

HIN NAMNO NATIONAL PROTECTED AREA



Photo: V. Keobounphan

A Report of Rapid Threat Assessment, Hin Namno NPA, Khammouane Province

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September 2013

1. Introduction

Wildlife hunting and trade are an issue that highly impact on biodiversity value of Hin Namno National Protected Area (NPA) but the issue has not been addressed satisfactorily due to lack of specific threat assessment on the ground - at the village level. Without paying attention in this issue any project interventions especially livelihood development activities, outreach or even including monitoring activity with no following up process it will lead to no effectiveness and efficiency in the project interventions.

Although this work is not the priority of this assignment but understanding specific threats at site and in the villages around the NPA it links somehow to the monitoring work. Preliminary understanding of this is required for supporting law enforcement and as to address the issues correctly. Otherwise, it is hard for local monitoring team (khet rangers) to do their monitoring work effectively when key threats are not addressed seriously by working with local authorities. Therefore it is believed that only monitoring and patrolling would not work well without understanding the key hunters and target groups in the NPA and outside villages. The issues to be digested and addressed step-by-step. There will be possible to curb illegal wildlife hunting, wildlife trade as well as timber smuggling.

This report provides mainly information of wildlife hunters whereas some illegal loggers were reported by some villages but due to time constraint there has no details were investigated.

2. Objectives

2.1 As to obtain preliminary understanding of threats, key hunters in the villages around the Hin Namno National Protected Area and other outside villagers that usually use the area for hunting. Profile of particular hunter on including his family status was collected.

2.2 To identify zones in the protected area that are used by which village, frequency and purposes. Using the patrol sectors is reference area to report on threat incidences.

2.3 To find alternative solution for each of those different conditions of cases as to ensure threats in the area to be curved satisfactorily in the future.

3. Method

This assessment was conducted unofficially through interviews of khet rangers, khet heads, staff and other reliable persons including khet police at Khet Dou and Nongping. Also, to check with the data gathered through monitoring trips from May 2012 to September 2013. Using the patrol sectors is reference area showing threats based on the reports and field check during patrolling. Various sectors

are used by various target groups which therefore be addressed differently such as inside villager (wildlife hunter or non-hunter), wildlife trader, outside villagers or urban villagers.

4. Results

The interviews show that the number of hunters is various by village (see Annex, Table 2) but on average is about 3 hunters per village (ranges 1-8 hunters). More than a half of the Hin Namno villages have not hunters identified in their villages especially the villages in southern Hin Namon NPA. All areas were visited by patrol teams in the protected area confirmed that hunting camps were found at everywhere with higher frequency in central area – the core biodiversity area. The protected area is used by not only inside villagers but also outside villagers including urban people and Vietnamese poachers.

According to the interviews, the villages that have high number of hunters are in Ban Sa-ang (8 hunters), Nongping (6 hunters), Ban Dou (5 hunters), Nyawai. At the meantime, the outside villages that have high number of wildlife hunters are Ban Pong (just close to Boualapha District), also reported in Ban Natoy, Na chat, Thongkham but no detailed information given. On age average of the hunters is 41 years old (ranges 29-60) and per village is only 3 hunters (ranges 1-8). The hunters go for hunting in the protected area from monthly to three times per month. With reference to the map below (see Fig. 1) to report by sector, the inside villagers do mainly enter sector 5 (Kouane Nong), sector 7 (Kouan Ke), sector 8 (Houy Pakha) for also sector 15 (Houy Kaloc and Nam Khoun), sector 17 (Tat Sakee) and sector 19 (Khoun Ka-arn specifically Nong Chong).

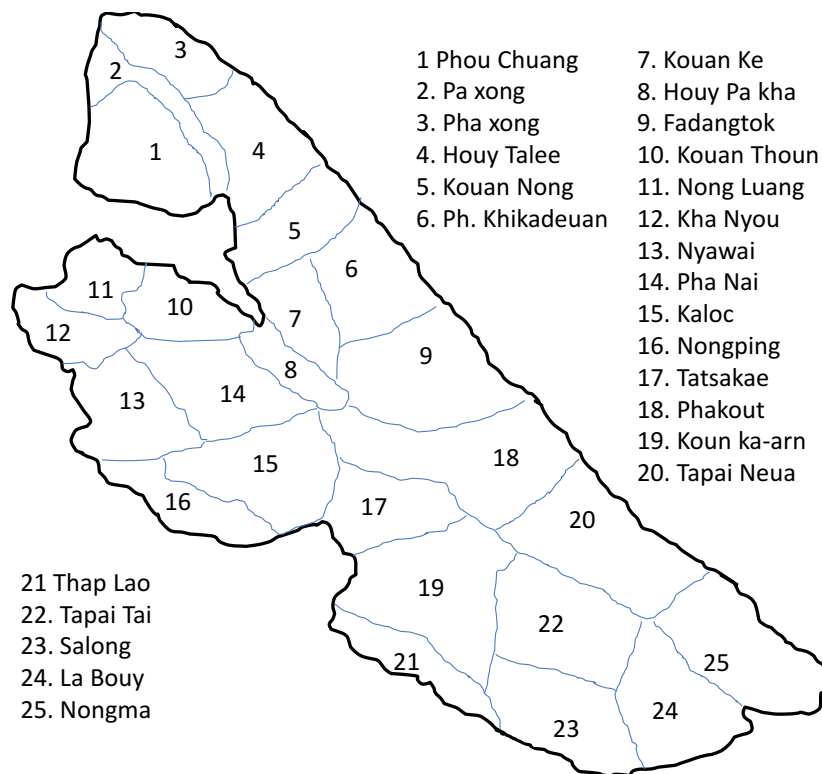


Figure 1. Patrol sectors in Hin Namno NPA

Outside poachers, the key areas that outside Lao villagers use are in sector 2 (Northwest Paxong), sector 1 (Northern Phou Chuang), sector 5 (Kuan Nong), sector 15 (Houy Kaloc), Sector 19 (Khoun Ka-arn). Vietnamese poachers do mainly encroach sector 3 (Pha Xong), sector 6 (Phou Khikadeuan) and 9 (Fadangtok), sector 19 (Tapai), sector 19 (Khoun-ka-arn) and sector 17 (Tat Sakae). This means that Vietnamese poachers do intrude deeper in Lao side which is very far from the boundary.

By June 2013 patrols were conducted by 5 teams in 5 locations shows that hunting is still an issue for all sites visited. Sector 17 (Tat Sakae) and sector 19 (Houy Ka-arn) were found in high encounters of hunting activity, camp and some wild animals shot dead were found (see Annex, Fig. 2 & 3). A sack of rice (40 kg) was found at the hunting camp.



Figure 2. Monkey found in hunting bag – Nam Masai



Figure 3. Sambar deer meat in smoke and snares found during patrols

While, at sector 2 (Paxong) they found 5 Vietnamese and evidence of hunting and collecting honey. Some hunting activities were found in Kouan Nong and Kouan Ke. Some reports on Vietnamese encroached deeply into Khoune San (sector 8) and Nam Khoun (sector 15) which they never reached these locations in the past. This indicates that Vietnamese poachers came far from the Lao-Vietnam border. Previously known that they used within 4 km along the border but 15 km or so today in some areas such as Tat Sakae, Khoun Ka-arn, Kouan San and Nam Khoum. Vietnamese poachers have

encroached further to Lao side means that wild products would be decreased in eastern Hin Namno NPA and more intensity in wet season for wildlife hunting with snaring, in particular. In the past, they overharvested some economic value trees such as Mai Doulai, Ket sana (*Aquiralia*) and partly Maimoun (ebony). Maimoun trees were totally logged in sector 1 (Phou Chuang area), sector 3 (Phaxong) and likely along the Lao-Vietnam border). Maimoun in sector 7 (Kouan Ke) was logged by local villagers and purchased by Vietnamese traders. Today, sector 3 (Paxong) and sector 25 (Nongma) were reported on illegal logging and that smuggled by Vietnamese poachers.

The key hunters from even inside villages are not usually interested or involved in project activities. Therefore, although we do full outreach program it will not make their attitude change. They know illegal wildlife hunting activity but they just ignore it. For outside villagers or Vietnamese poachers will be curbed by increasing patrolling effort in the high threat sectors and law enforcement for outside villagers, in particular. The table 1 below describes the name of key sectors and threats.

Table 1. Description of threats by patrol sector

Sector	Sector name	Description of threats
1	Phou Chuang	<p>The northern zone of Phou Chuang where lower mountain is dominant and connects Paxong sector is considered high biodiversity. This sector has special forest zone (wet forest) which is influenced by Annamite. Road access this area is convenient as a van can reach at Phou Chuang foothill. Hunters intrude the area not only from Ban Nong Boua or Naphao but also other outside villages such as Ban Phon, Na Chat, Thongkham and Lang Khang. Also, the people from urban villages including Thakhek and Paksan. Some hunters of Ban Naphao are originally Salang (3 people) who moved from Ban Paxong (old village) to join the village for some 10 years ago using snares and local gun while some other people use an army gun.</p> <p>In the past, in upper part of this sector has received high pressures – logging Maimoun (ebony) by Vietnamese poachers. The road access in the area provides convenient for poachers to transport forest products especially timbers from the area to Lang Khang, also opportunity for hunting by outsiders.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by outsiders for wildlife hunting.</p>
2	Paxong	<p>Straight along the Houy Houk valley, in its northwest where some good status of biodiversity value and special forest zone (wet) which is influenced by Annamite. This part has received the same threat as that of the northern Phou Chuang. Paxong and Phaxong are an entrance area of the Northern Hin Namno NPA. From central to south of the sector is used by Salang people including hill rice cultivation was reported in this sector today.</p> <p>The road access in the area provides convenient for poachers to relocate forest products especially timbers from the area to Lang Khang, also opportunity for hunting by outsiders. The trail continues further by foot.</p>

		<p>The downstream of the sector (Houy Houk) is used by Ban Thongxam and partly from Ban Dou, Vangmaneu for fishing, Also, from Ban Salang was reported that they do some hill rice in the area this year.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by outsiders for wildlife hunting.</p>
3	Pha xong	<p>The major part of this sector is mountainous (non-limestone) and it has special forest zone (wet) which is influenced by Annamite. This sector has been well reported on illegal logging and wildlife hunting by Vietnamese poachers. Therefore, threat in this area is really high and quite hard to suppress the poachers due to this area is just next to their settlement. The poachers like to fight back if they encounter Lao patrol team. This sector has connection with access road from Vietnam at the Lao-Vietnam border.</p> <p>This sector as well as the sector 2 (Paxong) is frontier of Hin Namno NPA.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by Vietnamese poachers for illegal logging and wildlife hunting.</p>
4	Houy Talee	<p>This sector is quite large with some biodiversity value and some threat level. Threats to the area at Kouan Talee are hunting especially snaring by the villagers of Ban Thongxam and Ban Dou. The area along the Lao-Vietnam border, its northern and southern sector is disturbed by Vietnamese poachers for hunting and some illegal logging. Due to difficulty of access this sector may not be completely patrolled.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received some impact by Vietnamese poachers for logging and wildlife hunting in the area along the border.</p>
5	Kouan Nong	<p>This sector is well known as one of high biodiversity areas in Hin Namno NPA and it is the destination of wildlife hunters. Most hunters in khet Dou and some outsiders like entering this area for wildlife hunting. Also, the area is close to the Lao-Vietnam border and that it has been used by Vietnamese poachers.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact and that by local villagers and Vietnamese poachers for wildlife hunting.</p>
6	P. Khikadeuan	<p>This sector is quite well known by the people of Khet Dou. It is located far from settlement by being close to the Lao-Vietnam border. This sector obtains fairly high biodiversity but it has been disturbed a lot by Vietnamese poachers. Only some Salang people from Lao side like entering the area for collecting wild products especially honey. Moreover, the sector has been used a lot by Vietnamese poachers.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by Vietnamese poachers for wildlife hunting.</p>
7	Kouan Ke	<p>This sector is well known as one of high biodiversity sectors in Hin Namno NPA and it is the main hunting area of Salang people. This sector is very close to the settlement. Some hunters in khet Dou and also some outsiders</p>

		<p>like entering this area for wildlife hunting and collecting forest products.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by local villagers for wildlife hunting and some logging.</p>
8	Pa kha	<p>This sector is well accessible by the villagers including women for collecting fishes, crabs and other wild vegetables. This sector is a bypass to sector 9 (Fadangtok) and sector 15 (Houy Kaloc).</p> <p>In short, this sector has received some impact by local villagers for collecting some forest and aquatic products.</p>
9	Fadangtok	<p>This sector obtains fairly high biodiversity and is quite well known by the people from Khet Dou. It is located far from the settlement but being close to the border. Therefore, it has been disturbed a lot by Vietnamese poachers. Only a few Salang people from Lao side like entering the area for collecting wild products such as honey and do snaring occasionally. But, the area is close to the Lao-Vietnam border so the sector has been highly disturbed by Vietnamese poachers.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by Vietnamese poachers for wildlife hunting.</p>
10	Kouan Thoun	<p>This sector is inaccessible with some low biodiversity value. Only short distance at hill along the escarpment that is possible to get through. Some timbers and hunting activities were found in the past. The villages that use in the area are Ban Vangmaneu and Ban Dou</p> <p>In short, this sector has received low impact and by just local villagers for some wildlife hunting.</p>
11	Nong Luang	<p>This sector has quite large wetland but with fairly low biodiversity value. The area is used by only the villagers of Ban Pha Nob and occasionally by Ban Nongseng for fishing and harvesting of some forest products.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received very low impact and that by just one village for fishing and some wildlife hunting.</p>
12	Kha Nyou	<p>This sector has low biodiversity value and being mainly used by only the villagers of Ban Kha Nyou and Sean Phan. However, illegal logging was happened last year and that at medium scale.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact in the area by illegal logging.</p>
13	Nya wai	<p>This sector has quite large but fairly low biodiversity value. Only two main villages, mainly Ban Nya wai and Kouan Khayom use the area by harvesting of some forest products</p> <p>In short, this sector has received very low impact.</p>
14	Pha Nai	<p>This sector is inaccessible and lack of information on biodiversity value. It is some short possible access the area from Nam Masai.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received no impact by human.</p>

15	Houy Kaloc	<p>This sector is well known as one of highest biodiversity area in Hin Namno NPA and it is the destination of hunters from Khet Nongping and Khet Dou. Houy Kaloc sector including Nam Khoun on the northeast and Houy Kaloc on the southwest and two other areas that are located on the west and close to the Houy Kaloc are Nam Masai and Nong Luang Ban Na. Hunters access this sector for hunting by four main villages such as Ban Dou to Nam Khoun, Nongping to Houy Kaloc, Khoun Khayom to Nam Masai and Nya wai to Nong Luang Ban Na. Also, this sector was reached by Vietnamese poachers in recent years.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by mainly local villagers for wildlife hunting.</p>
16	Nongping	<p>This sector has quite low biodiversity value as only some primate was reported at Kouan Kadeng. The sector is mainly used only by the villagers of Ban Khoun Khayom, Nongping and Nya wai for collecting forest products and some illegal logging.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received some impact by several villages for hunting and logging.</p>
17	Tat Sakae	<p>This sector is well known as one of high biodiversity area in Hin Namno NPA and it is the destination of hunters from Khet Nongping, Nya wet and other urban villages. Also, this sector was reached by Vietnamese poachers in recent years. They cross at Kouan Om from Tapai neua (sector 20).</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by mainly local villagers for wildlife hunting especially Ban Nongping, Ban Poug, Ban Nyawet. As well as Vietnamese poachers.</p>
18	Pha kout	<p>This sector is inaccessible and lack of information on biodiversity value. It is possible on rocky train crossing the area further from Khouan Om.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received no impact by human.</p>
19	Khoun Ka-arn	<p>This sector is large as the whole part of Houy Ka-arn watershed is included, it is well known as lowland mosaic forest associated with riverine of Houy Ka-arn, Nong Chong and Ang Khouy where are important water source in the protected area. Within the area, Nong Chong is the hunting destination while Ang khouy and other parts of Houy Ka-arn are used in dry season because the difficulty of access during wet season by local villagers but well access by Vietnamese that they cross from Tapai neua (sector 20). In dry season, hunters enter this sector by both inside and outside villagers. The inside villages are from Ban Nongping, Nya wet and Thaplao while the outside villages are from Ban Poug, Na Toy and other urban villages. Also, this sector is used by Vietnamese poachers.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by mainly local villagers for wildlife hunting but also Vietnamese poachers.</p>
20	Tapai neua	<p>This sector has major part of inaccessibility and lack of information on biodiversity value. However, it is reported that a high number of</p>

		<p>Vietnamese entering Hin Namno NPA through this sector. Therefore, this sector has been used intensively by Vietnamese poachers for hunting and some logging.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received high impact by mainly Vietnamese and as entry sector to inside Hin Namno NPA including Khoun ka-arn and Tat Sakae, Tapai tai etc.</p>
21	Thap Lao	<p>This sector covers whole part downstream of Xebangfai, downstream of Ban Thaplao. This area is the fishing destination for the villagers of Ban Nongping, Nya wet, Poung, Na Toy and Thaplao.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received some impact by local villagers for fishing.</p>
22	Tapai Tai	<p>This sector is inaccessible and lack of information on biodiversity value. It is possible to access by getting through a rocky trail. Local villagers do access the area for wildlife hunting, collecting other forest products. As well as some Vietnamese poachers do hunting.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received some impact by local villagers and Vietnamese.</p>
23	Salong	<p>This sector some good biodiversity value especially along the riverine ecosystem, only Ban Ka-l, Nam Chala, Ban Vilay use the area for collecting some forest products especially hunting and fishing.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received fairly low impact by local villagers.</p>
24	La Bouy	<p>This sector has low biodiversity value, only Ban La Bouy and Nongma use the area for collecting some forest products including logging.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received fairly low impact by local villagers.</p>
25	Nongma	<p>This sector has low biodiversity value, forest habitat is likely degraded as some portions of forest habitat were converted to agriculture, hill rice cultivation. Only Ban Nongma uses the area for collecting some forest products and Vietnamese poachers for illegal logging.</p> <p>In short, this sector has received fairly high impact by local villagers and Vietnamese poachers.</p>

Figure 4. Map of threat distribution in Hin Namno NPA

5. Recommendations

- In order to curb the threat it needs to work with village heads of those hunters who are on the list in Annex as it need to hold a discussion with these people from village to village as to find out how to address their hunting issue. The village heads need official to educate and take law enforcement for those hunters.
- For those hunters who are poor would be advised to join the khet ranger team which area needs more people such as Khet Dou and Nongping or to find other alternatives.
- For those hunters who are middle class to be negotiated how to decline their hunting level. Stop them from hunting by enhancing law enforcement will not make them starved.
- Meanwhile, some hunters of Ban Nongping are mad or not interested in any other collective work. But their threat on the protected area is not high because they use snare and not high quantity of wildlife products collected monthly.
- After education is made, making an agreement with individual especially only who has been considered professional hunting or disobey to the advice by his village chief is necessary.
- Establish and enhance a NPA network (spy) for collecting some forest and wildlife crimes in each village and khet. While, promoting and provide some incentive or opportunity for study tour for who is highly motivated in conservation.
- Follow up those target hunters closely by their village heads, khet rangers or the NPA network to ensure that they declined their entering the NPA for hunting or collecting forest products in Totally Protected Zone.
- Patrolling will be focusing in the area with high biodiversity and also high threats especially in TPZ, the patrol sectors with high threats by Vietnamese poachers.

- Only patrol does not work to just curb the threat due to Vietnamese poachers but necessary to suppress by arresting them.
- Take a picture of all poachers and make profile of them, cost of penalty for the same person do mistake will be increased.
- NPA regulations must be prepared from village level and be implemented accordingly.
- Checkpoint at village level may be established at certain area such at Naphao, Ban Salang, Ban Nongping or Nya wai, but may include Nam Chala and Nongma.
- Signboards for NPA boundaries and TPZ should be established through participatory process but it is to be clear whether two categories of protected zones or just only TPZ.
- Make links and or enabling to link of all project interventions to ensure threats in the working villages are declined.
- This may start from negotiation with the villages on what their roles for protecting Hin Namno and take account of wise use.
- Livelihood development project must work with the villages that have high impact on the protected area which a conservation contract may be made before providing them some alternative livelihood interventions.
- Outreach program must start from identifying target groups, design effective outreach material for particular group that is really possible to make their behavior change.

6. Conclusion

This report presents key findings of threats in Hin Namno NPA, hunters in each village and that they use in the protected area by patrol sector. It is also to provide status of those hunters and level of threats by sector. In reality, there are only 3 hunters per village on average and that only the villages in northern and central Hin Namno NPA should be involved most in hunting. Threat due to inside villagers would be easier to be addressed but quite hard for Vietnamese poachers. Only patrol does not work to curb the threat but necessary to suppress by arresting them. Take a picture of all poachers and make profile of them, cost of penalty for the same person do mistake will be increased. Threat is linked to and dependent on several factors so addressing it needs to understand dynamics of problem and work with several relevant organisations. A number of specific recommendations for follow up in the future as to make sure threat to be curbed completely.

Annexes

List of key wildlife hunters and traders concern in Hin Namno NPA

Khet Nong Ping

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Frequency	Location in Hin Namno	Family status	Purpose	Possible solution
1	Nong Ping	Pheng	50	Farmer, hill rice	2-3/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	For Sale	Ranger,
2	Nong Ping	Lueng	52	Farmer, hill rice	2-3/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	Sale, snare	
3	Nong Ping	Yon	42	Farmer, hill rice	2/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	Sale, snare	Ranger,
4	Nong Ping	Peo	45	Farmer, paddy	1/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	Sale, snare	Ranger,
5	Nong Ping	Yot	40	Farmer, hill rice	1/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	Sale, snare	Ranger,
6	Nya wet	Bou	29	Farmer, hill rice	5/mon	Nong chong	Poor	Sale, snare	
7	Nya wet	Lot	46	Farmer, hill rice	2/mon	Kaeng Soung	Poor	Sale, use	
8	Nya wet	Tot	29	Farmer, hill rice	Over time	Nong chong	Poor	Sale, use	
9	Nya wet	Nam	34	No any	Over time	Nong chong	Poor	Sale, snare	
10	Na Khayom	Deuk	40	Farmer, hill rice	3/mon	Nam Masai	Middle	Sale, use	Ranger,
11	Na Khayom	Loey	39	Farmer, hill rice	3/mon	Nam Masai	Middle	Sale, use	Ranger,
12	Na Khayom	Daovone	35	Farmer, hill rice	3/mon	Nam Masai	Middle	Sale, use	Ranger,

Khet Dou

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Frequency	Location in Hin Namno	Family status	Purpose	Possible solution
1	Ban Dou	Mone							
2	Ban Dou	Vy							
3	Ban Dou	Boualadong	50		1/mon		Middle	For sale	Warning and enforcement
4	Ban Dou	Seun Noy							
5	Ban Dou	Fong							
6	Ban Dou	Thone							
7	Vang Maneu	Vanh	28	Farmer	4/mon	K. Nong, Ke	Middle	For sale	Warning and enforcement
8	Vang Maneu	Soun	40	Village militia	1/mon	K. Nong, Ke	Middle	For sale	Warning and enforcement
9	Vang Maneu	Kom	30	Village police		K. Nong, Ke	Poor		
10	Vang Maneu	Lath	45			K. Nong, Ke	Poor		
11	Vang Maneu	Chay	31				Middle		Ranger
12	Thongxam	Mr. One		Village militia		K. Talee, Xong			

13	Nongseng	Khao	30	Village militia		K. Nong	Poor		Ranger
14	Nongseng	Ma	31	Village militia		K. Nong	Poor		Ranger
15	Nong No	Poung	30	Farmer	2/month	Phou Chuang	Poor		
16	Nong No	Meut	25	Farmer	2/month	Phou Chuang	Poor		
17	Nong No	Moun	40	Farmer	2/month	Phou Chuang	Poor		
18	Nong No	Tam	40	Farmer	2/month	Phou Chuang	Poor		
19	Nong No	Long	38	Farmer	2/month	Phou Chuang	Poor		

Khet Kha Nyou

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Frequency	Location in Hin Namno	Family status	Purpose	Possible solution
1	Sa Ang	Chom	60	Farmer, paddy	3/mon		Middle		
2	Sa Ang	Som	61	Farmer, paddy	3/mon		Middle		
3	Sa Ang	Pheng	47	Farmer, paddy	2/mon		Middle		
4	Sa Ang	Theo	46	Farmer, paddy	3/mon		Middle		
5	Sa Ang	Seng	50	Farmer, paddy	3/mon		Middle		
6	Sa Ang	Khoun	52	Farmer, paddy	2/mon		Middle		
7	Sa Ang	Kong	42	Farmer, paddy	3/mon		Middle		
8	Sa Ang	Song	35	Farmer, paddy	3/mon		Middle		
9	Nya wai								
10	Nya wai								
11	Nya wai								
12	Nya wai								

Khet Langkhang

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Frequency	Location in Hin Namno	Family status	Purpose	Possible solution
1	Nong Boua	Mr. Sone	30		1/mon	Phou Chuang	Poor		Educate and warning
2	Naphao	Salang							
3	Naphao	Salang							

Thap Lao

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Frequency	Location in Hin Namno	Family status	Purpose	Possible solution
1	Thaplao	Loung kia	60		Over time	Khoun ka-arn	Poor	For use	Conservation network
2									
3									

Nam Chala

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Frequency	Location in Hin Namno	Family status	Purpose	Possible solution
1									
2									
3									

Nongma

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Frequency	Location in Hin Namno	Family status	Purpose	Possible solution
1									
2									
3									

Outside villages

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Freq.	Location in Hin Namno	Family status	Purpose	Possible solution
1	Napoung	Duang	43	Farmer, paddy	2/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	For sale	Education and enforce
2	Napoung	Chanh	59	Farmer, paddy	3/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	For sale	Education and enforce
3	Napoung	Deng	40	Farmer, paddy	2/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	For sale	Education and enforce

4	Napoung	Ma	45	Farmer, paddy	2/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle	For sale	Education and enforce
5	Napoung	Soui	44	Farmer, paddy	2/mon	Tat Sakae	Middle		
6	Na Toy						Middle		
7	Napoung	Mr.		Teacher	high	Nongping	Middle	Wildlife trader	Education and enforce

Urban villages

No	Village	Name	Age	Occupation	Frequency	Location in Hin Namno	Purpose	Purpose	Possible solution
1	Thakhek	Mr. Nou		Solder, Major	Low	Khoun Ka-arn		Info,	Major
2	Pak San					Phou Chuang			
3	Vientiane	Mr. Vanh		Businessman		K. Nong			Businessman
4									
5									