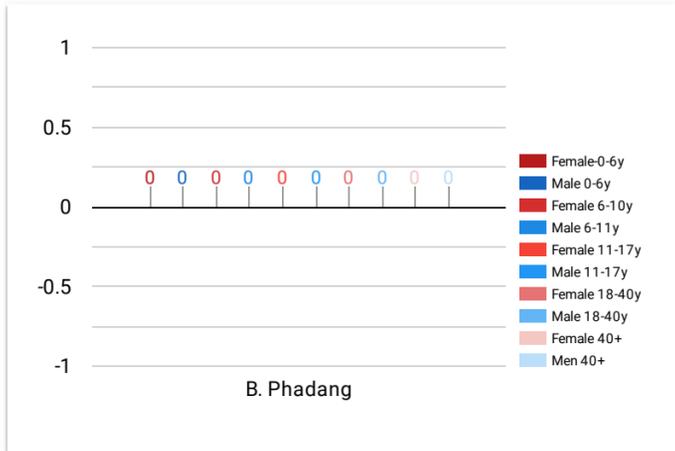
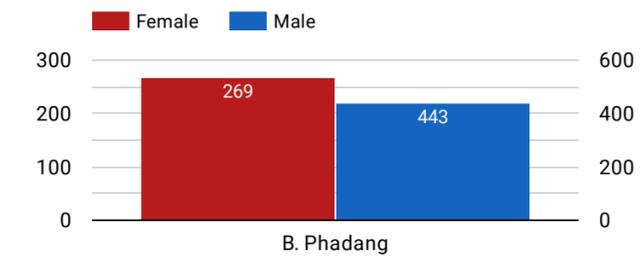
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Phadang (1) ▾

### Village Description

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
712	3	93	2	53	5



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 1 Km	At Km	At Village	At Village

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
95	10,000,000	2

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Bo	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Cassava plantation, rice cultivation

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	180,000,000

Water supply system
Community water supply

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	Yes	No	Community w...

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Sop phou, Tham pha (with ancient and sacred Buddha status) and Tham Bueung.	Ask the government officials when they came for the meeting/ or disseminate any information to villagers, they should have a tourism development plan of our village to attract more tourists, create new jobs and increase the income of the village .

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Strengthen the capacity building of the Village Committee to effectively implement laws & regulations on protected areas,	Many types of tourists (good and bad tourists) no safety.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Training course on weaving

Benefit	Concerns
Jobs and more responsibilities to villagers in providing facilities and safety to tourists when visiting the place.	Many types of tourists (good and bad tourists) no safety.

Comments
Propose to the competent authorities to find the solution to students who completed their secondary school, how they can get the jobs , get profession, serve in the public administration, become tour guide and earn thier live? Propose to establish the Village Fund to assist the families without income to be able to exerce some job and earn money. Need to have internet connection for the village.

Photo Gallery
null

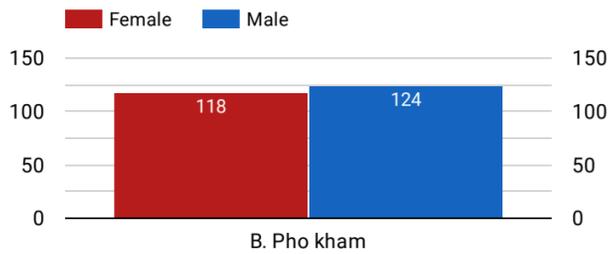
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Pho kham (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
242	2	84	15	35	3



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
58	4,000,000	1

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Other	0	0

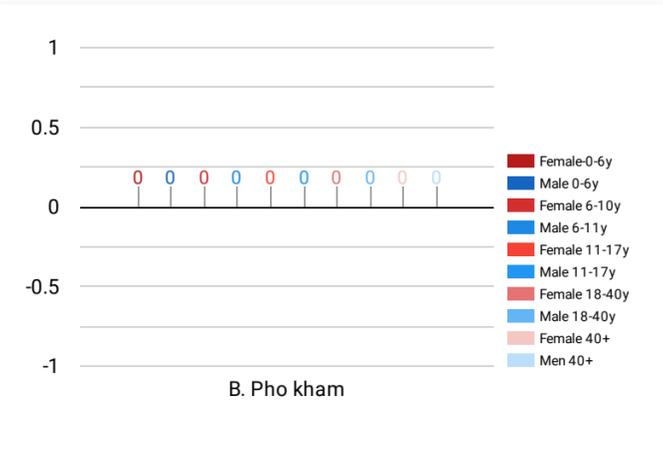
Main Occupation ▾
Argriculture

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	130,000,000

Water supply system
Water Supply and Groundwater

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	Yes	No	No	Water Supply ...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	null	63	null	2

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	6	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Attraction is on Natan village	Comment: development tourism guide committee support toilet and help the family that have no work tto do.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
No	Yes	Yes	null	No	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	weaving, lao skirt tablecloth,

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses_hotels, Restaurants_food_stalls, Producing_and_selling_handicrafts, Selling_other_supplies_small_shops, Tour_guiding_trekking_services, Ticket_selling, Tuk_tuk_or_boat_services

Benefit	Concerns
1. Women who are making weaing will get more income 2. Exerience in welcome visitors/ more touris 3. developed villag	No

Comments
Request to the government to support in the fammily that have n work to do, no land farn.

Photo Gallery
null

District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

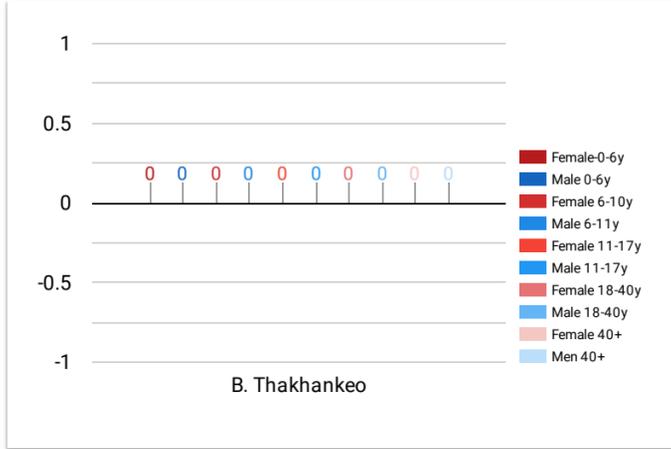
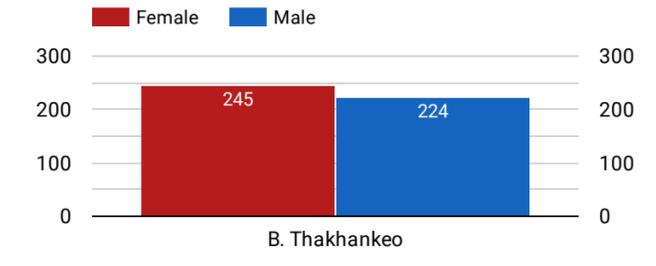
Village: B. Thakhankeo (1) ▾

**Village Description**

Thakhankeo is the furthest north village of the Natan valley, as Natan village is an old and traditional village surrounded by stunning cliffs where Tat Tong waterfall and Tham Pha Pong can be found. Thakhankeo has a traditional temple with old artefacts. However, the village does not have any homestays and restaurants because all the tourism infrastructure is concentrated in Natane village. Thakhankeo hamlet is administered by the Nahang village authority.

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
469	1	100	5	5	6



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
115	10,000,000	15

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Loum	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
ເຮັດນາ ແລະ ສວມັນຕົ້ນ

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Wells

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
No	No	No	No	Wells

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 4 Km	At 45Km	At Village	At 3 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tat Meui Tok, Tat Tong, Tham Louang, Tham Pha Pong,	Informed The Tourism Development Association to consider bringing tourists to visit the caves in the village to know more.

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	1. Cultural development for the next generation to continue to preserve heritage (as successors) 2. Appoint village committees to protect and preserve heritage items and establish rules so that everyone is aware of them.	Keeping the peace and quit will be challenging	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling, Tuk tuk or boat services

Benefit	Concerns
People are earning more, living is better, and the reputation of the village is getting better	Keeping the peace and quit will be challenging

Comments
High Authorities to consider making access roads to villages and tourist attractions, if convenient, both seasons. Important village festivals: Boun HorKhaos Festival, Boun Ch iFestival, Bangfai Festival and KongBouat Festival

Photo Gallery
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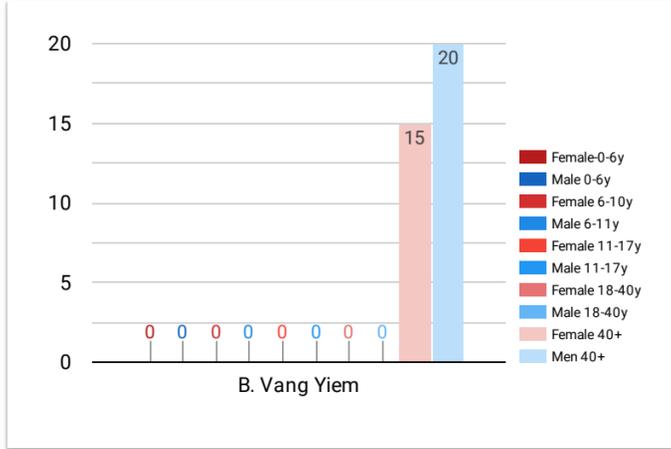
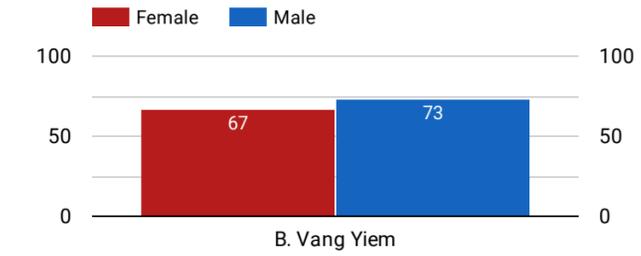
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Vang Yiem (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
140	0	60	15	35	0



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
26	4	4

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Xa	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	80,000,000

Water supply system
Wells

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
No	No	No	No	Wells

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 10 Km	At 10Km	At Village	At 10 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Louang cave ( Kouang stream)	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, but we don't know how to do?	Concern about foods supply( shortage) and inconvenience of guesthouses.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Producing weaving materials, skirts for ladies, scarves and selling them in Ngommalath city.

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services

Benefit	Concerns
Villagers will get more incomes from selling more weaving items, skirts for ladies, scarves, table-cover.	Concern about foods supply( shortage) and inconvenience of guesthouses.

Comments
The access to our village is too difficult: It will be very appreciated, if the access road to our village which will be drove-over the year round, can be considered.

Photo Gallery
null

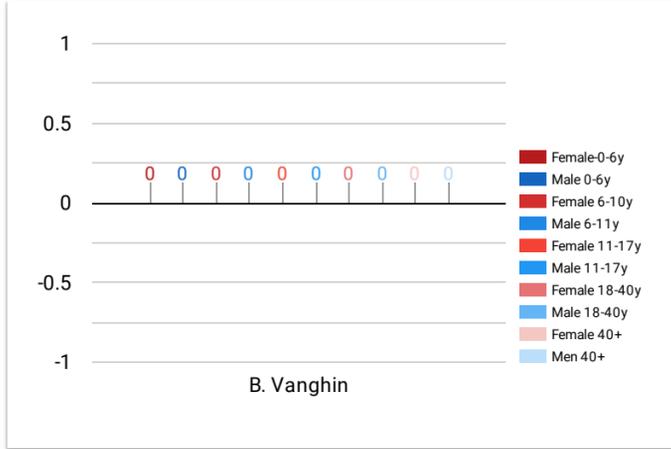
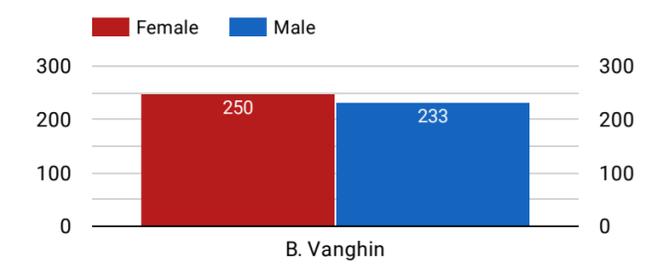
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Vanghin (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
483	4	95	1	120	7



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
90	15,000,000	8

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Other	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture and livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
No	null

Water supply system
Water supply from the source

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water supply f...

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	4	30		4

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Mongmuang	No propose

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
No	Yes	Yes		concern about food is not enough and be not satisfy to the tourist	Negative

Selling goods	Product
No	

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses_hotels, Restaurants_food_stalls, Selling_other_supplies_small_shops, Tour_guiding_trekking_services, Ticket_selling

Benefit	Concerns
get more benefit, villager get more job and more income	concern about food is not enough and be not satisfy to the tourist

Comments
The village has a lot of needs to find jobs for the people, the income of the people is not much, if possible, the higher echelons want to consider promoting activities related to tourism.

Photo Gallery
null

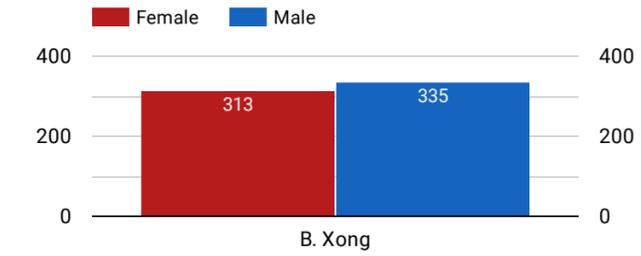
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Xong (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
648	0	50	25	100	2



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
163	5,000,000	50

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Makong	0	0

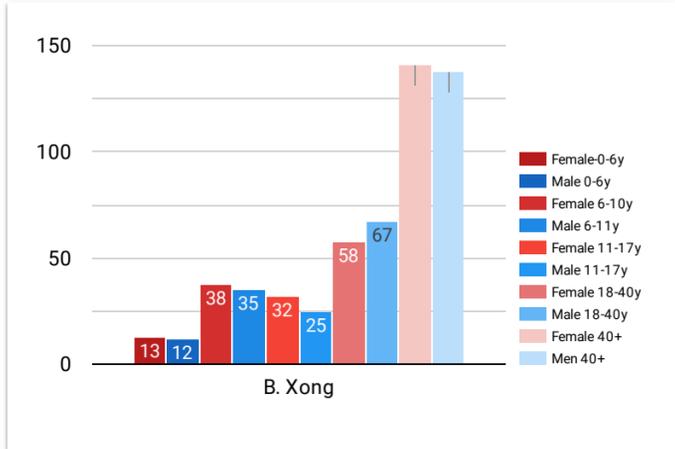
Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	130,000,000

Water supply system
Water supply from the source

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
No	No	No	No	Water supply f...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 2 Km	At 30Km	At Village	At 2 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham cha sa kham cave, Tham Pha cave	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	1.Explain our culture heritage to our children so they can clearly understand,2.Every year, cultural event should be organised.	Concern above foods supply (shortage of foods), problem of tourists safety.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Restaurants food stalls, Selling other supplies small shops

Benefit	Concerns
More jobs and more incomes to Villagers.	Concern above foods supply (shortage of foods), problem of tourists safety.

Comments
1.Propose to the relevant authorities to consider the problem of water supply foer the village.2. No particularity on tradion and culture.

Photo Gallery
null

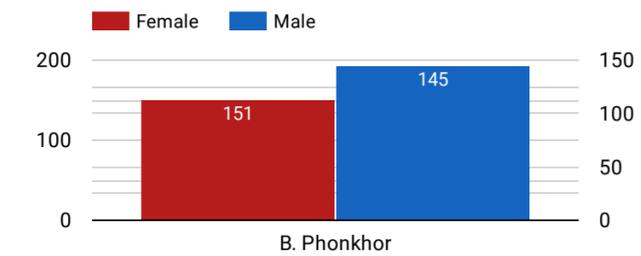
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Phonkhor (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
296	19	36	18	42	2



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
54	5,000,000	6

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Nyo	0	0

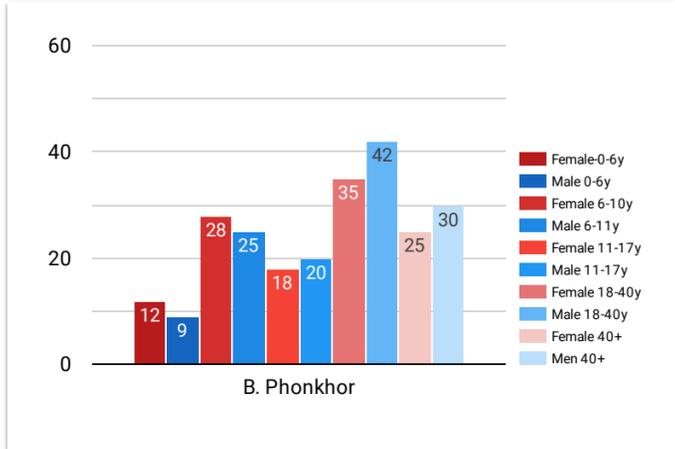
Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	600,000,000

Water supply system
Water supply from the source

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water supply f...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 3 Km	At 25Km	At Village	At 3 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tat So water fall (Forbidden)	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	water supply from the source	No concerns	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
1. More jobs and more incomes to villagers, 2. Better development of the village.	No concerns

Comments
1. Propose to the higher authorities to consider our village as a tourist village, to improve the tourist attraction of Tat So to be widely known. 2. I would like to have a budget to build a village hospital (Health care center)

Photo Gallery
null

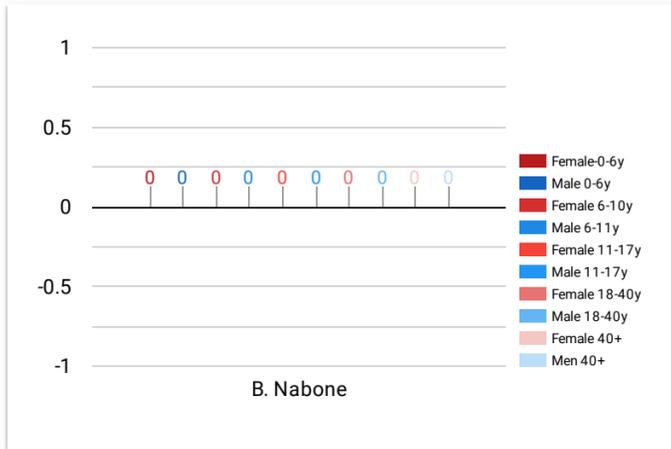
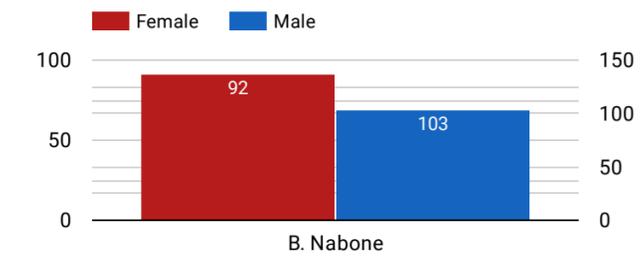
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Nabone (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
195	2	20	8	52	12



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
34	10,000,000	6

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Other	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Argriculture

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Agriculture and Liverstock

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	130,000,000

Water supply system
Water supply from the source

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water supply f...

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	7	38	null	4

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
No	0	3	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Hinboun Rock, Natham Rock and Phakang	request foe the government that are related Consider to welcoming the comomers to the village, villager have more income }

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Encourage villager in the village to maintenance and conserve good tradition to the children	.Villager can' speak English	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	null

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses_hotels, Restaurants_food_stalls, Producing_and_selling_handicrafts, Selling_other_supplies_small_shops, Tour_guiding_trekking_services, Ticket_selling

Benefit	Concerns
benefit to villager to get income and well being	.Villager can' speak English

Comments
Request the related public sector to support agriculture to make income to the community and well being
There are traditional Festivals: Rice distribution Festival, Bamboo worship festival that is different from another village

Photo Gallery
null

District: M. Nakai

(1) ▼

Village: B. Meuanglouang

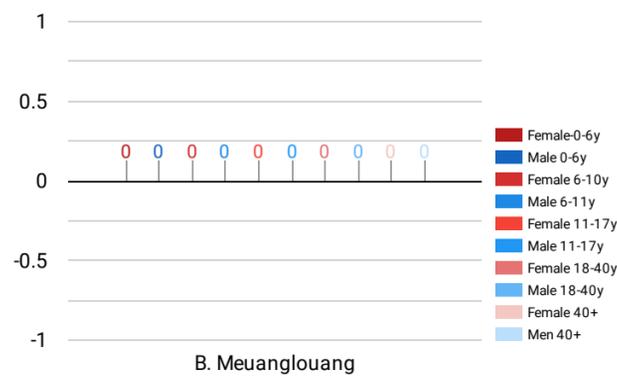
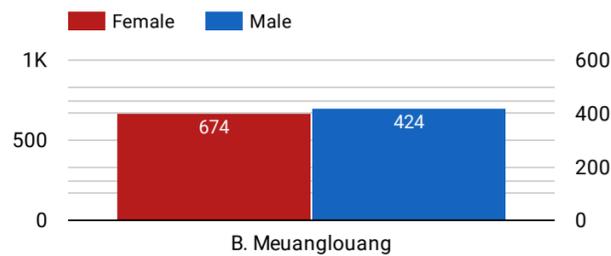
(1) ▼

**Village Description**

Meuang Louang village is a name that refers to the old glory time. The presence of the old Chao Anou King temple denotes the historical heritage value of the site. According to the villagers, the temple was established more than 500 years ago and currently the villagers are requesting funds for a proper renovation of the temple and to raise the public awareness of King Chao Anou life during the ancient time of war and conquest. There are four homestay beds in the village. Meuang Louang village administrates Vang hiem, Dongphosy and Phonkhor hamlets.

**General Facts :**

Population	Employed ▼	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
1,098	10	800	80	150	7

**Infrastructure :**

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 1 Km	At 20Km	At Village	At 1 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▼	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	4	0	0

Household	Average HH Income ▼	Vulnerable HH
196	7,000,000	8

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▼	Khmu group
Nyo	0	0

Main Occupation ▼
Rice cultivation and cassava plantation

Main Source of Village Income ▼
Cassava

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	234

Water supply system
Possibility of boat cruising in rainy season only.

Road Access ▼	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Possibility of ...

**Tourist Infrastructure :**

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Khouei cave and Tham Anne cave.	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	The Village Committee has established an information center on hystory and cultute of the village.	shortage of water supply.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Restaurants food stalls, Selling other supplies small shops, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
Many advantages: jobs creation, income generation and better development of the village.	shortage of water supply.

Comments
Comments: Propose to relevant authority to allocate fund to renovate the existing ancient and historical pagoda as it related to Tiao Anouvong's life.

Photo Gallery
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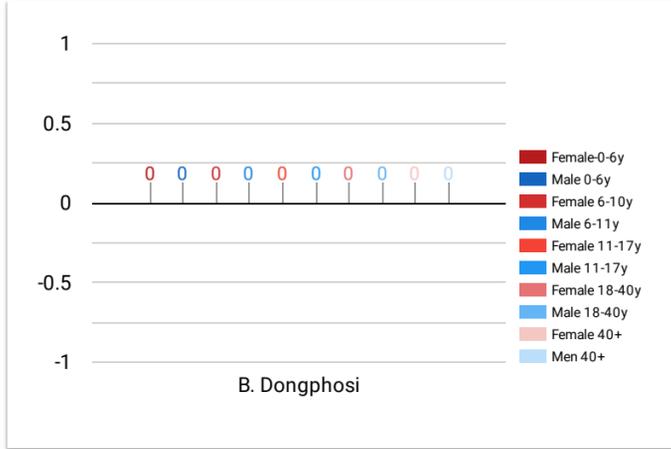
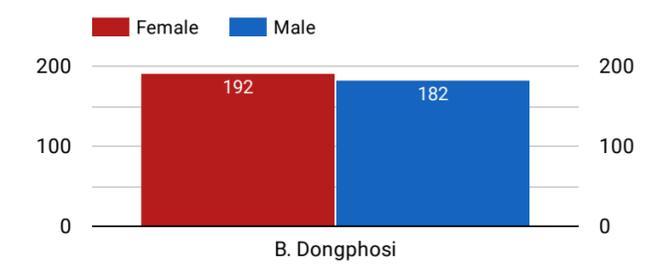
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Dongphosi (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
374	12	200	3	60	8



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
66	15,000,000	6

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Nyo	0	0

Main Occupation ▾
Agriculture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Cassava, Rice

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	82,000,000

Water supply system
Wells and water from the source

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Wells and wat...

Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At 2 Km	At 24Km	At Village	At 2 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Tham Khouei cave, Tham ainne Cave, Tham kouang cave ( Sacred and always respected cave).	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	Strengthen the capacity buiding of the Village Committee and largely disseminate laws and regulations to villagers; punish the wrongdoers.	Concerns about covid contamination from tourists.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
Yes	Tissues, skirts for women, scarves , table cover.

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Producing and selling handicrafts, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
1. Selling of handicraft products, 2.Selling of others supplies,3. increase the income.	Concerns about covid contamination from tourists.

Comments
Comments: 1. Propose to competent authorities to improve the access roads to tourists sites. 2. Need to have the Village Office to provide necessary information to villagers and tourists,3. No particularity to report from the point of view of tradion and culture.

Photo Gallery
null

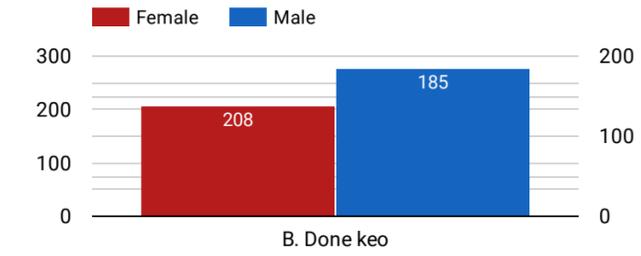
District: M. Nakai (1) ▾

Village: B. Done keo (1) ▾

**Village Description**

General Facts :

Population	Employed ▾	Self employed	Inactive	Motobike	Car
393	2	80	50	82	3



Household	Average HH Income ▾	Vulnerable HH
91	1,000,000	15

Main Ethnic	Lao tai group ▾	Khmu group
Lao Loum	0	0

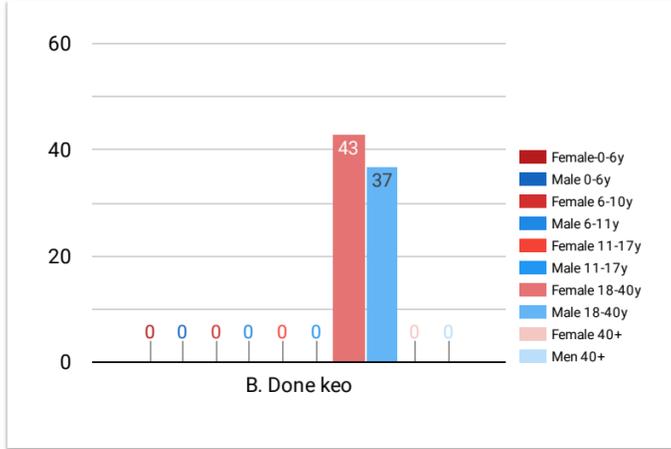
Main Occupation ▾
Agricuture, Livestock

Main Source of Village Income ▾
Sales of sliced cassava, Cattles and buffalos.

Village Community Fund	Amount
Yes	133,553,000

Water supply system
Water from the source and collective water supply.

Road Access ▾	Boat Landing	Water Tap	Public Toilet	Other
Yes	No	No	No	Water from th...



Infrastructure :

Waste Collection	Health Center	Bus Station	Primary school	Secondary school
No	At Village	At 30Km	At Village	At 1 Km

Tourism facilities	Guesthouse ▾	Homestay bed	Restaurant	Handicraft shop
null	0	0	0	0

Tourist Infrastructure :

Main Tourism site	Share Tourism Plans
Khi keo cave	No

Tourism purpose	Village natural resources	Willing to host tourist	Culturage heritage management	Concern if host more tourists	Previous Interaction with tourism
Yes	Yes	Yes	. Everybody, in the village should unanimously respected laws and regulations on protected areas. The village committee shoud execute these laws and regulations in the effective manner.	1.Concern about tourists safety 2.Concern about foods supply, afraid there is not enough foods to satisfy the needs of tourists.	Positive

Selling goods	Product
No	Nothing

Activity interested to develop
Homestays, Guesthouses hotels, Restaurants food stalls, Selling other supplies small shops, Tour guiding trekking services, Ticket selling

Benefit	Concerns
1. More jobs for villagers 2.Better development of the village.	1.Concern about tourists safety 2.Concern about foods supply, afraid there is not enough foods to satisfy the needs of tourists.

Comments
1. Propose, if possible, to have the village tourisn development fund to develop necessary facilities to tourists: access road to tourist site, information center...
Remark: In our village ,we celebrate , every year in May, special event called " Boun thang bang" ( Make the sound with BambooTube ?). This event is very popular and typical for thevillage.

Photo Gallery
null