

Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan

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Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (Lao People's Democratic Republic)

Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan Updated Zone 3 (REDP-U3)

Prepared by Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company Limited for the Asian Development Bank

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Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan

Upded Zone 3(REDP-U3)

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List of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	XI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	7
1.2 PURPOSE OF THE REDP UPDATE	8
1.3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ZONES	9
1.4 ZONE 3 – CONSTRUCTION AREA (HATSAYKHAM)	11
1.5 PURPOSE OF THE REDP U3	13
CHAPTER 2 - LEGAL FRAMEWORK	16
CHAPTER 3 - SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE	18
3.1 DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION CHANGES	18
3.2 ETHNICITY	19
3.3 HOUSE STYLE	19
3.4 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS	21
3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE	22
3.6 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	23
3.7 EDUCATION AND LITERACY	24
3.8 DIET AND NUTRITION	26
3.9 HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	27
3.10 GENDER ISSUES AND STATUS OF WOMEN	28
3.11 INFORMATION AND SERVICES	30
3.12 INCOME	31
3.13 AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE LAND USE	32
3.14 RICE SUFFICIENCY	34
3.15 LIVESTOCK	34
3.16 FISHERIES	35
3.17 FOREST UTILIZATION	35
3.18 HUNTING	36
3.19 OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME	36
3.20 PRIMARY PRODUCTION AND OFF-FARM INCOME	37
3.21 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION	38
3.22 POVERTY	40
3.23 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS	41
CHAPTER 4 - LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	44
4.1 LOSS OF LANDS	48
4.2 LOSS OF STRUCTURES	49
4.3 LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES	50
4.4 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	53
4.5 GENDER IMPACTS	54
4.6 RESETTLEMENT CONSULTATION	54
4.7 IMPACTS ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD	54
CHAPTER 5 - ENTITLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK	57
5.1 OVERALL POLICY	57

5.2	ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND OTHER ASSISTANCE	57
5.3	PRINCIPLE FOR VALUATION AND COMPENSATION UNIT RATES	58
5.4	CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	60
CHAPTER 6 -	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND MITIGATION MEASURES	62
6.1	ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	62
6.2	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	69
6.3	COMMUNITY RESOURCES & INFRASTRUCTURE	72
6.4	SPECIAL MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS	75
6.5	PROJECT-RELATED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.....	76
CHAPTER 7 -	COMPENSATION PROCEDURES	77
7.1	CONFIRMATION SURVEY	78
7.2	DATA BASE.....	79
7.3	COMPENSATION PROCESS	80
7.4	COMPENSATION CALCULATION.....	83
7.5	IN-KIND COMPENSATION CALCULATIONS	83
7.6	INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD CONSULTATION	85
7.7	BANK TRANSFERS.....	85
7.8	DOCUMENTATION OF RECEIVING COMPENSATION.....	86
7.9	SPECIAL MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS.....	87
7.10	DP TRAINING	88
7.11	FURTHER ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER ARRANGEMENTS	88
7.12	CHOSEN RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS	88
7.13	BENEFITS SHARING	89
7.14	TRANSITIONAL MEASURES	89
CHAPTER 8 -	HOUAYSOU P RESETTLEMENT SITE	92
8.1	RESETTLEMENT SITE SELECTION	92
8.2	PRIOR LAND USE	93
8.3	PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING.....	97
8.4	WORK UNDERTAKEN TO DATE	104
8.5	CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF THE RESETTLEMENT SITE	104
8.6	ACCESS ROAD AND TRANSMISSION LINE	112
8.7	PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE	115
8.8	AGRICULTURAL LAND	123
8.9	DP VISITS TO SITE & VIEWS ON ITS STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS	127
CHAPTER 9 -	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	130
9.1	INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAMS, INCLUDING MULTIPLE OPTIONS FOR RESTORING ALL TYPES OF LIVELIHOODS	130
9.2	MEASURES TO PROVIDE SOCIAL SAFETY NET	138
9.3	SPECIAL MEASURES TO SUPPORT VULNERABLE GROUPS	138
9.4	MEASURES TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED GENDER ISSUES	138
CHAPTER 10 -	CONSULTATIONS AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM	144
10.1	CONSULTATIONS IN HATSAYKHAM	145
10.2	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	147
10.3	CURRENT STATUS OF GRIEVANCES	148
CHAPTER 11 -	SOCIAL INCLUSION.....	152

11.1	GENDER	152
11.2	ETHNIC GROUPS	152
11.3	CONSULTATION WITH ETHNIC GROUPS	152
11.4	CULTURAL APPROPRIATENESS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND MITIGATION MEASURES	153
11.5	ADDITIONAL MEASURES REGARDING ETHNICITY	153
11.6	CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE BENEFITS	153
CHAPTER 12 -	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	154
CHAPTER 13 -	MONITORING AND REPORTING	157
13.1	INTERNAL MONITORING OF LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT	157
13.2	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION	158
13.3	EXTERNAL MONITORING	159
CHAPTER 14 -	CONSOLIDATED BUDGET AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES	160
14.1	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	160
14.2	UNIT RATES	160
14.3	OVERALL SMO BUDGET	160
14.4	BUDGET FOR HATSAYKHAM RESETTLEMENT	162
14.5	BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	164
14.6	RESETTLEMENT SITE DEVELOPMENT	167
LIST OF ANNEXES	179	

List of Tables

Table 1 A summary of consultations with Hatsaykham	3
Table 2 Land plots and structures impacted in Zone 3.....	5
Table 3 Applicable Legal and Policy Standards for the Project	17
Table 4 Population Profile of Zone 3 (Census survey, Aug. 2014)	18
Table 5 Age and Gender Structure of Hatsaykham (Census survey, Aug. 2014)	19
Table 6 Housing construction material, Hatsaykham (Source: 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)	21
Table 7 Infrastructure of Hatsaykham (Source: field visits 2014;)	23
Table 8 School enrolment 2014 (data source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey	24
Table 9 Adult Education Profiles of Zone 3 (Hatsaykham) Affected People (Source: Socioeconomic Baseline Survey 2014)	25
Table 10 Years of education and literacy by age group for adults in Hatsaykham (data source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014).....	26
Table 11 Food intake for Hatsaykham (data source Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)	26
Table 12 Nutritional indicators for Hatsaykham (data source Baseline Health Survey 2014).....	27
Table 13 Health complaints reported in Zone 3 (Source: Health Checking, Mar. 2015)	28
Table 14 Ownership of electrical goods by household in Hatsaykham (data source: 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)	30
Table 15 Ownership of productive assets by household (data source: 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)...	30
Table 16 Income Per Person Per Month (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey 2015)	31
Table 17 Income Distribution in Hatsaykham (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)	32
Table 18 Land Use Pattern of Zone 3, Khum Hatsaykham (Source: private properties from self-declarations in SES Access Road 2014; public land from Field Survey 2011)	33
Table 19 Livestock ownership in Hatsaykham (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014).....	35
Table 20 NTFP Collection (Source: SES Access Road 2014)	36
Table 21 Total income and cash income from primary production and off-farm income (Source:2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)	37
Table 22 Household consumption in Hatsaykham.....	39
Table 23 Frequency distribution of household consumption in Hatsaykham (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)	39
Table 24 Imputed Consumption Values per Person per Month (Source: Socio Economic Survey 2014)	40
Table 25 Estimated poverty line for study area.	40
Table 26 Vulnerable Households in Hatsaykham (Source: GoL Document 165, dated 23/07/2015, confirming the number of vulnerable households in Hatsaykham)	43
Table 27 Potential/prediction impacts and mitigation factors for residents of Hatsaykham	47
Table 28 Land Acquisition in Hatsaykham (Source: Asset reg. 2015).....	48
Table 29 Land Acquisition in Houaysoup belonging to Zone 3 DPs (Source: Asset reg. 2015).....	49
Table 30 Impacted Structures of Zone 3 (Source: Asset reg. 2015)	50
Table 31 Impacted fencing (Source: Asset reg. 2015)	50
Table 32 Type and number of perennial crops and trees in Hatsaykham and Houaysoup belonging to Zone 3 DPs (Source: Asset reg. 2015)	51
Table 33 Anticipated impacts on income.	55
Table 34 Unit Cost of Compensation by Type of Land Agreed between PRLRC and DPs	59
Table 35 Compensation and Benefits Entitlements Zone 3	69
Table 36 Livelihood Activities Entitlements Zone 3	72
Table 37 Community Resources and Infrastructure Entitlements Zone 3.....	75
Table 38 Rice supplement program quotas	91

Table 39 Community concept of land development of Houay Soup.....	100
Table 40 Comparison of land demarcation inundated areas / resettlement area	103
Table 41 Reprint of Population Numbers (for Reference).....	103
Table 42 Key infrastructure at the Houaysoup Resettlement Site	105
Table 43 Spatial Requirements of each type of Building or Infrastructure of Houay Soup Resettlement House designs	108
Table 44 Consultations in Hatsaykham	147
Table 45 Grievance Redress Procedures	150
Table 46 Implementation Schedule	161
Table 47 Overall NNP1 SMO Budget	162
Table 48 LAR Steps.....	164
Table 49 Expected cost calculations for Zone 3 compensation.....	165
Table 50 Sub-Budget Livelihood Restoration Program Zone 3	167
Table 51 Sub-Budget Houaysoup Resettlement Site Development Costs Schedule of LAC Activities and Resettlement	169

List of Figures

Figure 1 Location of Project inundation and construction areas.....	7
Figure 2. Map of Project Location and of Zone 3.....	8
Figure 3: Map of NNP 1 Project Impact Zone	10
Figure 4 Location of main Project components in Zone 3	12
Figure 5 Area inundated by Regulation Dam, including of Zone 3.....	13
Figure 6 Khum Hatsaykham	18
Figure 7 Typical House Styles in Khum Hatsaykham.....	20
Figure 8 Map of Affected area of Khum Hatsaykham by Inundation.....	44
Figure 9 Map of Affected area of Khum Hatsaykham by Facilities.....	45
Figure 10 Flowchart of household choices and compensation program for Zone 3	77
Figure 11 Asset Registration Flow chart.	81
Figure 12 Flow chart on Resettlement choices for DP.	82
Figure 13 Showing the resettlement site boundaries plus land use zones.....	93
Figure 14 Land use patterns in Houaysoup in 2012 (Source: Field survey 2012)	94
Figure 15 Updated prior land use claims in the Designated Resettlement Site.....	95
Figure 16 Map of use for Hatsaykham which will be impacted by inundation of the regulating pond.....	96
Figure 17 Resettlement Area.	99
Figure 18 Land Allocation Early Resettlement Hatsaykham	101
Figure 19 Conceptual design of Houaysoup residential area.....	107
Figure 20 Housing designs for replacement housing – Small sizes	110
Figure 21 House models – Medium sizes	110
Figure 22 House models – large sizes	110
Figure 23 Two-Storey House models – mediaum and large sizes.....	111
Figure 24 Basic Route Access Road.....	113
Figure 25 Draft Power supply plan for NNP1.....	114
Figure 26 Domestic water supply plan	115
Figure 27 Weir site for domestic water supply, and water quality	115
Figure 28 Example of water tank and tap water supply at Theun Hinboun Ex HPP	116
Figure 29 Standard school styles in Lao PDR	117
Figure 30 Style of Kindergarten Basic	118
Figure 31 Basic style of health centre.....	118
Figure 32 Basic style of community hall and village office	119
Figure 33 Basic style of market.....	120
Figure 34 Basic style of bus station.....	121
Figure 35 Waste generation in Laos (Source: Lao PDR Environmental Monitor, World Bank Vientiane)	122
Figure 36 Comparison of typical content of waste disposal in 2001 by ADB.....	122
Figure 37 Schematic design of waste disposal area.....	122
Figure 38 Planned waste disposal area at Bolikhan District	122
Figure 39 Low land, flat area planned for paddy field	123
Figure 40 Layout of low land and hilly land along the Houay Soup River.....	124
Figure 41 Layout of paddy field area in Houay Soup	124
Figure 42 Typical area planned for upland cultivation land.....	125
Figure 43 Typical area planned for grass land.....	126
Figure 44 View of forest for fire wood.....	126
Figure 45 Firewood planting and production over ten years	127

Figure 46 Cut wood and charcoal kiln	127
Figure 47 Charcoal production from waste wood sawmill near Pakxan	127
Figure 48 Site inspection by representatives of DPs.....	128
Figure 49 Hmong and Lao Spiritual Ceremonies at the designated resettlement site in Houaysoup (July 2013)	129
Figure 50 Demonstration of different soil improvement techniques and use of high yield rice varieties.....	132
Figure 51 Dry season vegetable garden in Hatsaykham	133
Figure 52 Compost mix for vegetable growing	134
Figure 53 Bio extract making to fertilize vegetable garden	134
Figure 54 Chicken raising	135
Figure 55 Training on frog raising techniques and hand over of starter materials	135
Figure 56 Training on handicraft production Four (4) HH from Hatsaykham joined this training.	137
Figure 57 Gender Measurement Targets	143
Figure 58 GRM Flowchart	151
Figure 59 Institutional Arrangement Framework	154
Figure 60 Institutional Arrangement on Operational Level	155
Figure 61 Timeline of Houaysoup early development 2015Q3-2016Q3 (Update: August 2015	172
Figure 62 Village leaders from Hatsaykham explain the Resettlement site to villagers in Sopyouak during consultation meetings on 3rd September 2015	174
Figure 63 Timeline of Hatsaykham Resettlement (Update: September 2014)	176

Table 1 A summary of consultations with Hatsaykham	3
Table 2 Land plots and structures impacted in Zone 3.....	5
Table 3 Applicable Legal and Policy Standards for the Project	17
Table 4 Population Profile of Zone 3 (Census survey, Aug. 2014)	18
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Table 23 Frequency distribution of household consumption in Hatsaykham (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)	39
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Table 27 Potential/prediction impacts and mitigation factors for residents of Hatsaykham.....	47
Table 28 Land Acquisition in Hatsaykham (Source: Asset reg. 2015).....	48
Table 29 Land Acquisition in Houaysoup belonging to Zone 3 DPs (Source: Asset reg. 2015).....	49
Table 30 Impacted Structures of Zone 3 (Source: Asset reg. 2015)	50
Table 31 Impacted fencing (Source: Asset reg. 2015)	50
Table 32 Type and number of perennial crops and trees in Hatsaykham and Houaysoup belonging to Zone 3 DPs (Source: Asset reg. 2015)	51
Table 33 Anticipated impacts on income.	55
Table 34 Unit Cost of Compensation by Type of Land Agreed between PRLRC and DPs	59
Table 35 Compensation and Benefits Entitlements Zone 3	69
Table 36 Livelihood Activities Entitlements Zone 3	72
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Table 44 Consultations in Hatsaykham	147
Table 45 Grievance Redress Procedures	150
Table 46 Implementation Schedule	161
Table 47 Overall NNP1 SMO Budget	162
Table 48 LAR Steps.....	164
Table 49 Expected cost calculations for Zone 3 compensation.....	165
Table 50 Sub-Budget Livelihood Restoration Program Zone 3.....	167
Table 51 Sub-Budget Houaysoup Resettlement Site Development Costs Schedule of LAC Activities and Resettlement	169

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Name
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology (of Thailand)
APs	Affected People
AR	Access Road/s
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASL	Above sea level
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
Avail.P	Available Phosphorus
AVG	Average
B.	“Ban” - Village in Laotian Language
BCS	Broad Community Support
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOOT	Build-Own-Operate-Transfer
BOT	Built-Operate-Transfer
BP	Bank Procedure (World Bank)
CA	Concession Agreement
CAD	Computer Assisted Drafting
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity Economic efficiency
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDF	Community Development Fund
cent/kWh	Cent per kilo Watt hour
CFRD	Concrete Faced Rock fill Dam
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
cm.	Centimetre
cm ³ /s	Cubic centimetre per second
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
COD	Commercial Operations Date
CPS-NSC,2002	CPS-National Statistical Center,2002

Abbreviation	Full Name
CTA	Common Terms Agreement
CWR	Centre for Water Research of Western Australia
DAFEO	District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office
DAFO	The District Agriculture Forestry Office
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDT	Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichlorethane
DEPD	Department of Energy Promotion and Development
DESIA	Department of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment inside MoNRE
DGC	District Grievance Committee
DGRC	District Grievance Redress Committee
DHF	Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever
DHO	District Health Office
DHPM	Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine
DIF	The Division of Fisheries
DLF	Department of Livestock and Fisheries
DOE	Department of Electricity
DOF	Department of Forest
DOL	Department of Land
DP	Displaced Person/s
DPWT	Department of Public Works and Transport
DRWG / DWG	District Resettlement Working Groups / District Working Groups – old terminology; NNP1's relevant institution is labelled DCC – District Working Group
DS	Downstream
DSCR	Debt Service Cover Ratio
DWA	Defined Works Area
EAC	Environmental Assessment Committee
EAMP	Environmental Assessment and Management Plan
E&S	Environmental and Social
EC	Electrical Conductivity
ECA	Export Credit Agencies
ECCD	Early Childhood Care for Development
ECRD	Earth Core Rockfill Dam
EdL	Électricité du Lao

Abbreviation	Full Name
EDP	Ethnic Development Plan, one component of the REDP
EGAT	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
EGATi	EGAT international
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIRR, FIRR	Economic/Financial Internal Rate of Return
EL.() m	Meters above Sea level
EM	Environmental Manager
EMC	Environmental Management Committee
EMMP	Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan
EMMU	Environmental Management and Monitoring Unit
EMO	Environmental Management Office
EMU	Environmental Management Unit
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EP	Equator Principles
EPF	An Environmental Protection Fund
EPI	Expended Program of Immunization
EPL	The Environmental Protection Law (National Law 02/99)
ERIC	Environmental Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University
ESD	Environment and Social Division
F/C	Forage species/carnivorous species ratio
F/S	Feasibility Study
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations
FIPC	Forest Inventory and Planning Centre
FS, F/S	Feasibility Study
FSL	Full Supply Level
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FWL	Flood Water Level
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GoL	Government of Lao PDR
GPS	Global Positioning System

Abbreviation	Full Name
GRID	Gender Resource and Information Development (GRID) Center
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GWh	Giga Watt Hour (one million watt hour)
H/H, HH	Household
Ha	Hectare
HC	Head Construction Contractor
HCC	Head Construction Contract
HEPP	Hydroelectric Power Project
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HRD	Human Resources Development
HV	High Voltage
IAP	Independent Advisory Panel
IAR	Impacted Asset Registration
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association (a unit of the World Bank groups)
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant mortality Rate
IOL	Inventory of Loss
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IRR	Internal Rates of Return
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IUCN	World Conservation Union (The International Union for Conservation of Nature)
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
KANSAI	The Kansai Electric Power CO.,INC.
km	Kilometre
km ²	Square Kilometre
kV	Kilo volt

Abbreviation	Full Name
kVA	Kilo Volt-Ampere
kW	Kilo watt
LACP	Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan
LAK	Lao Kip
LANIC	Lao National Inter Committee
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LFNC	Lao Front for National Construction
LHSE	Lao Holding State Enterprise
LIRP	Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan
LNCE	Lao National Committee for Energy
LNFC / LFNC	Lao National Front for Construction / Lao Front for National Construction
LNTA	Lao National Tourism Administration
LPRP	Lao People's Revolutionary Party
LRC	Livelihood Restoration Committee
LRHS	Lao Reproductive Health Survey - 2000
LSHE	Lao Holding State Enterprises
LTA	Lenders' Technical Adviser
LV	Low Voltage
LWU	Lao Women Union
m	Meter
m ²	square meter
m ³	Cubic meter
m ³ /s	Cubic meter per second
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MAR	Mean Annual Runoff
MCTPC	Ministry of Communication, Transportation, Post and Construction
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts
MLA	Multilateral Agencies
mm.	Millimetre
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Industry

Abbreviation	Full Name
MOL	Minimum Operation Water Level
MoM	Minutes of Meeting
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MW	Mega Watt (one million watt)
MWL	Maximum Water Level
N/A	Not Applicable
NAFRI	National Agriculture and Forest Research Institute
NBCA	National Biodiversity Conservation Area
NCC	National Consulting Company
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEM	New Economic Mechanism
NEPO	National Energy Policy Office
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NGPES	Nation Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
NNP1	The Nam Ngiep Hydropower Project 1
NNP1PC	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
NPA	National Protected Area (the preferred term is NBCA)
NSC	National Statistics Centre (of Lao PDR)
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NUOL	National University of Laos
NWL	Normal Water Level
OD	Operational Directive (World Bank)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operational Policy (World Bank)
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PAI	Project Area of Influence
PAP	Project Affected People
PCPP	Public Consultation and Participation Process
PDA	Project Development Agreement

Abbreviation	Full Name
PDR	People Democratic Republic
PE	Primary Energy
PCD	Public Consultations and Disclosure
PGRC	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PIZ	Project Implementation Zone
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning
PM	Prime Minister
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
PMM	Protection and Mitigation Measures
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMP	Probable Maximum Precipitation
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRLRC	Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
PRP	Preliminary Resettlement Plan
PS	Performance Standards
QA	Quality Assurance
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Roller Compacted Concrete
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RCS / RCSC	Resettlement and Compensation / Resettlement and Compensation Sub-Committee
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
REDP-U3	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 3
RH	Relative Humidity
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
RO	Resettlement Office
ROE	Return on Equity
ROR	Run of the River
ROW	Right of Way
RTM	Round Table Meeting

Abbreviation	Full Name
RWL	Rated Water Level
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SD	Social Development and Monitoring Section
SDP	Social Development Plan
Se (mean)	The standard error of the mean is the standard deviation of the estimate of a population mean. It can be thought of as an error term or an estimate of uncertainty.
SE1	Secondary Energy One
SE2	Secondary Energy Two
SES-AR	Socio Economic Survey - Access Roads
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMMP	Social Management and Monitoring Plan
SMO	Social Management Office
SOA	Study of Alternatives
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SPS 2009	Social Policy Statement 2009 (ADB)
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STEA	Science, Technology and Environment Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
t/km ² /yr ; (ton/km ² /year)	tonnes per square meter per year
TL	Transmission Line
TA	Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
THPC	Theun-Hinboun Power Company
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	UN Frame work Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund
UNITS	

Abbreviation	Full Name
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
US	Upstream
US\$ / USD	United States Dollar (US Dollar)
USEPA	United States Environment Protection Authority
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDC	Village Development Coordination Committee
VGRC	Village Grievance Redress Committee
VHV	Village Health Volunteer
VRC	Village Resettlement Committee
WB	World Bank
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	World Health Organization
WMCA	Watershed Management Conservation Agency
WQ	Water Quality
WREA	Water Resources & Environment Administration
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Executive Summary

1. Overall situation. The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project is located along the Nam Ngiep River in Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay Province of Lao PDR, downstream of Nam Ngiep 2 Hydropower Project. The Project is set 41 km north of Pakxan, the capital of Bolikhamxay Province, which is located 145 km north-east of the national capital, Vientiane.
2. Schedule of construction. Main construction activities of NNP1 started as scheduled in October 2014. Reservoir impoundment is scheduled for the rainy season of 2018. Electricity will be generated from Commercial Operation Date (COD), due in January 2019, over a concession period of 27 years.
3. The Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP). The approved Project REDP was made public and uploaded onto the Project and Asian Development Bank (ADB) websites in June 2014. The REDP provides a comprehensive background to the Project and the legal framework in which the Project functions as well as a description of the applicable social safeguards policies. It further presents all project social and livelihood restoration plans including the Compensation Policy, Zonal Resettlement Action Plans [RAPs], Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan [LIRP], Ethnic Development Plan [EDP], Public Consultation Plans leading to Broad Community Support (BCS), and describes the implementation and monitoring structures for these programs as well as a schedule and budget for their execution.
4. Zone 3 REDP Update. The REDP is organised by Project Implementation Zone (PIZ). The PIZ consists of the area affected by Project construction or operations, or in which the Project has environmental and social (E&S) commitments with the Government of Lao PDR (GoL). The PIZ crosses two provinces, Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay. The Project has also identified and described impact sub-zones (Section 1.3- Project Implementation Zones). This document is an update of Project activities addressing social impacts in Zone 3, Hatsaykham hamlet, which is located in Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province.
5. Public Consultations. This Zone 3 updated (REDP-U3) plan includes more recent details of the consultation process and its methodology with Hatsaykham households. All households in Hatsaykham belong to the Hmong ethnic group, therefore BCS is required. Documentation of this process is included in Chapter 10. Consultation outcomes are the result of constant interaction with concerned stakeholders over a long period, and this interaction continues as a key Project approach.
6. Information on the project has been disseminated through public consultation with project affected people (or displaced persons - DPs) and others in the impact area, while information has been gathered from affected people as the base for revising and amending assessments and plans originally outlined in the REDP. A summary of these consultations is included in Table 1, and minutes of recent meetings included as an Annex C.

¹ <http://www.adb.org/projects/41924-014/documents>; <http://namngiep1.com/documents/social-reports/>

Date	Participants	Activity	Content
2007/2008	Residents of Hatsaykham village	Initial Data Collection	Presentation of the Project and data collection on potential Project impacts due to Project construction
September 2013 – April 2014	All DPs, elders of the Hmong community	Broad Community Support from Hatsaykham for Houaysoup relocation Assessment	During several consultations presentation of the Project, disclosure of & consultation on resettlement impacts and plans, including relocation to Houaysoup, GOL & DP concerns, and grievance redress mechanism (GRM)
May 2014	Elders and representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	National Consultation Meeting	Presentation of the Project and consultations on concerns by GoL and villagers
8 May 2014	Elders and representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Consultation Meeting	Presentation of House styles options and the location of Houaysoup village for Hatsaykham villagers
22 May 2014	Elders and representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Consultation Meeting	Dissemination of the entitlement of the affected people who already received compensation (Notice No. 115/CD.BLK dated 21-05-2014)
2 June 2014	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Consultation Meeting	Presentation of clean water sources comparison between the water well and the gravity flow water supply systems
12 June 2014	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Data Collection	Data collection of social and resource maps for further information for livelihood activities
4 July 2014	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Discuss well locations	Discussion on the location of boreholes: defined three locations for wells for Hatsaykham with agreement by DPs.
17 July 2014	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Consultation on Compensation Unit Rates for DPs' assets	Consultation on Compensation Unit Rate for DPs' Possession and their comments would be considered in defining unit price next procedure.
1 August 2014	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Memorandum of Agreement for Electricity connection to household	Memorandum of Agreement for Electricity connection to household; the process of subsidizing has been repeated; for households not having installed meters yet, the Project can organize together with Electricite de Lao (EdL) the installation, for the other households the Project will transfer the subsidy to the DPs bank accounts.
6 August 2014	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Cut-off-date and House designs	Dissemination of the Cut-Off-Date and related eligibility for compensation. Explanation of continuing asset registration and compensation work of the

Date	Participants	Activity	Content
			Project.
5 September 2014	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	School Bus	Dissemination of the rules and regulations regarding the school bus. Agreement of parents by signature and/or thumb print
24 September 2014	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Presentation of the beginning of the construction of the re-regulation and main dam	Presentation of the beginning of the construction of the re-regulation and main dam and the safety planning regarding the explosion of the rocks/stones.
19 March 2015	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	First consultation Meeting on fencing	Consultation on fencing to prevent the animals (cattle) entering the dam site.
23 April 2015	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Second consultation Meeting on fencing	Consultation on fencing to prevent the animals (cattle) entering the dam site.
5 June 2015	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Dissemination of the notice on the prohibit to enter into the construction site	NNP1's Safety team presented the non-entry regulations to the construction site to the villagers due to safety reason.
17 August 2015	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs, villagers from Bolikhan district, GOLs etc.	Exhibition on resettlement activity Preparation	Exhibition to disseminate Hatsaykham resettlement activities to District counterparts and key stakeholders.
02 September 2015	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs, GOLs etc.	Dissemination of compensation unit rate and resettlement activity preparation through consultation meeting followed by exhibition display	The RMU, together with Bolikhan district representatives disseminated the final, PRLRC-approved compensation unit rates based on Decree of 21st August 2015. Following this dissemination, the NNP1 organized a consultation meeting on resettlement activity preparation and invited all participants to the exhibition of the Hatsaykham resettlement activities, organized in front of the Village Headman's house.

Table 1 A summary of consultations with Hatsaykham

7. The Project addresses special needs of ethnic groups and vulnerable people, including preventing impacts on cultural sites, use of Hmong language during all interactions with DPs, and consultations and trainings to enhance peoples' capabilities to cope with project impacts and adjust to life in their new village (Houaysoup).
8. On-going consultations and an established grievance redress mechanism (GRM) ensure constant and meaningful communication between Project and DPs. Information dissemination and consultation activities were conducted as outlined in Table 1, with further activities planned over the next months. Key issues or concerns raised by DPs to date are as follows: (i) Fair compensation prices; (ii) replacement land; and (iii) soil fertility in Houaysoup. Some DPs are unwilling to relocate to Houaysoup and have requested cash compensation instead. Households will be given

the opportunity to choose either the option of relocating to Houaysoup with its attendant support programs in following years, or to accept cash compensation instead. If households selecting the latter option subsequently opt to self-relocate, they will be eligible to participate in Project supported activities provided they remain within the PAI.

9. Disclosure of information and ongoing consultations allow concerns to be addressed at an early stage and enable joint planning to find optimal replacement and compensation solutions. The Project's GRM catches remaining problems arising during the compensation process, solving potential conflicts between Project and DPs.
10. To avoid speculation and claims from people who are not owners of assets, not residing/using or having any legitimate claim to membership in the communities in the PIZ, the Project's Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC) declared an eligibility cut-off date for all compensation phases on April 11, 2014. However, as it has taken the PRLRC more time than anticipated to finalise unit rates for compensation, particularly with Zone 2LR DPs, the Project has accepted it will need to include compensation entitlements for all impacted assets established before the declaration and dissemination of the revised cut-off-date issued after PRLRC agreement of unit rates, as well as up to the commencement of the asset registration. The updated cut-off-date for Zone 3 was declared by the PRLRC as 21st August 2015. The asset registration for Hatsaykham village was completed in January 2015, as was the final confirmation survey, and final agreement with DPs on unit rates for all cash compensation in August 2015. While BCS was already achieved in 2014 (see Chapter 10), re-confirmation has been sought and obtained in Hatsaykham following PRLRC issuance of final unit rates. As of this updated REDP, the scheduled relocation date for Hatsaykham DPs to Houaysoup resettlement site is now May 2016, after the national public holiday of Phimai and Hmong New Year.
11. The updated Zone 3 REDP (REDP-U3) presents the overall entitlement policy (compensation in kind or in cash at replacement value; income restoration, etc.) including eligibility criteria for compensation (including people with customary land rights), the detailed entitlement matrix containing all forms of impacts and resulting entitlements, and further details on the implementation of mitigation measures and provision of entitlements for Hatsaykham. It also presents details on the Houaysoup resettlement site, with updated housing designs, village layout, site boundaries and livelihoods activities zones.
12. All activities will be funded by NNP1PC, with an estimated value of around \$2,589,324 USD. For those activities limited by scope, the budget may be revised to reflect changing needs. Activities to date have been carried out jointly between the DPs, GoL, and NNP1PC, and this will continue.
13. The REDPU3 presents the broad institutional framework as well as the operative chart specifically developed for implementation of Zone 3 Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) and support activities. Programs will be internally and externally monitored until at least 10 years after COD. Land acquisition for Zone 3 is targeted to conclude in early 2016, although land acquisition will only be completed when any final appeals are resolved through the grievance process. Construction of replacement housing, pegging of garden plots, and allocation of replacement agricultural land, is due to start in early 2016. Using modern construction techniques and materials such as a pre-manufactured aluminum-metal roof structure, it takes approximately 3 months to build the largest of house models. As such, the project feels confident it can meet this tight schedule..
14. Investigation of the Houaysoup residential and garden land area for Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) was conducted in the dry season of 2015. Fortunately the resettlement site was not an area

targeted during the American War, and the likelihood of finding UXO is low. Nonetheless, some discarded and spent munitions have been found and rendered safe. UXO investigation of other land areas will continue after the 2015 rainy season.

15. **Impacted Community.** Zone 3 encompasses the construction site and with it the hamlet of Hatsaykham with 39 households. The Project will permanently impact 218 land and property plots belonging to these households (see Table 2). Hatsaykham hamlet is administratively included in the village of Hat Gniun. Project impacts have been updated through a detailed asset registration data collection completed in January 2015, which covers all land and assets belonging to Zone 3 DPs in Houaysoup, the inundation area and the construction area. It does not include assets affected by road construction as these have been addressed in a separate RAP². The scope of land acquisition is fully described in Chapter 4.

No.	Impacted Land Type	Hatsaykham Inundation		Houaysoup area		Total Zone 3	
		#Plots	Total Area (has)	# Plots	Total Area (has)	# Plots	Total Area (has)
1	Rotational Shifting cultivation 1-3 years in Houaysoup area	8	11	59	123	67	134
2	Garden land	72	32	8	10	80	42
3	Garden land for industrial plantation	7	4	2	2	9	6
4	Fallow rice field	3	3	10	13	13	16
5	Residential/Housing land	36	4	0	0	36	4
6	Ploughed upland field	0	0	13	21	13	21
	Grand Total	126	54	92	169	218	223
No.	Impacted Structures	#structures Hatsaykham inundation zone		# structures in Houaysoup		Total structures Zone 3	
7	House	43		0		43	
8	Kitchen	23		0		23	
9	Shop	2		0		2	
10	Rice storage	25		0		25	
11	Rice mill	4		0		4	
12	Toilet	5		0		5	
13	Rice field hut	0		2		2	
14	School	1		0		1	
15	Cattle pen	2		1		3	
16	Animal pen	6		0		6	
17	Poultry pen	29		0		29	
18	Other	60		24		84	
	Grand Total	200		27		227	

Table 2 Land plots and structures impacted in Zone 3.

16. **Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** Land acquisition in Hatsaykham residential area is required for the formation of the re-regulation pond, which will be inundated at the same time as the main

² Land Acquisition & Compensation Plan: Access Road from Ban Nonsomboun to Dam Site, NNP1PC, June 2014; Compliance reviewed by ADB June 2014 and report available on ADB website <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/nam-ngiep-1-hydropower-project-scar>

reservoir in 2018. Given the presence of a large volume of workers and respective camp followers close to the village, the Project, following suggestions by the Independent Advisory Panel (IAP), will facilitate resettlement of Hatsaykham in 2016, one year before the resettlement of the 4 villages in Zone 2LR impacted by the inundation of the main reservoir. All five communities will be resettled together in the Houaysoup site.

17. The construction of infrastructure in the Houaysoup resettlement site will occur in two phases, enabling all essential elements of the site to be prepared before Hatsaykham relocation. This early move will also function as a demonstration of the Project's ability to facilitate resettlement of the larger group of resettlers in 2017.
18. Updated data on land acquisition from Zone 3 DPs for the Access Road and Transmission Line are integrated in the respective sub-plans, i.e. the Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan for the Access Roads (LACP-AR), its corresponding Social Audit completed by an external social expert, and the LACP Transmission Line (LACP-TL), both of which were uploaded onto the ADB's website in June 2014 and May 2015 respectively.
19. **Other Social Impacts.** Social impacts associated with the construction activities of a project of this nature not covered by land acquisition and resettlement will be addressed and mitigated through the implementation of the Social Development Plan (SDP).

This version of the Zone 3 REDP U3 has been published in October 2015 on Company and ADB Websites and in all Project information centres. This Zone 3 REDP U3 will be revised whenever major milestones have been reached and/or new information is available to integrate

CHAPTER 1 - Introduction

1.1 Project Description

20. The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (Figure 1) encompasses the construction of a hydropower dam, re-regulation dam, two power houses, transmission lines, and necessary supporting infrastructure such as roads, camp sites, quarries, etc.; by the Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC). The owners of Nam Ngiep Power Co., Ltd. are the Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc. (Kansai Electric) from Japan, EGAT International Co., Ltd. (EGATi) from Thailand, and Lao Holding State Enterprise (LHSE) from the Lao PDR.
21. The Project is situated on the Nam Ngiep River, which is a left bank tributary of Mekong River. The Project will construct a 148-meter high concrete gravity dam on the Nam Ngiep River, including the main power station of 272 MW capacity capable of an annual power generation of 1,546 GWh. Once in operation, the reservoir of the main dam will have maximum surface area of 66.9 km², covering parts of Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun Provinces. An effective storage of 1,192 million m³ from the reservoir is designed to drop up to 130 m to the main power station downstream from the main dam.

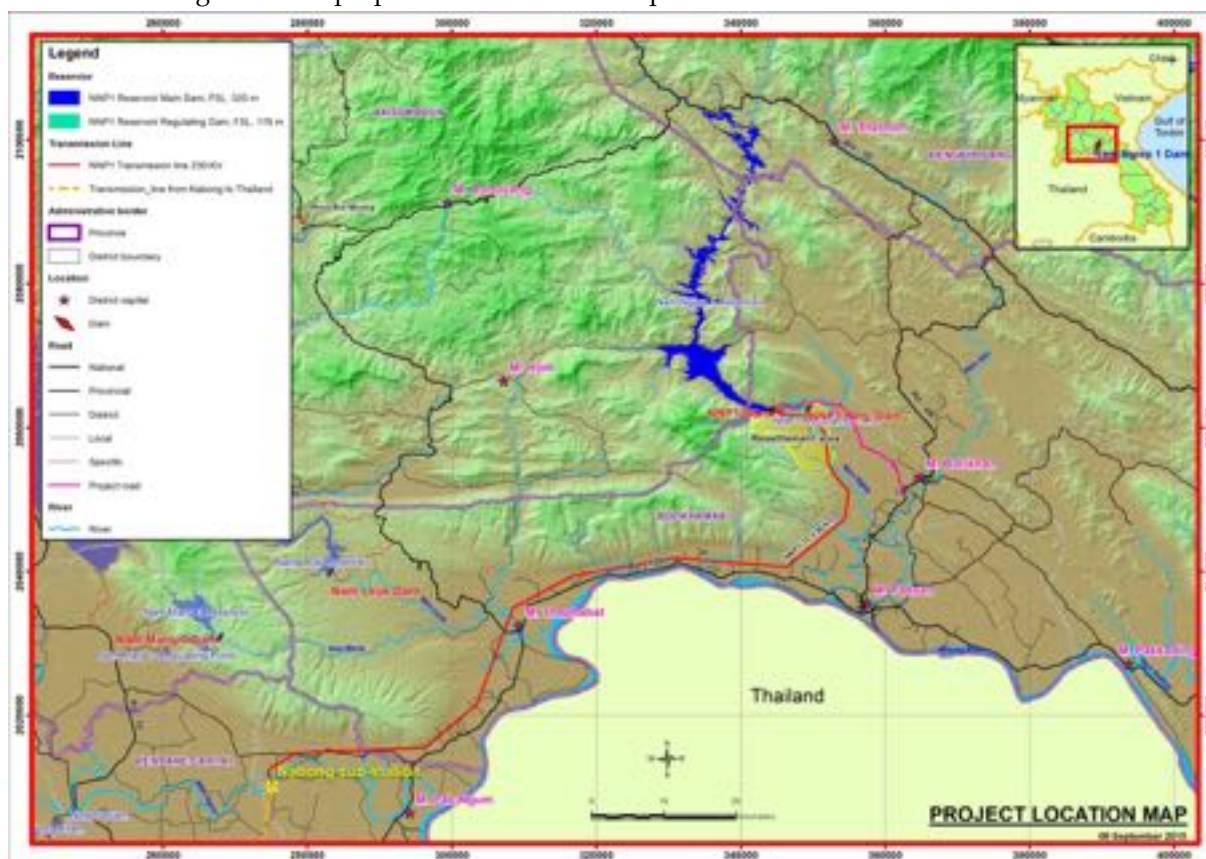


Figure 1 Location of Project inundation and construction areas

1.2 Purpose of the REDP Update

22. The REDP-U3 is an enriched version of the REDP already publicly disclosed. This document further develops the updates of plans outlined in the REDP and other social documents. It is complementary to all these documents, i.e. certain sections of the overall REDP and planning documents will not be repeated in this document but referred to where relevant. A detailed description of the Project can be found in the Social Impact Assessment, Chapter 2³.
23. The REDP-U3 focuses on the only affected community in Zone 3: Khum Hatsaykham, a sub-village or hamlet of Hat Gniun village (Figure 2). Khum Hatsaykham is located on the left bank of the Nam Ngiep River, about 2.5 km downstream from the main dam site and upstream of the regulation dam. The village was founded in 1993 by Hmong families migrating from Phou Hong area near Phou Katha (in the highlands about 20 km to the west of the current village). The residents of Hatsaykham are related to upstream Hmong communities, including those in Zone 2LR and some households migrated from 2LR villages to Hatsaykham during the past 20 years.

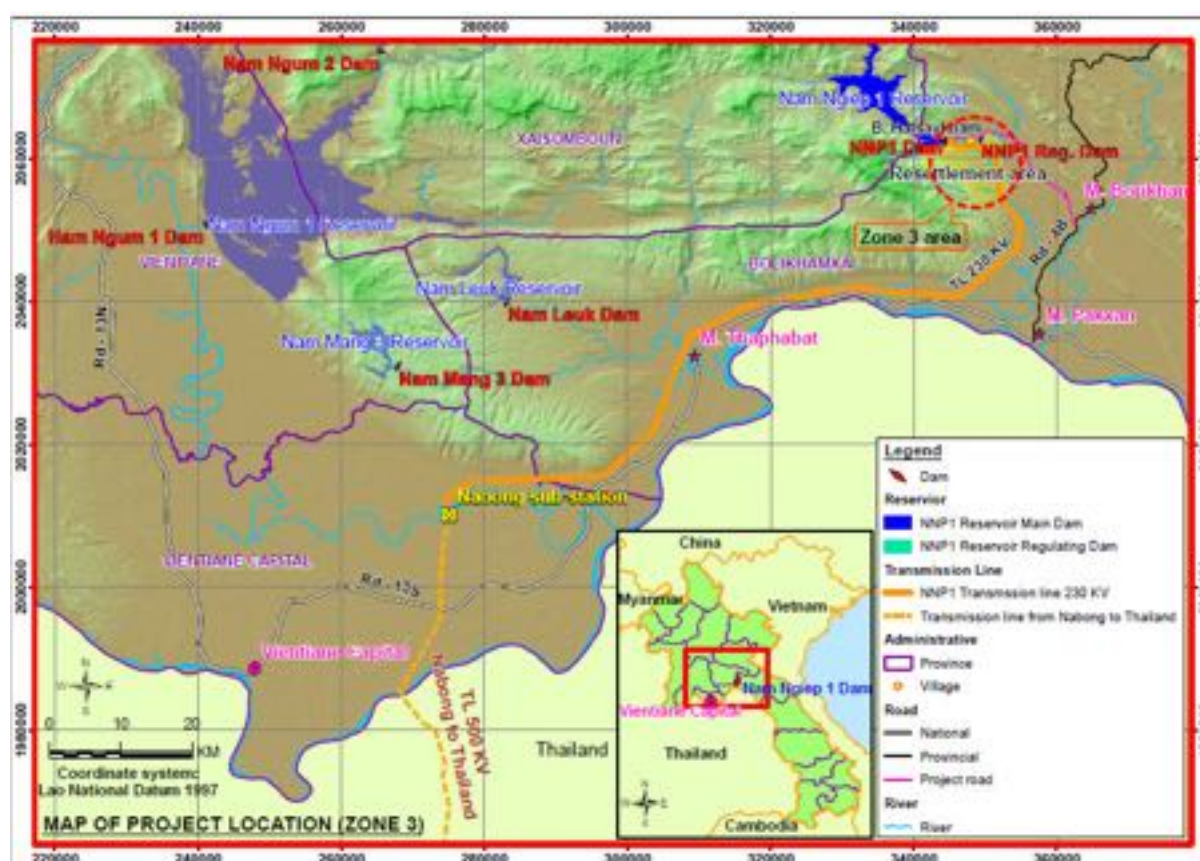


Figure 2. Map of Project Location and of Zone 3

³ <http://www.adb.org/projects/41924-014/documents>

1.3 Project Implementation Zones

24. The Project Implementation Zone (PIZ) describes the area affected by project construction and operations, or in which the project has E&S commitments with GoL: (Figure 3):
25. **Zone1 Upstream** - 4 villages located upstream of the reservoir. Impacts are predicted to be minor, consisting of a relatively small loss in fish catch as a result of the impoundment of the downstream reservoir. This zone will already have been impacted by the operation of the Nam Ngiep 2 project. Fish catch monitoring is being conducted in order to evaluate project impacts.
26. **Zone 2 - Reservoir Area** - covers the area affected by reservoir. There are 2 sub-zones. The communities in the upper section of the reservoir, Zone 2UR, will be affected by partial inundation of land. Communities in the lower section of the reservoir, designated as Zone 2LR, will be completely inundated and residents will need to be resettled.
27. **Sub-Zone 2UR - Upper Reservoir Area** - covers the upper section of the immediate catchment area of the 320m MSL main reservoir. Three (3) villages (Pou, Hatsamkhone, Piengta) located alongside the Nam Ngiep River will be directly affected. All belong to Thathom District, Xaysomboun Province.
28. **Sub-Zone 2LR - Lower Reservoir Area** - covers the lower section of the reservoir, where 4 villages (Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak) will be completely inundated. All are located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages will be resettled and compensated for the loss of housing, residential land, productive lands, and other assets, and to have livelihoods restored.
29. **Zone 3 - Construction Area** - covers the area where the main project components will be built. It includes the main dam, re-regulating dam, powerhouses, Project Office, camp site, storage areas, access roads, and the area between the main dam and the re-regulating dam that will be covered by its reservoir. There is one (1) directly affected community (Hatsaykham Hamlet) in this zone, administratively included in the village of Hat Gniun in Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxay Province.
30. Zone 4 Downstream
31. **Zone 5 - Host Villages** The Houaysoup Resettlement Area area is located on the opposite bank of the Nam Ngiep River from Ban Hat Gniun and immediately south of the re-regulation reservoir and dam. It has been selected as the resettlement area for the four villages from Zone 2LR and the sub-village of Zone 3. As the nearest villages to the resettlement site, Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea are considered host villages to the resettled communities. Households from Hat Gniun and Thahuea have cultivated land or communal village land in the Houaysoup area.
32. **Transmission Line** - 24 villages located in 3 provinces affected by the permanent acquisition of land for transmission tower bases and the temporary impact from construction and line stringing. The exact location of towers and the number of households impacted has not yet been finalised.
33. **Access Road** - 4 villages and 1 subvillage (including Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Thanhuea) affected by land acquisition for widening and realigning the access road to the main construction site.

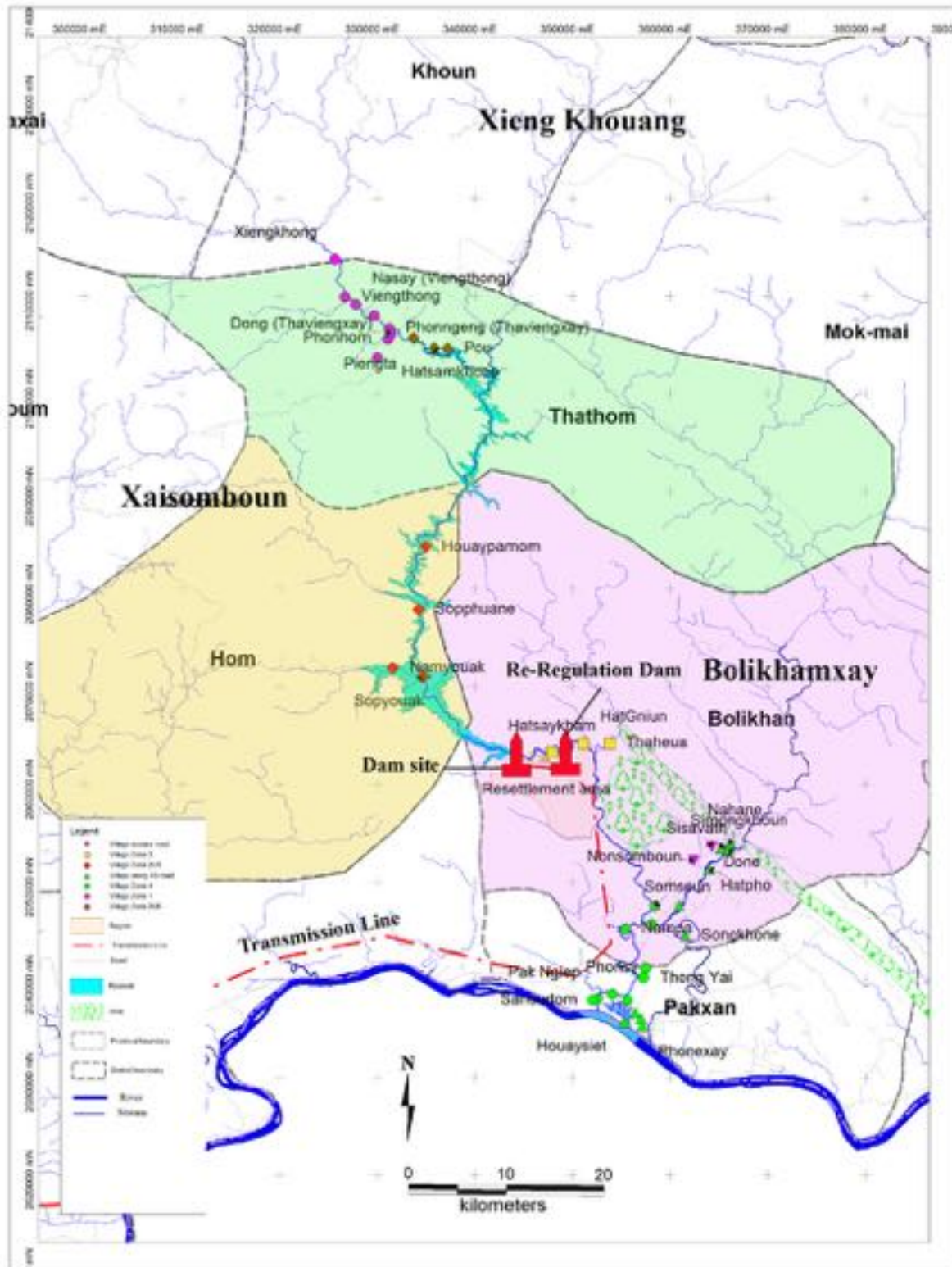


Figure 3: Map of NNP 1 Project Impact Zone

1.4 Project Area of Influence

34. The Project Area of Influence encompasses the districts of
 - Bolikhan, Bolikhamxay Province,
 - Hom, Xaysomboun Province
 - Thathom, Xaysomboun Province
35. Excluded from the Project Area of Influence are areas defined by GoL as proscribed to PAP relocation due to it being a military area, or awarded as a concession to another party, or prohibited for other reasons including security such as in the NNP1 construction site.
36. DPs relocating within the project area of influence will be covered by the Project's monitoring and evaluation program (poverty elimination test and maintaining economic parity test) and provided income restoration and livelihood development support, as necessary; the community baseline income statistics will reflect these cases accordingly. Since the costs for titling replacement land outside the project area are part of the cash compensation unit rates costs, the Company bears no responsibility for ensuring the processing of land titles.
37. (see REDP Annex B, Detailed Entitlement Matrix Zone 3, 0.10 Eligibility criteria for self-resettlement).

1.5 Zone 3 – Construction Area (Hatsaykham)

38. Zone 3 is the focus of this updated REDP. The village of Hatsaykham is now easily accessible by motorcycle or car after the Project repaired and upgraded the access road in 2014. Though the village is located beside the river, river transport is difficult due to the many rapids, rock outgrowths, and cascades present. The village is about 21 km distant from its district centre, Bolikhan District.
39. Zone 3 includes the construction area for the main dam, the regulation dam and related facilities. The major project impacts result from four different sources:
 - i. Construction site, workers camps and access
 - ii. Inundation of the re-regulation pond extending over the current housing lands of Hatsaykham
 - iii. Land acquisition for the Project's designated resettlement site in Houaysoup
 - iv. Land acquisition for the 230kV-T/L
40. Khum Hatsaykham is located in the reservoir area of the re-regulation dam and all household lands will be inundated. The location of the main components of Zone 3 are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5. The inundated area is largely limited to the current residential area but the wider area is also affected by the construction preparation area such as base camp and saddle dam. Consequently Khum Hatsaykham is affected by construction activity and therefore will be resettled as early as possible with a projected physical relocation date before commencement of the planting season in 2016 (April/May). A social management program to address impacts from workers and camp followers-relations was prepared, as described in the Social Development Plan, and is already under implementation.

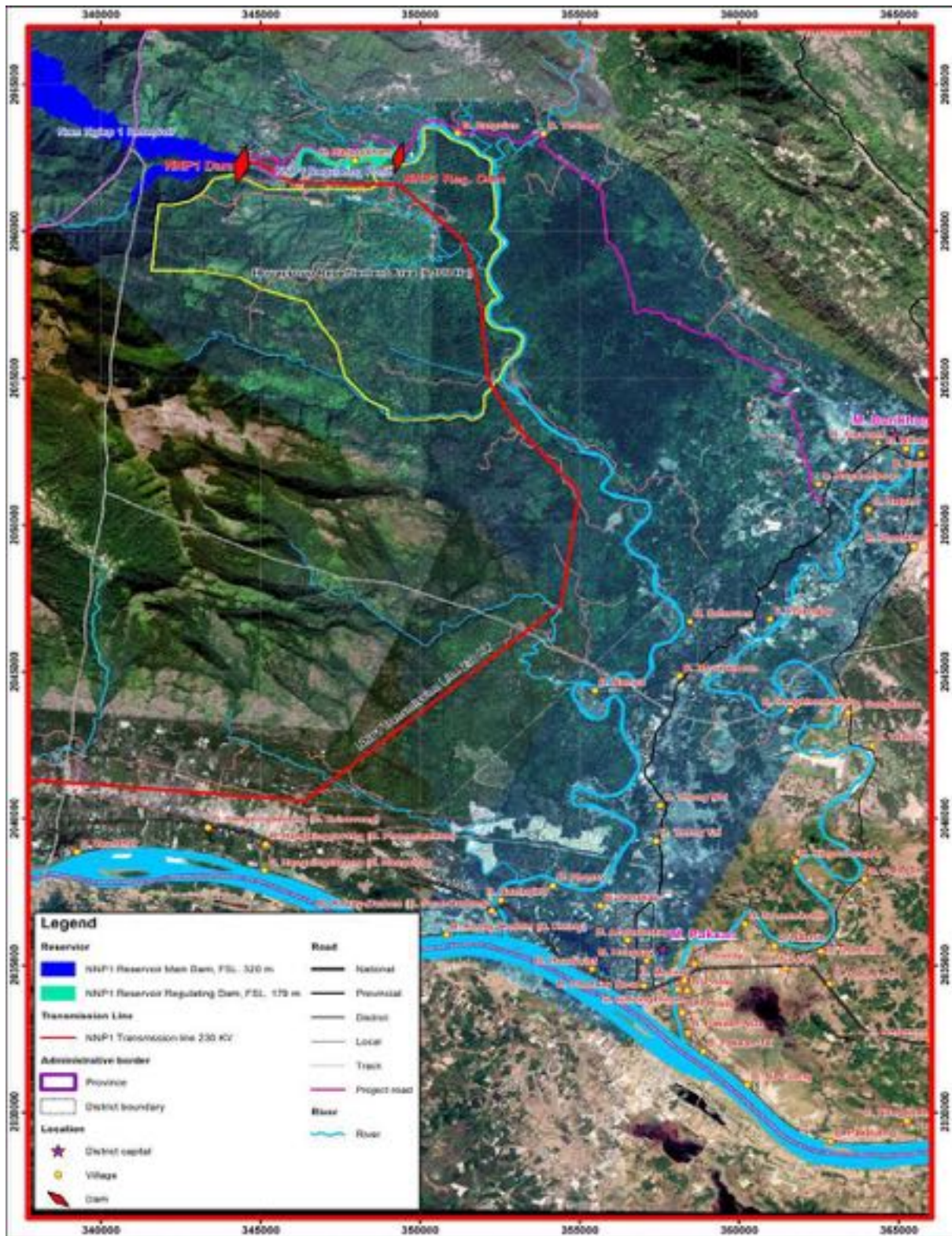


Figure 4 Location of main Project components in Zone 3

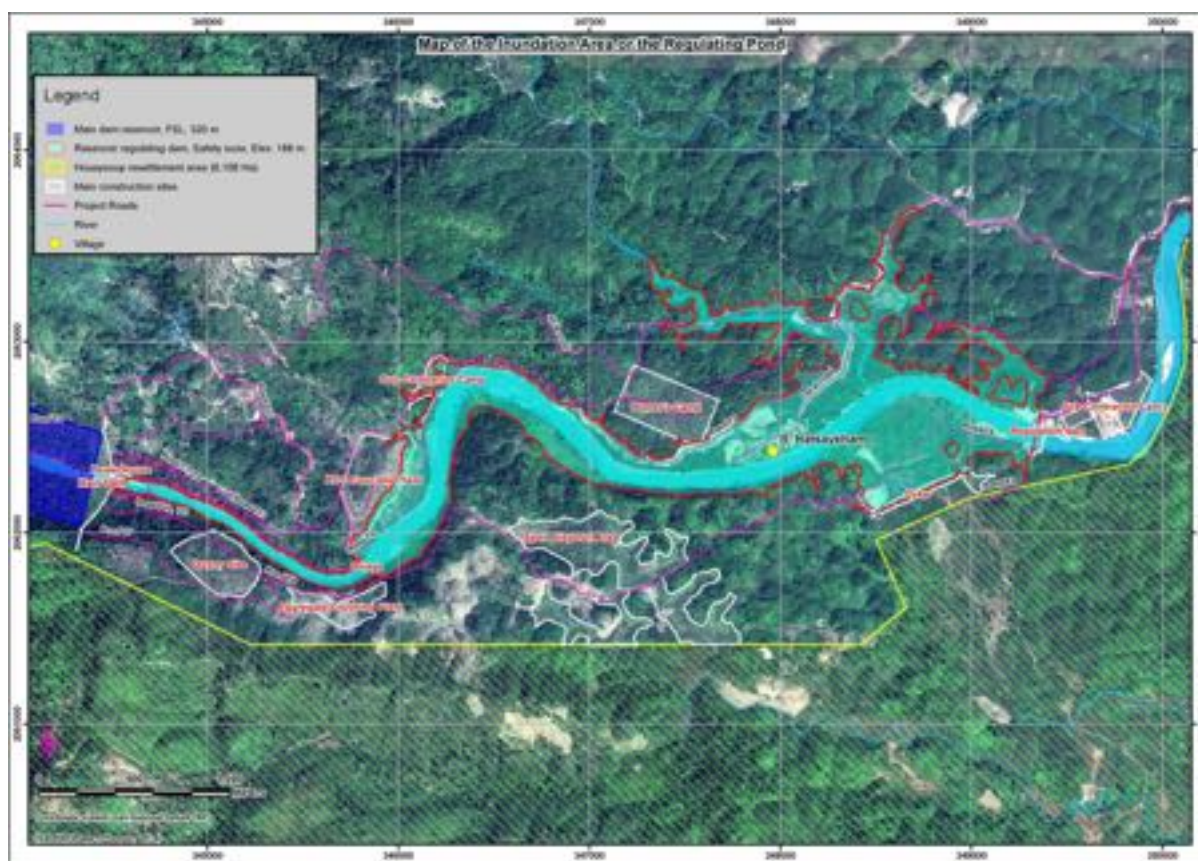


Figure 5 Area inundated by Regulation Dam, including of Zone 3

41. The Hatsaykham community needs to be resettled to the designated Houaysoup resettlement site, located on the right bank of the Nam Ngiep River. The Project will provide the infrastructure to establish this site for a new village. This document describes in further detail how impacts will be mitigated and livelihoods restored for the people of Zone 3. Minor impacts from the Access Roads and 230kV-T/L were compensated in 2014 and by mid-2015 respectively. The main compensation for the village inundation area follows from the third quarter of 2015, excluding already compensated areas. Compensation plans for land users who will not need to resettle, and procedures for land use in the Houaysoup resettlement site, are addressed by the updated Zone 5 REDP (REDP-U5).

1.6 Purpose of the REDP U3

42. This REDP-U3 describes the systematic program of all social, economic, and cultural mitigation measures requiring compensation, either in cash or in kind for Hatsaykham. Its purpose is to ensure that all DPs impacted by construction or impoundment are compensated at full replacement value for losses, and provided with rehabilitation measures so that DPs will have their livelihood restored. All

DPs in Hatsaykham village will be significantly affected⁴ and are eligible for the full range of compensation, livelihoods restoration and social support measures.

43. Land acquisition and compensation procedures will be conducted through meaningful consultations and with the approval of the PRLRC. The REDP-U3:
- i. summarises the applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Lao Government, appropriate ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, Equator Principles (EPs), and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS);
 - ii. sets out the overall policy on LAR to guide mitigation of impacts during construction of the 230kV-T/L;
 - iii. provides the entitlement matrix for Zone 3;
 - iv. describes the steps towards income restoration where required;
 - v. presents the methodology of information disclosure and consultation with communities and institutions, and establishment of activities including the GRM;
 - vi. sets out procedures and policies for ethnic groups and gender planning;
 - vii. outlines the institutional arrangements as well as monitoring and reporting structures; and
 - viii. includes an updated budget for implementing the REDP-U3 programs in the presented timeframe.
44. The REDP-U3 is consistent with the REDP of the NNP1 Project in the definition of terms, legal framework, project principles, entitlements, roles and responsibilities of payment procedures, reserve fund, internal and external monitoring procedures and reporting. This includes measures for (i) those relocating to the designated resettlement site; (ii) those opting to self-relocate, or resettling with another Hmong community; and (iii) those facing loss of other lands and/or of sources of livelihoods because of the project. Livelihoods of DPs will be restored by the Project as outlined in the LIRP (see Chapter 7 and overall REDP). The document also includes an Ethnic Development Plan (EDP; see Chapter 9 and overall REDP) as most DPs of Hatsaykham belong to an ethnic group meeting criteria defined in ADB's SPS of indigenous peoples. The EDP summarizes the Project's policies and programs to mitigate impacts and enhance benefits on culture, livelihoods and other issues specific to DPs from ethnic groups, and presents details regarding implementation for Hatsaykham. The REDP-U3 contains methodologies and frameworks as well as key summarised baseline social information and assessments of project impacts and their significance. The core of the REDP-U3 includes the mitigation plans (Compensation Policy, Resettlement Plan, LIRP, and EDP) as well as implementation structures (communication strategy, institutions, entitlement matrices, implementing schedule, and budget).
45. Various methods have been used to collect relevant data to prepare the REDP-U3, including: population survey, assets inventory, and in-depth consultations with DPs, their local leaders and elders, district and provincial administrators, and other key informants. Information on the project, including proposed entitlements, programs and activities, has been disseminated through public consultation with DPs and others in the study area (see overall REDP and Chapter 10). Details on

⁴ As defined by ADB's OM, Section F1/OP, C1a (ii) 9: "The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating)."

development of the plans since the feasibility studies in early 2000 can be found in the overall REDP. The plans are in compliance with GoL and ADB safeguard standards and incorporate feedback from DPs into project planning and program development.

46. During project implementation, numbers of people and affected assets may change. The revised Cut-Off-Date has been announced by the PRLRC as 21st August, 2015. While an increase in numbers will alter provisional budgets presented in this report, it does not change Project obligations towards DPs which are limited by scope and not by budget⁵. Disclosure of the revised Cut-Off-Date was conducted through (i) informing the Village Authorities through a formal letter and (ii) a consultation meeting, organized in the village on the 2nd of September 2015, inviting all households to join the consultation meeting. Minutes of this meeting, including attendance record are attached in Annex C and summarized in Table 1.

⁵Concession Agreement, Annex C, Clause 6.

CHAPTER 2 - Legal Framework

47. The Project is implemented in a manner consistent with national laws and regulations as well as international policies, performance standards and best practices. In addition to the REDP, these requirements are described in:
- the Concession Agreement (CA) with the Government of Lao PDR (GoL), integrating essential Decrees as Prime Minister’s Decree No 192/PM and the Decree on the Environmental Impact Assessment as well as
 - the Facility Agreement with the ADB, integrating amongst others ADB’s SPS and other social policies,
 - the Facility Agreement with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) integrating IFC PS, and
 - the Common Terms Agreement (CTA) with commercial lenders who apply Equator Principles (ES).
48. The Project’s CA (Annex C, Appendix 2) outlines in details applicable standards, of which a selection is included in Table 3.
49. A detailed analysis of the Project standards including a Gap Analysis between ADB and Lao regulations can be found in the REDP, Chapter 3, which also includes further details on gender and development, methods of valuations for compensation, and a discussion on ethnic groups. The Project follows the general principle, agreed in the CA, that in the case of differences between standards, the Project will always apply the higher standard to the advantage of DPs. Lao and international standards form the base for the CA, Annex C on Environmental and Social Obligations of the Project, which is the immediate reference for the Project in handling Land Acquisition and Compensation. The following chapters will refer to details in CA, Annex C as necessary.

Year	Institution	Subject
1996	GoL	Water Resources Law, No 05/NA; 11 October 1996 and the Presidential Decree promulgating the law, No126/PDR; 2 November 1996
1999	GoL	Law on Environmental Protection; 3 April 1999
2001	GoL	Decree on the Implementation of the Environmental Protection Law; 4 June 2001
2003	GoL	Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; 15 August 1991, amended on 6 May 2003
2003	GoL	Land Law; 21 October 2003
2004	GoL	Law on Promotion on Foreign Investment; 22 October 2004
2005	GoL	Decree on the Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects, No. 192/PM; 7 July 2005
2005	GoL	National Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability of the Hydropower Sector in Lao PDR, 7th June 2005.
2006	GoL	Regulations for Implementing Decree 192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects
2007	GoL	Forestry Law; 24 December 2007
2007	GoL	Wildlife and Aquatic Law No 07/NA; 24 December 2007
2008	GoL	Electricity Law, No 03/NA; 8 Dec 2008
2009	GoL	Decree on State Land Lease or Concession; 25 May 2009, No. 135/PM
2010	GoL	The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment, No 112/PM; 16 February 2010
2010	GoL	Technical Guidelines on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects, Regulation 699/PMO, MONRE March 2010
1998	ADB	Gender and Development Policy (1998);
2001	ADB	Social Protection Strategy (2001)
2009	GoL	The Law on Fishery No. 03/NA, dated 9 July 2009
2009	GoL	The Executive Decree on State Land Lease and Concession Fees Rate, No. 02/PR, dated 18 November 2009
2009	ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) including (II) Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement; and (III) Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples
2011	ADB	Public Communications Policy (2011);
2011	GoL	The Law on Electricity (Amended), No 03/NA, dated 20 Dec 2011
2002	IFC	IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, 2002
2012	IFC	Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
2012	IFC	Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples
2012	IFC	Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage
2012	GoL	The Law on Environmental Protection, No. 29/NA, 18 December 2012
2013	GoL	The Ministerial Instruction on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Investment Projects and Activities No.8030/MONRE, dated 17 December 2013

Table 3 Applicable Legal and Policy Standards for the Project

CHAPTER 3 - Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Demography and Population Changes

50. Hatsaykham village (Figure 6) was founded in 1993 by 13 Hmong families from the Wang and Xiong clans, migrating from Phou Hong area near Phou Katha. These families have relationships and relatives upstream including in Zone 2LR. The migration was guided by GoL’s policies to eradicate slash-and-burn and to sedentarise Hmong in lowland areas. The village is administratively amalgamated with Hat Gniun, a Lao Loum village located a few kilometres away.



Figure 6 Khum Hatsaykham

51. A new census (August) and baseline socio-economic survey (October – November) were conducted in 2014 with every household of the village, to determine expected losses and to integrate DP perspectives and concerns in the planned social and economic development activities. Hatsaykham was also part of the Socioeconomic Survey along the Access Road and 230kV-T/L. Survey results show the original 13 families of earlier surveys have now expanded to 39 households with a total affected population of 289 people (Table 4). The population structure is shown in Table 5.

Item	Village
	<i>Hatsaykham (sub-Village of Ban Hat Gniun)</i>
Population Structure (people)	289
Household Number	39
Male (people)	146
Female (people)	143
Size of Household(people/HH.)	7.41
Ethnicity	Hmong: 274 Lao Loum: 15

Table 4 Population Profile of Zone 3 (Census survey, Aug. 2014)

Remark: in the 2011 survey, all DPs of Hatsaykham declared themselves Hmong

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	M:F Ratio
<5	28	19.18%	30	20.98%	58	20.07%	0.93
5-10	26	17.81%	22	15.38%	48	16.61%	1.18
11-15	15	10.27%	24	16.78%	39	13.49%	0.63
16-20	21	14.38%	14	9.79%	35	12.11%	1.50
21-25	14	9.59%	16	11.19%	30	10.38%	0.88
26-30	12	8.22%	7	4.90%	19	6.57%	1.71
31-40	15	10.27%	12	8.39%	27	9.34%	1.25
41-50	5	3.42%	6	4.20%	11	3.81%	0.83
51-60	6	4.11%	5	3.50%	11	3.81%	1.20
>61	4	2.74%	7	4.90%	11	3.81%	0.57
Total	146	100%	143	100%	289	100%	1.02

Table 5 Age and Gender Structure of Hatsaykham (Census survey, Aug. 2014)

52. Compared census results from 2007 with the Census of 2011 and the Confirmation Survey of 2014, show a population increase from 165 to 289, i.e. an annual population growth of more than 8%. Significant points for the resettlement action plan are as follows:
- Around half the population is under age 15 and females slightly exceed males in this age group.
 - A continuation of the current population growth rate will result in the doubling of the population of Hatsaykham within 9 years. The population of affected villages in zone 2LR are believed to have a similar growth rate (these villages have a similar percentage of the population under 15)

3.2 Ethnicity

53. A total of 95% of villagers belong to the Hmong ethnic group and no household solely consists of people of Lao Loum ethnicity. Three families are of mixed ethnicity due to intermarriage. No other ethnicities other than Hmong or Lao Loum live in Hatsaykham.

3.3 House Style

54. The majority of dwellings in Hatsaykham are traditional Hmong structures of one storey built on rammed soil with the kitchen separate from the main house. Housing materials are of bamboo for the poorer households, and wood for more prosperous households, with palm and rush roof roofing (Figure 6). Some elevated Lao Loum-style houses with wooden and bamboo matting construction for bedrooms have been adopted, while kitchens of Hmong type remain the same. The adoption of Lao Loum style by some households suggests that at least some of the population are prepared to adopt

new technologies where they are seen to be advantageous. Household preferences have been taken into account when designing replacement housing in Houaysoup (see Chapter 8).



Figure 7 Typical House Styles in Khum Hatsaykham

Wall Material	Percent households	Roof Material	Percent households
Wood	54%	Corrugated metal	67%
Bamboo	41%	Tiles/sheet tile	15%
Brick	5%	Leaf/rush matting	10%
		Other	8%
Total	100	Total	100

Table 6 Housing construction material, Hatsaykham (Source: 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)

3.4 Social Organization and Cultural Relations

55. DPs in Zone 3 are integrated into a diverse and complex network of social organizations and cultural relations. A key element is the public administration of Lao PDR. People are resident in villages, headed by a Village Chief. In the case of Zone 3, the Village Chief is Lao Loum and based in Hat Gniun. The Deputy Chief is Hmong and based in Hatsaykham. Villages are combined into kumbans and at the next level into districts, which again form provinces, finally resulting in the national community of Lao PDR. On relocation to Houaysoup and with the arrival of the 2LR households, the district authorities intend to recognise the new village and appoint its own administration.
56. Ministries at national level are represented at provincial and district levels. Essential for this project are the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM), the Ministry of National Resources and Environment (MoNRE), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), and also the Ministries of Health (MoH), Education (MoE), and of Information and Culture (MIC). These public institutions are supported by mass organizations with structures at all levels, including the Front for National Construction, the Lao Women's Union (LWU), and the Lao Youth Union.
57. Next to these public institutions, DPs are integrated into further social and cultural relations within and between villages. These include at village level informal, but influential, elders' councils, which have an essential say in the development of a community. Different communities may be amalgamated into one administrative unit, even though culturally and geographically distinct, as in Hatsaykham's pre-relocation circumstances.
58. Hmong households in Hatsaykham are identified and linked by clan systems, which connect them with villagers from the upper and lower reservoir area. These linkages extend further to Hmong communities in the rest of the country as well as abroad, which allows them to mobilize economic, cultural, political and social resources to support the communities in their communication with the Project. It also enables information about experiences in other hydropower projects to be widely shared and circulated.
59. Recent Lao history has encouraged further social networks between local and central level, which have to be taken into account when addressing stakeholders. While for the older generation, the liberation war is an essential factor in the evolution of such networks, for the young generation, modern communication as well as work and education in urban areas have extended social networks, providing them with additional social and cultural resources and influencing their development, preferences and life choices. With the recent electrification of the villages in zone 3, a further influx of

technology can be expected, with possible changing patterns of livelihoods expectations.

60. Social Organization and Cultural Relations follow the pattern discussed in Chapter 7 of the REDP. Hmong groups are divided into patrilineal clans (*xeem*) which are strictly exogamous, that is marriage outside the birth clan is compulsory. Polygyny is traditional but less observed nowadays than in the past (no polygynous households occur in Hatsaykham). Loyalty to one's clan is central and clan solidarity is very important, linking members to villages throughout the country and even abroad.
61. The Hmong are believed to have their origins in China and to have migrated into northern Southeast Asia during the 19th century. There are 19 Hmong clans currently living in Lao PDR and they are generally group-oriented, with interests of the group coming before the interests of the individual, and clan leaders in each village representing the interests of the village. In the project impacted areas, there are four main clans: Yang, Vang, Xiong, and Lor, although there are some persons from clans such as Pialouang, Moua, Lee, Her and Vue who have married into these clans. In Hatsaykham hamlet, the Xiong clan leads other clans socially and politically. Family members are under the authority and direction of the male-headed clans and household, usually the oldest male. Sons will automatically inherit family property and all other assets, and are often the ones to receive formal education. For this reason, male elders represent village households in all discussions, particularly with outsiders, and it is unusual for any person or family to contradict elders in public meetings.
62. Hmong villages aim to be self-sufficient and autonomous with limited interaction with other ethnic groups. Of special importance is the historical as well as continuing clan-based relation to the villages of 2LR, where people from the Zone 3 village originate. This relationship led to the request from affected households to resettle together with DPs from 2LR rather than follow the original proposal, which was to move the village closer to the centre of their current administrative unit, Hat Gniun.

3.5 Infrastructure

63. Infrastructure and services in Khum Hatsaykham (Table 7) were basic prior to the start of the project. Water for drinking and household use came from the Nam Ngiep or the adjacent Houay Say tributary. In June 2014 the Project installed three boreholes with hand pumps as a temporary measure until relocation. Sufficient water is available from these boreholes throughout the year and the quality is considered good. The Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (2014) found that 29 households were using the hand pumps for drinking water in the dry season, 3 households stated they used bottled water and 2 household continued to use river water. Electricity reached the village in 2013, and the Project enabled every household to install electricity meters and to link up to the grid.
64. With the exception of a school for 1 to 3 grades, public services are available only in the main village of Hat Gniun. There are some privately owned small shops, similar to those in other villages, where soaps, detergents, and other daily household goods can be purchased. Business has been quite good with construction workers.
65. As elsewhere in Laos, a significant number of villagers are members of village-based mass organisations such as the LWU, Lao Youth Union, and Lao Workers' Union.

Items	Existing Condition
1. Infrastructure / service	
Electricity	Available; electricity meters subsidized by the Project
Drinking water source	Boreholes with hand pumps, Nam Ngiep, Houay Say
Water use source	Boreholes with hand pumps, Nam Ngiep, Houay Say
Transport/ Communication Problem	All-season/all-weather road by the Project Dirt roads within villages Boats with engine Mobile phone available
2. Social Welfare	
Market	None
Pre Primary/Nursery	None
Primary School	Grade 1-3 (2014/15: Grade 1-2); at Ban Hat Gniun for Grade 4-5
Temple	None
Health Centre	None
Cemetery	1.2 ha
Grocery	Available
3. Private and Public Organization (number of members)	
Lao Women's Union	30
Lao Youth Union	52
Lao Workers' Union	7

Table 7 Infrastructure of Hatsaykham (Source: field visits 2014;)

3.6 School Attendance

66. Historically, school attendance in Hatsaykham has been poor as it is often not a high priority for households, particularly when they must struggle to find enough to eat, and families are unlikely to have seen the impact of education in improving their daily life. This is especially so for girls who are expected to help in household chores. Traditionally, Hmong girls are supposed to work at home and education is not considered important for them. Education is more accessible to Lao Loum communities, given that Lao language is the medium of education, especially at higher levels. With the increasing importance of off-farm activities, formal education has become more valuable and nation-wide the general awareness of this importance is rising.
67. Khum Hatsaykham has a newly established school with Grades 1 to 2 (2014/15 reduced to grade 2), and with one teacher on service. To continue their studies beyond Grade 2, the children have to travel 4 kilometres to Ban Hat Gniun.
68. Historically, school enrolment and attendance rates were low, particularly during main agricultural

seasons due to the need for children’s labour. The poor road access to Hat Gniun was also a deterrent to continued education, and those children who did continue in school either stayed overnight at Ban Hat Gniun or had to commute by boat. The regular absence of the assigned teacher also reduced the number of school days for the children.

- 69. The Project has now organized a school bus system for primary school children, guaranteeing safe and reliable transport to school. It will be handed over to the community after a year of operation if villagers would like to continue it. It brings children from Hatsaykham and other villages to Hat Gniun in the morning and brings them back in the evening.
- 70. The Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) was undertaken after the introduction of the new school bus system and the start of monitoring school attendance by the NNP1 Education Team. Primary age enrolment is now > 90%, with enrolment rates slightly higher for girls than boys. Boys appear to be enrolled in the first year of primary school later than girls. Hmong children in Hatsaykham are not all able to speak the Lao language when they start school: 6 of the 17 children in Hatsaykham aged 5 or 6 years could not speak Lao well and one child could not speak Lao at all. The combination of Lao as a second language and the historical lack of emphasis on education has resulted in children from Hatsaykham progressing through primary at a relatively slow rate: the average age of children in Grade 5 in Hatsaykham was 14 years (Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014). Secondary enrolment is also relatively low with only 55% of children of Lower Secondary age enrolled. Enrolment in Lower Secondary School was similar for males and females.

School Enrolment	Zone 3 Hatsaykham
Primary enrolment	
MALE	90%
FEMALE	94%
Mean age in grade 5 (10.5years)	14 years
Secondary enrolment	
MALE	54%
FEMALE	55%

Table 8 School enrolment 2014 (data source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey)

3.7 Education and Literacy

- 71. The Baseline Socio Economic Survey indicated only 15% of adults had no formal education, 68% had primary education or higher, a further 17% had lower secondary of higher. Women have relatively high rates of primary education compared to men but are less likely to go on to higher education: 61% of women have completed primary education or higher, but 79% of men have completed primary education or higher.

Years of Education	Completed Grade	Male		Female		Total	
		#	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
0		6	8%	16	22%	22	15%
1		0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
2		1	1%	3	4%	4	3%
3		1	1%	2	3%	3	2%
4		5	7%	5	7%	10	7%
5	Primary	22	31%	32	44%	54	38%
6		5	7%	2	3%	7	5%
7		3	4%	0	0%	3	2%
8		4	6%	5	7%	9	6%
9	Lower Secondary	7	10%	4	6%	11	8%
11		7	10%	0	0%	7	5%
12	Upper Secondary	6	8%	1	1%	7	5%
	Tertiary	3	4%		0%		0%
	Vocational	2	3%	0	0%	2	1%

Table 9 Adult Education Profiles of Zone 3 (Hatsaykham) Affected People (Source: Socioeconomic Baseline Survey 2014)

72. Total years of schooling, literacy and the ability to speak the Lao language are related to age. The youngest generation of adults (20-29 years) in Hatsaykham have received 6.5 years of schooling on average, and while 96% of this group speaks Lao, only 49% are fully literate in the Lao language. Older age groups have lower levels of education and literacy. Elders over 60 years of age have received 3 years of education on average, 55% speak Lao and only 33% are fully literate in the Lao language.
73. Education and literacy are generally lower for women: only 24% of adult women in Hatsaykham were fully literate compared to 64% of men, and 80% of adult women spoke Lao compared to 95% of men.
74. The Project has already started adult literacy classes in Zone 3 in response to an expressed desire from the village to improve adult literacy.

Age Group	Number in age groups	Mean years of schooling	Se(mean)	Literate	Speak Lao
20-29yrs	53	6.5	± 0.6	49%	96%
30-39yrs	28	5.1	±0.6	44%	96%
40-49yrs	10	4	±1.2	40%	67%
50-59yrs	16	3.9	±1	44%	79%
60+yrs	12	3	±1	33%	55%

Table 10 Years of education and literacy by age group for adults in Hatsaykham (data source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014).

3.8 Diet and Nutrition

75. The nutritional status of a person is a function of the nature and quantity of food intake (diet), the levels and types of diseases and infections, lifestyle, calorific requirements of the person, reproductive status and history, and the ability of the person to assimilate and absorb nutrients.
76. Poor nutritional status (low nutrition) may have an injurious impact on health, as can some pre- and post-birth customary practices, causing deficiency diseases such as blindness, anaemia, scurvy, osteoporosis, preterm birth, stillbirth, poor intellectual development as well as reduced growth (stunting). Poor diet (excess consumption) may also result in health-threatening conditions like wasting, obesity and metabolic syndrome and lead to common chronic systemic diseases as cardiovascular disease and diabetes. The combination of low nutrition and over consumption is an increasing problem in the developing world.
77. Estimated food intake per person in Hatsaykham (Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014) appears relatively good with nearly 18kg of staples consumed per person per month and a total intake of about 6kg of meat and fish/person/month (This is total weight and includes non-edible parts).

FOOD	Days per week	Amount	Unit
Staples	7	17.9	Kg/person/month
Fish and Eels	4.7	2.2	Kg/person/month
Chicken/Duck etc	2.7	1.2	bird/person/month
Pork	3.2	1.1	Kg/person/month.
Wild Animals	2.3	0.8	Kg/person/month.
Beef	1.6	0.6	Kg/person/month.
Wild Birds	1.4	0.4	bird/person/month
Dried or preserved whole fish	2	0.3	Kg/person/month.
Buffalo	1	0.3	Kg/person/month.
Land/Water insects	0.4	0.1	Kg/person/month.

Table 11 Food intake for Hatsaykham (data source Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)

78. The 2014 Health Survey used 2 simple approaches to the measurement of the nutritional status of Hatsaykham:

1. Child anthropometric measurements and
2. Anaemia levels amongst women of child bearing age.

Stunting (low height for age) is a primary manifestation of long term / chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, such as diarrhoea and helminthiasis (parasitic infections), in early childhood. Anaemia is low levels of red blood cells due to insufficient iron. It causes tiredness, inability to work and affects child development. It is caused by insufficient iron intake (diet), loss of blood, and parasite infections.

Nutritional Indicator	Value
Stunting children under 5	54%
Anaemia in women 25-45 years	30%

Table 12 Nutritional indicators for Hatsaykham (data source Baseline Health Survey 2014)

80. The baseline health survey for Hatsaykham shows that apparently adequate levels of food consumption have not been translated into health outcomes. High levels of child stunting (54%) and anaemia in Hatsaykham women (30%) are likely to be the result of a combination of the historical use of unsafe water supply, no household sanitation, open defecation and poor hygiene leading to high rates of diarrhoea and parasitic infections, in turn contributing to poor overall nutritional status. Other factors that may be important are lack of access to health services, inequitable distribution of food within the household (women and children), significant drudgery workloads, as well as early and frequent pregnancies for women.

3.9 Health and Health Services

81. The Hmong of Khum Hatsaykham practice animism. When people become ill, they may first turn to local spiritual healers and traditional medicines. When illness becomes more serious, they resort to modern health facilities in the district of Bolikhan or the provincial hospital at Pakxan. With the upgrade of the road to Hatsaykham by the Project, access to Bolikhan district hospital (45 minutes by motorbike or car) and Pakxan Provincial Hospital (90 minutes by motorbike or car) is now possible year-round. Previously, road access to Bolikhan was difficult during rainy season and Pakxan mainly reachable first by boat and then by car, and taking much longer.
82. Table 13 lists the illnesses identified by the Bolikhan District Health department during a health check conducted in March 2015 in Khum Hatsaykham. The health checks were voluntary, and a total of 246 persons presented for the check out of a total population of 292 (84% sample). Gastritis and neuralgia are the most prevalent health complaints reported. Gastritis, diarrhoea, dysentery, bronchitis and cold/flu diseases are seasonal and temperature-dependent with levels of rainfall and humidity playing an important role in their occurrence. Lack of sanitation facilities is a further aggravating factor for gastritis type diseases.

Health Complaint	Patients	Percent population
Gastritis	22	9%
Neuralgia	21	9%
Cold/Flu	10	4%
Back pain	10	4%
Vertigo	7	2.8%
Angina	7	2.8%
Vaginal discharge*	6	1.0%
Fatigue	5	2.0%
Eye pain	5	2.0%
Diarrhoea	3	1.2%
Dysentery	3	1.2%
Bronchitis	3	1.2%
Ear infection	1	0.4%
Wound	1	0.4%
Rheumatism	1	0.4%
Burn	1	0.4%
Population checked	246	84%
Total population	292	

* Prevalence of vaginal discharge is for total number of females.

Table 13 Health complaints reported in Zone 3 (Source: Health Checking, Mar. 2015)

3.10 Gender Issues and Status of Women

83. Gender dimensions of concern in the project area which also apply to Zone 3 include:

- land rights; most land and housing are formally or informally under male control and patrilineal heritage line. This is addressed by all replacement land and housing registered and titled in the joint names of husband and wife. Where a man has more than one wife, the second family will be separately titled in the name of the wife and a male family member of her choice (e.g. eldest son)
- financial management; where compensation money may be handed only to a male household head, there is higher risk of poor subsequent investment. The Project has instituted bank accounts in the joint names of husband and wife, with prior financial training provided to understand how to deposit and withdraw funds. All acknowledgement of receipts or withdrawals must have the joint signatures or thumbprints of both husband and wife. This compensation procedure was instituted for roads and TL land acquisition, and has proved very popular, particularly with women
- hard work; women have multiple responsibilities taking care of the house, cooking, caring for the sick, elderly and children, gender-specific agricultural tasks (e.g. weeding, hoeing, fetching water, land clearance, harvesting, etc.), and income generating work. Replacement housing will

integrate labour saving devices such as accessible domestic water supply, electricity, etc. to reduce the drudgery component of these responsibilities

- health; reproductive and maternal health is poor with comparatively high levels of anaemia, and continued laborious work throughout pregnancy. Sanitation is poor, and improved water and sanitation facilities will be provided in replacement housing, and training given in their use. The health program is outlined in more detail in the SDP
- education; less formal education due to early inclusion into domestic work, and less ability to understand written documents particularly if the first language is not Lao. The Project is already running a bus service to enable children to access the higher school in Hat Gniun. Improved educational facilities will be provided in Houaysoup, with permanent teacher presence and teacher housing. Adult literacy and basic numeracy classes, particularly for women, will also be implemented for all those interested to participate.
- communication; typically external agencies and government extension staff tend to talk only to male village representatives and in Lao language, especially where the culture is patriarchal and patrilineal, as with Hmong. The Project has made particular effort to employ Hmong men and women as fieldworkers. All communication with Hatsaykham DPs is in Hmong language. Women's meetings are held separately from those of men, and women's preferences for various types of training are given precedence
- ethnicity; ethnic minority women are proportionately less familiar with Lao language and therefore less likely to be informed of their rights. See above point

84. Hatsaykham's Hmong community is strongly patriarchal. Family members are under the authority and direction of the male-headed household, usually the oldest male. Sons will automatically inherit family property and all other assets and are often the ones to receive a formal education. Hmong women normally do not represent the family status and may not be included in meetings. Even if they participate, women rarely voice their opinions. Both a Hmong man and woman are considered adults only after they have produced children. Hmong woman only gain prestige in the family by giving birth to a boy.

85. Separate consultation meetings with female villagers resulted in the following gender issues being identified:

- Around 24 % of females have no formal education and around 25 % did not complete primary school
- Early marriage (15 to 16 years) and early and frequent pregnancies
- High demand of physical labour including raising of children and care of livestock, as well as most housework and tending gardens
- Informally no property rights for females recognized
- No traditional right to divorce for females
- Husbands generally as lone decision makers;
- Few opportunities for financial independence or to learn new livelihood activities such as weaving, tailoring, and food preservation techniques
- Health problems such as diarrhoea, womb pain, body ache; distance to Pakxan hospital is a further health-related issue and previous access available only during the dry season

3.11 Information and Services

86. Hatsaykham has access to national mobile phone networks, and now that electricity has reached the village, to television coverage also. Television also communicates information to the villages from national stations, as well as Thai, Chinese, and Vietnamese stations. Via satellite dishes, other international stations can be reached.
87. Provision of electricity and compensation payments in 2014 (for access road impacts) has led to rapid acquisition of electrical goods. In 2015, a total of 97% of households reported owning a mobile phone and 85% own a TV. Ownership of labour saving devices is also rising: 82% of households own an electrical rice-cooker and 44% a refrigerator / freezer.

Item	Household owning asset.
Mobile phones/other phones	97%
Televisions	85%
Electric rice cooker	82%
Satellite dish	72%
Tape players/CD players/radio	54%
DVD Player	49%
Refrigerators/freezers	44%
Water Dispenser	8%
Cameras, video cameras	8%

Table 14 Ownership of electrical goods by household in Hatsaykham (data source: 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)

88. Improved transportation and widespread ownership of motorbikes, together with electrification and a captive market of several thousand construction workers, have contributed to increased diversification of the Hatsaykham economy.
89. The 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey found that 85% of households own a motorcycle and 21% of households a car/truck. Boat ownership (36%) was high, and 18% of households owned a hand tractor.

Item	Household owning asset.
Motorcycles/scooters	85%
Boat	36%
Boat motor	31%
Water Pump	28%
Car or truck	21%
Hand Tractor	18%

Table 15 Ownership of productive assets by household (data source: 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)

3.12 Income

90. Total income is expressed as income per person per month for the household. Total income is the sum of income from all sources for all household members; it includes wages and salaries, pensions, interest, transfers, entrepreneurial income from household businesses, and income from agriculture, fisheries and forest. Total income includes both cash income and the imputed value of in-kind income (the value of goods produced and consumed directly by the household, and the value of in-kind payments for work, e.g. food).
91. The 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) represents the most comprehensive and reliable estimate of household income in Hatsaykham and largely supersedes the results of the Road Access Socio Economic Survey (2014).
92. The Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) found households in Hatsaykham reported a mean per capita income of 1.06 million kip/month, with approximately 63% of this income occurring as cash income, which is similar to the estimate of total incomes made in the Road Access socio-economic survey (1.1 million kip/month).

Hatsaykham	Total Income (LAK/person/month)	Percent of total income	Mean Cash (LAK/person/month)	Percent of total cash income	Have cash income Percent Households
Fishing	462,362	43%	195,086	31%	49
Forest	181,252	17%	175,401	28%	56
Agriculture	167,211	16%	31,612	5%	44
Employment	95,380	9%	95,380	15%	85
Livestock	63,823	6%	51,641	8%	54
Business	47,639	4%	47,639	8%	21
Hunting	41,442	4%	26,376	4%	41
Other	5,928	1%	5,928	1%	13
Total	1,065,037	100%	629,063	100%	95

Table 16 Income Per Person Per Month (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey 2015)

93. Household incomes are not equably distributed, and typically a small percentage of the population have much higher incomes than the rest. This is also the case for Hatsaykham, where 32 households (40%) have per capita incomes of less than 800,000 kip per month⁶ and 2 households (6%) have declared incomes > 2.4 million kip / month.

⁶ Lowest per capita income was 133,000 kip/month.

Per capita income (million LAK/month)	Number of households.	Percent
0-0.8	17	44%
0.8- 1.6	14	36%
1.6- 2.4	6	15%
2.4- 3.2	1	3%
3.2- 4.0	1	3%
Total	39	100%

Table 17 Income Distribution in Hatsaykham (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)

3.13 Agriculture and Horticulture Land Use

94. A total of 91% of adults over the age of 18 years in Hatsaykham identified their main occupation as farmer. While farming activities are likely to consume the majority of people's time, and hold an important place in their cultural identity, the cash and imputed value of farming activities (Agriculture and Livestock) is only the second highest source of income for the village, providing only 22% of total income and 13% of cash income. The importance of farming, particularly agriculture, should not be underestimated however, as having rice in the rice store after harvest is an important starting point for the forthcoming year's activities. Additionally, livestock provide an important fallback or coping mechanism to deal with internal and external shocks to the household (e.g. ill health, floods, agricultural pests etc.)
95. Table 18 presents the patterns of land use in Khum Hatsaykham. As with the other villages upstream from the dam site, about 60% of the total village land is forest area and officially state owned, though villagers consider it part of their overall village resources and use it accordingly to extract non-timber forest products (NTFPs), for hunting, and livestock grazing. Thirty five percent (35%) of the total land area of the village has private tenure claims. Ninety four percent of this land (or 32% of the total village land area) is claimed agricultural land. Sixty eight percent (68%) of privately held agricultural land is for rice production, the large majority being for rain fed upland rice land, not too different from the ratio found in other communities upstream from the dam site. Only about 2% of the total land area is claimed as residential.
96. Six percent (6%) of the total land area is considered public or common property. Most of that is public grassland for grazing. The other public properties are a cemetery and school land.
97. Much of the forest land is used or managed by the community. About 40% of the total area and 52% of forest land is community and conservation forest. Another 22% of the total area and about 29% of the forest land is production forest. 11% of total area is un-stocked forest.

Land Use	Hectares	%
Private Properties		
Upland rice fields (Temporary or Permanent)	140.6	12%
Grazing Land (Private) with Land DPer and tax payment	52.5	5%
Upland Garden Field - Short term crop	36.5	3%
Paddy fields	30.7	3%
Rubber and other production tree plantation land	29.6	3%
River Bank Gardens	28.1	3%
Residential land	22.9	2%
Timber Plantation Land	17.4	2%
Fruit tree plantation Land	15.7	1%
Fallow field	13.5	1%
Fish Ponds	1.8	0.20%
Total Private Properties	389.3	35.20%
Public Properties		
Grass Land	67	5.9%
Cemetery land	1.20	0.1%
School Land	0.70	0.06%
Total Public Properties	68.9	6.06%
Forest and Others		
Community Forest	244	21.6%
Production forest	193	17.1%
Conservation Forest	107	9.5%
Un – stocked forest	97	8.6%
Buffer Zone	25	2.2%
Other land use	4.60	0.4%
Total Forest Land	670.6	59.4%
Total	1128.86	100.00

Table 18 Land Use Pattern of Zone 3, Khum Hatsaykham (Source: private properties from self-declarations in SES Access Road 2014; public land from Field Survey 2011)

98. The scope of land acquisition is outlined in the next chapter. Agricultural land which is not impacted will not be compensated as DPs will be able to continue to use it. Given that the new residential area of the resettlement site will be just around 1.5 kilometres distant from the current residential area, the maximum additional distance to non-impacted agricultural land is another 1.5 km and readily accessible.

3.14 Rice Sufficiency

99. An assessment of rice self-sufficiency in 2011 showed that 64 per cent of the villagers grow enough rice themselves to consume for more than 10 months of a year round. The remaining rice requirements are purchases or acquired by exchange. These households do not suffer any rice insufficiency.
100. The Baseline Socio Economic Survey was undertaken in October 2014, just prior to the annual rice harvest. At that time, households in Hatsaykham reported eating plain rice 5.2 days/week and glutinous rice 3.6 days per week. A cross-tabulation indicated no household consumed rice less than 7 days/week. The majority of households reported purchasing plain rice (85% of households) and sticky rice (77% of households).
101. The Access Road Socio Economic Survey (2014) found that all households except one now have enough rice to eat for 12 months of the year. The Project's vulnerability officer regularly monitors claims of rice insufficiency to understand which households are most poor and vulnerable. In the period immediately following relocation, food insecurity will not be an immediate issue due to the planned Rice Supplement Program. However, such a program is not a long term sustainable option; therefore the incidence and causes of any food insufficiency will be closely monitored and addressed through the livelihoods support program.

3.15 Livestock

102. Almost all households raise a variety of animals. Chickens, ducks and pigs roam around the houses. Some larger pigs are kept in pens. Other large animals such as water buffaloes, cows and goats are usually left to roam or herded during the day before being brought back to stay near the house at night. Grazing areas are increasingly fenced. The animals are raised both for domestic consumption and for sale. Smaller livestock are an important source of protein.
103. While livestock ownership is common within the village (Table 19), income⁷ from this source is relatively small, providing only 6% of total income and 8% of cash income. Livestock do, however, provide an important source of savings. Table 20 shows that large livestock (buffalo and cattle) is the principle component of animal value in Hatsaykham. Buffalo are the most important in terms of total value with an average of 4.5 animals per household providing an average value of 34 million kip/household. Cattle are the next most important in terms of value, though more important in terms of numbers. All but one household in Hatsaykham reported owning livestock; 30 out of the 39 households reported owning large livestock (cow or buffalo) with one household owning 58 buffalo. The median per capita value of livestock owned in Hatsaykham was estimated to be 8.9 million kip (US\$1,100).
104. Comparison of livestock data from the socioeconomic survey (2014) with data from the Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) suggests there has been a significant increase in ownership, from 166 to 209 cattle and from 166 to 177 Buffalo. Compensation for land acquired for the access road was paid between these two surveys, and this may be one factor behind the increase. The Project's Social Management Office (SMO) has an ongoing livestock program which includes monitoring numbers,

⁷ The cash value of animal and meat sold plus the imputed value of self-consumption)

and trends in livestock ownership will be followed closely during relocation.

	Number	Average/ all household	Percent households owning	Mean value/hh
Buffalo	177	4.5	59%	34,000,000
Cattle	209	5.4	56%	23,400,000
Pig	291	7.5	85%	3,700,000
Chickens	829*	25*	89%	1,000,000
Ducks	20%	1.6	20%	100,000
TOTAL			97%	62,200,000

Table 19 Livestock ownership in Hatsaykham (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)

3.16 Fisheries

105. Fisheries are an essential element of nutrition for people from Hatsaykham. Analysis of the Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) shows that households in Hatsaykham consume fresh fish an average of 4.7 days/ week, with a total consumption of about 2.2kg/ per person/ month.
106. The Survey found income from fishing was approximately 460,000 kip/ person/ month which constitutes 43% of total income. Forty nine percent of household in Hatsaykham said they sold fish for cash, and cash income from fisheries amounted to just under a third of total cash income (31%).
107. The Nam Ngiep River as well as larger tributaries and smaller streams are an important fisheries resource, with almost every meal including some fish, either fresh or preserved for the villages close to the dam site.
108. The Project also implements a fish-catch-monitoring program to complement this assessment providing an indication of seasonal variation in fisheries, fishing environments and fishing gear. These data are not yet available but will be reported annually.
109. As elsewhere in the area, river fishing is the task of the men. They use cast nets, fishnet, and sometimes fishhooks. While most of the fish they catch is for home consumption, some surplus is on occasion sold at the market, at Ban Somseun or at Pakxan. Some villagers also mention that they sell dried fish along the road. Women and older persons use scoop nets in areas where they can wade, to scoop small fry and aquatic products such as snails, frogs, etc.
110. Construction of the dam will result in changes to water flow regime of the Nam Ngiep, with much higher flows occurring during the dry-season. These changes will potentially reduce the average fish-catch per household as a result of changes to the number and species composition of fish in the river, and the higher flow velocities and varying water level increasing the difficulty of fishing. These reductions in incomes may, to some extent, be offset by the increased fishing opportunities in the reservoir and a Project-supported program of capture fisheries in constructed ponds.

3.17 Forest Utilization

111. Most households claim that forests are an important factor in their livelihoods. The Baseline Survey

found that forest based incomes (NTFP, timber and hunting) provided a total per capita income of 223,000 kip/ month and constituted 21% of total income and 32% of cash income.

112. Villagers largely make use of the surrounding community forests. Houses are still built from wood and bamboo from the forests and grasses from the fields. Food is cooked with firewood gathered from the forests. Many kinds of food, such as mushrooms, bamboo shoots, vegetables, and herbs are gathered from the forests, while women gather plants for dyeing cloth and for medicinal purposes.
113. Villagers plant fruit trees and other economic or commercial trees, though few households in Hatsaykham have started planting commercial trees, such as teak (*Tectonagrandis*), auri (*Acacia auriculiformis*), eucalyptus (hybrid for pulp), and Agar wood (*Aquilaria spp.*). The Project will undertake community tree plantation in allocated regeneration and protected forest areas of Houaysoup.
114. Fruit trees are mostly for domestic consumption. During visits to local markets and markets in nearby towns, nearly all the fruits sold in the market were from the local forests. Commercially grown fruits tend to be imported from China or Thailand. Local fruit selling is very seasonally dependent.
115. Commercial tree and rubber plantation are also a potential source of income in the future given the improved road access to the villages of zone 3 and 5 and proximity to Pakxan, a major trading centre. Commercial trees and rubber income is relatively minor at the moment with only one household in Hatsaykham recording an income from rubber in the 2015 Baseline Survey (though more households stated they were growing rubber, they did not declare an income.)
116. NTFPs are not an important source of cash income but are used for home consumption, complementing other food. Analysis of data from the Access Road Survey finds that timber products are increasing in importance for household income.

	NTFPs collected per year in kgs			
	Winding bark and bamboo	Resin	Eatable NTFPs: (Shoots, Vegetable, Mushrooms)	Flowers and herbs
Total	4,652	3,270	7,746	203
Average per household	122.4	86.1	203.8	5.3

Table 20 NTFP Collection (Source: SES Access Road 2014)

3.18 Hunting

117. Hunting is an important tradition as well as livelihood activity for people from Hatsaykham, with men out of contact for days to spend time in the forest to hunt birds and animals. Villagers are hunting in forests around the villages, partly for own consumption, partly for sale. The NNP1 Environmental Management Office (EMO) together with public authorities are responsible for controlling NNP1 workers from hunting and restricting trade of hunting goods according to the national and international regulations. All workers have to sign a code of conduct which includes prohibition of hunting.

3.19 Other Sources of Income

118. Household income in Khum Hatsaykham comes mainly from fisheries, agriculture (crops and

livestock) and Forest resource (NTFP, timber and hunting). Other important source of income is employment and business income. A total of 85% of all households in Hatsaykham reported some form of paid employment and this constituted 9% of total income and 15% of cash income (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014). Business income is difficult to estimate because of the variation in the nature of businesses and because most business are run almost entirely without record keeping. Data from the Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) indicated that 21% of household in Hatsaykham run some form of small business and this had contributed 4% of total income, and 8% of cash incomes.

3.20 Primary Production and Off-Farm Income

119. Income can be divided between primary production and off-farm income. Primary production includes income from agriculture, livestock, forests and fishing. Off farm income includes employment, business income, and other income which includes, land rental, interest payments, and remittances. Primary production includes both cash income and the imputed value of self-consumed production. Off-farm income is largely cash income. Off-farm income is an important method of reducing vulnerability and poverty but, in rural settings, is also highly dependent on the strength of farm sector.
120. As expected, primary production accounts for the majority of income contributing 86% of total income. Off-farm income accounts for only 14% of the total household income but is important to many households because of the cash income it provides (24% of total cash income, mostly from employment).

Hatsaykham	Total Income	Mean Cash
	(LAK/person/month)	
Fishing	462,362	195,086
Forest	181,252	175,401
Agriculture	167,211	31,612
Livestock	63,823	51,641
Hunting	41,442	26,376
Total Primary Production	916,090	480,116
Percent Total	86%	76%
Employment	95,380	95,380
Business	47,639	47,639
Other	5,928	5,928
Off Farm Income	148,947	148,947
Percent Total	14%	24%
Total	1,065,037	629,063

Table 21 Total income and cash income from primary production and off-farm income (Source:2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)

3.21 Household Expenditure and Consumption

121. Consumption has been pioneered by the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Studies program as the key indicator of household living standards since the program's inception in the 1980's. Household consumption, which includes cash expenditure and the imputed value of self-produced and consumed goods, has a number of important advantages as an indicator of household living standards and poverty, particularly in a developing country context. Advantages of a consumption based metric include:
- consumption has a direct relation to the total "utility" or welfare level of a household;
 - consumption is generally easier to measure than income, particularly in rural contexts where much of income is in the form of self-consumed goods that are difficult to value;
 - consumption is thought to be less temporally variable than income, as households use formal and informal borrowing and saving so that they can consume at a relatively constant rate despite fluctuations in income; and
 - households are thought to be less reluctant to share information about expenditure than income
122. In order to accurately reflect the wellbeing of a household, the construction of a consumption based indicator must account for the following:
- Not all consumption adds to wellbeing of the household
 - Consumption of durable items is spread over many years
 - Purchase of high values items may inappropriately bias consumption upwards
 - Goods and services produced and consumed by the family are not directly valued through a purchase
 - Consumption of some items may be supported by increasing debt.
123. A consumption aggregate does not include necessary expenditure / investments in income making activities (e.g. cost of seed, investment in fencing, purchase of livestock etc.) and generally uses an "annual use value" for major purchases. The use value of an item is equivalent to the annual write down of the value of the item. Thus the consumption aggregate does not include all expenditure and is not expected to balance exactly with income but does indicate the week to week well-being /standard of living of the household.
124. The Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) divided consumption into
1. Food consumption, cash expenditure and the imputed value of self-produced food consumed by the household.
 2. Consumables including clothes, footwear, personal items, phone, medical and educational expenses.
 3. Durable Items such as minor household goods and furniture; and
 4. Use value of major assets such as cars, motorcycles, major household items etc.
125. Mean per capita consumption in Hatsaykham in 2014 was estimated to be approximately 1.2 million kip/month (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014). Food was the biggest source of consumption accounting for 61% of total consumption. Cash expenditure on food accounts for 58% of total food consumption, though this value probably represents a maximum as the survey was

undertaken in October/November 2014 just prior to harvest, when most households had already consumed their self-produced staples (rice, cassava etc.).

126. Cash expenditure amounts to 74% of total consumption. The percentage of consumption obtained by cash expenditure generally increases with increasing wealth, and conversely the proportion of food consumption in the total generally decreases with increasing wealth.

	Mean Per Capita consumption (LAK/month)	Se (mean)	Percent total
Food (Total)	709,284	50,383	61%
Food (Cash)	412,001	42,035	36%
Consumables	319,429	36,877	28%
Durables	93,634	14,509	8%
Major Assets*	32,119	11,409	3%
Total	1,566,467	155,213	100%

Table 22 Household consumption in Hatsaykham

127. Household consumption is more normally distributed than income, and the majority of households (74%) have per capita consumption rates of between 500,000 and 1.5 million LAK/month.

Per capita consumption (million LAK/month)	Households	Percent
0-0.5	2	5%
0.5 - 1.0	13	33%
1.0 - 1.5	16	41%
1.5 - 2.0	5	13%
2.0 - 2.5	3	8%

Table 23 Frequency distribution of household consumption in Hatsaykham (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)

128. The components of food consumption have also been estimated. Meat has the highest monetary value of monthly consumption, followed by cereals (mainly rice). The consumption of alcohol, beer, and cigarettes has also become important factors, as are candies and sweets. The monetary value of the fruit and vegetables consumed is low.

FOOD TYPE	Per capita consumptions (LAK/month)
Meat	197,000
Cereals/Tubers	117,000
Other Food (Salt, spices, MSG, etc)	112,000
Fish OAA	95,000
Beer and Cigarettes	63,000
Vegetables	50,000
Fruit	46,000
Eggs Milk	44,000

Table 24 Imputed Consumption Values per Person per Month (Source: Socio Economic Survey 2014)

3.22 Poverty

129. Poverty is general scarcity or dearth, or the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Poverty is a multifaceted concept, which includes economic, social, health, environment and political elements. Poverty may be defined qualitatively by participatory methods, and quantitatively using proxy metrics. Both methods have been used in Hatsaykham.
130. The current estimate of the Lao Rural Poverty Line for October 2014 (the start of the survey period) is approximately 230,000 kip per capita /month (US\$28.75 at current rate of exchange), see Table 27 for the calculation. Poverty lines also include measurements typically based on a minimum calorific intake per person plus an allowance for other necessities such as clothing, shelter, medicine and education. The current estimate of the poverty line requires an inflation adjustment for over 5 years, and should be considered, at the moment as an approximate guide only.

Date	CPI (central zone)	Rural Poverty Line ⁸
January 2010	96.45	180,000
October 2014	124*	230,000

Table 25 Estimated poverty line for study area.

* The CPI value for October 2014 is an extrapolation and will be updated when the data is available.

131. None of the households in Hatsaykham was classified as poor on the basis of household consumption. The lowest per capita consumption recorded in Hatsaykham was 340,000 kip/month which is approximately nearly 50% higher than the current national estimate of the poverty line.
132. Historically, Hatsaykham was, on a community level, poorer than other REDP villages according to

⁸ GoL Decree on Poverty Criteria and Development Criteria 2012-2015, No. 201/GO, April 25, 2012

the 2011 assessment, but clearly changes in household well being are now beginning to emerge with better access to markets and improved provision of infrastructure and following compensation for land acquired for the access road to the dam. Increased income and consumption, also increases inequalities between households in the village, because while most villagers can now rely on a strengthened economic structure (indicated for example by the livestock data presented above) a few households in the community remain vulnerable to falling back into poverty despite strong economic development.

3.23 Vulnerable Households

133. The Project follows Lao and ADB standards regarding vulnerable household, putting them into the Project context. Four types of vulnerability are addressed by the overall design of the social programs:
- Indigenous People/Ethnic Groups. These form the majority of DPs in the PIZ overall. Some households in Hatsaykham affected by relocation to Houaysoup are classified as vulnerable.
 - The issue of DPs without legal title to land or property is addressed by acknowledging customary rights to lands and compensating accordingly.
 - Women are among the most vulnerable in remote areas. Should any vulnerable household be further identified during ground clearance and construction, they will be eligible for the specific measures in the Project GAP. For example cash compensation is transferred into joint bank accounts in the names of both the male and female heads of households.
 - Households below poverty line (currently 200,000LAK per person per month⁹) will be brought above poverty line in compliance with the poverty elimination test outlined in the Concession Agreement along the Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan outlined in the REDP (Section 4.22.2).
134. Additionally to these categories of vulnerability, the Project uses the following context-adapted definition of vulnerable groups other than the groups discussed above, based on outlined national and international standards:
135. Vulnerable Households are households who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets, and production base; or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement; and specifically include:
- Single female headed households with dependents and low income;
 - Households whose members are socially stigmatized as a result of traditional or cultural bias inside the community
 - Households living in poverty with not enough labour to make use of general pro-poor activities outlined above;
 - Landless households with no alternative sustainable income from regular employment or businesses
 - Elderly households with no means of support

⁹ At exchange rates as of this REDP-U3 update, this amounts to US\$25.

- Households with disabled or invalid persons;
 - Households with members with severe and long-term diseases having a substantial impact on the households productivity and/or expenditure
 - Households with members of households addicted to substance abuse.
136. . The Project follows Lao and ADB standards regarding vulnerable household, putting them into the Project context. Four types of vulnerability are addressed by the overall design of the social programs:
- Indigenous People/Ethnic Groups. These form the majority of DPs in the PIZ overall. Some households in Hatsaykham affected by relocation to Houaysoup are classified as vulnerable.
 - The issue of DPs without legal title to land or property is addressed by acknowledging customary rights to lands and compensating accordingly.
 - Women are among the most vulnerable in remote areas. Should any vulnerable household be further identified during ground clearance and construction, they will be eligible for the specific measures in the Project GAP. For example cash compensation is transferred into joint bank accounts in the names of both the male and female heads of households.
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 - Households living in poverty with not enough labour to make use of general pro-poor activities outlined above;
 - Landless households with no alternative sustainable income from regular employment or businesses
 - Elderly households with no means of support
 - Households with disabled or invalid persons;
 - Households with members with severe and long-term diseases having a substantial impact on the households productivity and/or expenditure
 - Households with members of households addicted to substance abuse.
139. A vulnerability check-list was attached to the Asset Registration Form to screen all impacted households on a first step, before the Project’s vulnerability officer is engaged to identify vulnerable

¹⁰ At exchange rates as of this REDP-U3 update, this amounts to US\$25.

households and implement specific mitigation measures together with the DPs. The Project’s social monitoring team supported the vulnerability officer in this task. Also, all other Project staff (above all the Asset Registration and the Community Relations staff) are trained to identify potential vulnerability and inform the vulnerability officer, so that she can investigate further.

140. The vulnerability-assessment for Hatsaykham identified 8 potentially vulnerable households with a total population of 46 people. The reasons for their vulnerability are diverse and include the presence of physically or mentally impaired household members, low income, and 1 female headed household.

Source of vulnerability	Households	Residents of vulnerable household
Intellectually impaired	2	14
Low income and physical disability	1	9
Female headed household	1	8
Low income	1	7
Drug addict	1	5
Elderly	1	2
Orphan	1	1
TOTAL	8	46

Table 26 Vulnerable Households in Hatsaykham (Source: GoL Document 165, dated 23/07/2015, confirming the number of vulnerable households in Hatsaykham)

141. While the vulnerable households overlap with households experiencing rice insufficiency, special attention will be paid by the Project to the specific kinds and causes of vulnerability, and it will extend transitional assistance, and provide additional health support. For households having persons with physical disabilities, care will be taken to ensure the replacement housing is easily accessible. Each vulnerable household has also participated in at least one livelihood development activity to date.

CHAPTER 4 - Land Acquisition and Resettlement

142. Residents of Khum Hatsaykham will be affected by the project in a wide variety of ways and at varying levels of intensity. Potential impacts (negative and positive) and associated mitigating factors are listed in Table 28.
143. The primary impact on Khum Hatsaykham will be the almost total loss of existing village land. Residents of Khum Hatsaykham will all lose their residential properties and part of their productive lands from impoundment (see Figure 8 and Figure 9). The whole community of 39 households and 289 people will be resettled and their preferred choice is to resettle with villagers from 2LR in the Houaysoup Resettlement Area. However, some families may opt for cash compensation when it comes to the final choice.
144. There will also be environmental impacts around the construction area, affecting water quality, fishing, creating dust and noise, as well as waste. Infrastructure, such as access roads, have been built before the start of main construction, and this, too, has had impacts which are addressed in separate REDPs.
145. The construction also requires a large number of workers, and this will affect the local physical as well as social environments. Activities related to mitigating these impacts are described in the Project's Labour Management Plan (LMP) and SDP.
146. Because of these impacts as well as the eventual loss of lands, the people of Khum Hatsaykham will relocate by May 2016, before the annual rainy season, to further limit impacts from the construction site.

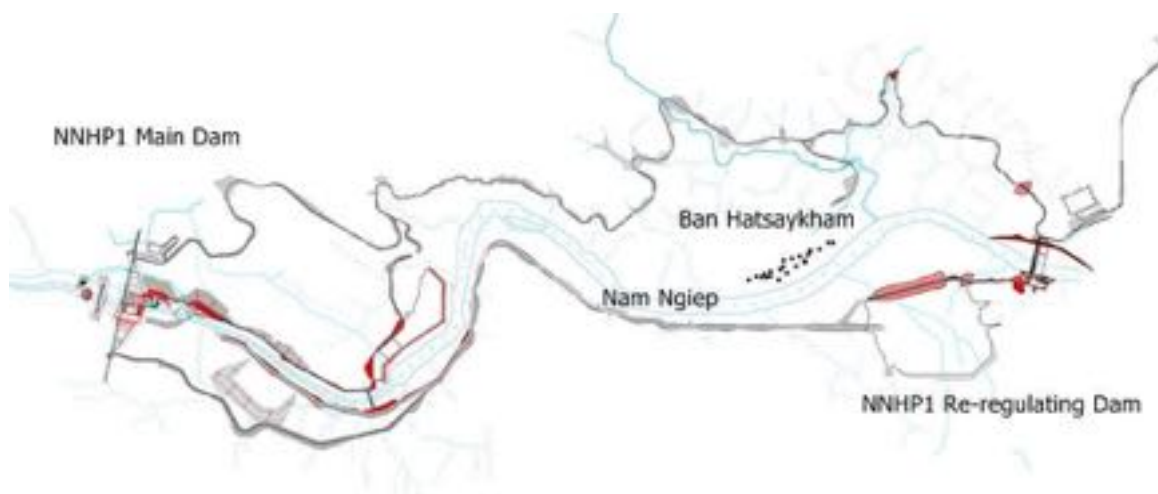


Figure 8 Map of Affected area of Khum Hatsaykham by Inundation

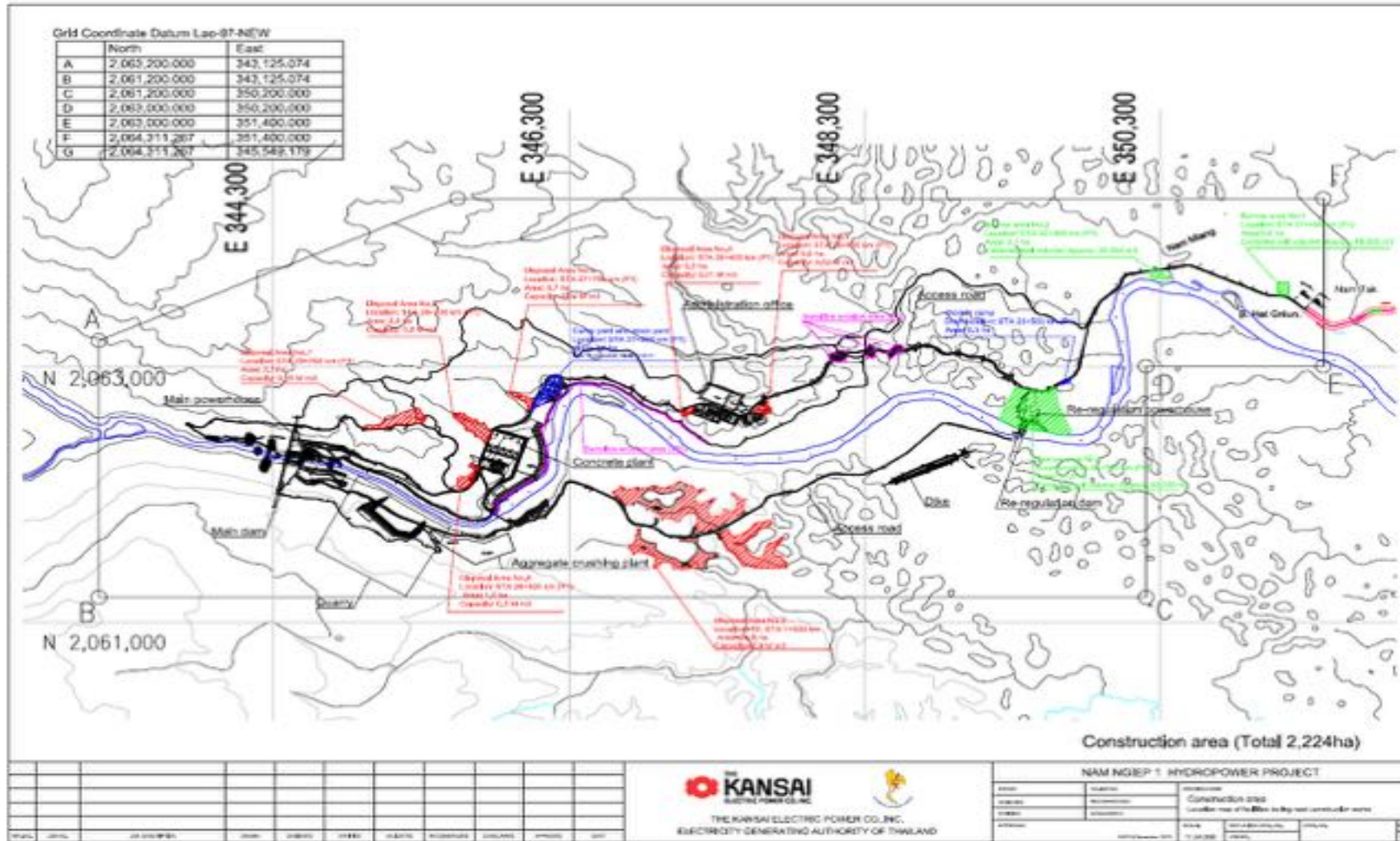


Figure 9 Map of Affected area of Khum Hatsaykham by Facilities

Change Factor	Mitigation Activities	Impacts	Nature of Predicted Impact	Size of Predicted Impact
CONSTRUCTION				
Increased road traffic /dust	Speed control, dust control program, school bus	Possible increase in traffic accidents, reduced air quality.	Negative	Minor
Improved road access (medium to long terms)		Increased trade and transport access	Positive	Moderate
Risk of fuel /sewage/chemical spills	Construction controls and monitoring	Possible impacts on water quality	Negative	Low likelihood of significant incident
Increased turbidity during construction	Construction controls and monitoring	Increased turbidity, possible reduction of fish and OAA catch, risk of reduced income	Negative	Minor during construction
Temporary population increase in the area from labour influx	Education activities with work force and camp followers, monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of increases of crimes, local social impacts, and additional demands on local facilities and infrastructures. • Short term increase in income from employment and increased trading 	Negative & Positive	Moderate
RESERVOIR				
Inundation of forest and agricultural land	Provision of replacement land in Houysoup including irrigated paddy	Loss of land based income Potential for increased in fishing income from reservoir	Negative	Significant
LAND ACQUISITION				
Loss of land within inundation area and Houay soup Resettlement site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of replacement land in Houysoup including irrigated paddy • Promotion of improved livelihoods for cash incomes • Provision/promotion of improved water, sanitation, health and educational facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of reduced land based income • Potential for increased water based incomes • Improved health, education and long term increase in incomes 	Negative/ Positive	Impacts depend on efficacy of resettlement program

Change Factor	Mitigation Activities	Impacts	Nature of Predicted Impact	Size of Predicted Impact
POWER LINE				
Provision of improved electricity supply		Improved power supply, reduction in household work demands with electrical goods	Positive	Minor/moderate
OPERATIONS - (WATER FLOW & QUALITY)				
Reduce flooding with appropriate operation of dam		Reduced economic impacts from flooding	Positive	Minor/moderate
Increased dry season water levels	Maximum discharge allowance in dry season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced income from fisheries due to high flows • Loss of riverbank gardens (food and income) 	Negative	Minor
Increased amplitude & frequency of water level fluctuations during dry season	Community briefing and education.	Increased difficulty in fishing, water safety risks	Negative	Minor
Reduced water quality and / or higher turbidity	Monitoring and possible Livelihoods promotion if impacts significant	Reduced fishing incomes	Negative	Minor / Moderate
Riverbank erosion	Monitoring and possible compensation for lost structures	Loss of riverside land and structures.	Negative	Minor

Table 27 Potential/prediction impacts and mitigation factors for residents of Hatsaykham

4.1 Loss of Lands

147. Land acquisition for Zone 3 will be required for construction, as a result of inundation of the re-regulation pond, and also for project activities in the Houaysoup resettlement site. Land acquired for Access Roads and Transmission Line are separately covered by the LACP-AR and LACP-TL.

4.1.1 Loss of Lands for Main Construction

148. For construction:

- Most land necessary for construction is located around the main dam where due to steep and rocky terrain no land use is registered; this unused land has been certified by local representatives and GoL
- Other construction land close to the river is integrated into the list of land plots which will be acquired as they fall within the boundaries of the re-regulation pond

4.1.2 Loss of Lands due to the Inundation of the Re-regulating pond and Acquisition of the Resettlement Area

149. The main Impact of the re-regulating pond is the loss of the entire residential area in Hatsaykham hamlet and some agricultural land plots (Table 31). A larger number of agricultural plots will also be acquired in Houaysoup to enable development of the resettlement site for both Zones 3 and 2LR. Table 32 lists type and size of land belonging to Zone 3 DPs in Houaysoup as listed in the asset register.

No	Land type	No of Plots	Total Area in [ha]
1	Rotational shifting cultivation	8	10.83
2	Garden land	72	32.10
3	Garden land for industrial plantation	7	4.32
4	Fallow rice field	3	2.99
5	Residential/Housing land	36	4.45
6	Plowed upland field	-	-
	Grand Total	126	54.70

Table 28 Land Acquisition in Hatsaykham (Source: Asset reg. 2015)

No	Land type	No of Plots	Total Area in [ha]
1	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 years in Houaysoup area	59	122.93
2	Garden land	8	9.70
3	Garden land for industrial plantation	2	1.87
4	Fallow rice field	10	12.79
5	Residential/Housing land	-	-
6	Plowed upland field	13	20.91
Grand Total		92	168.19

Table 29 Land Acquisition in Houaysoup belonging to Zone 3 DPs (Source: Asset reg. 2015)

4.2 Loss of Structures

150. This Chapter lists the fixed assets in Hatsaykham village and in the Houaysoup resettlement site currently belonging to or used by DPs in Hatsaykham. Even though Hatsaykham DPs are planned to relocate to Houaysoup, assets in the resettlement area will also require acquisition and compensation as this land is under use and will be re-distributed among all DPs from both Zone 3 as well as 2LR. There are also land users in Houaysoup from Zone 5 villages, and impacts and mitigation measures for these affected households are separately covered in the REDP Zone 5 update. Table 29 therefore shows the type and number of structures belonging to Zone 3 DPs of land and assets in Hatsaykham and Houaysoup. Table 30 lists the fences to be replaced or compensated by cash.
151. Two shops (see Table 30) in Hatsaykham will need to temporarily closed, as the owners resettle to the HSRA. These shops are small grocery shops, selling basic supplies used in the daily lives of the villagers, such as salt, cooking oil, soap, noodles, soft drinks, beer and cigarettes from an outbuilding to the house of the shop owner. The shops are family run, mostly by the female head of HH and a daughter of the household selling the goods. None of the shops have employees working in them. One shop has recently starting selling basic meals, such as grilled catfish and papaya salad.
152. The shop owners of these shops are entitled for compensation of Income Substitution, as per detailed entitlement matrix 4.1. For resettlement to the Houay Soup resettlement area, a temporary closure period of 2 weeks is assumed, unless proven to be longer. Cash Compensation for Loss of Business Income equivalent to potential net profit of closure period will be paid, based on an assessment endorsed by the PRLRC. Net income of a business is very difficult to assess, since few records are kept, costs are not tracked and mark-ups on prices are highly variable from product to product. Therefore, the assessment of the net profit of the shops will be made in close consultation with the shop owner and a team comprising RMU, DCC, SMO off-farm livelihood officer and monitoring team member.

No	Impacted Structures	# of structures in Inundation Area	#of structures in Houaysoup
1	House	43	-
2	Separate Kitchen	23	-
3	Shop	2	-
4	Rice storage	25	-
5	Rice mill	4	-

No	Impacted Structures	# of structures in Inundation Area	#of structures in Houaysoup
6	Toilet	5	-
7	Rice field hut	-	2
8	School	1	-
9	Cattle pen	2	1
10	Animal pen	6	-
11	Poultry pen	29	-
12	Other	60	24
Total:		200	27

Table 30 Impacted Structures of Zone 3 (Source: Asset reg. 2015)

No	Impacted Fences	Length in [m] in Inundation Area	Length in [m] in Houaysoup
1	*Mesh	4.1	-
2	*2-Line Barb Wire	867.5	-
3	*3-Line Barb Wire	430.0	1,160.0
4	*4-Line Barb Wire	546.2	-
5	Chain link fence	22.0	-
6	Wooden fence (poles and planks)	2,022.5	650.0
7	Barb wire fence with wooden poles	312.4	-
8	Bamboo fence with wooden poles	2,607.2	-
9	Bamboo fence (poles and planks)	465.2	-
10	*Wood Kenlong	35.0	-
Total:		7,312.1	1,810.0

Table 31 Impacted fencing (Source: Asset reg. 2015)

4.3 Loss of Crops and Trees

153. Land acquisition will result in permanent loss of cultivated crops, fruit trees and commercially cultivated trees. Crops are cultivated on garden land, paddy land and upland rice fields and their loss is compensated for separately to the land compensation.
154. Land acquisition will be scheduled to allow for prior harvesting, to minimize losses. Moreover, replacement land preparation in Houaysoup will be undertaken so that agricultural production can be as seamlessly transferred as possible. Affected assets also include both commercial and fruit trees planted by villagers. They will require compensation, with DPs able to keep and sell or use the salvaged wood. Trees and perennial crops in both Hatsaykham and Houaysoup owned by Zone 3 DPs are presented in Table 33.

Category	Type	Total number Impacted
Perennial	Acacia insuavis	2
	Banana	2,050
	Banana <1 year	2,932
	Black Sugar cane	70
	Cardamom	555
	Cassava	156,059
	Chili	2,334
	Decoration flower tree	9
	Dok Hak (Lao)	11
	Dok Khoun (Lao)	2
	Dok Phout (Lao)	23
	Eggplant	1,655
	Galangal	399
	Lemon grass	496
	Markkueakay (lao)	25
	Norboun (lao)	20
	Productive Papaya	209
	Productive Pineapple	23,496
	Seedling Pineapple	58,531
	Sesbania	1
	Sugar cane	1,911
	Ton Mak Khaen (Lao)	29,485
	Tontoun (lao)	13
Traditional Medicine	60	
Turmeric	236	
Unproductive Papaya	1,863	
Unproductive Pineapple	60,900	

Table 32 Type and number of perennial crops and trees in Hatsaykham and Houaysoup belonging to Zone 3 DPs (Source: Asset reg. 2015)

Category	Type	Total number Impacted
Fruit Tree	Coconut	7
	East Indian plum	1
	Figue (Asian)	1
	Guava	41
	Hog plum	4
	Indian Gooseberry	2
	Jack Fruit	1,365
	Jujube	12
	Kapok	583
	Lime	92
	Litchi	40
	Local Guava	74
	Local jujube	92
	Local Santol	77
	Longan	426
	Mak Fai (Sour berry)	31
	Mak Khor (Lao)	59
	Mak Loth (Lao)	1
	Mak Mone Khai (Lao)	26
	Mak Ngeo	21
	Mango	3,585
	Mango seedling	457
	Melon (Thai)	18
	Midnight Horror	261
	Orange	8
	Passion fruit	8
	Pomelo	131
	Rambutan	215
Santol	1	
Sour tamarind	58	
Star Apple	78	
Tamarind	57	

Table 33Continued Type and number of perennial crops and trees in Hatsaykham and Houaysoup belonging to Zone 3 DPs (Source: Asset reg. 2015)

Category	Type	Total number Impacted
Industry Tree	Agar wood	285
	Eucalyptus	207
	Mai Bak (Lao)	40
	Mai Dou (Lao)	2,693
	Mai Dou seedling	2,840
	Mai Fang (Lao)	1
	Mai Khayoung (Rose wood)	4
	Mai Khean (Lao)	5
	Mai Manpa (Lao)	737
	Mai Tea (Lao)	16
	Mai Tea seedling (Lao)	6
	Teak	139
Product Tree	Cotton tree	5
	Jatropha	370
	Rubber	31,985
	Rubber seed	2,050
	Rubber seedling	36,623
	Yang Bong (Lao)	87
Bamboo	Bambusa nutans	21
	Bambusa vulgaris	2

Table 33 Continued: Type and number of perennial crops and trees in Hatsaykham and Houaysoup belonging to Zone 3 DPs (Source: Asset reg. 2015)

155. In addition to any compensation for the loss of these lands and other resources by cash and/or in kind, the project will initiate changes to resource utilization patterns that can provide people with stable and sustainable livelihoods.

4.4 Community Infrastructure and Cultural Resources

156. There is very little community infrastructure in Hatsaykham and few community resources. Community infrastructure in the resettlement site (schools, medical centre, meeting hall, market place etc.) will be both a significant improvement in the quantity and quality of village facilities. Hatsaykham village has a basic school up to grade 2 (up to 2014/15 it was grade 3) which will be replaced by a solid structure to national standard, with accompanying water supply and toilets for the students. The Resettlement Village will also have a Lower Secondary School providing tuition up to at least grade 8.
157. Cultural assets impacted include a small part of a cemetery on a small hill on the right bank. Only 2 graves will be impacted due to inundation. Construction activities have been adapted so to minimize impacts on this cemetery. The Project has consulted with the villagers on how to proceed on a suitable course of action. During the consultation meeting on September the 2nd, 2015, the DP of Hatsaykham

were informed by the RMU on the compensation unit rate No 1003/ XSB.PG dated 21 August 2015. This Compensation Unit rate includes the rate for grave relocation.

158. Community forest will not be affected by any land loss, but more people will be accessing it. To address the impacts of higher demand, application has been made by the Project to MoNRE for exclusive DP use of an additional 3,700+hectares of protected forest in the Houaysoup area.

4.5 Gender Impacts

159. Potential impacts of the project on women relate to the following risks:
- proximity of external workforce with associated potential for assaults, trafficking and increase of sexually transmitted diseases
 - loss of homes and cultivable land, displacement and increase of stress associated with uncertainties of new homes and doubts over viability of replacement land
 - loss of community and family networks if households split and/or make different choices for cash compensation or relocation to Houaysoup
 - adjustments to other Hmong households from 2LR and expansion of village numbers
 - fears over compensation payments made only to male family members, and potential for risky spending
160. All women were consulted separately by the project in women-only meetings. Because women in Hatsaykham are largely illiterate, communication methods were verbal and illustrative, and conducted in Hmong language.
161. The above-identified issues are addressed in the Gender Action Plan (GAP), which is designed specifically to address gender issues. Measures to empower women and ensure they benefit from the Project are also incorporated in the GAP.

4.6 Resettlement Consultation

162. Final decisions to accept cash compensation based on agreed unit rates or to relocate to Houaysoup, have yet to be made. The Project has prepared a timetable of consultation on this topic with separate meetings held for men and women, so that enough time is given for each household to discuss among themselves their preferred choice before the final decision is made. Most poorer families, women-headed households and the vulnerable have expressed preference to move to Houaysoup, as they will obtain better living conditions, receive land plots, and will have improved community infrastructure including school, roads and clinic. The Project has made a point of minuting the thoughts and feelings of DPs and incorporating their views into revised planning processes. The Project has discussed with village elders, Resettlement Management Unit, and DPs from Hatsaykham, what the final decision date will be, and what the subsequent procedure will be following household decisions, or for those who cannot come to a decision. Details are included in Chapter 7.

4.7 Impacts on Income and Livelihood

163. All key sources of income will be affected by the Project and impacts will be significant. Complete loss of land and assets presents significant adverse impacts on the economy and social economy of Hatsaykham. Table 35 lists anticipated impacts on household income sources. The list includes both negative and positive impacts from the project or mitigation activities undertaken by the project.

Income Source	Negative Impact	Positive
Agriculture	<p>Loss of existing land with developed agriculture</p> <p>Smaller land area per household.</p> <p>Feared lower quality of soil in resettlement area</p>	<p>Improved road access</p> <p>Irrigation provided to ensure higher productivity on smaller land plots</p> <p>Livelihood assistance and marketing programs</p>
Fishing	<p>Changed water quality and flow.</p> <p>Relocation from river bank.</p>	<p>Reservoir fishery may significant, particularly immediately following filling of the reservoir.</p> <p>Large area of reservoir may increase fishing 'range'.</p>
Forest Income	<p>No forest land is lost by filling of the reservoir but the forest area of the village will be shared by a greater population.</p>	<p>Forest management programs (Participatory Land Use Planning) and development of NTFP production.</p> <p>Dedicated forest use area under consideration by MoNRE</p>
Employment	<p>Disruption of traditional employment opportunities</p>	<p>Employment opportunities with project.</p> <p>Greater range of off-farm employment opportunities in a larger amalgamated village.</p>
Business	<p>Disruption of businesses during relocation process</p> <p>Greater competition in larger village.</p>	<p>Improved infrastructure (market hall).</p> <p>Greater opportunities in larger village</p> <p>Improved road access opens a wider market.</p>
Other Income	<p>Limited impact</p>	<p>Greater opportunities for households to have members employed out of the village and to provide remittances.</p>

Table 33 Anticipated impacts on income.

164. Additional anticipated adverse income impacts feared by Hatsaykham villagers include:

- Unstable income status due to change of income sources and increased movement from subsistence to cash economy
- Increasing mental and physical stress due to potential poverty
- Weakening of conjugal ties and loosening of family bonds due to increased contact with outsiders. As a result, family work for wives and older female family members might

increase, as children might leave their parents earlier or if children become more educated

165. The Project has taken these concerns on board and has integrated mitigation measures to specifically address them (see Chapter 6). The overall impact of the project and its mitigating activities is difficult to predict. Detailed project monitoring of household income and consumption will be undertaken throughout the implementation period and until 10 years after COD to determine if household reach the income and consumption targets specified in the CA.

CHAPTER 5 - Entitlement Policy Framework

5.1 Overall Policy

166. Laws, regulations, and safeguards policies that guide this REDP 3U are presented in Chapter 2. The project's overall objective is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the land acquisition required by the project. Where resettlement or compensation is unavoidable, DPs will be compensated for their net loss of land and assisted to eliminate poverty and improve incomes compared to pre-project levels.
167. **Compensation Policy.** The overall policy of NNP1 is, wherever feasible, to provide in-kind compensation to affected people for impacts caused by the project. Where the losses will not be significant (i.e. less than 10% of total productive assets [income generating] is affected; to assess land and non-land productive assets, impact on potential production in relation to income/expenditures can be used as proxy), cash compensation will be provided. Where relocation of houses is required, in-kind compensation of new housing, residential land and payment of all costs of relocation are covered by the Project. Voluntary donations of land or other assets will not be permitted.
168. The preference is to relocate affected households in Hatsaykham to the resettlement site of Houaysoup, to provide replacement and improved quality housing, community assets and land of equal productive value of land lost. However, the stated wishes of some households to organize their own resettlement instead have been accepted by the Project. All households will therefore also be offered packages of cash compensation for their assets, based on the impact on their assets and the compensation unit rate, as declared by the PRLRC.. Households are then able to make an informed decision which option they will choose.
169. Those households choosing to self resettle within the PAI will will be covered by the Project's monitoring and evaluation program (poverty elimination test and maintaining economic parity test) and provided income restoration and livelihood development support, as necessary; the community baseline income statistics will reflect these cases accordingly.. Those opting to self-relocate outside the PAI will no longer be eligible for any further Project support beyond the cash compensation.
170. As stated above, the overall policy of NNP1 is, wherever feasible, to provide in-kind compensation to affected people for impacts caused by the project and to provide each household with a viable portion of irrigated paddy land and community resources from which they can obtain a reasonable living standard. The amount of irrigable paddy land that can be provided in the resettlement village is limited, thus households will be compensated with paddy land on a per capita basis and where the value of this is less than the value of land in the original village, the difference will be provided in cash compensation. However, this will depend on the final choice of DP households in both Zones 3 and 2LR - the more households opting for cash compensation, the greater the land distribution possibilities in Houaysoup. Nonetheless, even if land parcels allocated in Houaysoup are smaller, by providing irrigation, their productive value are intended to maintain parity with current production rates.
171. The per-capita allocation of paddy land in the resettlement village, combined with the livelihood development programs, food support, transitional rice support, educational and health program are highly pro-poor and the project expects low income and vulnerable households to progressively benefit from these policies.

5.2 Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance

172. **Displaced Persons (DPs).** DPs are any person or household who will lose all or any part of their residential, construction or production land or will face a permanent or temporary loss to their

business or livelihood, or will experience permanent or temporary loss of access to their property, as a result of the construction and impoundment of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (NNP1).

173. **Cut-Off-Date.** All DPs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date and related census and asset registration are entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures with a sufficient volume to restore their livelihoods. The cut-off date for the whole Project Area of NNP1 has been declared by the PRLRC (11 April 2014). An additional requirement of establishing the cut-off-date is the necessity to disseminate information about it as well as the commencement of the census and asset registration. While theoretically all three components should happen at the same time, actually there have been gaps between these components. Final eligibility and compensation is therefore dependent on the date all three components are completed, which is 21st August 2015 in Hatsaykham. Those who encroach into village lands or who move into Hatsaykham after the cut-off date and the confirmation survey which was concluded in January 2015, will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, unless decided otherwise by the PRLRC and any application for such must go through the grievance procedure.
174. **Ownership.** Land or property ownership is determined by any one of the following:
- land title or other legal land certification
 - customary rights to the land, even without title or certification
 - usufruct rights to the land, even without title or certification
175. In consultation with DPs and in accordance with national land law *customary rights to land* are assessed based on activities on claimed land at least once over the last three years before the date of eligibility. This is consistent with the amended Land Law, which withdraws rights of land users from land uncultivated or untaxed for more than three years¹¹. In addition, the amended Land Law sets maximum land holding sizes based on the number of labour in each household. The Project has records and satellite imagery showing land use since 2012, but where there are land tax records or land use certificates, this may support eligibility claims for land use before the three year cut-off. In Zone 3, customary rights relate primarily to upland rotational swidden plots. With rapid vegetation growth the existence of these activities can be difficult to determine beyond three years. However, it is possible to see land changes for periods longer than three years if larger bushes or trees have been removed. If a land user has documentary evidence of use prior to 3 years, this can also be considered, e.g. tax payment receipts, land use certificate.
176. **Tenants.** In case an asset is impacted by the Project and used by a tenant/leaseholder/ sharecropper, both parties have specific entitlements to compensation (Concession Agreement, Annex C, Appendix 7). Tenancy agreements are eligible for compensation if signed before the Cut-Off-Date and with the parties not reasonably aware of the risk of resettlement disclosed during village consultation meetings. In the absence of formal written tenancy agreements, tenancy is assumed to be for one year.

5.3 Principle for Valuation and Compensation Unit Rates

177. **Valuation.** Valuation of assets for compensation has ensured that all DPs will be compensated at replacement, or above replacement, cost. According to ADB's SPS, this is calculated based on the following elements: (i) fair market value (unit rates); (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

¹¹ Decree of the President of Lao PDR on the Promulgation of the Amended Land Law, No. 61/PO, and No. 04/NA, 21 October 2003, Articles 18 and 62

178. The various components of the compensation package and the method of replacement calculation were explained to DPs in 2013 and 2014 as part of the BCS procedure, and Hatsaykham households agreed that the methodology was fair and transparent. The valuation is also consistent with the legal and policy frameworks of the Lao Government and follows the principles of ADB SPS and IFC Performance Standards, whichever is more stringent.
179. **Unit Rates.** Cash compensation unit prices/rates at replacement value have been assessed by the PRLRC through comparing, reviewing, and confirmation of the following four sources:
- Compensation rates paid by other investment projects operating under similar conditions; adjusted for inflation
 - Current market price study conducted by an independent consultant or research institution or NGO
 - GoL statistical information on market prices, updated monthly
 - GoL observations of prices in the affected villages
180. Following very extensive consultations between GoL (including district departments such as agriculture and forestry), DPs (including traditional village elders in Zones 2LR, 2UR and Zone 3), and NNPIPC the PRLRC prepared and reached final agreement on the compensation unit prices/rates to be applied by the Project on 22nd July 2015. These final rates were formally confirmed on 21 August 2015. Some items are still pending discussion and final agreement, but these are applicable to additional 2LR claims and are not relevant to Zone 3 (e.g. community suspension bridge).
181. **Effectiveness.** Because compensation unit prices/rates need to reflect current replacement values, these compensation unit prices/rates apply for land acquisition in the period following 12 months from their establishment. After this period, updates will be necessary to establish more recent rates for temporary impacts, to be provided annually until the end of construction and until outstanding other compensation payments (including settlement of grievances) have been completed. Different compensation unit prices/rates for different zones areas may depend on the prevailing market prices in each area.
182. **Total costs.** Compensation unit prices/rates include fair market value and any fees or transaction costs (taxes, registration, land transfer or other administrative fees).
183. A complete list of unit rates as drafted by the PRLRC can be found in Annex 1. The following table provides the unit rates for different land categories.

No.	Land Type	Unit Rate in Lao Kip per sqm
1	Residential/Housing land	24,000
2	Rainfed rice field	14,000
3	Fallow rice field	4,000
4	Plowed upland field	3,500
5	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 years in Houaysoup area	1,200
6	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 years for Other area of project	500
7	Garden land	4,000
8	Plantation land	3,000
9	Rainfed rice field (edge)	400
10	Developed land with planted grass and fence	2,000
11	Land development with natural grass and fence	600
12	Digging Fish pond /Fish pond with stream	22,800

Table 34 Unit Cost of Compensation by Type of Land Agreed between PRLRC and DPs

184. **Crops.** In the case of rice paddy and other annual crops, farmers will be given every opportunity to harvest their final crops prior to acquisition of land. However, in cases where farmers are unable to harvest their crops prior to the date of transfer of land, or where crops are damaged by construction activities, average cash value of the harvest multiplied by ten shall be paid based on prices agreed by the PRLRC.
185. **Fruit Trees.** Compensation cost for fruit trees is based on cost of seedlings and transplanting in case of trees that have not yielded yet; and on the estimated value of annual fruit yields multiply by 10 years in the case of mature trees that have already yielded fruit.
186. **Plantation Trees.** In case of mature plantation trees, in addition to the compensation paid for land acquisition of plantation land, the owners will receive compensation for the trees, based on their size (sizes of actual impacted trees was determined during Confirmation Survey) and have the option of harvesting the trees prior to handover of land.
187. **Perennial Plants.** For perennial plants which are neither annual crops nor trees, the PRLRC has declared set prices based on replacement value.

5.4 Consultation and Disclosure

188. Consultations and Information Disclosure for Hatsaykham are outlined more fully in Chapter 10. DP views and concerns have been strongly integrated into the development of the overall REDP as well as the updated REDP-U3 planning, of which the most important are:
 - Change of resettlement site: DPs will resettle to Houaysoup instead of relocating closer to Hat Gniun following their request and with a positive response by the Project and PRLRC
 - DPs will reside with Hmong families from 2LR instead of Lao families from Hat Gniun
189. A BCS assessment took place in Hatsaykham up until the first quarter of 2014 with an overall positive result.
 - The Detailed Entitlement Matrix for Hatsaykham was disclosed to DPs in March and April 2014. Consultations on the Houaysoup Resettlement site layout and house design, unit rates, and asset registration, have also been carried out since May 2014.
 - The overall REDP planning was disclosed and discussed during these consultations as well as during the national consultation in May 2014, where DPs from Hatsaykham were present. Salient points, such as the Entitlement Matrix, have been translated into Hmong language
 - On-going consultations accompany the resettlement implementation with physical relocation targeted for the period after Hmong New Year in January 2016 and before Lao Phimai in April 2016
190. DPs from Hatsaykham have also been integrated via broader Project consultation meetings at district and national levels. In addition, the Project disclosed information during data collection during the recent final census and asset registration. Consultations have encompassed disclosure of entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, safety provisions, and timelines. Updated information on results of the asset registration and final unit rates issued by the PRLRC in August 2015 have been provided during follow-up village consultation meetings prior to signing of compensation agreements starting in September 2015.
191. **Tenure Security.** For any lands impacted permanently or newly provided by the Project, GoL will issue new or updated tenure documents in joint names of husband and wife with assistance from the Project.

192. **Compensation Payment.** Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs in both husband's and wife's names. If the asset to be compensated is used by or the property of a second, third, or subsequent wife, where a husband has more than one wife, that wife has the option of receiving payment in both her name and that of one of her children, rather than in her and her husband's names. If DPs have no bank account, NNP1PC will provide assistance to open a deposit account; all costs of this procedure will be borne by the company.
193. **Compensation before Impact.** Agreements will be reached with DPs, full compensation paid, and any other rehabilitation measures agreed upon with the DPs prior to the commencement of construction and the creation of any impacts. If any DP refuses compensation due to additional claims, the value of compensation owed to the DP will be placed in an escrow account pending resolution of such claims through the grievance procedure.
194. **Grievance Mechanism.** A grievance mechanism was established in 2013 in Zones 3 and 5, and its process disclosed to DPs and others in the affected communities. It is described in more detail in Chapter 10.

CHAPTER 6 - Entitlement Matrix and Mitigation Measures

6.1 Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

195. General Principles are presented in section 5.2 of the overall REDP and the zone-specific entitlement matrix for Zone 3 in Annex B. The approved entitlement matrix is reproduced below. DPs in Hatsaykham will be eligible to the following entitlements and benefits:

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
<p>1.a.1 Loss of entire agricultural land holding, or in case of partial loss of land, the remaining land is rendered economically unviable or even if some land remains, the loss of land leads to severe impact on household income and living standards for legal owners with valid title or customary or usufruct rights, who therefore have to resettle.</p>	<p>DPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A package encompassing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. replacement agricultural land in the designated resettlement site in accordance the entitlements outlined below and ii. where impacted land exceeds the land allocation in the designated resettlement site, cash compensation as defined in section 5.3 of the REDP for the areas which cannot be compensated with replacement land. <p>For clarification, the full entitlements outlined below will be allocated to the DPs, regardless if their land impacted is less than the replacement land provided. Replacement agricultural land (comprised of items (a) to (d) below) will be based on household size¹²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Paddy rice fields: equivalent area of a minimum of 0.1ha¹ of paddy rice field per household member of households resettling to the resettlement site (value multiplied by the number of household members and combined in one land title in the name of both heads of household) with a household minimum of 0.3ha and a household maximum of 1.5 ha AND b. Tree plantation land: a minimum of 0.1ha¹ of plantation land per person resettling to the resettlement site (value multiplied by the number of household members and combined in one land title in the name of both heads of household) AND c. Cash crop garden land: a minimum of 0.1ha¹ of plantation land per person resettling to the resettlement site (value multiplied by the number of household members and combined in one land title in the name of both heads of household) AND

¹² Actual size will depend on the total number of people deciding to move to the resettlement site; current numbers are based on the assumption that all people move to the resettlement site, including a natural growth rate of 5% per year; actual numbers will be maximized by dividing all suitable land among the resettlers at the time of resettlement minus the land kept for second generation allocation as forest land/NTFP area under community usage.

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
	<p>d. Firewood land: a minimum of 0.08ha¹ of plantation land per person resettling to the resettlement site (value multiplied by the number of household members and combined in one land title in the name of both heads of household)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land titles will be provided with all related costs borne by the company in accordance with section 5.2.15 of the REDP • The replacement agricultural land is to be surveyed for UXO and rendered safe as outlined in section 5.2.16. of the REDP • For DPs meeting the criteria for self-resettlement (section 5.2.10) and requesting in writing to self-resettle, cash compensation for the lost agricultural land will be paid based on the principles in clauses 0.7 and 0.8 of the Detailed entitlement matrix in the REDP. • Transition allowance for a period of three months as outlined under clause 3.a • Income substitution and transfer costs during re-establishment as outlined under clause 4 • For those choosing to resettle to the Project’s designated resettlement site or to self-resettle within the project area of influence as defined in section 5.2.17 of the REDP, income restoration measures as outlined under clause 4 • For those choosing to resettle to the Project’s designated resettlement site, an in-kind Rice Supplement Program based on a provided consumption per household of 0.7kg per day per adult and 0.5kg per day per child (under 15 years) according to section 5.2.13 of the REDP; rice supplement will be provided according to the following sequence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Months 1-24 of resettlement: 100% of household consumption ○ Months 25-36 of resettlement: 75% of household consumption ○ Months 37-48 of resettlement: 50% of household consumption ○ Months 49-60 of resettlement: 25% of household consumption
<p>2.a.1 Loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land without sufficient remaining land and DPs will be required to resettle for</p> <p>a) Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights</p> <p>b) Persons later accepted for inclusion by the Grievance Committee</p>	<p>DPs will be entitled to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An equivalent area of land in any case not less than 800m² for residential land and equivalent land for commercial, industrial or institutional land of equal locational value, similar characteristics, and access to facilities in an acceptable location in the designated resettlement site. • The replacement land and entire village area is to be surveyed for UXO and rendered safe. A certificate shall be issued by the UXO clearing company certifying that the land has been cleared of UXO in accordance with the applicable Law. • Land titles will be provided in accordance with section 5.2.15 of the REDP • The identification of all residential replacement land and land plots

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
<p>under the Grievance Procedure</p>	<p>shall be based on consent or broad community support of the physically displaced ethnic households and with the support of the local authorities and the Company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residential land plot shall be demarcated and fenced at the cost of the Company, both in terms of labour and material. • The residential land plot shall be adequately levelled and shall provide comparable access to employment, production and economic opportunities, to medical and social services, and to education services. • The Company shall support the establishment of new home gardens, including the promotion of new and improved techniques (organic farming, for example) and diversification of the crops, during the first four years after resettlement. • Replacement with commercially suitable land which is both of at least equal value and of at least equal size. • Location of replacement commercial land must be: (i) suitable for continuation of viable commercial activities, and (ii) acceptable to the Resettlers. • If suitable replacement of the commercial land cannot be found, or if Resettlers’ prior commercial activities cannot be continued, or if the Resettlers don’t wish to continue such activities, then the company shall pay cash compensation as outlined in sections 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 of the REDP
<p>3.a.1 Total permanent loss of structures, with insufficient land in community to reorganize, such as where all structures and lands are inundated.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Total permanent loss of structures, or where after partial permanent loss the remaining structure is rendered unviable for continued use, but there remains sufficient land for reorganization.</p> <p>Including secondary structures such as boundary walls, wells, animal sheds, granaries, etc. which are not part of the main</p>	<p>Section 5.2.11 of the REDP applies where there is a split of households</p> <p>DPs will be entitled to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement structures of equivalent standard (small/medium/large depending on size of affected structure) In the designated resettlement site • Project Affected Persons shall be entitled to the compensation of 1 newly-built house per household. In case that any household comprises of 9 or more members, such household shall be entitled to either (a) another additional 1 newly-built house per family unit or (b) additional space and facilities within the same house adequate for the needs of the residentially joint household depending on family structure. The decision between the two options shall be made by each household with 9 or more members. • Each replacement house for each resulting household (includes multiple replacement houses in cases of extended families) shall comprise the area as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 50m² for up to 5 people (small size) b. 75m² for 6 to 8 people (medium size) c. 100m² for more than 9 people (large size), together with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Independent Toilet/bathroom with a septic tank

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
<p>structure/house.</p> <p>a) Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights covered by the census and their natural growth (including children of registered households who may have formed new families after the cut-off date, but excluding the relatives of a spouse who previously resided outside the area).</p> <p>b) Persons later accepted for inclusion by the Compensation Working Group or the Grievance Committee under the Grievance Procedure</p>	<p>b. kitchen,</p> <p>c. functioning electric wiring and</p> <p>d. lighting throughout connected to electricity supply</p> <p>e. water supply (1 water-meter with tap per household).</p> <p>The Company shall bear the cost of installing one electricity meter in each house, with a minimum of one low energy consumption bulb and one electric socket in each room, with the adequate breakers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancillary structures, such as foundations for satellite dishes, shall be incorporated on the list of elements to be constructed when they exist on the old housing plot. • All replacement houses shall be constructed of new materials of good quality, supplied by Company at its cost. The house will use durable structure and walls and durable roofing material (such as corrugated metal sheets). • Several standard designs (of different sizes) shall be prepared in consultation with the Resettlers and selected by the affected households and approved by PRLRC. The selection of construction materials shall be part of the consultation. The number of toilets will be adjusted to the size of the household. These standards shall be applied independently of the original house quality, for example a household who currently owns a house of low standards shall be fully eligible to a house having the improved standards offered by the Project. • House design to be finalized in consultation with and in consideration of the preferences of structure owners and to be approved by PRLRC; • Siting of housing to ensure proximity of families to each other and to maintain pre-resettlement social relationships as desired will be discussed and agreed with DPs during design of residential area in the resettlement site. • Existing outbuildings and ancillary structures (sheds, coops, rice storage barns, etc.) shall be compensated by cash; if requested, they can be replaced by equivalent asset. • Each existing house and outbuilding shall be dismantled with care intending to preserve the value of materials contained therein to the extent possible. • Where the resulting materials are in good condition and have continuing value as decided by the Resettler, they shall be transported to the site of the Resettler’s new house at the Project's expense and given to Resettler. Each Resettler shall have the right to be present at the dismantling of the existing house and outbuildings to assist in determining which materials are to be retained and which are to be disposed.

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All costs of labour required for both replacement house and outbuildings construction and existing houses and outbuildings dismantlement will be borne by the company. • All costs of transporting new and recovered materials to new sites and the cost of removal for disposal of materials without further use. • For the construction of the new houses as well as the dismantling of old houses, local workforce (men or women) shall be engaged (incl. semi-skilled or non-skilled), which might include people from the village. People involved in the construction and dismantling of houses will receive the level of remuneration offered locally for a job of similar nature, qualification and responsibility. The employment of workforce in the construction shall be in full compliance with the Lao Labour law and the core labour standards as required under ADB’s Social Protection Strategy 2001. • The necessary clearance of the existing vegetation shall be limited to the minimum necessary to allow for the construction of houses and related structure, and for the home garden. This vegetation clearance shall be made at the cost of the Company; • For DPs eligible for self-resettlement along the criteria outlined in section 5.2.10 of the REDP, compensation will be made at full replacement cost at current market value without depreciation or deductions for salvaged material. • Residential areas will be connected by roads, which will also provide access to public facilities and agricultural plots. The roads will be built as per the Lao standard for village roads. These shall include proper drainage and culverts up to the entrance of each residential plot if necessary. The road shall be covered with gravels. A detailed site development plan for the various public facilities in the village will be prepared by the project and approved by the PRLRC. • For those choosing to resettle to the designated resettlement site or self-resettle, transition allowance for a period of three months encompassing items a, b, c, and d listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Essential food items other than rice, such as cooking oil, salt, high protein items such as dried meat, eggs and other items as advised by a Nutritional expert and provided in kind (except for self-resettlers, for which a one-off lump-sum allowance in cash equivalent to the value of entitlement will be provided together with items (b), (c), and (d); adding to their overall package) and ○ Electricity for 3 months paid as a monthly allowance of 50,000 LAK per Month and ○ Water fee for 3 months paid as a monthly allowance of 20,000 LAK per Month and ○ Solid Waste collection fee, paid as a monthly allowance

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
	<p style="text-align: center;">of 10,000 LAK per Month.</p> <p><i>All cash compensation will be made as outlined in sections 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></p>
<p>3.b.3 Movable fence which can be reasonable dismantled and rebuilt without significant loss of construction materials</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">All impacted DPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for labour requirement for dismantling and rebuilding of fences made from durable materials (such as barb wired and concrete posts); based on average labour costs as agreed by the PRLRC; • Salvage of fencing materials • A percentage of the affected fencing materials used is expected not to be salvaged and therefore compensated in cash at replacement value as agreed by the PRLRC <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></p>
<p>6 Loss of standing crops that could not be harvested for owners of affected crops</p>	<p>The project together with the RMU will inform the DP in advance of the timing of impacts on standing crops (and will complete land-related compensation) with sufficient time given for the DP to harvest these crops. The timeframe will take into consideration crop growing cycles and harvesting requirements.</p> <p>In the case that the project requires urgent access to and/or temporarily or permanent acquisition of land and is not able to provide sufficient advance notification as outlined above, the project will provide cash compensation equivalent to 10 times the market value of damaged or lost crops.</p> <p>In the case that sufficient reasonable advanced warning (taking into consideration crop cycles including land preparation but no less than 2 months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not to engage in crop production is ignored, while the compensation process is completed already • or crops ready for harvest have not been harvested in a reasonable time frame, <p>such compensation will not be provided.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP .</i></p>
<p>7.a Loss of fruit or nut trees for owner of affected trees or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For fruit/nut trees bearing fruits, cash compensation will be paid based on the average annual value of the produce, established through the process described in section 5.2.7 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC, multiplied by 10. • For fruit/nut trees seedlings, which are not yet bearing fruits, cash compensation will be paid based on inputs such as seedling, land clearance and annual maintenance at rates as established through

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
	<p>the process described in section 5.2.7 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC.</p> <p>The DP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from fruit/nut trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities;</p> <p>At least two months' notice will be given to DPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></p>
<p>7.b Loss of timber trees for owner of affected trees or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For timber trees cash compensation will be paid based on replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees, at rates established through the process described in section 5.2.7 and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC. <p>The DP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from timber trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities;</p> <p>At least two months' notice will be given to DPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></p>
<p>7.c Loss of production trees for owner of affected trees or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For production trees already producing, cash compensation will be paid based on the average annual value of the produce at rates established through the process described in section 5.2.7 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC based on the age of the tree, multiplied by 10. • For production trees seedlings, which are not yet producing, cash compensation will be paid based on inputs such as seedling, land clearance and annual maintenance at rates as established through the process described in section 5.2.7 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC. <p>The DP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from production trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities;</p> <p>At least two months' notice will be given to DPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></p>
<p>7.d Loss of construction trees for owner of affected trees or person</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For construction trees cash compensation will be paid based on replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type of trees at rates established through the process described in section

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)	5.2.7 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC. The DP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from construction trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities; At least two months' notice will be given to DPs to harvest prior to any site clearance. <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i>
7.e Loss of perennial plants for owner of affected plants or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For perennial plants cash compensation will be paid based on replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type of plant at rates established through the process described in section 5.2.7 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC. The DP is allowed to salvage the plant materials resulting from the clearance of land from perennial plants as long as it does not interfere with project activities; At least two months' notice will be given to DPs to harvest prior to any site clearance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i>
7.f Loss of fishponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For fishponds, replacement fish pond of equal size and/or productivity and amenity plus assistance to stock and feed fish or lump sum cash payment equivalent to three years of productivity as agreed with DP; Participation in aquaculture program;
10 Unforeseen Impacts	In case of any additional impacts identified during implementation, appropriate entitlement measures would be included.

Table 35 Compensation and Benefits Entitlements Zone 3

6.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

196. Chapter 9 describes in detail, how the Project will work with DPs on different livelihood activities to restore livelihood and enhance economic development. As a community to be resettled to Houaysoup, DPs will be entitled to the full livelihood restoration program, including the following measures:

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
4.1 Loss of trade / livelihood / occupation or business incomes for business owners	All impacted DPs will be entitled to Income Substitution as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation for Loss of Business Income equivalent to three months of potential net profit in case of permanent closure based on an assessment endorsed by the PRLRC. Cash Compensation for Loss of Business Income equivalent to

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
	<p>potential net profit of closure period up to three months in case of temporary closure based on an assessment endorsed by the PRLRC.</p> <p>For resettlement, a temporary closure period of 2 weeks is assumed, unless proven to be longer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual DPs, NNP1PC, and DCC; this can include for example trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the DP.
<p>4.2 Loss of trade / livelihood / occupation or business incomes for wage employees</p>	<p>All impacted DPs will be entitled to Income Substitution as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of permanent closure cash compensation for loss of wages equivalent to three months of wages as indicated in the employment contract; in the case such an employment contract is not available, the wage will be based on an assessment of a wage for a comparable employment endorsed by the PRLRC. • In case of temporary closure, cash compensation for loss of wages equivalent to the closure period of wages as indicated in the employment contract; in the case such an employment contract is missing, the wage will be based on an assessment of a wage for a comparable employment endorsed by the PRLRC. <p>For resettlement, a temporary closure period of 2 weeks is assumed, unless proven to be longer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual DPs, NNP1PC, and DCC; this can include for example trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the DP which can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ support of employment in reconstructed enterprise or package for re-employment or starting a business ○ participation in Occupational Skill Development Programs which shall be designed to match the DP's aspirations and potentials
<p>4.3 Loss of trade / livelihood / occupation for DPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream-Bed/Bank Gardens shall be compensated in accordance with decisions by PRLRC <p>All resettlers moving to the designated resettlement site as well as those self-resettling within the project area of influence as defined in section 5.2.17 of the REDP will be entitled to:</p> <p>Participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual DPs, NNP1PC, and DCC; this can include for example trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current</p>

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
	<p>livelihoods based on the individual preference of the DP which can include a selection of the following if found to be suitable for the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-Farm Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agricultural livelihood restoration program: intensive agriculture program (irrigated land allocation in the designated resettlement site, fertilizer, seed, agricultural extension program) ○ Suitable and functioning irrigation system including pumps, gates, gauges, and distribution systems for all the replacement paddy agricultural lands in accordance with standards issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR in the designated resettlement site. ○ Complete array of plants, tree saplings, cuttings, seeds and other biomaterials as well as tools and equipment if necessary, each year for a period of not less than three (3) years, in amounts sufficient to carry out all agricultural plans and optimize the productive capacity of all agricultural lands including paddy, terraces, garden plots forage plots, and forests. ○ Participation in aquaculture Program ○ If necessary, provision of tools and equipment in sufficient number and quality (including replacement tools and equipment where such items are worn out or damaged) for successful agriculture, fishery and other work of all types which are proposed under Concession Agreement, Annex C, Appendix 7 • Off-Farm Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Package for employment or starting a business ○ A range of feasible production and income generating options which will ensure household targets are met ○ Priority for employment in project-related jobs ○ Participation in Occupational Skill Development Programs which shall be designed to match the DP's aspirations and potentials. • For students committing to work either in a public function (teachers, medical staff, etc.) in the designated resettlement site or with NNP1PC, eligibility to compete for a scholarship program established and funded by the Company; scholarships will be allocated via a competitive selection process with gender quotas
<p>4.4 Transportation of Livestock and Livestock Development Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of resettlement of 2LR, DPs of Hatsaykham are entitled to keep 5 large livestock per household in the resettlement site, if properly vaccinated, registered, and in good health. The project will facilitate vaccination through a vaccination program and registration implemented by the village veterinary volunteer and bear all costs related to the vaccination program. The remaining herd size must be sold to the market prior to resettlement of 2LR. The date will be announced at least 1 year in advance. If the

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
	<p>designated resettlement site can carry a larger number of livestock based on an assessment of carrying capacity of the land in relation to a Participatory Land Use Plan, this figure may be revised in agreement with the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A livestock development programme for the designated resettlement site shall be prepared and implemented at the cost of the project to improve livestock management (including animal health, provision of grazing and forage land) and marketing (access to existing markets and networks in the province). The livestock development programme will be included in the updated subplan for Zone 3.

Table 36 Livelihood Activities Entitlements Zone 3

197. In addition to cash compensation, the households will be included in the Project’s livelihood programs and/or vulnerable household programme with specific measures for each household, which can include livelihood development including investment inputs or a social safety net, depending on the feasibility for each individual household.
198. In addition family financial training will be provided during which:
- several options of livelihood development will be discussed,
 - saving systems described, and
 - the need to re-invest compensation values for a sustainable livelihood will be discussed.

6.3 Community Resources & Infrastructure

199. As outlined in Chapter 8, the Project will provide public infrastructure including electricity and water supply, school, health centre, and village hall at the new resettlement site. More specifically DPs are entitled to the following compensation for loss of community resources and infrastructure:

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
<p>5 Loss of access to common resources and facilities including loss of access to rural common property resources and urban civic amenities, including community grazing areas, fishery and other riparian resources, NTFPs, community cemeteries for communities/Households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and river use areas will be assigned in the designated resettlement site through a participatory land use planning process for the purposes of identifying and zoning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ community forests and/or un-stocked forests ○ grazing areas, ○ restocked fishing areas, ○ firewood gathering areas ○ and other common resources as identified in consultation with local authorities, DPs and the project • Access to fishery resources in the middle and lower section of the reservoir as well as downstream of the re-regulation dam • Assistance to develop a sustainable zoning and land use plan for use of common resources including a Fisheries co-management program for fisheries on the reservoir and downstream • All replacement community forests and grazing lands to be surveyed for UXO on a sample base and UXO clearance if identified; UXO awareness program will be implemented, to enable rapid response should a DP find a UXO and require safe disposal. • For cemeteries and graves: excavation, movement and reburial in a culturally acceptable manner and to a location agreed upon by the DPs, and/or ceremonies in impacted villages to enable transfer of the spirits of the deceased, whichever is culturally acceptable to DPs. • Access to the designated resettlement site via a bridge downstream of the re-regulation dam across the Nam Ngiep river and an all-weather road connecting the resettlement site with the District Centre.

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
<p>8.b Loss of public infrastructure and cultural properties for Communities / Households who have to resettle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For temples, spirit houses and other historical, cultural and religious structures: dismantling, relocation and reconstruction in a culturally acceptable manner and in a location agreed with DPs • Replacement of temples, shrines and other religious structures shall be of equivalent appearance and configuration, and both not less than the same size and not less than the same value, and in any event acceptable to the community. • Provision for all appropriate rituals and acceptable arrangements for relocation of movable items and their re-establishment at new site. • Provision for appropriate rituals and ceremonies for cemeteries, holy sites, and other immovable cultural landmarks prior to Resettlers' relocation, and establishment of analogous replacement cultural resources wherever possible of at least equivalent size (e.g., new cemetery appropriately sited). • Roads with appropriate drainage facilities, culverts and bridges connecting all residential plots • Agricultural tracks leading to all major areas of the designated resettlement site providing reasonable access to the different kinds of livelihood activities and resources but not necessarily to each single plot • A school from primary school to high school grade • School equipment, including benches, tables, and blackboards, and an initial supply of text books, pens, and similar equipment, as per the requirements set by the Ministry of Education. • A teacher residence house will be constructed. The teacher residence house will be built along the same standards as the ones set for the individual houses, but shall not be eligible for an individual land title. It shall be registered as community property. Its design shall take into consideration the possible sharing of this house by several persons. • A library connected to the school, and • A public health centre initially equipped with all required items for daily use in accordance with GoL standards for health centres, and then operated on a self-sustaining basis • One community building for village meetings and administration. It shall be designed to allow the presence of 2 persons per household • A roofed market with durable roofing material and concrete floor, shall be constructed. Its surroundings shall be properly

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy Zone 3 for impacts other than the Access Road
	<p>drained. It shall provide a covered area of at least 300 m².</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Bus station • A Museum explaining the history of the communities and supporting preservation of culture and traditions <p>All replacement facilities will be at original or better condition; and with designs and locations agreed in consultation with the communities and relevant government authorities in accordance with the relevant applicable standard in Lao PDR of similar buildings. All shall be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. covered with durable roofing material b. have a concrete structure c. be connected to electricity (except cemeteries and roads) d. have access to the water supply system (except cemeteries and roads) e. have toilets connected to a septic tank (except cemeteries and roads) f. UXO clearance to a depth of 1 metre for all community infrastructure land as outlined in section 5.2.16 of the REDP. g. Fencing of all community buildings (except cemeteries and roads) h. Community land and state titles will be facilitated by the Company as outlined in section 5.2.15 of the REDP.

Table 37 Community Resources and Infrastructure Entitlements Zone 3

6.4 Special Measures for Vulnerable Households

200. A dedicated program for the most vulnerable DPs has been prepared by the Company in consultation with those DPS to assure there are no additional adverse impacts. This program includes, but is not limited to, special transitional assistance for one year instead of three months, with the option to extend if deemed necessary and judged on a case-by-case basis. A further key element of the Project’s policy is to provide a minimum of paddy rice field land at the resettlement site for every poor family currently without paddy fields. For households without sufficient labour to make use of this land, additional support will be provided, for example in assisting to negotiate a rental of this land to other resettlers or arranging a harvest share in exchange for labour inputs.
201. As described in the overall REDP, the project addresses four different kinds of vulnerability with different programs:
- i. Needs of Ethnic Groups will be addressed as cross-cutting issues (above all regarding the use of appropriate forms of communication), but also via special programs and activities as outlined in the Ethnic Development Plan
 - ii. The issue of DPs without legal title to land or property is addressed by acknowledging customary rights to lands with no request for legal titles for asset registration and compensation

- iii. Needs of Women will be addressed as cross-cutting issues (focus group discussions, tenure security), but as well via special programs and activities as outlined in the Gender Action Plan (see SDP)
 - iv. Poor households will be addressed by a focus on land allocation of at least a viable size and additional livelihood activities, including trainings and inputs as well as the implementation of a social safety net as outlined above
 - v. Vulnerable DP households where the measures outlined in points i to iv are not sufficient or viable will receive overall special assistance and additional, regular monitoring by the vulnerability officer. Assistance specific to the type of vulnerability will also be provided:
 - a. for vulnerable households with people with disabilities;
 - b. for vulnerable households with people with health problems;
 - c. for vulnerable households with not enough labour to establish independent living.
202. The vulnerability officer will assess the needs and potential activities together with each individual household and will coordinate with the education, health, and livelihood teams of the Project to provide sustainable and livelihood improving support.
203. Measures undertaken to support vulnerable people are individual, case-responsive strategies, which provide suitable support to specific individual needs instead of providing broad, general support programmes. Meanwhile, NNPI recognises that some individual vulnerable persons have similar needs where the project can provide similar assistance. The programs will thereby extend over the period of project impacts.

6.5 Project-related employment opportunities

204. The Project's SMO is supporting the employment of DPs through linking Company, contractors and subcontractors with DPs looking for employment as well as in linking employment-related livelihood activities with the Project's construction work. As DPs in Hatsaykham are most familiar with the terrain, it is expected that the contractors and subcontractors will value them as a local short term workforce.
205. DPs from Hatsaykham are already working in Project construction. The Project has established a monitoring system to analyse employment statistics of DPs in regard to the commencement of the constructions at the dam site from the second half of 2014. The Project's Social Management Office is hiring a labour management officer to support and monitor this process. Further details are presented in the Labour Management Plan as part of the SDP.

CHAPTER 7 - Compensation Procedures

206. The entitlements and policies outlined above will be implemented along a set of steps and procedures. The steps of the compensation program for DPs are visualized in **Error! Reference source not found.**Figure 10

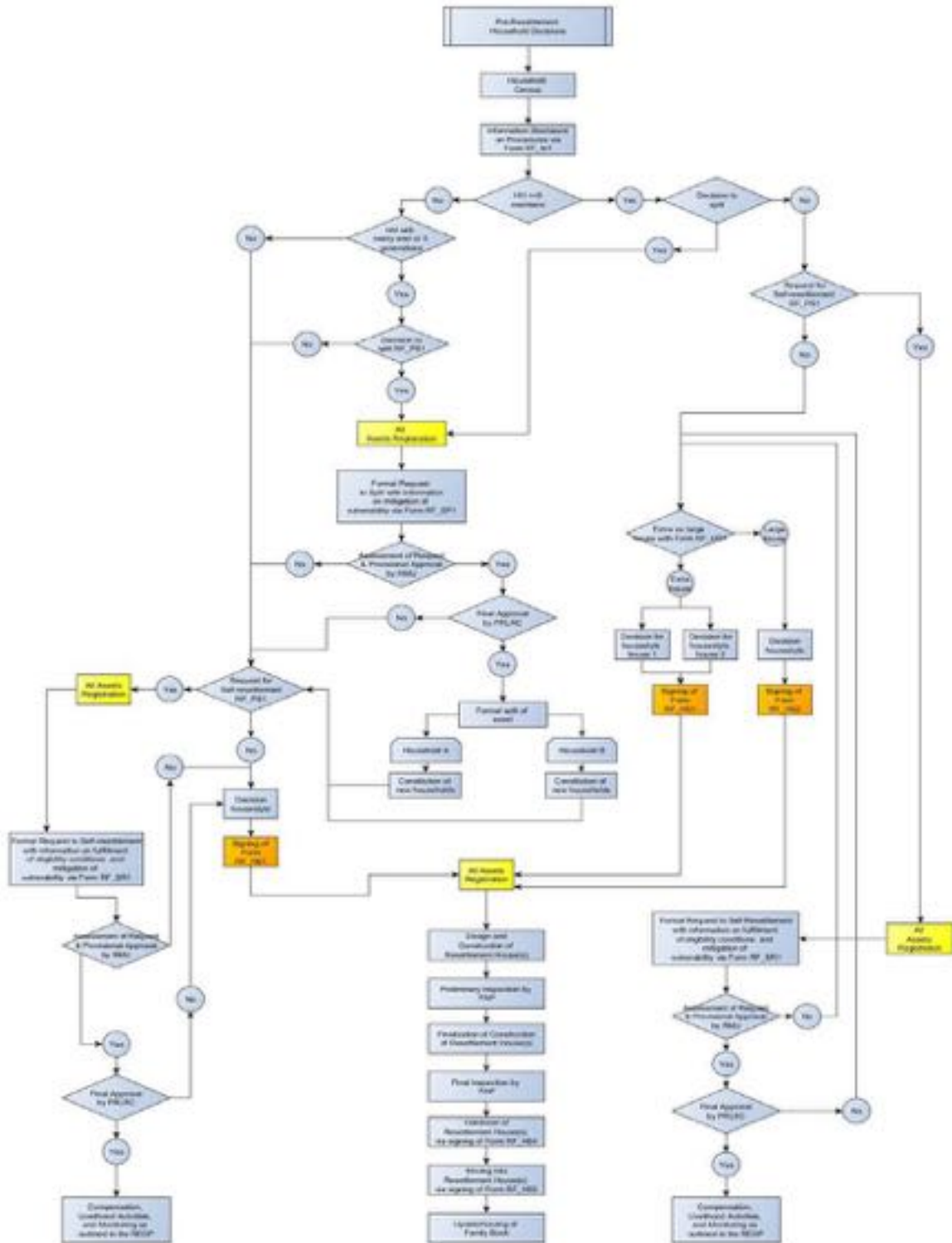


Figure 10 Flowchart of household choices and compensation program for Zone 3

7.1 Confirmation Survey

207. The Confirmation Survey is described in CA Annex C Clause 89,c, iii:

conduct a comprehensive and detailed confirmation survey of DPs who are eligible to receive entitlements including without limitation:

- 1.the identity of DPs;*
- 2.the identity of Persons who are entitled to receive transitional assistance and entitlements;*
and
- 3.loss of assets, income and net income, housing, access to community resources, natural resources, and business opportunities and corresponding entitlements;*

208. The confirmation survey is considered the sole authoritative survey to identify all DPs at the time of the cut-off date and all the assets of those DPs that will need to be compensated. The Census has been implemented in Quarter 3 of 2014. Asset registration started in October 2014 and concluded in January 2015.

7.1.1 Census

209. During the Census, the Project registered every household in Hatsaykham with the names of all family members and pictures of husband and wife (see Annex 2). This allows correct and easy identification of households later in the process. Registration was updated following finalisation of unit rates and revision of the cut-off date. At the same time, the Project also collected village profile information including village infrastructure as well as main economic activities. The assessment of impacts on each registered households is part of the asset registration.

7.1.2 Asset Registration Survey

210. Based on the census, the Project has conducted asset registration of all Zone 3 private lands impacted by the Project (Figure). The basis for the land assets registration is a Geographic Information System (GIS) using layers containing each asset registered, assets impacted and later on in the process all assets compensated. Through a coding system, each land plot is connected to a database which has been established and which contains all project relevant information from the DP (see examples in Annex 2). All information in the database is interconnected through a project DP ID as well as a Land Plot ID. Summary tables presenting survey data provide sex-disaggregated information.

211. Because land size and use determine compensation entitlements and compensation values, careful measurement of each asset was undertaken using both GPS and measure tape. Trees were individually counted and measured for size or age.

212. The asset registration was undertaken in the presence of both husband and wife, and owners of adjacent land plots must agree on the borders, even in the case where there are clear boundary demarcations such as fences.

213. The asset registration survey closely involved relevant District authorities (such as the Land department, tax department, and agricultural department), Village Authorities and community elders.

214. Prior to finalizing the asset survey in each community, all findings are presented during village level consultation meetings and are made publicly available for review by all villagers.

215. The GRM for resettlement and compensation makes use of the existing Village Grievance Committees. In significantly impacted villages such as Hatsaykham, the Project has provided

additional training to the Grievance Committee to enable the committee to deal with grievance cases arising from Project impacts on access roads and the transmission line. Furthermore, the Project has provided the contact details of the SMO's grievance officer in charge to facilitate easy access to the GRM.

216. The asset registration was made using 4 copies: one copy for the DP, one copy for the District Coordinating Committee (DCC), one copy for the Resettlement Management Unit (RMU), and one copy for the Company to be kept in both hard copy and included in the data base. One fully signed set of compensation documents was handed over to the DP and kept by the DP in the project folder.

7.2 Data Base

217. A database has been established for the SMO, containing all relevant data such as census and asset registration information. Each household has been provided a household ID (HH_ID) and each member of the household has been provided an individual ID (DP_ID) that is linked to their household ID. This allows the project to follow changes in household composition, as people marry, divorce, die, have children, move away, or break away to form new households; and it allows the project to follow the social and economic conditions of individuals over time, and their involvement with the project. The population today and the population at the expected end of commitment (COD +10 years) in 2029 will be very different, and so the project needs a way to be able to track the many changes that will occur during that time to both households (with the HH_ID) and individuals (with the DP_ID) in those households.
218. The DP, through this unique DP identification, forms the core unit of this database. Connected to each HH_ID are all datasets of the household, including asset registration, compensation entitlements, socio economic & health data and later on during project implementation, compensation payments, trainings received, livelihood activities supported etc.
219. The database is used for both planning and reporting; updating of REDP and SDP, and supported with the hard copies (original documents) to form the proof whether CA obligations are fulfilled yet or not. A section of the database also contains grievances filed and the progress and resolution of such grievances.

7.3 Compensation Process

220. While Land for Land is the preferred method compensation for DPs, as clearly expressed in Social Safeguard documents from GoL as well as ADB and IFC, cash compensation is also a viable option as a result of specific requests from DP households (Figure 11). As described above, for vulnerable households, where even small impacts might have an extraordinary effect, the Project implements in parallel its vulnerable households program.
221. Affected households have now been informed of final unit rates, and a comparative package prepared of either (i) full cash compensation; or (ii) relocation to Houaysoup with replacement housing, land and community services, plus cash compensation for any asset that cannot be fully replaced. From the start of October 2015, each Zone 3 household is being interviewed in an indicative choice survey as to which package they wish to opt for. After period of 14 days for family discussion and consideration, the final decision will be made.
222. Following discussions with GoL at all levels (DCC, RMU and PRLRC), for those DP households who cannot or will not make a choice, the GoL will make the choice of relocation to the Houay Soup Resettlement Area and all resettlement facilities, including but not limited to housing and land, will be prepared for them. Those taking cash compensation will not be eligible to relocate to Houaysoup, but if they self-relocate within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) will remain eligible to participate in livelihood restoration programs and in activities of various sub-plans of the SDP. All households of DPs are informed about the procedure and the date for final decision during the survey.
223. In case a significant number of DPs will self-relocate together as a cluster of Households within the Project Area of Influence, the NNP1 will communicate with the ADB what type of specific sub-plan is required to adequately plan for this.

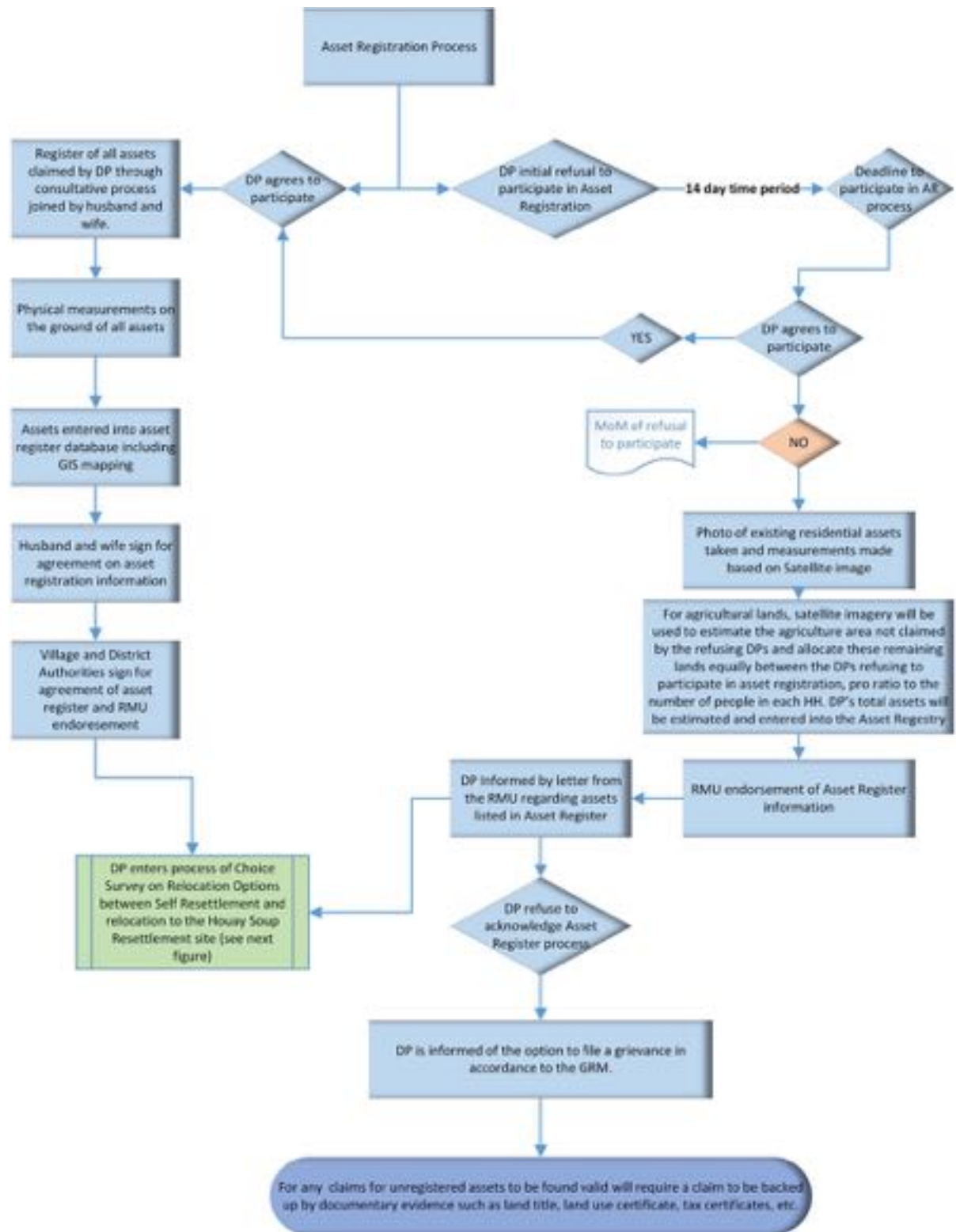


Figure 11 Asset Registration Flow chart.

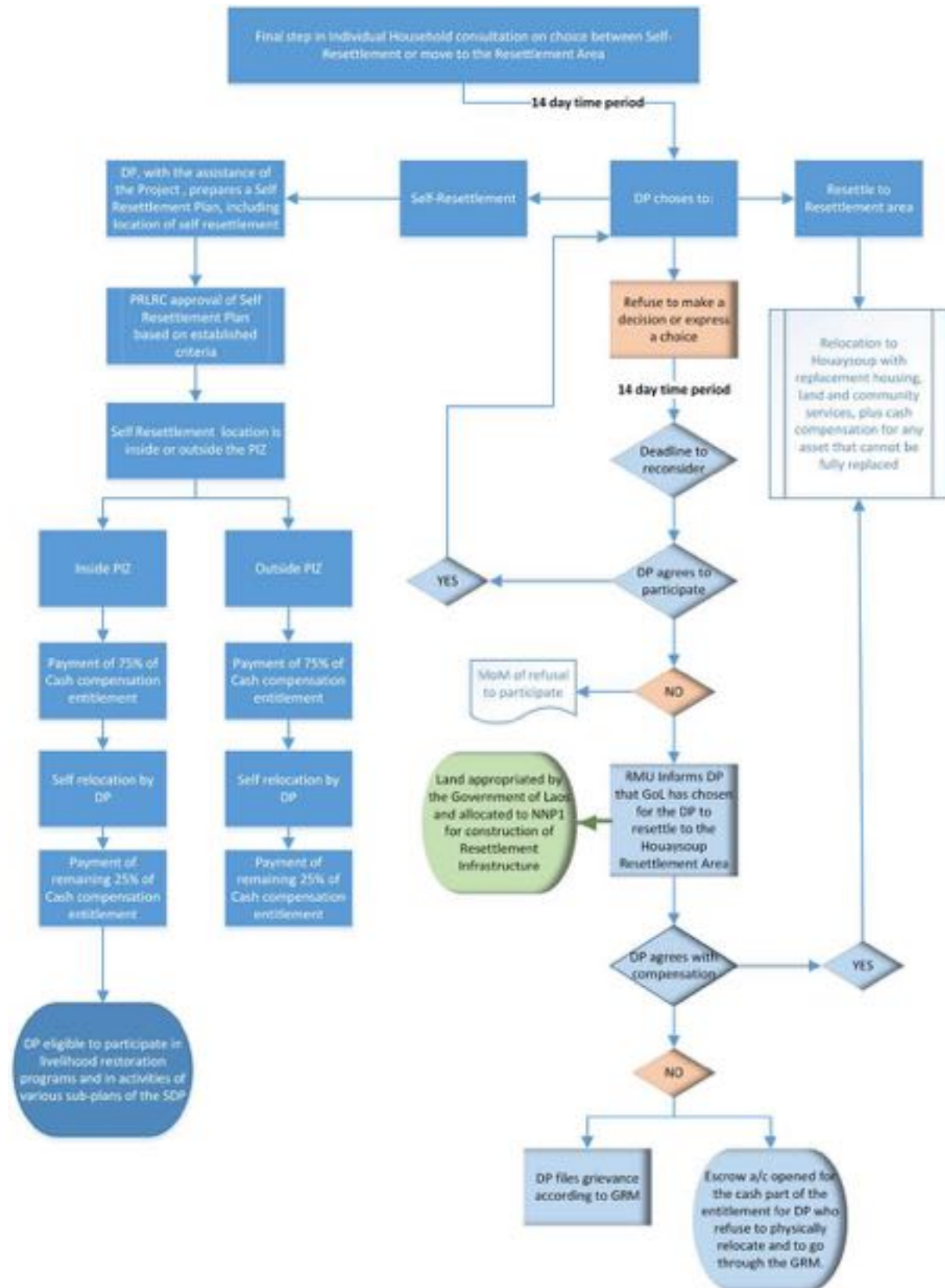


Figure 12 Flow chart on Resettlement choices for DP.

7.4 Compensation Calculation

224. Compensation for each household is calculated using the finalised compensation unit rates outlined in Chapter 6, and the results of asset registration as described in the previous section. Compensation for each individual, impacted household are calculated and summarized through the use of the SMO database.
225. Following the calculation of these compensation values, the RMU representative(s) on behalf of the PRLRC reviews the calculations and checks them thoroughly, as required by the responsibilities of the PRLRC and RMU detailed in the CA¹³.

7.5 In-Kind Compensation Calculations

7.5.1 Land-for-Land

226. As described in Chapter 5, households from Hatsaykham are entitled to land-for-land options in the designated resettlement site in Houaysoup. Comparisons between land claims from 2011 and 2014 show a large increase in land claims probably as a result of an increased understanding of the Project's resettlement policy by the resettlers.
227. DPs in Hatsaykham own a total of 30.7 ha of rain-fed paddy rice fields and 140.6ha of upland rice fields. In the new resettlement site, the Project will prepare paddy rice fields with a higher productivity than rain fed upland rice farming, additionally increased by an irrigation system which will be available after impoundment of the re-regulation dam. In the meantime, a provisional irrigation system will allow soil improvement outside the natural rice growing season between June and November.
228. The Project will apply a cross-over-replacement policy, i.e. rotational upland rice fields with low yields will be replaced by fixed paddy rice fields with higher yields. The ratio for cross-over-replacement (how much is one hectare paddy rice fields equivalent to in upland rice) will be based on consultations between DPs, RMU, and Project, taking into account average yields and crop cycles of both types of rice fields, based on the principle of replacement "land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken" (ADB SPS, Appendix 2, Paragraph 9).
229. As outlined in the previous chapter, if households own large land holdings, replacement land would jeopardize the intention to also provide adequate land to households with little or no land holdings. Accordingly, the Project will compensate households with large land holdings with a package including replacement land and cash compensation for land exceeding the limits possible to provide in the resettlement site. This cash can then be used for further livelihood options, including acquiring additional land based on a willing-buyer-willing-seller basis or leasing land from poorer households with insufficient labour.

7.5.2 House-for-House

230. All households choosing to resettle to the Project's designated resettlement site are entitled to a house according to criteria outlined in the previous chapter. Based on these consulted and approved guidelines with DPs and GoL, the Project developed several house designs as basis for further consultations. These designs are described in more detail in Chapter 8.

¹³Annex C Appendix 5, Clause 4 iii, Clause 5 ix, clause 9 ii and Clause 10 xii and Annex C, Clause 89, c,v.

231. The Project has conducted several rounds of consultations and updates of these house designs. The adaptations brought them in compliance with cultural rules and preferences as well as DPs' wishes for a productive and healthy residence with endorsement by the village elders and consequently by the individual households. Particular attention has been paid to ensure easy access for those households with disabled family members.
232. The Project will provide houses made of durable materials exceeding the quality of the current bamboo and wooden houses. The size of each new dwelling is dependent on the size of the resettler family. Each household will also be provided with pour-flush toilets and showers with appropriate septic tanks. As outlined above, in addition DPs will be able to bring the materials of the current house to the resettlement site, with dismantling and transport organized and paid for by the Project in consultation with the DPs.
233. House construction will start at the last quarter of 2015 with land levelling and after UXO surveys have been completed. It should be noted that the Project's designated resettlement site was not in the main bombing corridor during the American war, nor was it a battlefield area, and is not considered a high risk area. UXO clearance to date has not found any UXO or 'bombies'. The household will have the opportunity to inspect the house before handover and to ensure its compliance with the agreed standard design chosen. Due to construction site health and safety regulations, house inspections can only be conducted jointly between NNP1PC and the household.
234. The houses will be built in compliance with Lao safety standards and will also be inspected by the related district authorities before handover.

7.5.3 Replacement of Community Assets

235. As outlined in the entitlement matrix above, DPs are entitled to replacement of community assets. Currently, Hatsaykham has few community assets, except a school up to grade 3 (2 in 2014/15). As outlined in the next chapter, the Project will provide in the resettlement site comprehensive public infrastructure, including road access, water and electricity supply, school and health centre, market and bus station, etc.
236. Continuing use of forest area, above all in the 6,108ha resettlement site which includes designated protected forest areas, is possible for the villagers of Hatsaykham. Given their familiarity with the forests in the area for the last decades, such use will not require adaptations. Sharing of these areas with the new resettlers starting from 2017 will be accompanied by shared community resource management activities. MoNRE has already indicated approval of Houaysoup DP use of the protected forest land in line with national law, and the Project is seeking from MoNRE sole use of this area (approximately 3,600has) for DPs.
237. Similarly, a fisheries co-management program will ensure that sharing of the fishery resources downstream of the dam but also on the future reservoir will be done in a productive, fair, and sustainable manner. A separate fisheries co-management plan is being prepared by the EMO.

7.5.4 Compensation of Outbuildings

238. The Project undertook an assessment of the preferred method of compensation for outbuildings: replaced in kind or in cash. It was decided that it is of mutual benefit to provide cash compensation rather than replacement assets for the following reasons:
 1. DPs are entitled to dismantle current outbuildings and bring materials to the new resettlement site; therefore, appropriate materials for outbuildings are available to resettlers already;

2. DPs know best which outbuildings they need; different from houses, outbuildings are less complex to build and not dependent on engineering advice;
 3. Cash compensation can be either used to upgrade these outbuildings or for other livelihood activities.
239. Should DPs prefer replacement structures, e.g. for vulnerable households with insufficient labour force, this will be agreed on during individual consultations.

7.5.5 Compensation of Lost Business Opportunities

240. The Project will provide up to a maximum of 3-month compensation for businesses in Hatsaykham affected by the period of resettlement based on the value of loss, assessed by the RMU. The Project will furthermore consult and take into account DPs activities to facilitate resettlement during a period most convenient to the DPs.

7.6 Individual Household Consultation

241. Prior to cash compensation payments, a family finance training program will be initiated, that uses both village consultation sessions and private consultations to raise awareness on family finances, methods of savings and prioritization of family income. This has already been undertaken for compensation due over the access roads, therefore many of the Hatsaykham households have already gone through such training. Nonetheless, refresher training will be undertaken.
242. Individual household consultation will be conducted with each DP to inform the household, which includes both husband and wife(s) and possibly children of the household regarding their entitlements and compensation values based on their asset registration, entitlement matrix, and compensation rates. A record of the meeting with each DP will be kept, including a photo of the DPs attending the individual consultation. The DPs have been informed regarding their right to submit a grievance if they do not agree with the information provided during the consultation.

7.7 Bank Transfers

243. Compensation payments will be made through a bank account¹⁴, registered in the name of both husband and wife(s) and requiring dual signature or thumbprint. In case a DP has no such account, then the project facilitates all aspects of opening such a bank account starting at the consultation meeting, by assisting the DP to fill in the bank opening forms, requesting the required copies of document needed, such as a copy of the family book. Special assistance will be given to those DPs who are illiterate or functionally illiterate.
244. Opening bank accounts for the non-literate might be seen as impractical. However, the methodology was tested for Access Roads and Transmission Line payments, including for non-literate Hatsaykham landowners. Results were very successful, and particularly appreciated by women, for whom it was the first time that an explanation of how much money was received in compensation, and how to use the account. Despite non-literacy, the Project has facilitated the process with the district bank to enable both husband and wife to sign via thumbprint if necessary. Additionally, the Project is undertaking functional literacy programs with DPs. The project processes the request of the bank account opening at the nearest branch of the bank and makes the initial payments and deposits of opening the bank account without deducting for these from the compensation entitlements. Feedback

¹⁴As per CA Annex C, Clause 89, c,v.

from the Access Road compensation is positive as outlined in the access road audit report. Although the extra effort is mentioned by some DPs (particularly men), the reliability of money being directly transferred is above all welcomed by women.

7.8 Documentation of Receiving Compensation

7.8.1 Signing of compensation forms for cash compensation

245. Payment of compensation through a bank account requires trust and several steps to complete the process.
246. Following the entitlement calculation for an individual household, review of this entitlement by the PRLRC & RMU and individual household consultation with the DP, compensation payment forms are printed in 4 copies; one copy for the DP, one copy for the DCC, one copy for the RMU and one copy for the Company to be kept in both hard copy and included in the data base.
247. The compensation forms will require DP's signatures and/or thumb prints (both husband and wife(s) in two steps:
 - Initial agreement to the compensation amount and for it to be received on a specific bank account listed on the form
 - Agreement that the compensation is received in full in the designated bank account
248. During an individual household meeting with each DP, the DP is requested to review the relevant documents, and if they (husband and wife(s) or wife and adult child) agree, designate a bank account for receiving the compensation funds and make the first step signatures. As outlined above, the Project assists DPs to open bank accounts in both the husband's and wife's name, if such a bank account is not available; which is above all in more remote villages the case. All related costs are borne by the Project. The Project opens new bank accounts in banks with local branches in the respective village or district.
249. Following the first signature of the DPs, the RMU as designated representative of the PRLRC as well as the DCC sign the compensation forms endorsing the compensation payments. Following the first signature of the DPs and PRLRC approval, the Company signs for endorsing the compensation forms and transfers the compensation funds to the designated bank account of the DP, and updates the bank account to show to the DP clearly that the bank transfers have been conducted and that the compensation payment has been received properly and in the full amount.
250. Following the transfer of the funds and the updated bank account statement, the bank account book is returned to the DP. The DP (both husband and wife(s) or wife and adult child) is now requested to sign for the 2nd step on the compensation form, agreeing that the compensation payment has been received in full and that the bank account book has been returned to the DP. The DP will also be requested to sign a copy of the bank account statement for reference by the project that the funds have been transferred correctly.
251. One fully signed set of compensation documents is handed over to the DP and kept by the DP in the project folder.
252. In the case of rental agreements, two copies will be signed by both the Project and the affected person, one copy of the rental agreement being kept with the Project and the other by the land owner.
253. One key aspect of the compensation payments is that these payments are made to bank accounts, belonging to the DPs and requiring dual signature for withdraws of. Many people, especially those living in the remote villages, do not have previous experiences with banking and compensation money may not typically be made to both husband and wife. Through the family financial training

programs the project will create better understanding of financial institutions such as banks, how they work, how interest calculations are performed and the different services provided, such as saving accounts, fix term deposits, ATM cards etc.

7.8.2 Signing of compensation forms for in kind compensation

254. When compensation is provided in kind, such as for support assets for vulnerable households or as community contributions, clear records will be maintained when in kind compensation is handed over to the DP. Records of such in kind compensation will clearly state the compensation provided and for what impacts the compensation is provided, when the hand over date was, and the responsibilities of the DP following the hand over.
255. Compensation in kind for community land acquisition will be made as a result of the outcome of consultations and be based on prioritised wishes of a community. Such compensation typically takes the form of a Project contribution that will benefit all the community concerned such as improvements to school buildings or health facilities.
256. In-kind compensation forms are made in 4 copies; one copy for the DP, one copy for the DCC, one copy for the RMU and one copy for the Company to be kept in both hard copy and included in the data base.
257. One fully signed set of compensation documents, together with the land titles, is handed over to the DP and kept by the DP in the project folder.

7.8.3 Documented Hand-Over for Common Property Compensation

258. When compensation is provided for common properties in kind, such as school repairs or equipment, clear records must be maintained when common properties are handed over to the Community and or local government. Prior to handover of common properties, responsibilities for operation and maintenance will be clearly agreed with DPs, and responsible parties for such works adequately trained and equipped, including establishment of mechanisms to fund Operation and Maintenance. Such handover events are regularly accompanied by a small ceremony.
259. Compensation forms combined with the Operation and Maintenance agreements, training record, and financing plan are made in 4 copies; one copy for the Community, one copy for the DCC, one copy for the RMU and one copy for the Company to be kept in both hard copy and included in the data base.
260. One fully signed set of documents is handed over to the Representative of the Community and to be kept by the Community in the designated records folder. In the case of Houaysoup, the handover will initially be to DPs from Hatsaykham. Once DPs from 2LR villages have relocated to the site in 2017, they will also be required to endorse the signed documents, indicating joint responsibility for operation and maintenance of community assets.

7.9 Special measures for vulnerable households

261. The 8 Vulnerable Households in Hatsaykham as detailed in section 3.23 will receive special support measures include additional household consultation meetings, inclusion of additional family members into the family consultation if there are single headed households, special times to organize household consultation meetings to meet the time availability of the household, and exploring the option of providing livelihood trainings at dedicated education centres for handicapped people, as well as other solutions and assistance, as required.

7.10 DP Training

262. Training on a range of topics are provided to the DPs, some specifically related to Compensation and some more general, but with specific impacts on the Compensation methodology.
263. Family financial training is a term broadly used for trainings that concern finances. For NNP1, conducting family financial trainings for DP is important because specific compensations are made in Cash and because significantly impacted DPs will be offered alternative livelihood restoration activities which are based on a market economy, requiring good understanding of finances.
264. A range of training session will be conducted on appropriate times during the project, with key messages repeated at regular intervals and integrated in other training sessions if impacts are significant.
265. Other areas of family finances that have been and will be discussed include things like purchases of large household goods made on a monthly payment contract, mobile phone plans etc. With knowledge, people will be able to make decisions that are suitable for their family situation.

7.11 Further Ethnic Group and Gender Arrangements

266. To address the needs of Zone 3 DPs, the Project has prepared ethnic and gender development plans which are included in the REDP/SDP. The following support measures are additionally carried out during the planning, implementation and monitoring of the land acquisition and compensation activities:
 - The DCC includes representatives of the district offices of the LWU and LFNC. The members of the DCC also includes the chief and/or deputy chief of Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun.
 - The DCC consults individually with the DPs and their families to ensure that all understand the NNP1's policies, entitlements and procedures regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; and, to identify the specific needs and concerns of male and female DPs. Meeting individually with these DPs will also ensure that women particularly the ethnic women in the households understand and feel comfortable to speak up.
 - The compensation payment forms are signed or affirmed by both spouses if the land or other affected assets are conjugal property.
 - All information to DPs affected by construction is distributed to men and women equally; and, the DCC and/or Village Development Committee (VDC) takes appropriate steps, as necessary, to encourage women to participate in any public meetings about the sub-project.
 - The DCC collaborates with the Project's Environment and Social Division (ESD) to ensure that women and members of the ethnic DPs are targeted for information about resettlement and land acquisition activities.
 - All members of DP households regardless of ethnicity or gender are equally eligible to apply and, depending on their qualifications, be considered for employment by the contractor(s) for civil works for NNP1 Project.
 - If there is employment associated with the 230kV-T/L or construction, new jobs are reserved as much as practicable for qualified women regardless of their ethnicity.
 - All databases and monitoring indicators for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities disaggregate data and other information by gender and ethnicity.

7.12 Chosen Resettlement Options

267. As outlined in the previous chapter as well as in detail in the overall REDP, Zone 3 DPs have several

choices to make before resettling:

1. Split of Households for
 - a. Large families and / or joint households with one husband and several wives
 - b. Newly wed sons and daughters still living with their parents
 - c. Sons and daughters with children still living with their parents
 2. Destination of resettlement
 - d. Resettlement to the Project's designated resettlement site
 - e. Self-Resettlement within the Project Area of Influence
 - f. Self-Resettlement outside the Project Area of Influence
 2. If resettlement to the resettlement site
 - a. Traditional Lao Loum / on-storey raised house style
 - b. Traditional Hmong / on-storey non-raised house style
 - c. Mixed Style / two-storey house style
268. These decisions have to be taken sequentially and furthermore, each decision has certain conditions, which have to be presented by the Project, proven by the household, and agreed on by the RMU/PRLRC. This is a time-consuming and complex process, as outlined in the flowchart above.
269. This process is due to be concluded by the end of October 2015. Consultations with Hatsaykham villagers until now show, that only a few households want to discuss self-resettlement with no final decision yet and more than 90% would like to resettle to the Project's designated resettlement site. The Project plans for Hatsaykham is based on a 100% resettlement scenario, including the necessary private and public infrastructure described in the next chapter. However, now that unit rates have been finalised, the comparative options can be prepared and discussed with each household and once DPs see the actual figures in each package, they may change their minds. A final date will be made for each household according to a consultation and decision making schedule of 40 days after the initial consultation. During this period, any family member is free to seek further clarification and/or advice from the RMU or the Project.

7.13 Benefits Sharing

270. DPs from Hatsaykham will gain from Project activities, other than from the overall compensation process, including but not limited to the following measures:
1. Agricultural activities improvement trainings
 2. Training on market- and off-farm activities and expertise
 3. Setup of marketing structures together with the DPs
 4. Provision of high quality public infrastructure currently not available (e.g. all-weather-road, water supply, market, bus station, etc.)
 5. Business opportunities as employees and entrepreneurs in connection with the Project
 6. 2-million USD scholarship program (to be shared with other directly impacted communities)
 7. Health program
 8. After COD participation in the community development fund according to regulations to be set up in coordination between the Company, DPs, and GoL.

7.14 Transitional Measures

271. Transitional assistance measures are as outlined in the overall REDP measures taken by the project to

facilitate the transition by DPs from their old situation in Hatsaykham to a new situation in Houaysoup. Such transitions require specific attention, to make them go in as smooth a way as possible, minimizing adverse impacts on the DPs. These transitional measures include:

1. Transitional allowances for a period of 3 months;
2. Five year Rice Supplement Program; and
3. Income substitution and transfer costs during re-establishment in case impacts cannot be mitigated by proper planning and provision of facilities by the Project (the Project's primary aim)

7.14.1 Transitional allowance

272. Transitional allowance will be provided for a period of three months starting from the month of physical resettlement in the first half of 2016 and consists of:

1. Essential nutrition items, such as cooking oil, salt, high protein items such as meat, eggs and other items as advised by a Nutritional expert
2. Cash support for electricity supply fees
3. Cash support for water supply fees
4. Cash support for solid waste collection fees

For vulnerable households, transitional allowances will be extended up to 1 year.

7.14.2 Rice Supplement Program

273. The Rice Supplement Program was negotiated with Resettlers¹⁵. Rice will be given as supplement food source to every DP resettling to the Resettlement Area during a transition period of 5 years, starting at 100% supplement for the 1st two years and gradually phasing out over subsequent years (see table below).. The Rice support will be based on the number of eligible people in the household. Rice will be handed over at the beginning of each month, with households certifying the receipt of rice support. A registration system will be established to guarantee that every household is receiving the appropriate amount of rice.
274. For those choosing to resettle to the Project's designated resettlement site, an in-kind Rice Supplement Program based on a provided consumption per household of 0.7 kg per day per adult and 0.5 kg per day per child (under 15 years). , Adaptations on household numbers will be regularly implemented, to take into account both new born babies, passing away of the elderly and children reaching an age of 15 years and requiring the rice allowance of an adult.

¹⁵ See Annex A, Overall REDP.

Year	Support of total rice requirements per person
1 (2016/17)	100 %
2 (2017/18)	100 %
3 (2018/19)	75 %
4 (2019/20)	50%
5 (2020/21)	25%

Table 38 Rice supplement program quotas

CHAPTER 8 - Houaysoup Resettlement Site

8.1 Resettlement Site Selection

275. The Project together with DPs and public authorities investigated several potential resettlement sites between 2007 and 2014. Some sites were rejected by DPs, while others were rejected by GoL for political or security reasons. The following resettlement sites were shortlisted for Z3:
1. Hat Gniun, Bolikhamxay Province (for Z3)
 2. Houaysoup, Bolikhamxay Province (for Z3 and 2LR together)
276. Given the inclusion of Hatsaykham in the administration of Hat Gniun, moving closer to the main village was a preferred solution. However, villagers from 2LR opted for Houaysoup as their designated resettlement site, and both Zone 2LR and Zone 3 villagers preferred to co-reside with other Hmong rather than with the Lao majority population of Hat Gniun. DPs from Hatsaykham thus requested to join the 2LR DPs and resettle over the river into Houaysoup, a request accepted by the Project. Details of the resettlement site selection process can be found in the overall REDP, section 7.5.1.
277. As outlined above, development of the Houaysoup resettlement site will be done in two phases: the first phase for early resettlement of Hatsaykham and the second phase for subsequent resettlement of the four villages of 2LR. Holistic planning is necessary on the overall development of the new town and accordingly, these two phases often overlap. The following sections will include remarks regarding the timing of development. For the construction schedule and budget for Zone 3, please see Chapter 14.
278. In 2014 the Project received formal endorsement from the Department of Land Administration (DoLA) allocating 1745 hectares (ha) of the 6000 ha Houay Soup resettlement site to be allocated to DPs for agricultural and housing areas. 4250 hectares (ha) of the 6,000 ha is classified protected forest¹⁶. NNP1PC's Social Management Office (SMO) successfully applied for the "de-gazetting" of a further 648 ha, resulting in a total of 2,398 ha (1,745+648ha) to secure a large enough area for the housing and agricultural areas of resettled DPs. The remaining 3,607 ha of protected forest will retain its designation and remain as a headwater conservation area, but some livelihoods activities will be permitted for DP use, including gathering non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and livestock grazing. Figure 13 shows the boundary of the total Houaysoup resettlement area, together with dedicated land use zones.
279. Legal and regulatory requirements for the additional de-gazetting of 648ha has been confirmed by DoLA after field verification of the boundaries. The remaining protected forest will have a Houay Soup Forest Management Plan (FMP) which will be subsumed into the Project's overall Watershed Management Plan (WMP).

¹⁶ The area is named as "Protection Forest" in Decree on the Protection Forest No 333/PM (Lao PDR). The existence of this protection forest should have been, but was not, identified during the project preparation stage, and the Department of Land Administration (DoLA), the responsible department under the Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment (MoNRE) was unaware that it had been designated as part of the 6000ha allocation to DPs under the Concession Agreement (CA).

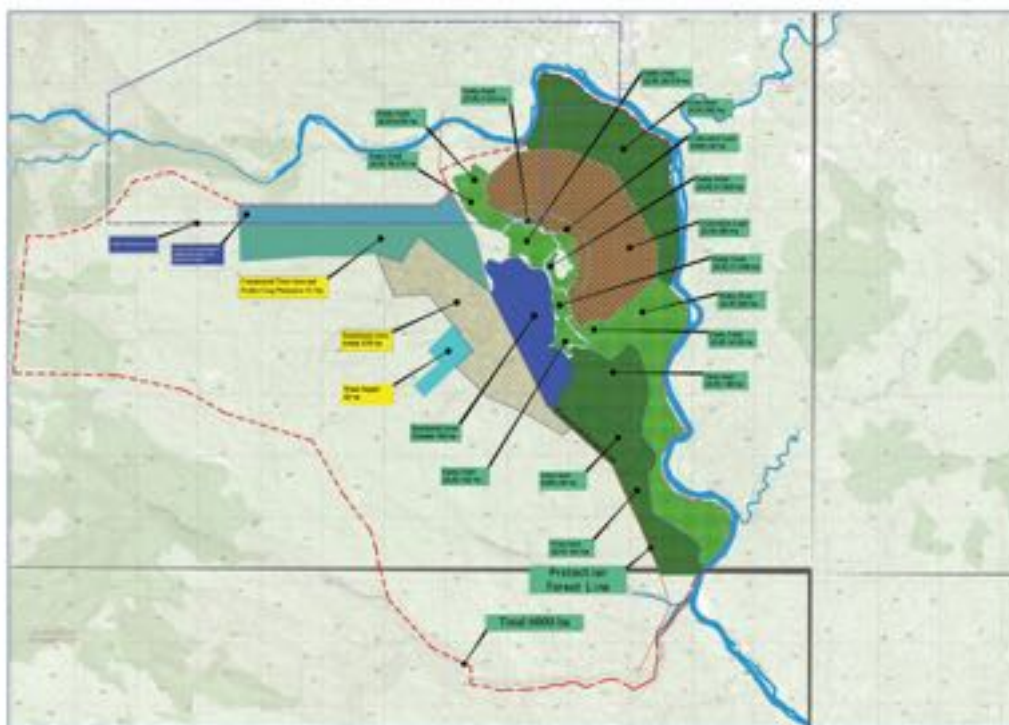


Figure 13 Showing the resettlement site boundaries plus land use zones

8.2 Prior Land Use

8.2.1 Early surveys

280. A preliminary survey of existing land use at Houaysoup resettlement site (Figure 14 **Error! Reference source not found.**) was carried out in June 2011, finding existing land uses of 5.6 ha of paddy, 50.1 ha of grassland and some upland areas under shifting cultivation.
281. After receiving land claims by land users at Houay Soup, a second survey was conducted in October 2012. The purpose of this land use survey was to determine the extent of lands already claimed and/or used in the resettlement site that may require compensation, reallocation, or livelihood restoration under the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan of the Project, and also to identify the households that claimed or used those lands.
282. The 2012 survey found that households in several communities currently use land in Houay Soup, including from Hat Gniun, Hatsaykham and Somseun villages. Forty-four (44) households claim a total of 70.5 ha of land, most for upland rice cultivation with only small areas for paddy or commercial tree cultivation.

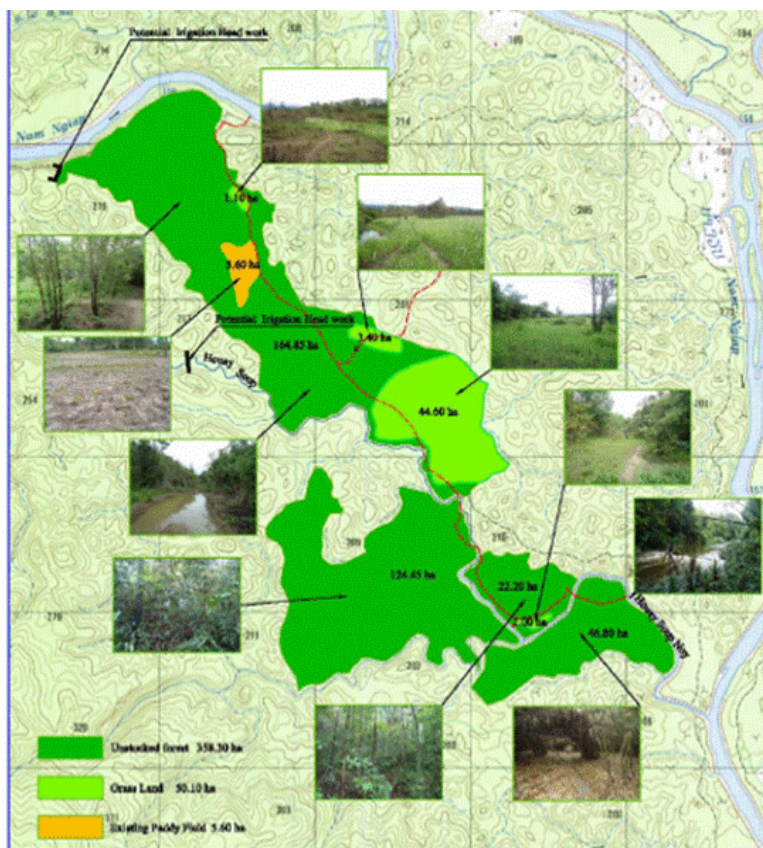


Figure 14 Land use patterns in Houaysoup in 2012 (Source: Field survey 2012)

8.2.2 Confirmation Survey

283. In preparation of compensation for prior land use in the resettlement site, numbers from earlier surveys were verified and updated in 2014. In addition to villagers from Hat Gniun and Hatsaykham, also villagers from Somseun claim land use on a strip along the river. Somseun is located 20 km downstream of the designated resettlement site with no village border crossing into the resettlement site and therefore not considered as a host community. Nonetheless, claims for limited land use upstream have been found to be valid. These claims are addressed in the Zone 5 REDP update. In general, the number of claimants increase each time a consultation takes place. Some of the land has already been compensated under the LACP-TL, which extends across Houaysoup. It is expected that the Project will need to compensate the remainder of the 450ha of the 6,000ha of acquired land in Q4, 2015.
284. There has been no loss of housing in the creation of Houaysoup. Furthermore, the project did not identify any secondary structures in the future resettlement site. Details and updated numbers are included in the Zone 5 Updated REDP-U5. Figure shows the locations of updated prior use land claims in Houaysoup.
285. As well as land in Houaysoup, cultivation and residential land on the left bank of the Nam Ngiep belonging to Zone 3 DPs is also affected.

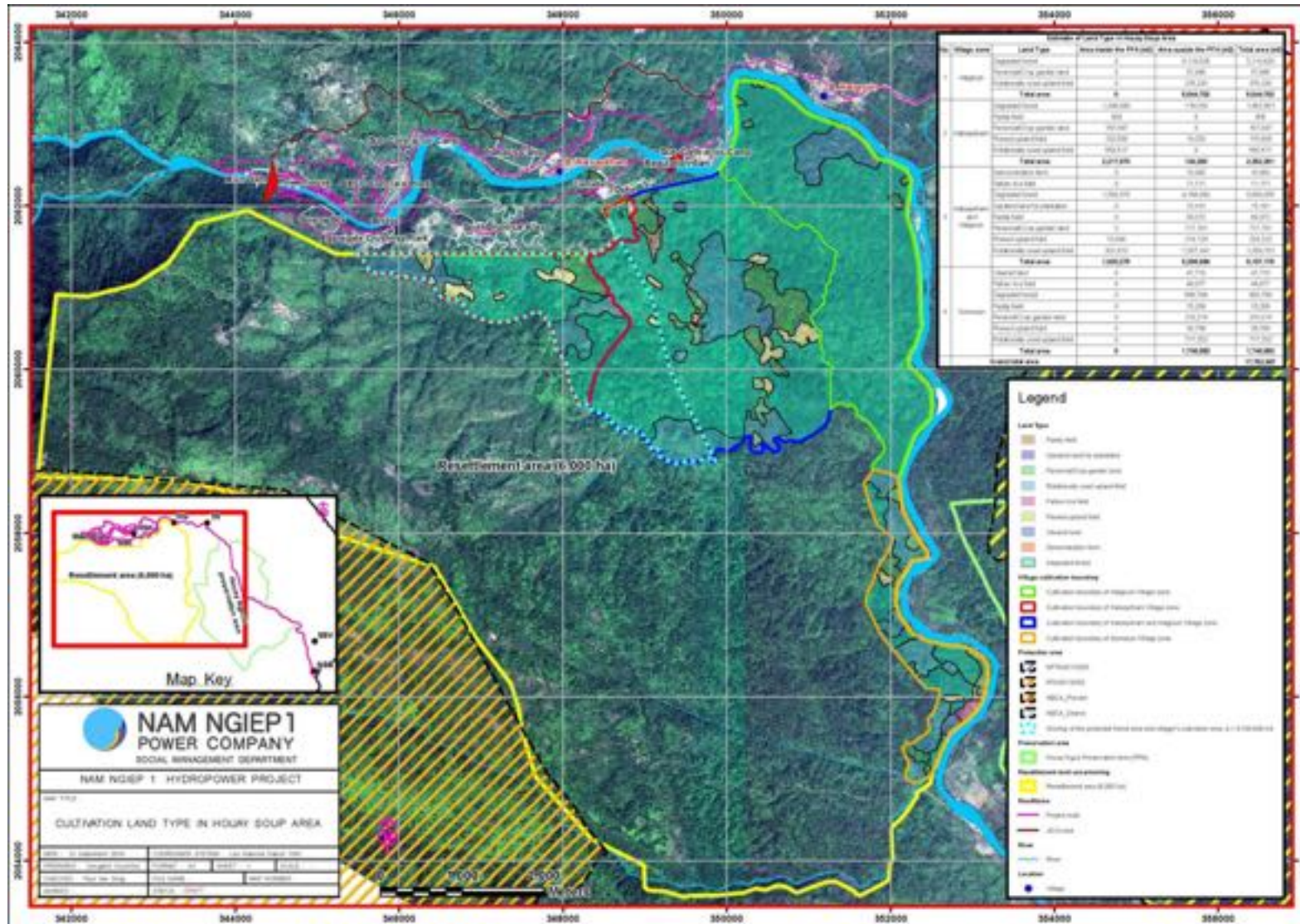


Figure 15 Updated prior land use claims in the Designated Resettlement Site

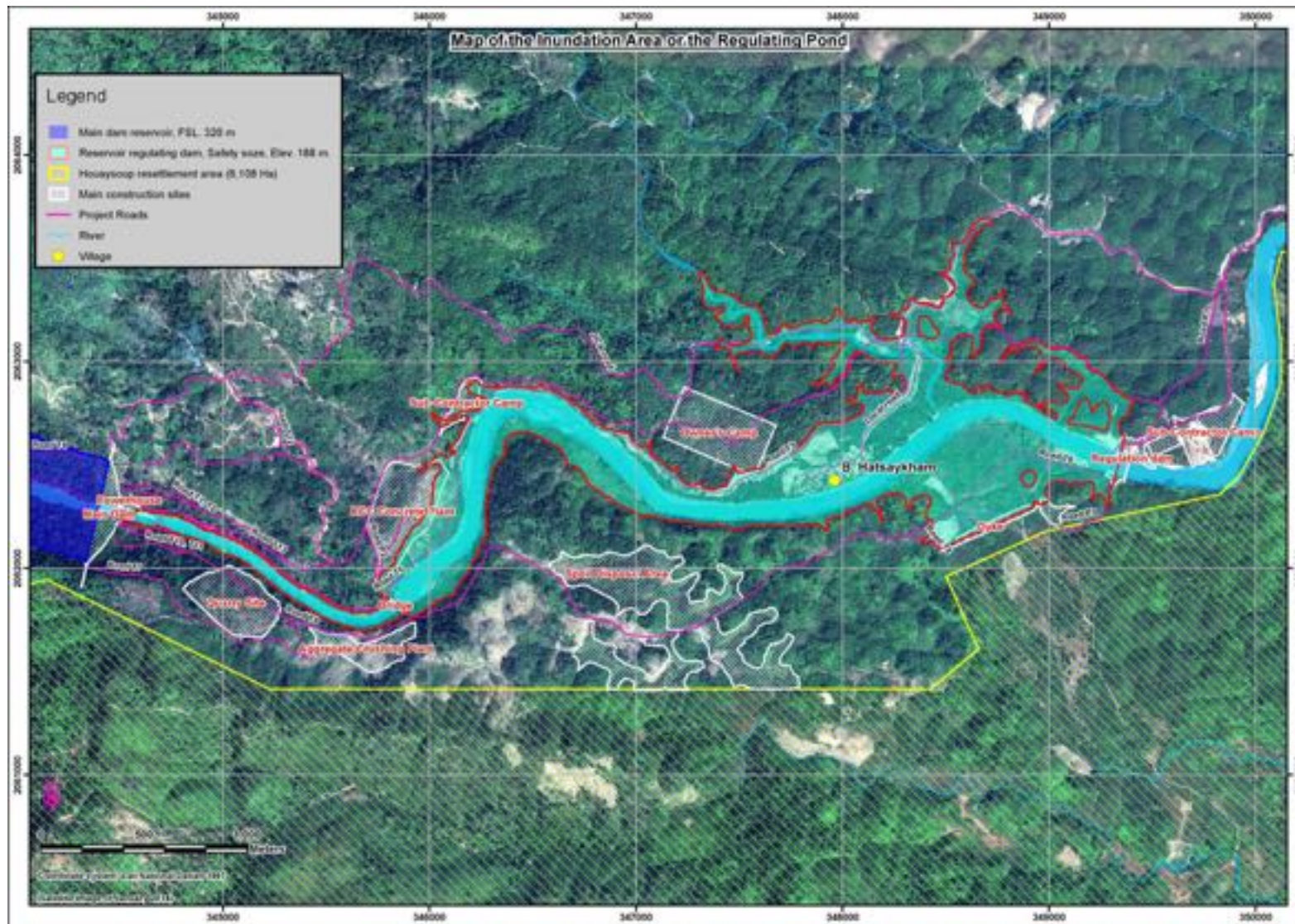


Figure 16 Map of use for Hatsaykham which will be impacted by inundation of the regulating pond.

8.3 Participatory Land Use Planning and Zoning

8.3.1 Land Use Planning and Zoning as Step Approach

286. While land use is highly dependent on the natural characteristics of a resettlement site, equally important are the social and cultural preferences of the resettlers. To assess these social and cultural preferences, a close consultation process has been necessary, which is taking several steps:
- i. Step 1 is the selection of the resettlement site itself as outlined in section 8.1,
 - ii. Step 2 is the general assessment of the resettlers land use preferences as outlined in the next section below
 - iii. Step 3 is the alignment of the land use preferences with the natural characteristics of the resettlement site into a draft layout
 - iv. Step 4 is the discussion and adaptation of a layout together with the DPs
 - v. Step 5 is a more standardized Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) following physical relocation
 - vi. Step 6 is the conclusion of the PLUP after several years when DPs can compare experiences at the resettlement site.
287. Steps 1 to 3 have been concluded, while step 4 is ongoing until physical resettlement of all households is completed. The location for paddy rice fields is fixed by geographic constraints and already zoned following public consultations with DPs from both Zones 3 and 2LR; inputs from DPs are required to identify other land use zones within the resettlement area, including:
- i. Residential Area: the DPs chose their residential area in July 2013
 - ii. House siting and orientation according to customary practice chosen in August/September 2014
 - iii. Upland areas for cash crops
 - iv. Grazing land
 - v. Community forests
 - vi. Water resources and fisheries
288. Step 5 is planned for 2017/2018 after 2LR villages have joined Zone 3 village in the resettlement site, while Step 6 is scheduled for 2020/2021. PLUP tools have been developed and applied in Lao PDR and in other hydropower projects with good results, and have included support from the National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI).

8.3.2 Assessment of overall village preferences

289. Community consultations were started by the Project from July 2007 for Hatsaykham Sub-village (and the other villages impacted by the Project) to understand villagers' preferences regarding the configuration and composition of the new resettlement village. Results of the participatory mapping exercises reveal that the DPs prefer the following:
1. Orientation of the new village along a road system with each house having access to the road. Infrastructure with access based on a road network will provide a more stable link to the outside, and with it access to markets and new livelihood opportunities. Orientation of individual housing units to be sited according to custom and adjacent to pre-existing neighbours and family members as agreed.

2. Improvements such as electricity, access to running domestic water, and private toilets.
 3. Each household prefers to have its own garden area.
 4. Community buildings and facilities, such as a school, market, clinic, and village hall.
 5. The creation of religious structures, which should be located outside the grouping of houses, as is the practice in traditional villages;
 6. Availability of sufficient land for rice paddies and other fields to grow corn, sugar cane, or other crops, and plots for vegetables surrounding the village.
 7. Sufficient grazing land to support existing livestock.
290. The people of the five communities resettling to Houaysoup also indicated that residential areas should form the core of the village, which would then be surrounded by gardens and fields, with forests located at a greater distance from the core.
291. This kind of plan creates a sense of security and allow for continual social interaction. The actual plan of the new resettlement villages depends on the specific location and topography of the new sites, and on discussions held with villagers as to where the various houses, community buildings and fields should be sited. Figure 16 presents the layout for Hatsaykham, together with the layout for other 2LR households which are under discussion.



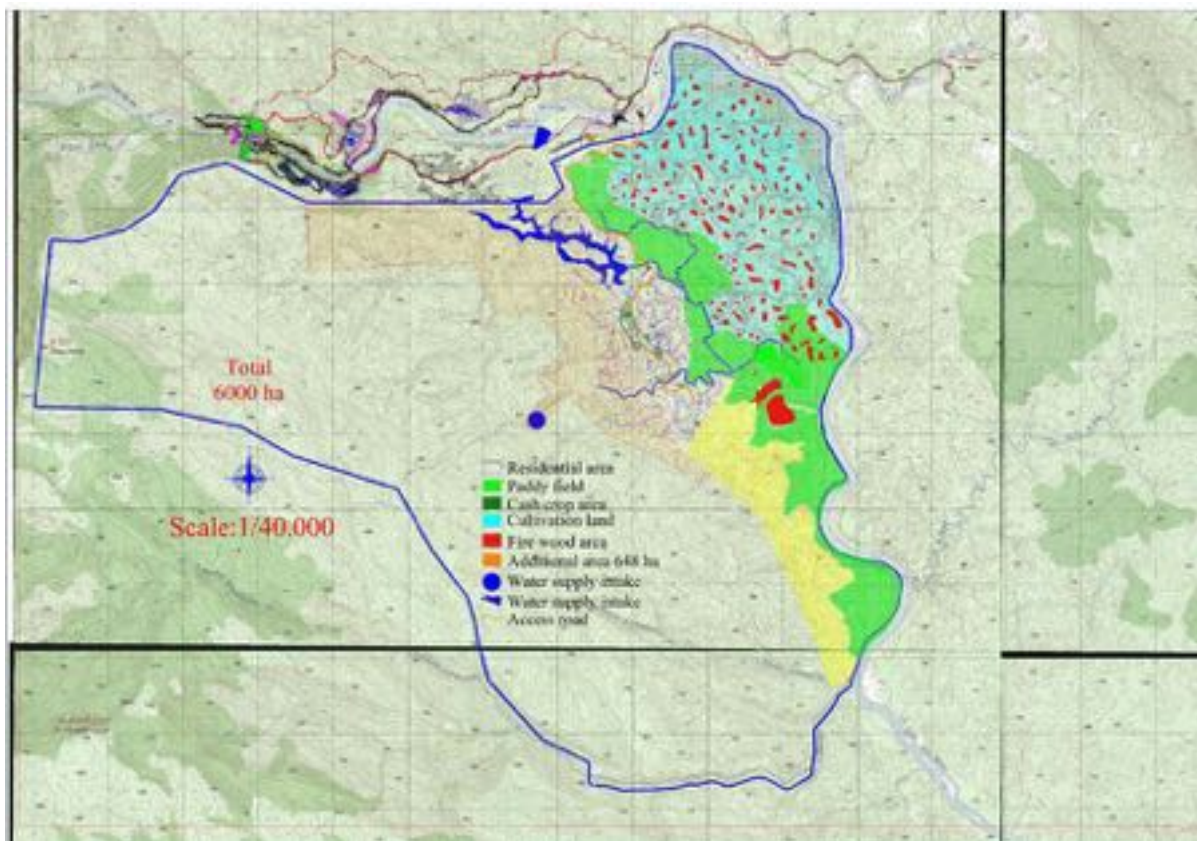


Figure 17 Resettlement Area.

292. When ideas for the new village were presented to the villagers in graphic form, their first reactions were positive since many people welcomed the lifestyle improvements. Their main concern was the potential effect on food security. Historically communities in the study area are not all used to a market economy, and are more accustomed to exchanging or selling forest products and buffalo complementing rice production. Hence, the opportunities to continue and improve livelihood activities such as gardens, fruit trees and livestock in their new lives will help to provide even greater food security, in ways that are already familiar to them and would build on their existing food-producing practices. For further details, see Chapter 9 on livelihood activities.

8.3.3 Land use distribution in the resettlement site

293. As already noted, a resettlement site of 6,108 ha will be prepared for DPs to consolidate the 4 villages at zone 2LR (maximum 481 HH) and 1 hamlet from zone 3 (maximum 39 HH) into one consolidated and separate administrative unit. At least 420 ha of this land will be available for paddy fields (more than now being used as paddy in the existing communities) as well as additional rain-fed land for upland crops, vegetable gardens, fruit and commercial tree plantations, and community forests, to assure continued sustainable livelihoods, as described in Chapter 9. The Residential Area was moved after request from DPs and actual land allocation boundaries (except paddy fields) will be re-drawn during the different steps of land use planning outlined above.
294. In discussions with DPs, initial concepts of the land use for the 6,108 ha were expressed as follows:

1. Be protected against flood by a saddle dam and be accessible through an all-weather-road

bridge connecting to the access road

2. Have paddy fields with irrigation channels (420 ha), upland rice field (150 ha) and other cultivated land including rubber and other commercial tree plantations (820 ha)
3. Have pasture land (600 ha), and forest for firewood (300 ha)
4. Have additional area secured as protection forest for NTFPs
5. Have housing and community facilities (50 ha) built on slightly higher elevations
6. Have cemetery areas selected by DPs
7. Include adequate household and community infrastructure, including electric supply, water supply, and garbage disposal areas

Items	Pre Project Status (Z3+2LR)	New Site
House	Wooden/Bamboo House	New House of equal quality but at least on minimum standard will be provided; due to other Project's having problems to acquire sufficient high quality wood, the Project will provide the option of concrete housing structures.
Rice fields	Average 0.69 ha/HH of non-irrigated paddy fields; 0.82 ha/HH of upland rice fields	Available average of 0.8 ha/HH with irrigation system; 0.29 ha/HH of upland rice fields; the initial legal entitlements will be slightly lower, to allow for a margin of error in data; practically, the number might be even higher, depending on the number of DPs opting for self-resettlement; furthermore, entitlements will take into account household sizes
Other cultivated land	Average 1.77 ha/household	Average 1.56 ha/HH of cultivated land including tree plantations
Access Road	Difficult access in wet season	All-Year-All-Weather Road
Water supply	Surface water and public standpipes	Piped to the household.
Electricity connection	Not Available	Electricity connection to each house
Community buildings	Low- and medium standard buildings	High-standard buildings
Accessibility to other communities and markets	Difficult due to remote areas	Close to the provincial capital and further on to the national capital

Table 39 Community concept of land development of Houay Soup

295. Actual allocation of private land will follow two principles outlined in the CA: land-for-land compensation and poverty alleviation. As DPs from 2LR do not have to confirm their choices for different options (cash or land) until 2015/2016, final numbers will be provided after these choices have been made and included in the updated REDP-U2LR. It is difficult to assess housing standards in wood, as it is increasingly difficult to acquire suitable hard wood for houses in Laos and a major issue in other Projects is the failure to do so. Moreover, traditional Hmong style does not need large wooden beams to raise a house on stilts, the preference being for a solid structure on rammed earth. Therefore, this Project will provide the option of concrete housing structures. Community structures follow the regulations of the GoL line agencies (Ministry of Education/Health/Public Works and Transports/Home Affairs, etc.) for their respective standards and the Project coordinates with these agencies in the finalization and implementation of infrastructure development plans.

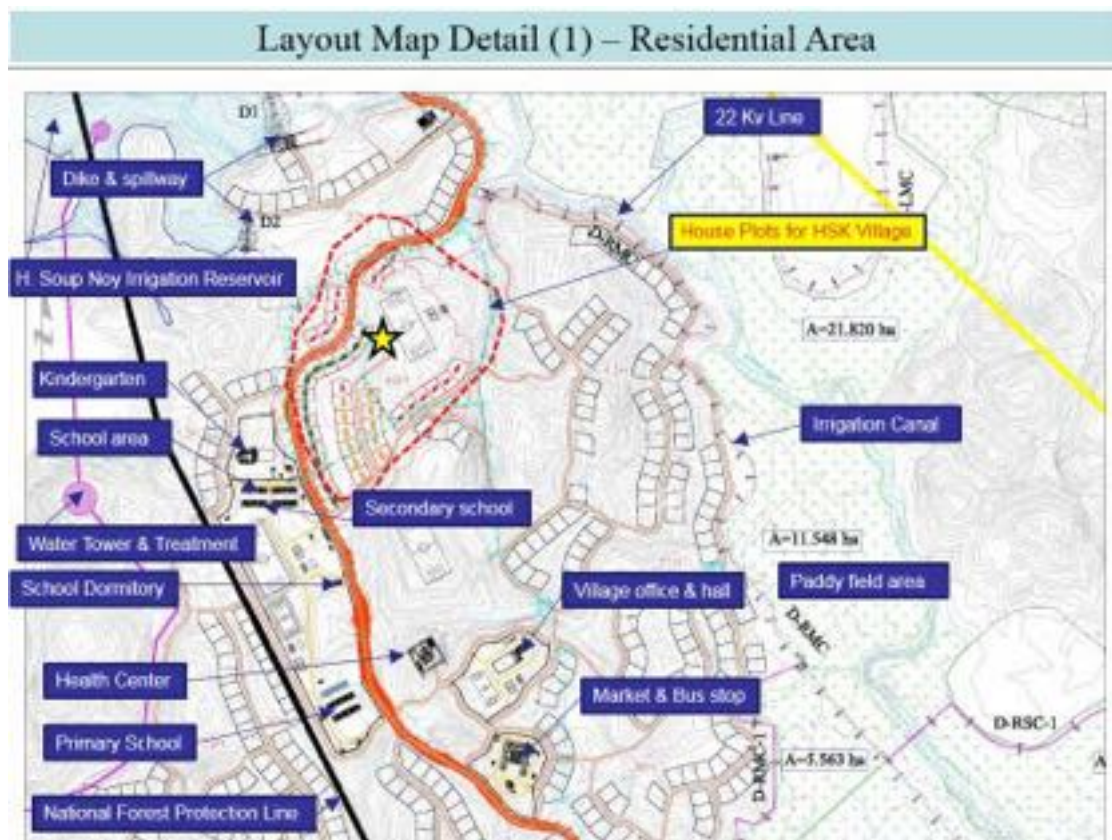


Figure 18 Land Allocation Early Resettlement Hatsaykham

Type of Land Use	Existing Land Use		Houaysoup Resettlement Area	Remarks on Houaysoup
	2LR	Z3		
1.Private Land				
1.1 Residential Area	44ha	22.90ha	70ha	800 m ² x 520HH plus village infrastructures like Access Roads and electricity and buffer space
1.2 Paddy fields	264 ha	30.70ha	420 ha	Ave. 0.8ha/HH with irrigation channel; actual land allocation based on number of household members
1.3 Upland Rice Fields	313 ha	140.56ha	150 ha	Ave 0.36ha/HOUSEHOLD
1.4 Other Cultivated Land	680 ha	127.29 ha	820 ha	Ave. 1.58ha/HH (as with paddy fields, initial legal entitlements will be slightly lower, but all available land will be allocated to the DPs and their communities)
1.5 Fish Pond	3 ha	1.76 ha	N/A	It is suggested that the irrigation storage can be used as communal fish pond
1.6 Other land use	1,432 ha	N/A	N/A	A large section of Houaysoup will remain forest land to be managed and used by the community
1.7 Buffer of land for future use			400ha	
2. Public Land				
2.1 Community facility	4 ha	-	*	School, clinic, village hall, etc.
2.2 Cemetery	11ha	1.2ha	12ha	
2.3 Grazing Land	263	67	600	For 3,000 cattle (a survey on carrying capacity for livestock in Houaysoup will be conducted following pasture preparation, before final determination of how many large animals can be taken to the resettlement site)
2.4 Drinking water pond	-	-	NA	

Type of Land Use	Existing Land Use		Houaysoup Resettlement Area	Remarks on Houaysoup
	2LR	Z3		
2.5 Fish ponds	-	-	NA	
2.6 Disposal Area	-	-	1	
2.6 Pilot Plant	-	-	5	
2.7 Forest for Firewood	-	-	300	Ave 1m ³ / person-year
2.8 Production Forest	2,510	NA	3,222	
Total	5,540	714,62*	6,000	

Table 40 Comparison of land demarcation inundated areas / resettlement area

* Remark: just part of agricultural land of Hatsaykham will be impacted and necessary to replace. Land situated on the Left bank of the Nam Gniep witch is not impacted can continue to be cultivated by Hatsaykham DPs

Name	Namyouak	Sopyouak	Sopphuane	Houaypamom	Hatsaykham	Total
<i>Households</i>	187	173	77	44	39	520
<i>Population</i>	1,277	1,095	496	314	289	3,471
<i>Of which female</i>	616	529	249	151		1,545

Table 41 Reprint of Population Numbers (for Reference)

8.3.4 Maintenance of public facilities

296. Next to land use, community infrastructure is a key aspect of the resettlement site. While the infrastructure itself is defined by national standards (e.g. school standards by the Ministry of Education, health centre standards by the Ministry of Health) a major issue is not just provision of community infrastructure, but also its operation and maintenance. Different line agencies (e.g. Dept. of Health, Dept. of Education) are supposed to include infrastructure maintenance of those buildings such as clinics, schools and teachers' housing, as part of their annual budgets. In reality no such funds for maintenance are forthcoming, and villages in Laos with such infrastructure typically have to source funds for maintenance of all public buildings from their own pockets.
297. The Project is aiming for a sustainable and independent resettlement site with no expectation of dependence on external organizations, following the stabilization phase. Therefore it will work together the new inhabitants of the resettlement site to develop models of financing operation and maintenance of infrastructure. This includes several options:
1. Operation and Maintenance by a commercial operator, financed by fees to be provided by the inhabitants of the resettlement site
 2. Operation and Maintenance from a village fund; in this case there will be discussions as to how this village fund can be financed. The Project will establish market booths, which the village

can rent out to achieve income for village activities

3. Operation and Maintenance from the Project’s Community Development Program; in the event that it can be implemented without creating dependencies and reduced ownership
 4. Operation and Maintenance via neighbourhood groups
 5. Operation and Maintenance by self-funding measures, for example fees at the bus station for its maintenance
298. None of these systems is ideal, but the selected model and its implementation depend on costs to operate and maintain, and even more so by the attitude of the resettlement site inhabitants towards these measures. The DPs and the Project will decide and implement measures for each facility and adapt these where necessary over the resettlement preparation and stabilization phases. The Project will provide the necessary technical training for maintenance of the water supply system.

8.4 Work undertaken to date

299. Site preparation activities started in the 2015 dry season with UXO clearance and ground pegging of the resettlement area for Hatsaykham following the legal assignment of the resettlement site to the Project and compensation of prior land users. In the meantime, the Project has prepared detailed plans incorporating comments and suggestions of DPs, described below. The Project hired a Hmong architect as team leader to allow a better understanding as well as easier communication with DPs on their needs and aspiration. He is continually sharing his designs with the DPs and integrating their recommendations to enhance DPs’ ownership on the resettlement site design and development.

8.5 Conceptual Design of the Resettlement Site

300. The residential area in Houaysoup is within the vicinity of productive land allocated to the DPs. Thus the tradition of an agricultural based economy is still largely retained, while providing new economic opportunities. Ethnic and traditional cultural practices have also influenced the overall planning in land use zoning and orientation of housing.
301. The conceptual designs for the NNP1 resettlement sites have been laid out based on available space of the Houaysoup and consultations with DPs as described. Enough buffer space is additionally provided for future growth in the number of households in the resettlement site as well as for the different space requirements of different house types, particularly for large joint households opting to split.

Item	Description
Replacement House including related components	750 ¹⁷ houses at Houay Soup Area including 1 toilet per house (and 1 septic tank per property), one-point connected to the water supply system incl. water meter, and one connection to the electricity grid incl. electricity meter, and access to the village road system
Road	Access road Main road within community Alleyway between houses ensuring overhanging roofs do not encroach on

¹⁷ Estimated maximum case scenario, based on the number of HH impacted and possible split of 1 HH into 2 as per CA entitlement. Final number will be determined after the cut-off date and completion of the Confirmation Survey as well as the date for final choice of people from 2LR to resettle to Houaysoup or to self-resettle.

Item	Description
	neighbours' space
Market	A market; 320 m ² roof covered and 1,000 m ² opened area
Bus terminal	A bus terminal adjacent to the market
Health centre	75 m ² health centre house and 1 housing for staff accommodation including A 1,000m ²
Community hall and Village office	A Village Centre 648 m ² community hall included A village office combined the community hall
School and related structures	1 pre-school with 3 rooms 1 primary school 5 rooms (2 buildings with 5 rooms of each) 1 lower secondary school 6rooms(2 buildings with 6 rooms of each) 1 teachers' house
Community playground	1,600 m ² playground and sport facilities next to the school
Water supply	Natural gravity water piped system with a connection for every household
Solid waste drop-off centre	Area 15000m ² drop-off centre including 525 m ² drop-off structure OR a joint waste drop-off-centre together with the Project's own waste disposal area. Options currently under investigation.
Power line	22 kV, 20 km in total connected from Ban Hat Gniun
Replacement House including related components	750 ¹⁸ houses at Houay Soup Area including 1 toilet per house (and 1 septic tank per property), one-point connected to the water supply system incl. water meter, and one connection to the electricity grid incl. electricity meter, and access to the village road system

Table 42 Key infrastructure at the Houaysoup Resettlement Site

302. Main components of the land use in the resettlement site include paddy fields, cash crop or upland crop fields, grazing land, community NTFP forest, firewood collection forest, conservation, cemetery, and residential area including community buildings and structures.
303. These lands, infrastructure, and housing will be provided in numbers and size appropriate to the number of people resettled in the community and taking into consideration future population expansion (2nd generation households). The current national population growth rate is 2.1% per annum, with a rate of 1.3% projected by the UN for the coming years. The following calculations assume a maximum case scenario with an extraordinary strong average growth of 5%; even if it is expected that the actual number will be closer to 2.5%, combining the national trend with previous population growth rates in the villages as discussed in the SIA and a birth control and birth spacing promoted by the Health Program. The maximum case scenario is based on a 10 year estimate after COD, with 910 households and 6,450 people in the resettlement site. In the 6,000ha, the additional 36ha necessary for an extended residential area are available around the planned residential area. With the expansion going outwards on the edges, the extension will not interfere with the overall design of the resettlement site.
304. The Project intends to develop all available paddy field land and allocate it to the DPs. Considering a minimum productivity on two-season irrigated rice fields of an annual total of 6 tonnes per hectare on 420ha, this results for the projected number of 6,450 people a production of 390kg of rice per person

¹⁸ Estimated maximum case scenario, based on the number of HH impacted and possible split of 1 HH into 2 as per CA entitlement. Final number will be determined after the cut-off date and completion of the Confirmation Survey as well as the date for final choice of people from 2LR to resettle to Houaysoup or to self-resettle.

per year from the paddy fields, or 1.1kg of rice per person per day. While thereby achieving self-sustained rice sufficiency, it should be highlighted that the Project additionally invests in livelihood programs on alternative income sources, including livestock, cash and consumption crop production, tree plantations, and off-farm activities as well as a strong focus on education, including a large scholarship program as outlined in the SDP.

305. Proposed initial land allocations for all Resettlers amount to 2,360ha (including fire wood forest) out of the 6,000ha, leaving approximately two thirds of the resettlement site not directly taken into cultivation or for residential purposes. The Project will also plan public areas of a size to accommodate the projected growth, leaving enough empty space to increase infrastructure volume depending on actual growth; for example a large school area of 2 hectares with additional empty space next to it as outlined in 16. Expansion of public infrastructure facilities can be funded from the Community Development Program Fund, available from COD until the end of the concession period.

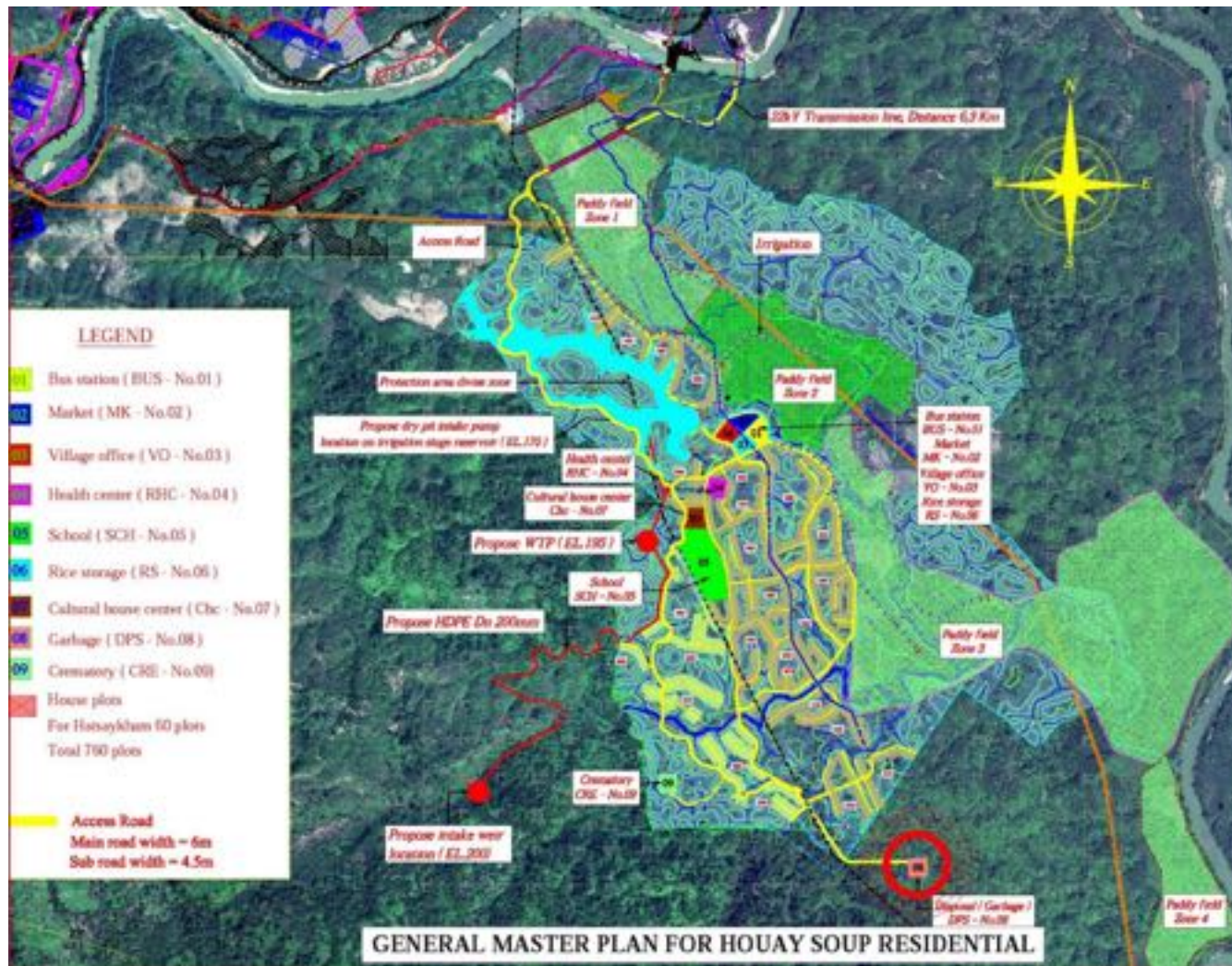


Figure 19 Conceptual design of Houaysoup residential area

Item	Number	Area/ Unit(m ²)	Required area(m ²)
1. House plot ¹⁹	750	800	600,000
2. Market	1	10,000	10,000
3. Bus terminal	1	10,000	10,000
4. Health centre	1	5,000	5,000
5. School & teachers' house	1	50,000	50,000
6. Village office & Village Hall	1	10,000	10,000
7. Playground	1	1,600	1,600
8. Solid waste drop-off centre	1	15,000	15,000
Total			701,600

Table 43 Spatial Requirements of each type of Building or Infrastructure of Houay Soup Resettlement House designs

306. **Project affected** people from Zone 3 are entitled to new houses at the resettlement site and to select a house design of their choice. Since those who are to be resettled are almost all Hmong, the current housing of Hmong was studied for preliminary house designs.

8.5.1 Current house designs

307. The current house styles are discussed in chapter 3.3. Traditionally, the Hmong house is rectangular in shape and built on the ground, not on stilts like the houses of many other groups (including the Lao Loum). Materials used are wood, bamboo, and have a thatched roof of grass, bamboo, or wood. More prosperous households are increasingly building concrete housing with corrugated iron or tiled roofs. There is a fireplace in an alcove at one end of the house for cooking and heating, and usually the other end of the house partitioned for sleeping quarters for the entire family.

8.5.2 Resettlement house designs

308. The final designs have been prepared in consultation with the DPs and took into account their customs and needs, house orientation, accommodation requirements and who wishes to live next door to whom. Designs were drafted based upon the trend of housing in Laos which has evolved over time. Based upon these designs, female DPs have already informed the project that they would want the kitchen areas to be separate but attached to the houses, or in some cases a separate structure. Modern and more durable materials will be introduced into the house design, as required per CA Annex C. DPs will also have the right to recover materials from their dismantled houses and structures (with no deduction in compensation costs or rights to new structures) and have those materials transported to the resettlement area at the project's cost.
309. Houses of Hmong communities in other areas who already use durable materials were studied and the model houses based on those developed. The model dwelling developed from these investigations and consultations are illustrated in. Higher structural standards will be applied independently of the original house quality. A household currently owning a house of low standards is eligible for a replacement house with improved standards. The size and type of house is based on the number of members of the household. A minimum space of at least 7.5 m² per person will be provided, but the average space will be more than 10 m² per person according to the house sizes

¹⁹ Estimated number, based on the number of HH impacted and possible split of 1 HH into 2 as per CA entitlement. Final number will be determined after the indicative choice survey

outlined in the Detailed Entitlement Matrices. Current analysis shows a preference for bricks or concrete blocks as wall materials. DPs are eligible to choose between 3 designs of housing tentatively presented with this report. Depending on the size of family, DPs are entitled to a small, medium, or large house. Shown below are the two more common designs (ground floor and raised houses).



Figure 20 Housing designs for replacement housing – Small sizes



Figure 21 House models – Medium sizes



Figure 22 House models – large sizes

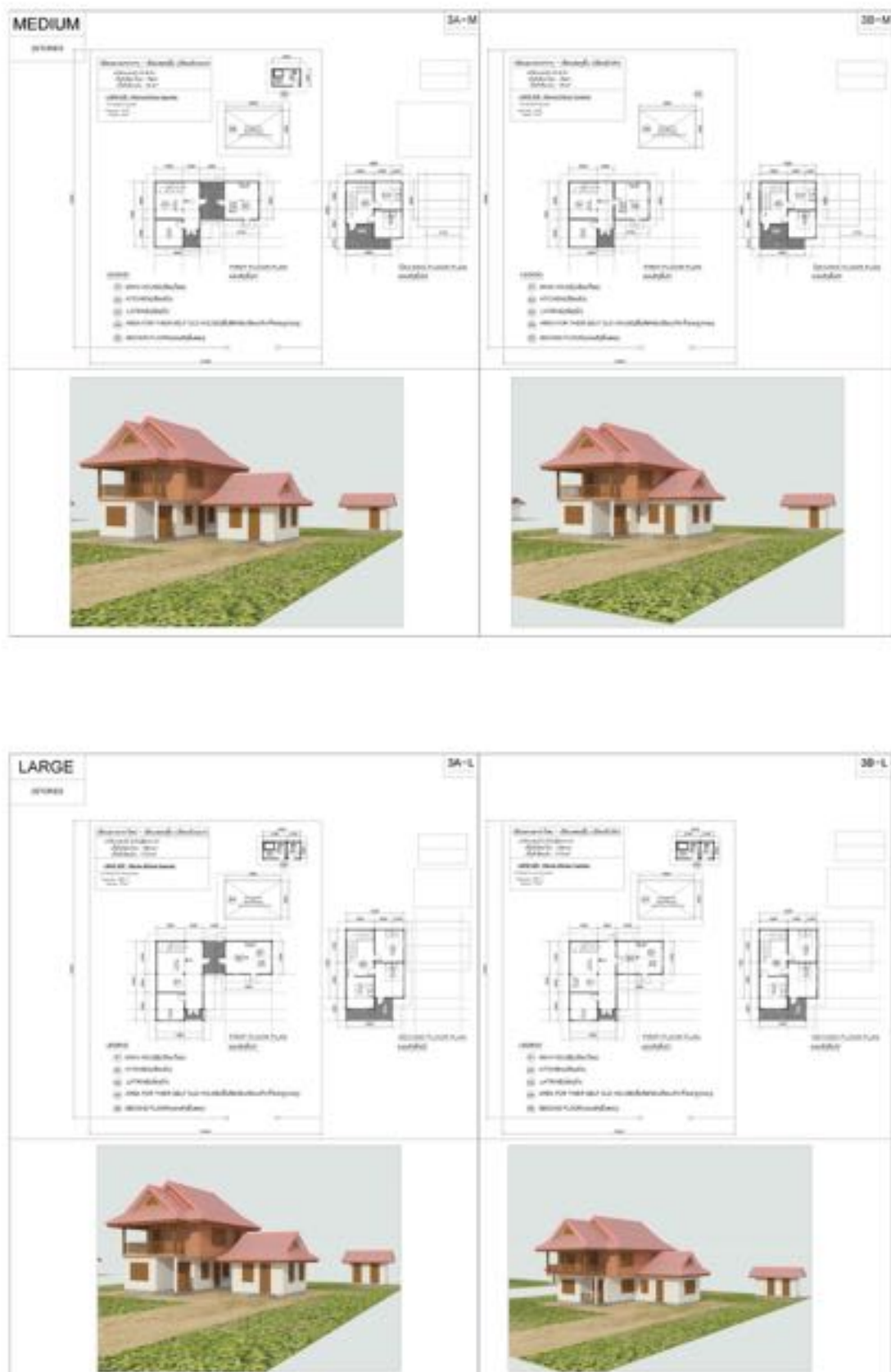


Figure 23 Two-Storey House models – medium and large sizes

8.6 Access Road and Transmission Line

8.6.1 Access road

310. An existing dirt road between Nonsomboun and Hat Gniun of 21.2 km has been improved and upgraded for NNP1 construction and will be maintained during commercial operations. Details have been included in the LACP-AR. Another access road will be constructed between Hatsaykham and the main dam site on the left bank of the Nam Ngiep River and this will also be maintained by the project during commercial operation. A temporary access road will be constructed between the saddle dam and quarry site on the right bank of the Nam Ngiep River and a temporary access bridge will be built at the exit of the gorge of the Nam Ngiep River for construction purposes. A permanent access bridge will be built downstream of the regulation dam to cross from the main access road into the Houaysoup resettlement area. The total length of the access road between Pakxan and Houay Soup is around 50 km, which will become accessible in one hour by car after completion of the above works (see).
311. Furthermore, the Project will develop several roads and tracks in the resettlement site:
1. Village roads to link all houses with public infrastructure and the access road
 2. Agricultural tracks to link agricultural land with the residential area
 3. A road to the new cemetery after defining together with the DPs which area is suitable as cemetery
312. Temporary access roads to Houaysoup will be prepared prior to the relocation of Hatsaykham in 2016, even though they might still be modified until a final handover of access roads will take place later on, with final sealing of roads only planned for 2016/2017, once all heavy equipment for development of the resettlement site has left the area.
313. A temporary river crossing mechanism will be installed, currently planned is a barge, until the opening of the access bridge in the second half of 2016.

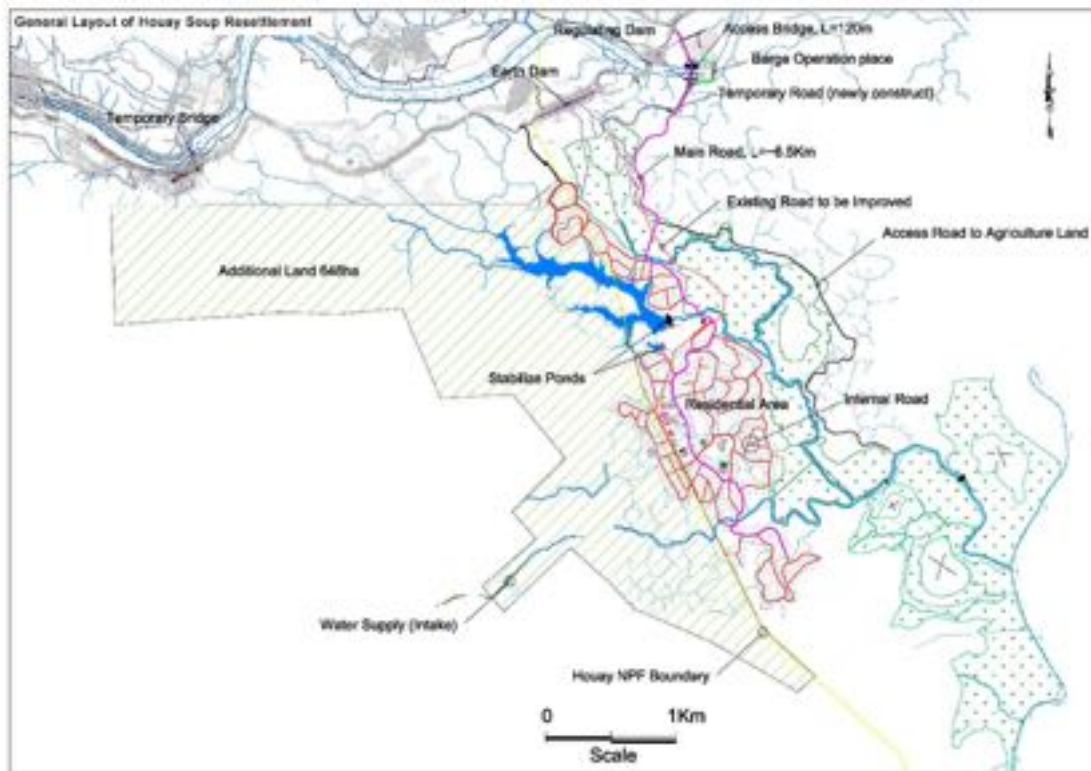


Figure 24 Basic Route Access Road

8.6.2 Transmission and power supply line

314. A 22kV transmission line will be upgraded along the access road to supply electricity for NNP1 construction, which will be utilized to supply electricity to Houaysoup as well. This transmission line will continue to be effective after conclusion of main construction, as it also provides electricity to the host communities. The Project will contact the local distribution company to facilitate the installation of towers, power distribution lines and connection of each household and arrange for separate electricity meters to be installed in each household. While the transmission line will not be in place for the construction of houses, it is planned to be ready for the resettlement of DPs of Hatsaykham (Figure 25).

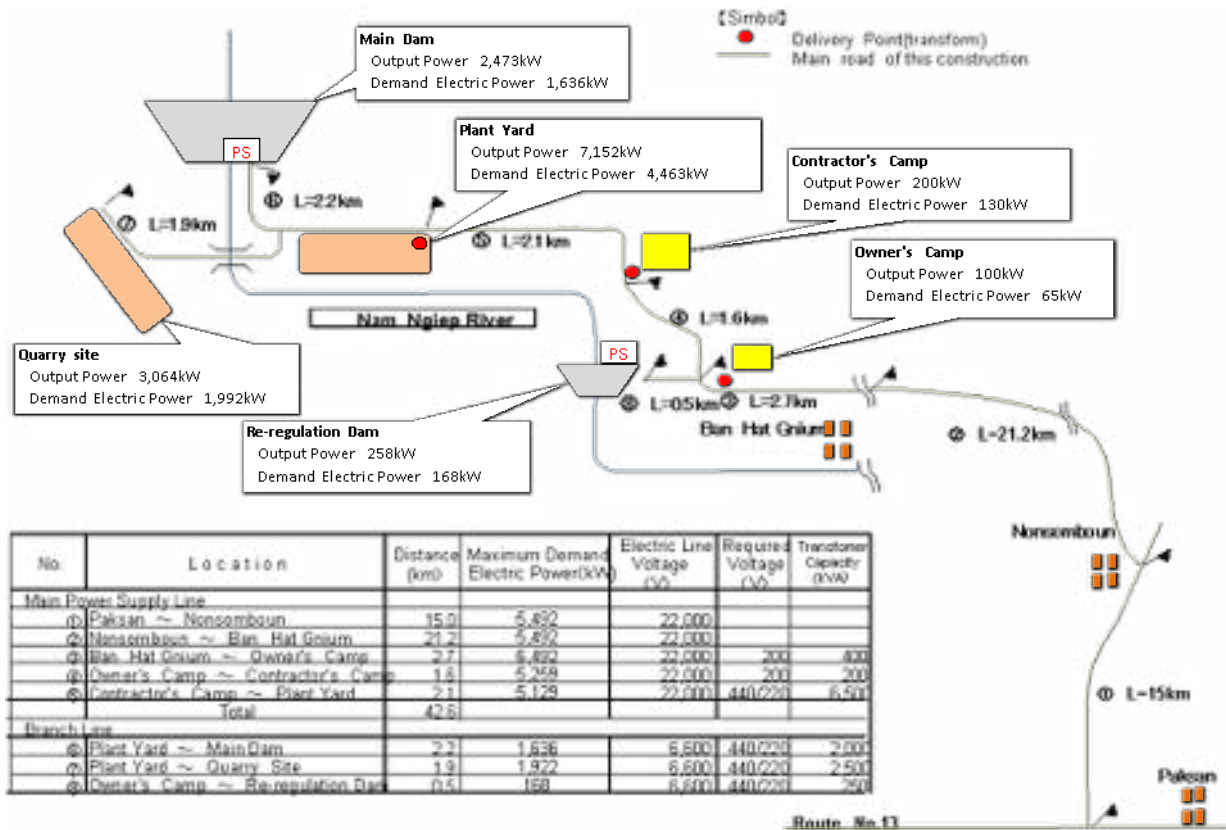


Figure 25 Draft Power supply plan for NNP1

8.7 Public Infrastructure

8.7.1 Water Supply System and Sanitation

315. Water supply system is to be provided to each house by water pipes, each house having 1 tap and a water meter (Figure 26). The water source is mainly a stream upstream of a tributary of the Houay Soup River to the west of the residential area (Figure 27). The watershed for this pond is approximately 6 km². The effective reservoir capacity is estimated to be 75,000 m³ after construction of a dam of 15 m high.

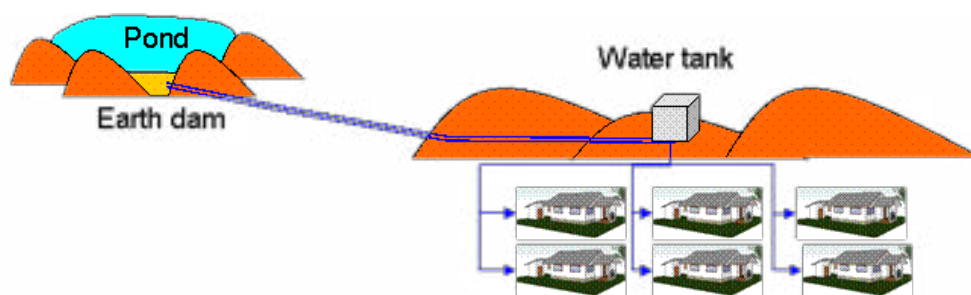


Figure 26 Domestic water supply plan



Figure 27 Weir site for domestic water supply, and water quality

316. The maximum water level will be EL. 300 m and the effective depth will be 5 m. The supplied water will be conveyed through a water pipe line with the natural gravity to a water treatment plant with storage facilities for the treated water. From the storage facilities, a piped distribution network will deliver the water to each house in the residential area. The daily water demand is designed for 100 litre/person based on the water demand forecast in 2025 for the rural areas of Lao PDR. In the case that this water demand is applied to 3,500 people, the reservoir capacity corresponds to 7 months demand per a year. If the rainy season lasts for 4 months, the water will be in short supply for the remaining 1 month during the dry season.
317. To supply water periods of shortage, a pumping station will be situated at the edge of the irrigation reservoir. This pumping station will pump the water from the irrigation pond to the water treatment facility for treatment.
318. **Water quality, treatment and distribution:** Water quality of the Nam Ngiep River and streams around the planned residential area has been checked. The main concern in water quality is

pathogenic coliform bacterial (generally indicated by total coliform counts). Bacterial contamination is largely caused by the grazing of livestock along the river as well as contamination of water use by upstream villages. To protect water quality, livestock will be prohibited by fences (installed by the project and further maintained by the community) to enter the watershed area for the water supply ponds.

319. Water conveyed from the pond and/or the well will be treated by a fluctuation and filtration system to remove debris and impurities especially in the rainy season. The water treatment system is located at the connection point of the residential area of EL 230 m and the water pipeline from the pond. After filtration, the water will be stored in the water storage tanks. There will be 2 tanks with the capacity of 30 m³ each.
320. Because the development of the overall water supply system requires time, the Project will install wells as temporary water supply equivalent to the current water supply system in Hatsaykham.



Figure 28 Example of water tank and tap water supply at Theun Hinboun Ex HPP

321. **Sanitation System:** Septic tanks of concrete will be provided for each household for wastewater and sewage. They will be provided for individual houses. Maintenance shall be conducted on a commercial basis, to be implemented in consultation with the community. An IWASH program under the leadership of a local CBO, Rural Development Agency (RDA) will conduct Community Led Total Sanitation and School Led Total Sanitation programs, to raise awareness on the use of latrines.

8.7.2 Public Buildings

322. **School:** Nursery, elementary and lower secondary schools will be provided. The design of the school buildings will follow the standard design set by the Ministry of Education, as seen in Figure 29.



Figure 29 Standard school styles in Lao PDR

323. The facilities to be provided are:
- i. Nursery: estimated for 140 children age 3 to 5. There are now 268 infants aged 3 to 5 years in the 5 communities. As nursery school is not mandatory, it is expected that about half the children this age will attend. Five large rooms will be needed for this, plus toilets, washing, and shower facilities.
 - ii. Elementary: About 15 classrooms will be provided for 550 students.
 - iii. Lower secondary: About 12 classrooms will be provided for 430 students.
 - iv. Number of Toilet compartments: 20 for girls, 10 for boys + 5 urinals for school
 - v. Wash basins: 25 for school
 - vi. Teachers' offices: 2 rooms – 1 for nursery & elementary teachers, and 1 for secondary teachers.
 - vii. Teachers' housing: 1
 - viii. Total area: 5 ha including 2 playgrounds of 1.5 ha each
324. Initially the Project will build one building, later to be used as nursery (Figure 30), for school grades 1-3 for Hatsaykham. While the Project could also provide buildings for higher grades, the low number of students in Hatsaykham means that the provincial education authorities will not assign a teacher. Accordingly, upgrade of the school to higher grades will only be feasible with resettlement of 2LR and the arrival of larger numbers of school age children for the school year 2017/2018.
325. As the number of students increase with population growth, the number of school building on the school ground can be increased as needed, in discussion with the DPs; using funding from the Community Development Fund.



Figure 30 Style of Kindergarten Basic

326. **Health centre:** A health centre (Figure 31) will be located close to the residential area. The health centre will be on 1 ha of land allocated for this purpose, and will be built according to the national health standards for a community with 3,500 persons. It will also be equipped with toilets and running water, and be constructed of concrete walls and slate or tiled roof, and be adequately supplied with first-aid equipment. An external fire place will be installed to burn low-level medical waste. Critical medical waste will be transported to an incinerator located at the Provincial hospital in Pakxan.

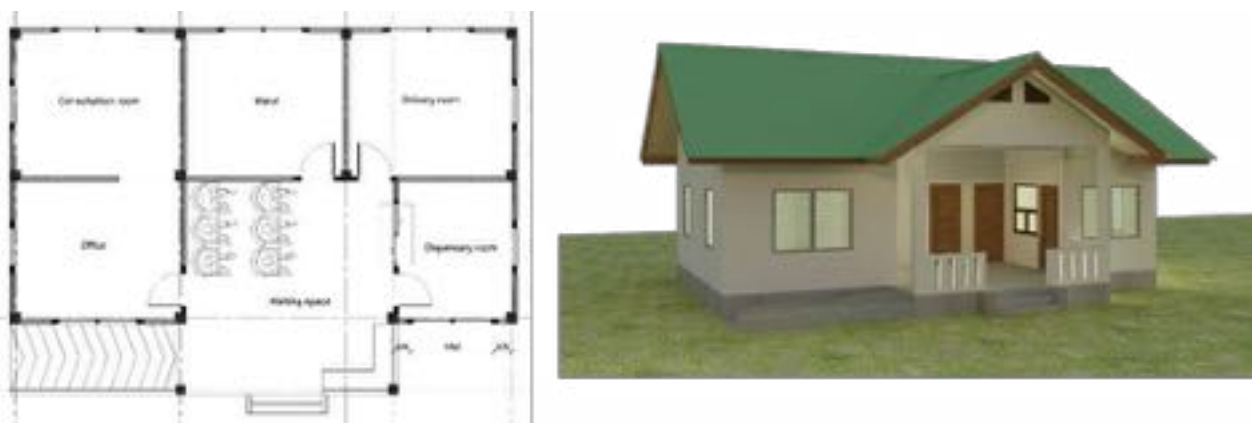


Figure 31 Basic style of health centre

327. Given that Hatsaykham currently has no health centre, no staff have been allocated by the provincial health authorities to equip and staff the centre. The situation resembles that for the school. To guarantee health services throughout the period until 2017, the Project will implement its own health program and also support mobile clinics providing regular services in the area. Once 2LR DPs have relocated, sufficient health personnel will be allocated to the resettlement site as per agreement with the Provincial and District health departments.
328. **Community hall & village office:** A community hall and village office (Figure 32 **Error! Reference source not found.**) will be installed at the same area and the buildings located convenient to the centre of the residential area. They will be ready before the arrival of villagers from 2LR but not for early resettlement of Hatsaykham.



Figure 32 Basic style of community hall and village office

8.7.3 Economic Facilities and Services

329. **Market:** The market (Figure 33) will be located close to a bus stop near the residential area.

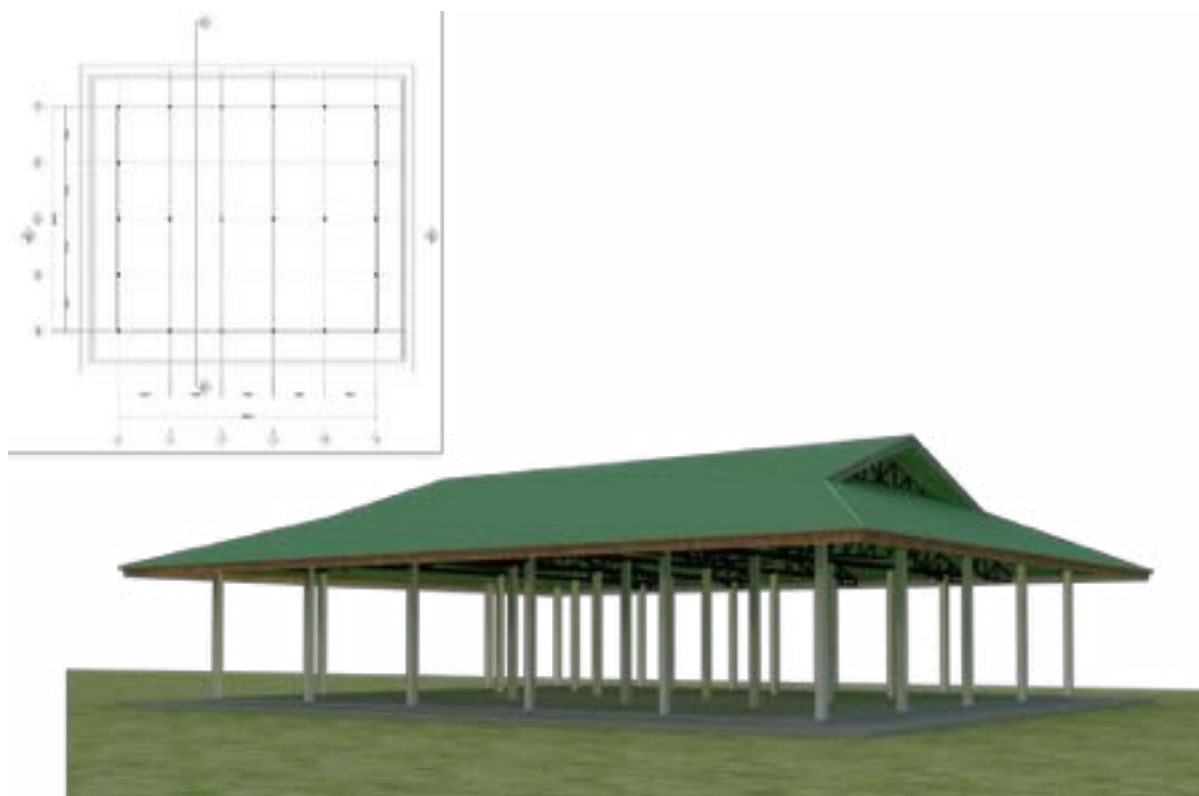


Figure 33 Basic style of market

1. Number of rooms: 1 nos. (20 m ×16 m)
 2. Materials : wall : concrete, roof : slate,
 3. Total area: 1 ha.
330. Space is allocated for small shops to be built around the central roofed market area, as is normal practices in markets across Laos. These small shops will be put up for lease at reduced cost for resettlers and at commercial rates for outsiders. The income generated from these leases will be used to:
1. maintain the market area, including garbage disposal
 2. contribute to the village development fund, managed by the community directly to pay for on-going operational expenses of the village authorities, including for example supplementing teacher salaries.
331. The market will not be ready for early resettlement of Hatsaykham, but is planned to be ready soon after.
332. **Bus stop/station:** A bus station (Figure 34 **Error! Reference source not found.**) is to be located at the east zone of the residential area close to the market. The capacity is planned for mini-buses and *song theo* (converted passenger trucks). The bus stop is expected to become operational in 2017, when the arrival of resettlers from 2LR should allow a commercially profitable service to operate.

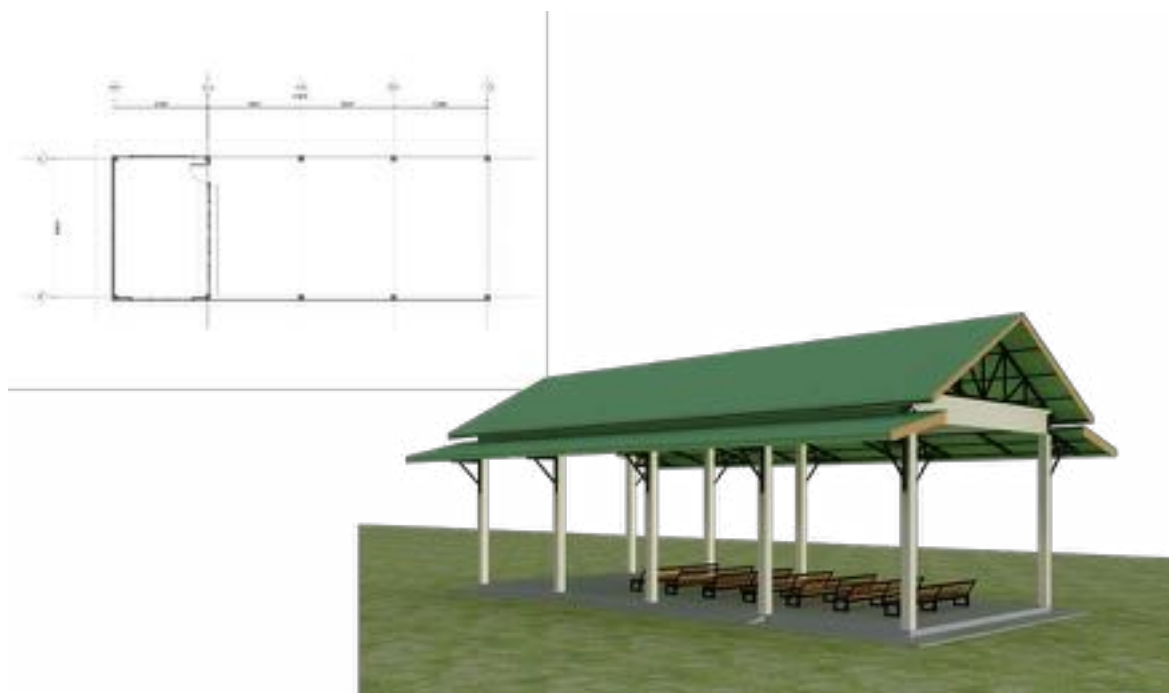


Figure 34 Basic style of bus station

1. Area of the building : 100 m²
2. Materials : roof : slate,
3. Total area : 1 ha

8.7.4 Solid Waste Disposal

333. A solid waste disposal site will be located next to the NNP1 construction waste disposal site. Access will be by a continuation of the main road beyond the residential area, using the T8 road.
334. The area is designed based on the following specifications:
 1. Disposal forecast; In Lao PDR, urban residents produce about 0.75 kg of solid waste per person each day. Worldwide, rural residents tend to produce about 1/3 to 1/2 the amount of solid waste as their urban counterparts. Therefore, we can expect the people of Houay Soup to produce solid waste of about 95 to 135 kg/person/year..
 2. Assuming about 3,000 residents, producing an average of 100 kg of waste/person/year,
 3. Yield: 0.1 ton/person/year, Subjected people: 3,000, Total yields for 5 years: 1,500 ton, Total volume: 3,000 m³ (Specific gravity: 0.5 ton /m³),
 4. Dimension of a disposal pit : W 35 m ×H 35 m ×D 2.5 m,
 5. Area of disposal in total : 1 ha,

<i>Environmental Quality</i>			
Water Pollution	Access to safe drinking water (percent of population: rural, urban, total)	60, 75, 64	2004
	Access to improved sanitation (percent of population: Rural, Urban, total)	36, 70, 44	2004
Solid Waste	Solid waste generation in urban areas (kg/capita/day)	0.75	2004
	Solid waste collection efficiency of urban households in the five larger urban areas (percent)	45	2003
	Number of sanitary landfills	5	2003
Air Pollution	Number of passenger cars per 1000 people	7.4	2003
	Carbon dioxide emission (metric tons per capita)	0.1	1999
General Health	Under-five mortality rate (number per 1,000 live births)	106	2000

Figure 35 Waste generation in Laos (Source: Lao PDR Environmental Monitor, World Bank Vientiane)

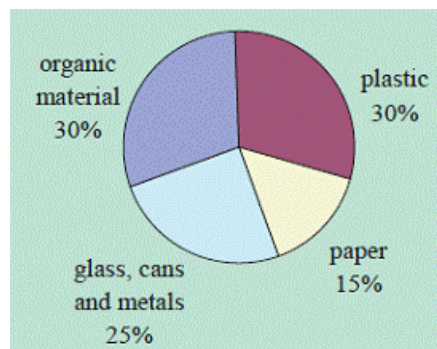


Figure 36 Comparison of typical content of waste disposal in 2001 by ADB

335. One pit will be prepared by the Developer with sufficient volume for the first 5 years if all people from 2LR and Zone 3 move to the designated resettlement site, though the area has a capacity for up to 10 years; deducting self-resettlers, this timeframe will increase. The waste disposal facilities can then be expanded as needed in discussion with the DPs; using for example the Community Development Fund. The waste pit will be appropriately lined and protected to prevent seepage into the ground and groundwater in accordance to applicable environmental regulations.

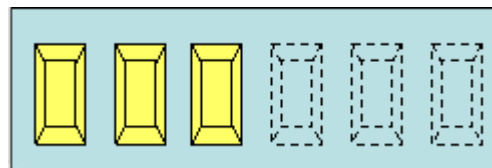


Figure 37 Schematic design of waste disposal area



Figure 38 Planned waste disposal area at Bolikhan District

8.7.5 Cemetery

336. Location and size of a cemetery area will be decided by villagers based on their customs and traditions. A tentative area has been selected in the forest to the east of the residential area. Hatsaykham is currently using a cemetery on the right bank on a hill close to the river which will just be impacted on 2 graves with inundation of the re-regulation pond.

8.8 Agricultural Land

8.8.1 Paddy Fields

337. Paddy fields are secured in the low land flat area of the elevation between EL. 176 m and EL. 170 m distributed along the Houay Soup River and the tributaries from the north to the south. Most suitable land is already under cultivation by persons from Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Somseun and hence the requirement to acquire all the land for re-allocation to DPs from Zones 2LR and Zone 3.



Figure 39 Low land, flat area planned for paddy field

338. The total paddy area is estimated as 420 ha, to be supplied with irrigation from the re-regulation reservoir for 8 months of the dry season. DPs currently have an average of 0.69 ha of rain fed paddy land per household. The project will supply paddy fields of at least 0.1 ha per household member. The per-capita allocation of paddy land in the resettlement village, combined with the livelihood development programs, food support, rice support, educational and health program are highly pro-poor and the project expects low income and vulnerable households to progressively benefit from these policies.
339. Final development of the Paddy rice field area will depend on the number of DPs choosing resettlement or self-resettlement, particularly those from Zone 2LR, as all areas in the resettlement site. The paddy fields in the resettlement area will be irrigated, which will allow for more than 1 crop per year.

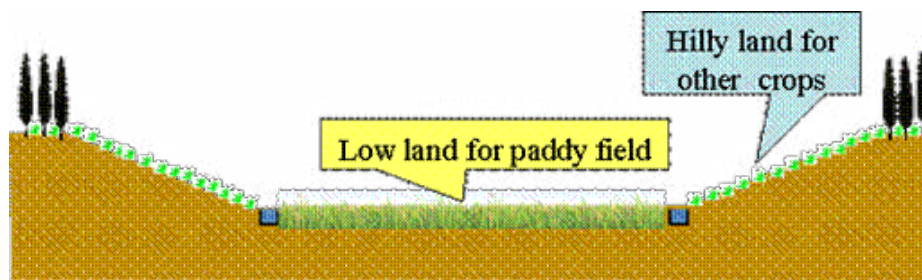


Figure 40 Layout of low land and hilly land along the Houay Soup River

340. The Project will develop approximately 40ha of paddy rice fields in the first phase, to be ready for villagers of Hatsaykham for the wet season cultivation in 2016. The irrigation system will not be ready at that time, allowing only rain-fed rice production and further soil improvement during the dry season. The irrigation system will become operational in 2017, in time for the 2LR resettlers. During consultation meetings with Hatsaykham villagers, it is clearly stated and understood by the participants, that the irrigation system will not be ready until 2017 and that only rain-fed crop/rice can be grown until the irrigation system is operational.

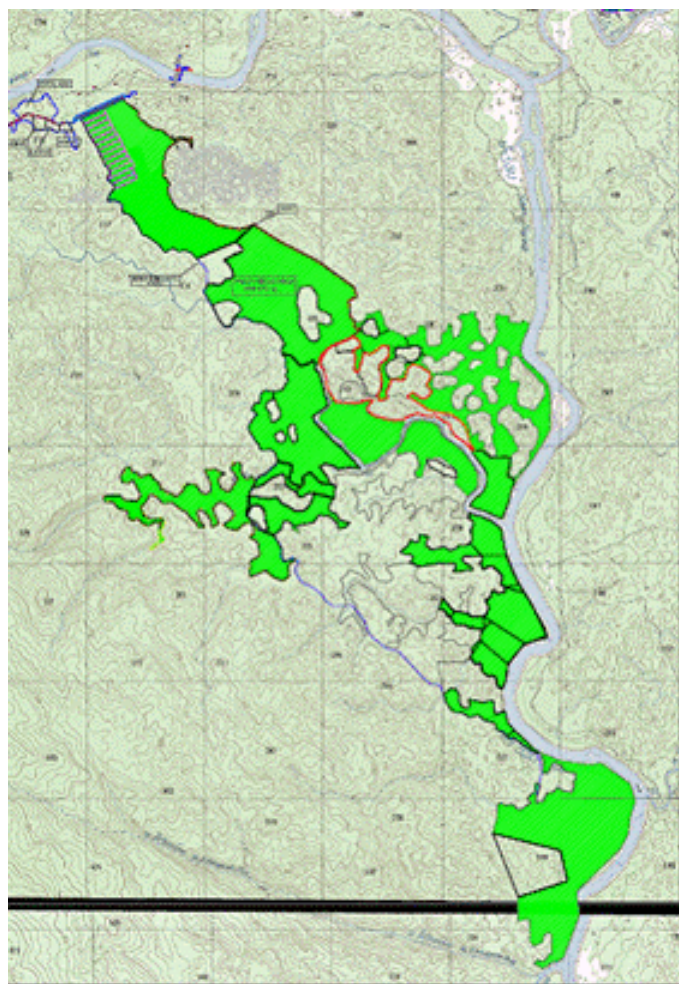


Figure 41 Layout of paddy field area in Houay Soup

341. On-going studies show that rice yields of 5 ton/ha/year or more can be produced by double cropping and with application of bio-char, lime, and Effective Micro-organisms. The World Bank Rice Policy

Study (2012) indicated that an average input/ average yield wet season rice (lowland) production system²⁰ can achieve yields of 3 tonnes per ha for a single crop and a gross margin of about USD 245/ha per year (2012 prices).

8.8.2 Other cultivation land

342. Other cultivation lands for rain fed upland crops will be established in the hilly areas surrounding the paddy fields. The total area is conservatively planned to be 415 ha. It is now in lands classified as unstocked forest. As outlined above, a Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) process will establish the allocation of land in addition to the paddy fields and basic provisions for each DP as stated in the Detailed Entitlement Matrices. This process will just commence after resettlement of Hatsaykham.



Figure 42 Typical area planned for upland cultivation land

8.8.3 Grassland

343. Grasslands for pasture are planned for the hilly area located in the northeast zone of the resettlement area. About 600 ha of pasture land is planned to be established prior to relocation of Zone 3. A carrying capacity limit of large livestock is estimated at 5 cattle/buffaloes per household. However, this recommended figure may be revised based on the actual number of eligible households finally relocating to Houaysoup. As with all other numbers in this chapter, effective numbers will be the outcome of PLUP. The whole process will extend over the date of relocation to allow DPs to adapt the initial land use planning based on experiences in the first years after relocation. The land planned for pasture is currently classified as unstocked forest.
344. Grassland preparation for early resettlement of Hatsaykham will be developed throughout 2015.

²⁰ an average lowland rice production system uses some hired labour, hand tractors, moderate application of fertilizers, modern seed varieties but no pesticides.



Figure 43 Typical area planned for grass land

8.8.4 Forest for firewood

345. An area of about 300 ha of existing evergreen forest to the south of the residential area will be reserved as forest for firewood.



Figure 44 View of forest for fire wood

346. Fast growing trees such as Acacia Mangium that can be used as firewood or to make charcoal will be planted in this area. Around 1 m³ of firewood is required per person per year. A 10-year planting of Acacia Mangium produces 217 m³ in volume per ha, so 160 ha (or about 16 ha per year) would be sufficient to provide the fuel wood required by 3,500 people. Another 150 ha are available for contingency or to produce charcoal for sale. Trees equivalent to 3,000m³ will be replanted every year from the year of resettlement to COD.

- A person consumes firewood of 1 m³/year

- Acacia Mangium (10-year) produces firewood of 217m³/ha
- 1 m³ x 3,500 persons x 10 years / 30,000 m³ = 161 ha rounded to 160 ha
- From firewood, charcoal with 40% volume of firewood is produced.
- 1 m³ x 0.4 = 0.4 m³ (0.52 ton), specific gravity: 1.3 = 30 kg x 17.3 bags
- (60 x 20,000kip = 0.35 Mkip / person)

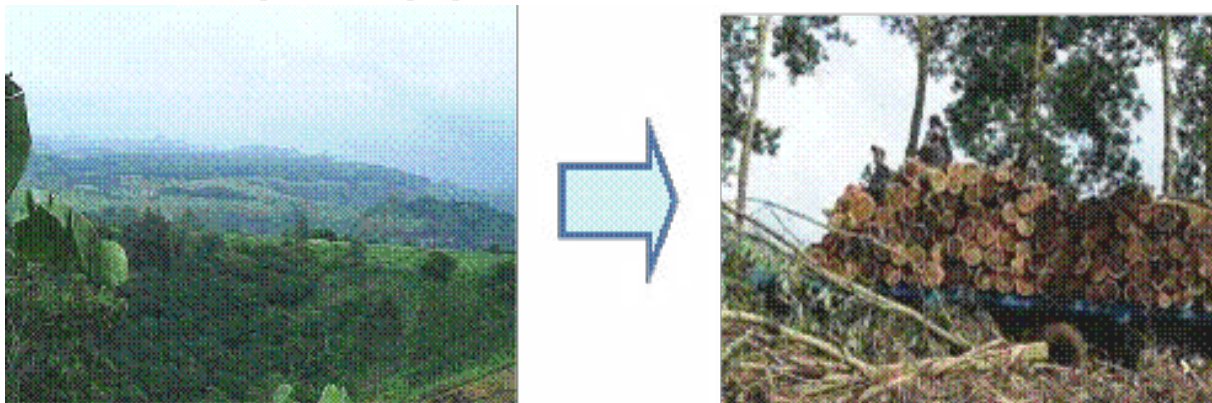


Figure 45 Firewood planting and production over ten years



Figure 46 Cut wood and charcoal kiln



Figure 47 Charcoal production from waste wood sawmill near Pakxan

8.9 DP visits to site & views on its strengths and limitations

347. DPs from Zone 3 know the Houaysoup site well through having used its agricultural land for many years. Zone 2LR DPs are also familiar with the area and with its strengths and limitations as a resettlement site. Their biggest concern is the soil fertility based on traditional cultivation techniques. DPs from Zone 3 went together with a 3D Model of the site to the villages of 2LR and explained their current use of the site and expectations how it could be used in the future.



Figure 48 Site inspection by representatives of DPs.

348. In mid-2013 male and female DPs' representatives visited the designated resettlement site, during which spiritual ceremonies were undertaken to consult on the feasibility of the site as the resettlement area – with positive outcomes. Further site visits will follow with focus groups, as suggested not just by the Project but as well by the DPs.
349. As discussed in the REDP DPs have first been concerned about the size of the assigned land, following which the Project achieved an increase of the GoL-assigned resettlement site from 2,000 to 6,108ha. In no other place observed in the Project-related provinces can be found an area of such large size with limited current land use, including feasible areas for paddy rice fields, cash crops, and residential land. Access to the River as well as to larger streams allows irrigation, access to the main

reservoir will be provided and large forest areas are located on as well as behind the resettlement site. These are strengths explained by the DPs of Hatsaykham to 2LR.

350. Regarding the expected infrastructure and access to urban areas, DPs are satisfied. They know that closer connection to urban areas means a change of livelihood, which is a challenge above all for the older generation. However, they also expect that the resettlement site and its facilities can be a chance, above all for the younger generation. As such, they appreciate the Project's plans.
351. In July 2013 elders of both Zones 2LR and 3 conducted Hmong and Lao spiritual ceremonies at the Houaysoup resettlement site (Figure 48). The ceremonies involved both the blessing of the Houaysoup area according to Buddhist ceremony, conducted by Hat Gniun residents and the Hmong tradition of 'reading the chicken feet', to determine if a resettlement to Houaysoup would have a positive outcome for the people, conducted by elders and spiritual leaders of Hatsaykham and 2LR DPs. The outcome of the ceremony was positive and predicted an improved life for those moving to Houaysoup, validating it in their eyes as a resettlement site.



Figure 49 Hmong and Lao Spiritual Ceremonies at the designated resettlement site in Houaysoup (July 2013)

CHAPTER 9 - Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

9.1 Income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods

9.1.1 Framework

352. Livelihood and income restoration programs are planned to correspond with other mitigating measures of the Project for DPs to comply with international safeguards standards and to reach targets set in the CA, Annex C. These targets include:
- i. Poverty Elimination: raising households above the national poverty line within 2 years of the Effective Date and tested every two years until 10 years after COD;
 - ii. Maintaining Economic Parity: maintaining a living standard of at least pre-project on a household by household basis;
 - iii. Net Income Improvement: increase of average community net of all PAPs entitled to income restoration and rehabilitation with the net target set by the highest of 3 possible options²¹
353. Achievement of livelihoods targets will be monitored every 2 years from 2014 and reported as outlined in Chapter 10 of the overall REDP. DPs are entitled to participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual DPs, NNP1PC, and DCC, and will include (i) trainings for alternative livelihood activities or (ii) enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the DP or (iii) a combination of both.
354. Following the pre-construction period, income restoration programs extend for approximately 10 years, including preparatory and construction phases and for up to a five years stabilization phase after COD. First activities already started in 2013, while in 2014, livelihood activities were stepped up following Financial Close.
355. Details are outlined in the overall REDP. DPs from Hatsaykham will need to resettle to the new resettlement site in 2016. As with other resettlements this will take time and effort. However, the resettlement site will be just 1.5 km from the original residential area of Hatsaykham and thus income restoration and rehabilitation can take develop in a familiar environment. While private land can be compensated in the resettlement site, familiar sites of natural resources as forests and fisheries will be continue to be available to Hatsaykham villagers, and much of the existing agricultural land can still be used.
356. The Project adapts its programs to these circumstances and the livelihood program is focusing on existing activities and experiences to facilitate ownership and sustainability. Gradual adaptations and improvement of existing techniques as well as cautious integration of new livelihood activities based on the preferences and requests of the DPs are at the core of the Project's strategy.

²¹ Target "a" is for the mean growth in household income to exceed the growth in GDP starting from the Execution Date, target "b" is 3.5% growth per annum starting from the execution date, target "c" is a 200% growth to be achieved 10 years after the commencement of relocation (with interim targets).

9.1.2 Livelihood Options

357. As outlined already, DPs of Hatsaykham have three major options
1. Resettlement to Houaysoup
 2. Self-resettlement within the Project area of influence (Bolikhan, Hom, and Thatthom Districts)
 3. Self-resettlement outside the Project area of influence (PAI)
358. While the final decision of DPs is expected for October 2015, consultations over the last months with DPs as well as their representatives, including village elders, suggest that the majority of DPs will ultimately decide to resettle to Houaysoup, and the Project has planned accordingly (see Chapter 8).
359. The following sections provide an overview on activities the Project will implement over the next years, currently under discussion with some activities already started together with villagers of Hatsaykham. For strategy details, refer to the overall REDP Chapter 6.

9.1.3 Agriculture and horticulture livelihood activities

360. As outlined above, the Project is providing agricultural land in the resettlement site and garden plots surrounding the residences. These include:
1. Paddy rice fields with an irrigation system for two-season rice
 2. Upland garden fields for crops
 3. Tree plantation lands
 4. Grazing land
361. An assessment of Houaysoup showed that while in general favourable conditions are prevalent, some soil improvement is necessary as the soils are Acrisols (AC) which have high acidity (Low pH). A demonstration farm has already been established on the site, and experiments have indicated that harvests can be improved through a soil improvement program using lime to reduce acidity (increase pH) and organic fertilizers to improve organic matter (and thus Nitrogen) in the soil. The Project will implement such soil improvement after land acquisition of the resettlement site and UXO clearance in late 2015 before the rice planting season mid of 2016. The Project will therefore install a small-scale temporary irrigation system to allow the planting of legumes. Nitrogen fixing crops (legumes) are one of the most cost effective and natural ways to improve the nitrogen content of the soil. The usage of biochar will furthermore improve the soil. The overall irrigation system will just be available with the inundation of the re-regulation pond.

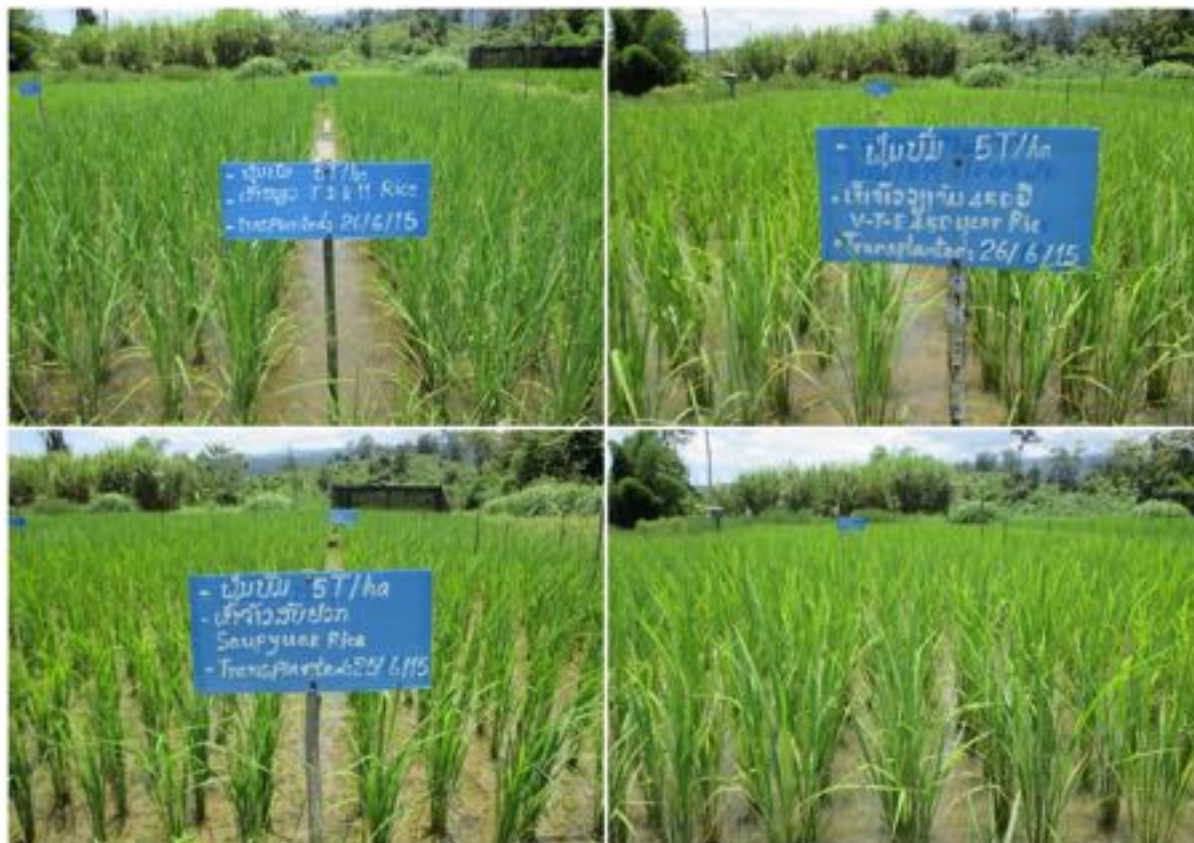


Figure 50 Demonstration of different soil improvement techniques and use of high yield rice varieties.

362. Local labour from Hatsaykham will also be employed for various activities, such as seeding, establishing the agricultural electric fence (run on solar power), patrol the area, applying lime if required and harvesting of crops if peanuts or other harvestable crops have been selected.
363. In addition, residential land plots are planned to be large enough so that horticulture activities can be conducted by the households around their houses. Horticulture activities are considered as highly productive and a positive factor in mitigating food insecurity. Most of the households in Hatsaykham have experience in horticulture and thus experiences of DPs and advice of Project's specialists can be combined.
364. In preparation of the relocation to Houaysoup or self resettlement, a range of livelihood activities have already been initiated in Hatsaykham, preparing DPs for new opportunities. These livelihood activities mainly focused on quick income generation, using the new opportunities available because of the presence of the construction camps creating local demand for food items. However, long term livelihood initiatives also started.
365. The following quick income livelihood activities were promoted since later 2014 include:
 - Improved chicken raising techniques
 - Raising catfish in home-plot shallow ponds
 - Raising frogs
 - Mushroom cultivation
 - Dry season vegetable gardening, including use of compost as fertilizer
 - Wet season vegetable gardening
 - Using construction camp food waste to feed pigs
 - Animal vaccination program

366. Long term livelihood activities promoted since early 2015 include:

- Improved techniques of rice cultivation, including soil improvement and use of seeds of high yield rice varieties.
- Establishing rattan plantation and nursery
- Establishing fodder crop gardens to feed animals

367. Since August 2015, each household in Hatsaykham is involved in at least one of these livelihood programs.



Figure 51 Dry season vegetable garden in Hatsaykham



Figure 52 Compost mix for vegetable growing



Figure 53 Bio extract making to fertilize vegetable garden



Figure 54 Chicken raising



Figure 55 Training on frog raising techniques and hand over of starter materials

9.1.4 Off-farm activities

368. Regarding off-farm activities, the Project has identified several key areas:

1. Shops and Transport
2. Repair and other Services
3. Handicraft
4. Training and Education

369. **Shops and Transport:** 2 shops are currently active in Hatsaykham. With the arrival of more people in the area, including construction workers, further opportunities arise. The Project has made contact with respective training facilities and will provide trainings, for example in shop organization including financial measures and logistics. Additionally, after the Project has finished repairing and upgrading the access road, integration into the regional economy becomes more important for Hatsaykham and opens opportunity in retail and transport business. Amongst others, the Project will provide driving trainings for villagers.

370. **Repair and other Services:** with the increasing use of machinery such as motorbikes and tractors, repair shops are more in demand and provide an opportunity for villagers of Hatsaykham. The Project will provide training in motorbike repairs, after households have chosen their preferred livelihood activities. Also, the Project will prepare villagers of Hatsaykham for the resettlement of 2LR, which will expand the resettlement site to a size where further service provisions are a possible business opportunity, for example food shops, beauty salons etc.

371. **Handicraft:** Handicraft activities are not common in Hatsaykham. However, experience from 2UR show that with increasing market access, provided now due to the access road repair, handicrafts such as weaving have potential for adding to the family income, including for household income in the hands of women. However, the handicrafts market is fairly saturated in Laos, and next to skills enhancement, understanding and managing marketing activities are central to success, as other projects in Laos have shown. The Project has therefore hired a marketing officer to work on these issues together with an off-farm-activities officer.



Figure 56 Training on handicraft production Four (4) HH from Hatsaykham joined this training.

372. **Training and education:** the training and education program is one of the core components of the Project's livelihood programs with a volume of more than 2 million dollars for directly impacted communities, including Hatsaykham. A large scholarship program with 370 allocated supported places for young people in vocational skills, higher diploma, and university education, is an essential element in this program, allowing students to graduate from technical colleges and universities. 40% of scholarships are reserved for female students. Further details are available in the REDP.
373. However, support starts much earlier and also links to other development programs. Starting at primary school, the Project currently has installed a school bus for the children of Hatsaykham, travelling to school in Hat Gniun. For graduates from high school, the Project currently organizes the participation in entrance exams, providing support for related costs including transport and accommodation. The occupational skills program started with identifying and registering interested DPs and coordination with the Project's contractors and subcontractors on necessary skills.

9.1.5 Fisheries

374. Fisheries will be a core component of the Project's income restoration plan, above all on the reservoir. Usage of the community fish pond in the resettlement site will be integrated into an overall fisheries program. However, an intensified use of fisheries as a livelihood activity will not be active in 2015. The Project started a fish-catch monitoring program in late 2014, and once a full year's monitoring information is available, this will feed into a fisheries co-management program.

9.2 Measures to provide social safety net

375. The Project is currently preparing a detailed social safety net. This will encompass a monitoring component to identify households struggling to reach the minimum income standards and an activity component tailored to the needs of the specific households. The Project has collected information on vulnerable households and their social links (relatives in other households).
376. The social safety net is a complementary means for the Project to comply with the poverty elimination test and adding to the overall income restoration programs outlined in previous sections and chapters.

9.3 Special measures to support vulnerable groups

377. In Hatsaykham hamlet, currently 8 families are identified as vulnerable households (see section 3.23). Of the eight households, a total of 12 peoples (five females) fall under the definition of vulnerable persons. Consultations are currently on-going to establish what further types of special assistance will be provided to these eight households. The preliminarily survey suggested that the potential vulnerable include (i) physical and mental disability, (ii) landless, lack of labour and other resources due to old age without care from family members, (iii) opium addiction, and (iv) an orphan child. Measures to address vulnerable persons and households and indicators for monitoring will be developed in throughout 2015Q4.

9.4 Measures to address identified gender issues

378. Based on SDP's mitigation measures for women and gender issues, this REDP-U3 includes specific actions under the Gender Action Plan (GAP) to address identified gender issues of Ban Hatsaykham. These actions identify such issues through consultations with affected women, who have already identified their priorities such as basic requirements for income restoration and other social issues such as health, education, and nutrition for Hmong women and girls.
379. As described in the SDP, the objectives of the GAP are to (i) promote the realization of gender equity, basic human rights and women's rights, (ii) ensure equal interests in all compensation and mitigation measures, (iii) promote girls' and women's access to education and capacity building programmes, including employment opportunities, (iv) promote active participation of women in all project development activities, encourage decision making and representing their own community related to social and political functions, (v) improve health safety and reduce health risk through improved awareness on human trafficking and HIV/AIDS, and (vi) gather gender-disaggregated data and information, to enable equity monitoring over time.

The following measures are core Project components to achieve these aims:

1. Consultation methodology to include women as well as of men to develop appropriate design and inputs to livelihoods programs
2. Gender balance targeting
3. Joint spousal authorization and receipt
4. Support education programmes, girls' schooling and Lao language
 - a. Set target for adult literacy programs for women and men
 - b. Set target for school enrolment including secondary school attendance of girls
 - c. Set target for higher education (vocational schools) and university degrees
5. Support women 's skills development and increase income opportunities for women in the resettlement site

- a. On-farms, off-farms and fisheries activities
- 6. Supporting women's engagement in the project activities
- 7. Community and Public Health
 - a. Develop health programs focusing on maternal and child health, family planning and birth spacing
- 8. Capacity Building to Promote Women's Leadership and Decision Making Power

9.4.1 Consultation

380. All consultations with Zone 3 women have been undertaken by Hmong female staff and in Hmong language. Visual aids have been used as most adult women are illiterate. Moreover, in public meetings women rarely raise their voices in front of men, therefore separate meetings have been essential not only to communicate information, but to obtain views that can feed into the Project's planning process.
381. Additionally, while the Project regularly interacts with male village leaders and elders, it has also adopted a strategy of household-by-household consultation, particularly on compensation and choices. This is necessary because women can make their views known within the family, and poorer families can discuss among themselves and make independent choices without alienating clan heads and elders. Good faith negotiations on compensation are thus gender-specific and family-centred, as well as respecting traditional leadership.

9.4.2 Gender balance targeting

382. Gender balance targets are essential for improving equal participation of women and men in project activities. The targets are to encourage equal voices in decision making positions or livelihoods activities of the villagers. The measurement include higher attending rate of girls to complete at least the mandatory level (grade 5) of primary school and preferable secondary school as well. At the Houaysoup resettlement site, a high school will be constructed, improving access to high school facilities, which currently require traveling to Bolikhan district. Improved access to high school facilities is expected to increase high school attendance amongst DPs.
383. To achieve the targeted education equality between boys and girls, there is a need to encourage parents to plan for the education of their children. Another importance balance targeting is to enhance skills and capacity of women and promote roles of women in income generating activities, family financial management and other family management tasks, secure equity in tenure documents for replacement housing and land, ensure gender equity in procedures for cash compensation, and ensure open positions for local women.
384. The SDP states that in order to meet these targets, the Project will (i) use gender specific data and gender disaggregate all data collection, entry and analysis; (ii) increase women's activities in new areas; (iii) increase women's voices and authority in village level activities; (iv) support more women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions. The intended results are:
- improved girls' and women's health
 - improved gender equity in legal tenure of property and land
 - reduced workloads of girls and women
 - increase women's access to and control over resources
 - increase women and girls' levels of education and literacy
 - Joint spousal authorization, receipt and ownership

9.4.3 Joint spousal authorization, receipt and ownership

385. The projects enforce the joint spousal authorization and receipt in all cases, as well as ownership rights to properties, rights to receive compensation, rights to participate in training or any development activities. Like other project sites, husband and wife in Hatsaykham hamlet must be present when signing documents or receiving compensation, and both give their signatures, or thumbprints for those who cannot write their names, on any legal DPs or claims. Where compensation payment is made into bank accounts, the account will be opened with the assistance of the project in both the husband and wife's joint names. Land titles will be issued in both husband's and wife's name or in case of a second or third wives in some households with more than one wife, the respective wife can choose to put her name as well as the names of one name of another family member, to be selected by the wife, on the document.

9.4.4 Support education programmes, girls' schooling and Lao language

386. The project sets targets for adult literacy programs for women and men. Presently, the project has launched an adult literacy program for 20 women and 1 man in Hatsaykham hamlet. The Project consulted about literacy need and assessment with the villagers of 2LR and Hatsaykham, and also with the teachers as well. Pre-tests were conducted to identify their current understanding, speaking, reading and writing Lao. It was agreed that teachers would provide lessons 4 hours on Saturday and 4 hours on Sundays. When they have completed the training course, participants will receive a government-recognized certificate handed over by the district. Additionally, the project promotes higher education through scholarship programmes and vocational trainings. Historically, women have had less access to education than men but the Baseline Socio Economic Survey found that this discrepancy has been decreasing over time: 89% of males aged 20-29 years have completed primary school compared to 65% of females, however the education is much greater for older resettlers with 53% of males aged 50-59 years completing high school compared to only 16% of females.
387. Based on the Socio economic baseline survey, currently in Hatsaykham hamlet, despite girls and boy having theoretical equal access to education, there are more boys completing primary and moving up to secondary education whereas the number of girls drops significantly as they move up grades. The project therefore not only set targets for higher education (vocational schools) and university degrees, but also for primary and secondary school enrolment and continued attendance of girls.

9.4.5 Support women's engagement in the project activities, including women's skills development and income opportunities in the resettlement site

388. The livelihood programmes are classified into three main categories: on-farm, off-farm and fisheries. For Hatsaykham hamlet, the project will target having at least 40% of women's engagement in the project activities, including women's skills development and income opportunities in the resettlement site. The on-farm activities include but are not limited to the following: (i) irrigation system for two season rice cultivation, (ii) cash crop production, (iii) timber wood, fire wood and fruit trees, (iv) grazing pasture, (v) vegetables, bean, maize/corns/chick/peas and fruit crops, and (vi) other aquatic productions and aquaculture. Off-farm activities include shops and transport, repair and other services, handicraft, and other vocational training and education related to livelihood activities. At the resettlement site, a community fishpond will be provided and the management strategies will be integrated into an overall fisheries program.

9.4.6 Community Health Awareness Programme

389. The project develops health programs focusing on maternal and child health. Both men and women will have equal access to health facilities provided by the project. Health/Dam Safety Procedures, Construction Health Risk Prevention toolkit, Camp Follower and Labour Management Plan and other Health Awareness Programmes are made available and accessible for all DPs. Public Health Management for Hatsaykham hamlet is currently available and being implemented, with a focus on improving community health with a strong foundation of better hygiene, water and sanitation to underpin better nutritional outcomes..
390. A baseline health survey for all project sites was undertaken in October/November 2014. The survey found that, like the rest of Laos, that improving incomes and consumption, reducing poverty have not translated into improved health and nutritional outcomes. High levels of stunting in children under 5 years (54%) and anaemia in women (30%) suggest that the burden of diarrhoeal disease, parasitic infections, frequent births, and poor access to health facilities have counteracted the economic improvements. Improved sanitation, hygiene, parasite treatment, education and awareness raising and improved access to health services should dramatically improve the nutritional and health outcomes of the resettlers, particularly women and children.

9.4.7 Capacity Building to Promote Women’s Leadership and Decision Making Power

391. The project promotes the realization of leadership roles and decision making power of women within affected villages and beyond. In Hatsaykham, the appointed leaders for Lao Women Union (LWU) have important roles in participating and engaging in development activities. They are actively seeking support from the project to advance their involvement in the project activities to ensure women benefits from the project. The project will not only encourage and support this existing incentive, but also will assist institutional arrangements strengthening to assure the LWU and other women’s groups have recognized roles in the village structure and administration. Women will be trained in management skills to help them in leadership and decision making. Village level workshops will be provided by the project in order to promote women in Ban Hatsaykham to gain equality among genders.

Work Plan	Resp. Agency	Beneficiaries	Targets	p r e	Construction Phase (year)					Operation Phase (year)			
					1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	...
Gender Mainstreaming													
Gathering and Applying Gender Specific Data	SMO Monitoring / Gender	Female DPs	100% disaggregated information on schooling, health and employment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Requiring Joint Spousal Authorization and Receipt	SMO Compensation / Gender	Female Head of Household	100% of Compensation Forms signed by both husband and wife ²² 100% bank books in names of both spouses	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				
Joint Tenure for Property and Land	SMO Compensation / Gender / PONRE	Wives and Daughters	100% land and property titles in names of both husband and wife Where more than 1 wife, title in name of wife and 1 other, selected by the wife		+	+	+	+	+					
Support Women and Girls' Schooling	SMO Education / Gender	Women (Income) Girls	At least 60% of girls conclude primary school 40% post-secondary scholarships reserved for girls			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Increase Income Opportunities for Women in the resettlement site	SMO Infrastructure / Resettlement / Gender	Women in resettlement site (Income)	At least 1 woman of 98% of affected households participates in Livelihood programs provided for households for who livelihood restoration activities apply			+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Support Women's Engagement in the Project	SMO Gender Social Development	Women (Income + Livelihood)	40% female participation in overall project activities All illegal activities and exploitation of women will be investigated and penalized		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Capacity Building to Promote Women's Leadership and Decision Making Power														
Village Level Workshops on Gender Roles	SMO Gender	Men and Women	Every male and female DP above 16 attended at least once a training			+	+	+	+	+	+			

²² In case of deviation from the target reason for it will be provided by the Project.

Women Management Trainings	SMO Gender	Women (Leadership)	Every institution in the resettlement site includes women				+	+	+	+	+	+				
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Figure 57 Gender Measurement Targets

CHAPTER 10 - Consultations and Grievance Mechanism

392. Project consultations are described in the overall REDP. This section updates the continuing consultation process since May 2014. Disclosure of information and consultations occur during preparation and implementation of the Houaysoup site to ensure that DPs and other stakeholders have timely information about land acquisition and compensation, as well as opportunities to participate in and express their preferences and concerns regarding the resettlement program. NNP1PC and DCC with assistance from the village authorities are organizing meetings and consultation and distribute information to keep DPs informed about the impacts and schedule of compensation and resettlement. Discussions are continuous and at each meeting, more and relevant information is provided, including suggestions for possible agreements as to benefit-sharing and mitigation measures. These discussions will continue as major decision-making points in the process arise. The Project also includes resource persons from the Technical Department to inform the communities about safety precautions regarding the construction. Consultations also include information on the entitlement matrix, the compensation unit rates, grievance redress mechanism, and schedule of land acquisition.
393. Despite concerns about soil quality at Houaysoup, there is BCS from Hmong communities in Zone 3, and agreement how to move forward. Evidence has been shown of information sharing in an atmosphere free from intimidation and inclusive of gender and wider diversity. Good faith negotiations are ongoing over the details, namely choice of cash compensation or relocation to Houaysoup, re-siting of graveyard and conducting associated spirit ceremonies, preparation of livelihoods strengthening for DPs irrespective of their compensation choices. ADB has conducted due diligence and confirmed compliance with its SPS in achieving BCS in Zone 3.
394. With the Confirmation Survey in Hatsaykham completed, a community consultation on compensation of loss is under way in September 2015 to disseminate the information on (i) final and official lists of eligible DPs and their entitlements, (ii) final and updated compensation rates and amounts, (iii) and, other matters such as the grievance redress mechanism. This REDP-Z3 will be submitted to ADB for approval and disclosure on ADB website.
395. Since some DPs cannot read and some Hmong cannot understand Lao language appropriate materials and processes of information dissemination have been and will continue to be used, sensitive to their abilities and needs. These include verbal presentations, pictures, and Hmong project staff working both as facilitators and translators. Results of asset registration will be posted on the village board, guaranteeing that everybody is informed.
396. Important tools of accountability for construction and in the LAR process are
- the asset registration including IOL calculations (Form A),
 - Declaration Forms (Forms F and G), and
 - Integrated Compensation Receipt Forms (last section of Form G).
397. Declaration Forms use and reprint the calculated figures from the IOL and Compensation Receipt Forms are directly attached to the Declaration Forms. These forms show clearly if the compensation procedures are followed properly and if the DPs are informed about their rights.

10.1 Consultations in Hatsaykham

Date	Location	Participants	Activity	Content
2007/2008	All affected villages in Zone 3	Residents of Hatsaykham village	Initial Data Collection	Presentation of the Project and data collection on potential Project impacts due to Project construction
September 2013 – April 2014	Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun villages	All DPs, elders of the Hmong community	Broad Community Support from Hatsaykham for Houaysoup relocation Assessment	During several consultations presentation of the Project, disclosure of & consultation on resettlement impacts and plans, including relocation to Houaysoup, GOL & DP concerns, and grievance redress mechanism (GRM)
May 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Elders and representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	National Consultation Meeting	Presentation of the Project and consultations on concerns by GoL and villagers
8 May 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Elders and representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Consultation Meeting	Presentation of House styles options and the location of Houaysoup village for Hatsaykham villagers
22 May 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Elders and representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Consultation Meeting	Dissemination of the entitlement of the affected people who already received compensation (Notice No. 115/CD.BLK dated 21-05-2014)
2 June 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Consultation Meeting	Presentation of clean water sources comparison between the water well and the GFS systems
12 June 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Data Collection	Data collection of social and resource maps for further information for

				livelihood activities
4 July 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Discuss well locations	Discussion on the location of boreholes: defined three locations for wells for Hatsaykham with agreement by DPs.
17 July 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Consultation on Compensation Unit Rates for DPs' assets	Consultation on Compensation Unit Rate for DPs' Possession and their comments would be considered in defining unit price next procedure.
1 August 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Memorandum of Agreement for Electricity connection to household	Memorandum of Agreement for Electricity connection to household; the process of subsidizing has been repeated; for households not having installed meters yet, the Project can organize together with EdL the installation, for the other households the Project will transfer the subsidy to the DPs bank accounts.
6 August 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Cut-off-date and House designs	Dissemination of the Cut-Off-Date and related eligibility for compensation. Explanation of continuing asset registration and compensation work of the Project.
5 September 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	School Bus	Dissemination of the rules and regulations regarding the school bus. Agreement of parents by signature and/or thumb print

24 September 2014	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Presentation of the beginning of the construction of the re-regulation and main dam	Presentation of the beginning of the construction of the re-regulation and main dam and the safety planning regarding the explosion of the rocks/stones.
19 March 2015	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	First consultation Meeting on fencing	Consultation on fencing to prevent the animals (cattle) entering the dam site.
23 April 2015	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Second consultation Meeting on fencing	Consultation on fencing to prevent the animals (cattle) entering the dam site.
5 June 2015	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs	Dissemination of the notice on the prohibit to enter into the construction site	NNP1's Safety team presented the none-entry regulations to the construction site to the villagers due to safety reason.
17 August 2015	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs, villagers from Bolikhan district, GOLs etc.	Exhibition on resettlement activity Preparation	Exhibition to disseminate Hatsaykham resettlement activities to District counterparts and key stakeholders.
02 September 2015	Zone 3 DPs	Representatives of Hatsaykham DPs, GOLs etc.	Dissemination of compensation unit rate and resettlement activity preparation through consultation meeting followed by exhibition display	The RMU, together with Bolikhan district representatives disseminated the final, PRLRC-approved compensation unit rates based on Decree of 21st August 2015. Following this dissemination, the NNP1 organized a consultation meeting on resettlement activity preparation and invited all participants to the exhibition of the Hatsaykham resettlement activities, organized in front of the Village Headman's house.

Table 44 Consultations in Hatsaykham

10.2 Information Disclosure

398. In addition to these meetings, the Project discloses all its plans including this LACP-U3 in the

different Project information points as well as on the Company and ADB websites.

399. An official letter announcing the Final Unit Rates together with the cut-off date for all villages involved will be provided to all affected villages. The cut-off date is announced in 2 ways: verbally during final IOL data collection, and by the Head of Village to the villagers after receipt of the letter from the DCC. In the unlikely case that changes occur between these two points in time, the Project will update the asset registration. The compensation form contains a respective check box.
400. NNP1 recognizes that the affected peoples, including the villagers in Ban Hatsaykham, have the right to support or deny their **free prior informed consultation** related to any activities proposed by the project. The information on potential risks and benefits was strongly communicated with the villagers, especially since late 2013 when the development of access roads to the dam site started. Villagers were informed of the project components including the construction of hydropower development, the main dam and regulating dam, the livelihood restoration and development programmes, infrastructure development in the resettlement site and host community, capacity building and training programmes, community health awareness campaigns including health and disability screening such as child nutrition and weigh status and child development, and other assistances.
401. During the **Broad Community Support** consultation (described fully in the REDP-AR), the villagers in Hatsaykham hamlet expressed their support for the development of hydropower development and their willingness to participate in project's implementation in order to gain benefits in an informed manner. They believe that the earlier they were engaged and informed of project activities and timetable, the better the transparency process and development outcomes they will gain. NNP1 fully supports the active involvement of men and women and believe this will help to develop appropriate design and inputs to livelihoods programmes.
402. Consultations continue on a routine basis, and good faith negotiations have been taking place over the past 1.5 years on matters important to DPs, particularly the structure and content of Houaysoup site, unit rates of compensation, livelihoods priorities, etc. Of all the Hatsaykham households, only 2 disagree with the compensation outcomes, wanting both the full package of cash compensation as well as the full package of benefits if relocating to Houaysoup, in effect, doubling their entitlements. The majority of other households have expressed a preference to move to Houaysoup. The 2 households will be entitled to channel their grievances through the Project's GRM, and their cash compensation package will be held in escrow until resolution of the dispute.

10.3 Current Status of Grievances

403. Appendix 8 of CA's Annex C presents the GRM of NNP1. This GRM requires each affected village to establish grievance committees, which are established Lao village institutions pre-existing any projects. The committees in Zones 3, 4 and 5 have already been established and training provided to them by the Project and District Coordinating Committee (DCC) as to how they function in relation to the Project. Most queries and grievances have to date been settled at the village level, but some formal grievance cases in Hatsaykham have progressed to the next level, which is the District Grievance Committee (DGC).
404. The GRM system is based first on customary methods of dispute resolution in Lao PDR as well as among ethnic communities, including Hmong, which is through consultation with elders and respected persons at village level. Most disputes are resolved at this level, and the process is well accepted by GoL.
405. Because Hmong culture depends on an authority system of male elders, care has been taken to ensure that women and poorer households are able to access the Project's GRM if they choose. This has been prepared by the Project through individual household discussions as well as separate men and

women's meetings, where Project processes are explained to DPs. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome through customary, village dispute resolution methods, a grievance can be submitted to the next level, which is to the Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC). A representative of the LWU is appointed to each committee.

406. The grievance procedure manual, approved by the provincial governor of Bolikhamxay, was issued in 2011 for the Project to address and resolve any issue, concern, problem, or claim by individual or group of people raised due to the implementation of land acquisition, compensation, construction or other social and economic components of the project. The village grievance committees (VGC) in the project area and district grievance committees (DGC) of Bolikhan district were established in April 2014.

No	Grievance Redress Procedures
1	<p>Stage 1: In the first instance, DPs will address complaints on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses to the Village Grievance Committee. The unit will organize a meeting within 15 days from the date of formal receipt of the grievance with the complainants to resolve the issue using its traditional methods of conciliation and negotiation; the meeting will be held in a public place and will be open to other DPs and villagers to ensure transparency. The report on the decision of the Village Grievance Committee must be in writing and must be signed by the members of the committee. If any members of the committee dissent from the opinion of the majority, those members can note their dissent as part of the report of the decision. The aggrieved party and the Project representatives should also sign and indicate their agreement or disagreement with the decision.</p>
2	<p>Stage 2: If either the DP or the Company is not satisfied with the decision of the Village Grievance Committee, or if the project is not abiding with the decision of the Village Grievance Committee, then either party can appeal to the District Grievance Committee. The appeal can be made directly by the Project or by the DP, or by the Village Grievance Committee on behalf of the DP. Other persons or organizations, such as local NGOs, mass organizations like Lao Women's Union, or other representatives of the DP, can ensure that the appeals are forwarded to the District Grievance Committee. The District Grievance Committee will keep a public log of all claims and grievances it receives, including a summary of the decisions made, and must also make public all reports on the decisions made by the committee. The meeting of the District Grievance Committee will be held in a public place, no more than 20 days from the date of formal receipt of the grievance. Representatives from the Company must be available to provide any necessary information to the committee on entitlements, compensation rates, mitigation measures, and any other relevant information concerning the grievance. The report on the decision of the District Grievance Committee must be in writing and must be signed by the members of the committee</p>
3	<p>Stage 3: If the DP is still not satisfied with the decision of the DGC or if the Project does not abide by the decision of the District Grievance Committee, an appeal can be made to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC). The PGRC will examine and consider the complaint or grievance in consultation with representatives of MONRE and the Company within 20 days after filing the complaint.</p>
4	<p>Stage 4: If the DP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PGRC, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the DP can submit his/her grievance to the Court of Law at the request of the DPs and/or representative of local non-profit organizations or mass organizations or the Village Grievance Committee on behalf of the DPs, or at the request of the Project. The Court of Law will follow up with relevant authorities to make the final and binding decision.</p>
5	<p>Stage 5: In case that the Project is found responsible for negligence of compensation, the Project will cover in full all administrative and legal fees incurred by the DPs in the grievance redress process at the</p>

No	Grievance Redress Procedures
	district, provincial and MONRE levels and in the Court of Law. Claim for such payment should be made by the DPs to the Project staff of ESD, and a copy of such claims also submitted to MONRE for record and information. Complaints and grievances concerning impacts during construction will be considered up to and for no more than one year after the official date of completion of construction of the 230kV-T/L.

Table 45 Grievance Redress Procedures

407. Dissemination of information on the above grievance procedure was done during village consultation meetings in the project area to inform or invite DPs how to access it. The grievance processing is in 2 steps managed by NNP1, RMU staff and the VGC. First, household interview and discussions were conducted with all cases to clarify the issues and concerns raised in the complaint, to gather information on how others see the situation, and to identify whether and how the issues might be resolved and re-explained about losses and policies of compensation. On the second step, site visits and investigations were done for these cases to discuss, identify the site and gather further information.
408. Following refresher training from May-June 2014, implemented for both DPs and GoL participants became more comfortable with the procedures. Since then, the GRM started functioning more effectively. DPs are now filing Grievances according to the flowchart in Figure 57, by following the appropriate sequence (i.e. submitting the initial grievance to the Village Grievance Committee for action). With this improvement, the Company expects grievances to be dealt with in a more timely and effective way in the future.
409. As of 30 October 2015, there have been 28 formal claims by individual households from Hatsaykham. Twenty one cases have been resolved at the village level and 2 cases have been resolved at the District level. Twenty one of the cases were upheld and two cases were found invalid. There is 1 case awaiting a decision and 4 cases are ongoing, at the village level. Details of each case are held in the grievanc database.
410. Of the 28 formal claims, 2 claims were found to be invalid cases. Additional impacts during construction outside the boundary of the compensated area account for 46% of the cases (13 Grievances). Grievances regarding the asset type and compensation value account for 36% of the cases (10 grievances). Timing of the submission of the grievances corresponded to the project work schedule, with a concentration in early 2014 for claims on the compensation value. Claims for additional impacts mainly occurred when new construction works started, such construction camp establishment in Q3 2014 and road expansions (T8) in Q1 2015.

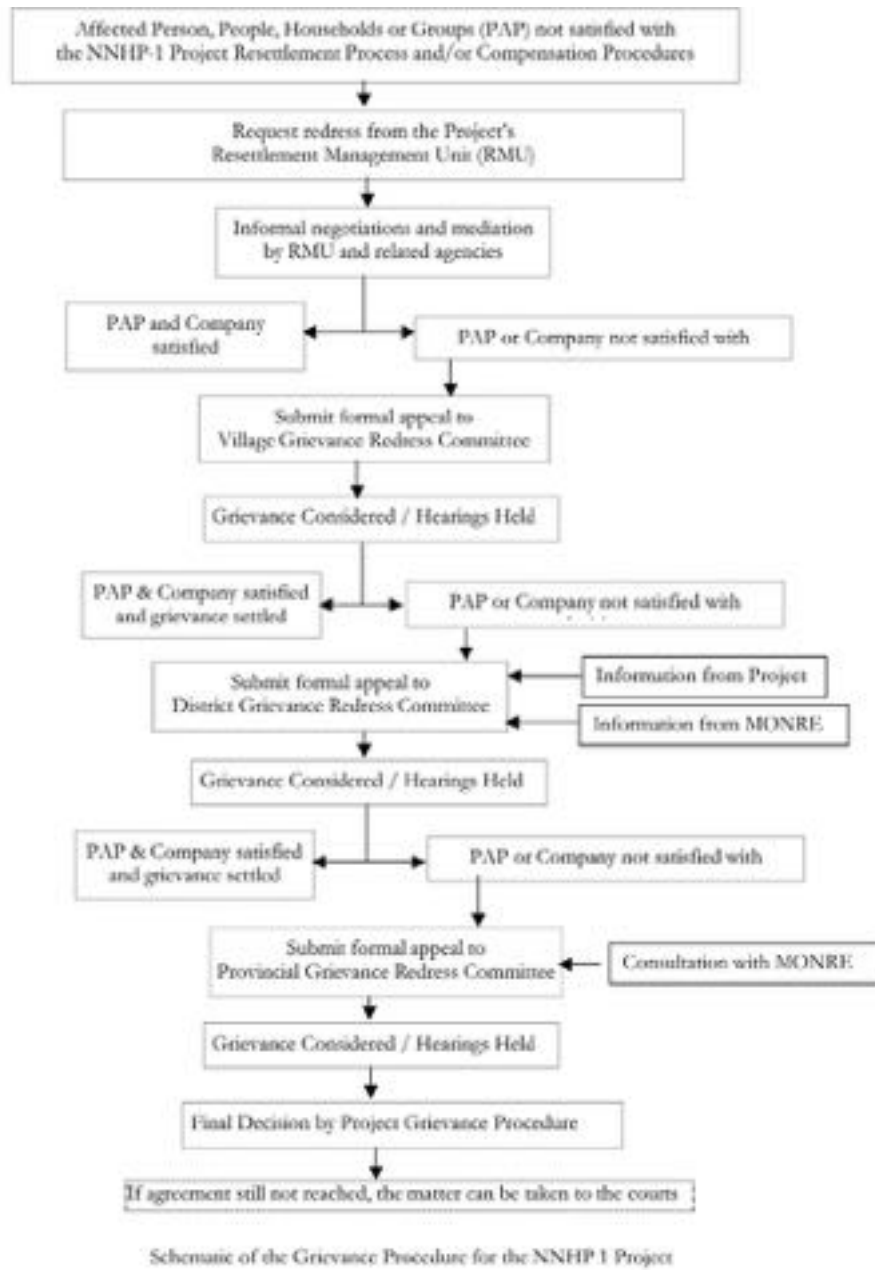


Figure 58 GRM Flowchart

CHAPTER 11 - Social Inclusion

11.1 Gender

411. While the project will have positive influence on some of the issues described in previous sections (replacement land titles in both husband and wife's names, compensation via bank accounts in both husband and wife's names), during the construction phase the influx of male workers for T/L construction (maximum around 150, but not all working in the same area) poses a challenge which the project attempts to address with a series of measures, outlined in detail in the SDP. Steps taken include: (i) health and safety community work; (ii) codes of conducts for workers; (iii) curfew of workers on leaving their camps; (iv) restriction of workers entering Hatsaykham village without the signed consent of their managers; (v) cooperation with local police authorities.
412. The Project has assessed quantitative data on gender dimensions of the 230kV-T/L construction impacts via the outlined census, in which all data are gender disaggregated.
413. To facilitate good integration into information disclosure, project activity coverage and equitable decision making, the Project gives equal weight to recruiting female field staff, prioritising those with knowledge of Hmong language. The Project's community consultation and development team is composed of people of Hmong and Khmu origin. Communication methodologies include translation into Lao and Hmong languages, and reliance on visual communication guides for illiterate women or those with only functional literacy skills, as well as more formal written information (more details are outlined in the Social Impact Assessment).

11.2 Ethnic Groups

414. All households in Hatsaykham are fully or partly Hmong and fall under ADB SR3, as do all villages of 2LR. An assessment of ethnic groups in the Project area as well as policies and activities to address the Project's compliance with Indigenous People's safeguards can be found in the overall REDP, chapter 7. This chapter also includes a discussion of Broad Community Support of Hatsaykham for the Project's commencement.

11.3 Consultation with ethnic groups

415. Recent consultations have been held in accordance with the policies outlined in the overall REDP with a summary presented in the previous chapter. Consultations have been held in Hmong language. Hmong staff with a diverse background in community development has been hired, facilitating meaningful consultations. As outlined above, the Project's Hmong architect, who participated in the consultation on house designs, has been an essential focal point in the recent consultations.
416. The Project also undertook a desk review and prepared a risk analysis of potential indirect impacts on other ethnic communities. The analysis showed that (i) no other villages access natural resources close to the Nam Ngiep river. Instead they use their own large water and forest resources nearer their own communities rather than walking several hours to the Nam Ngiep and areas occupied by villages in the PIZ (ii) no cultural systems or identities other than those identified in the REDP are substantially impacted by Project-inspired resettlement. Maps and a detailed analysis have been integrated into the Project's SIA (Chapter 16).

11.4 Cultural appropriateness of project activities and mitigation measures

417. As a result of meaningful consultations, the Project has adapted its plans and programs in accordance with requests by the DPs with a special focus on cultural appropriateness addressed during several consultation meetings. This includes:
1. choosing of the resettlement site, joining Hmong communities from 2LR
 2. land use planning
 3. livelihood programs
 4. measures to address vulnerability including poverty
418. Recently, the Project held intensive consultations with DPs from Hatsaykham on the house design as well as on the design of the overall residential land plot (see Chapter 8).

11.5 Additional measures regarding ethnicity

419. Measures in addition to measures in relations to consultations and project adaptations, as outlined above, encompass:
1. Implementation of a cultural awareness program including training of young people in recording history as well as a collection and sorting of consequent recordings
 2. Presentation of results in the resettlement site as essential part of the library/museum/cultural building
 3. An appropriate area for a cemetery will be selected by DPs
 4. Impacts on graves will be compensated by appropriate cultural ceremonies to transfer the spirits prior to impacts on land
 5. Provision and conservation of a large forest area as part of the resettlement site for continuing possibilities collect NTFPs
 6. Provision of a large area in the resettlement site for traditional Hmong festivities, including bull fights

11.6 Culturally appropriate Benefits

420. SPS SR3 requires sharing of project benefits in a culturally appropriate way. As most of the DPs impacted by Land Acquisition and Resettlement, the majority of benefits described in this document goes to Hmong DPs. In addition to what has already been described, these further include:
- i. Raising income and housing to the nationally defined minimum standards, with a focus on culturally appropriate livelihood and house design choices
 - ii. Offering culturally appropriate livelihood development activities
 - iii. Establishing a cultural awareness program outlined in the SDP
 - iv. Implementing a scholarship program with quotas for (female) ethnic group students
421. The agreed payment of \$195,000USD per year during the Project's operation period into a community development program shall, according to Project policy, be used for community driven development and thus available to ethnic groups in the key Project villages. The affected communities shall be involved in the design of this program, as will local public institutions.

CHAPTER 12 - Institutional Arrangements

422. The institutional arrangement for the environment and social issues of NNP1 project is presented in Chapter 9 of the REDP and is applied uniformly for the Zone 3 sub-project. The same relationship between the Project and GoL applies, the framework on institutional arrangements is shown in Figure 58 below. This framework can be modified during the implementation phase as agreed between the parties.



Figure 59 Institutional Arrangement Framework

423. The structure on the operational level under the ESD, with the Project Lands Team managed by the SMO, and how it coordinates on land acquisition and compensation in Zone 3 with the provincial RMU, is presented in Figure 59. A process coordinator on site is responsible for the implementation of the registration and compensation process. The day-to-day work is carried out under the coordinator's supervision mainly by three different teams: the Household Interview Team consults with the DPs on general information, bank accounts, grievances, and socioeconomic data. Based on this data, the Land Investigation Team assesses and measures impacts. The database and drawing team then processes this data by entering it into the database, preparing technical drawings of land impacts, calculating compensation values and preparing and printing the registration and compensation agreement forms, before they are returned to DPs and GoL for agreement. All these teams are now based in Pakxan, provincial capital of Bolikhamxay province, to facilitate daily interaction with the RMU.

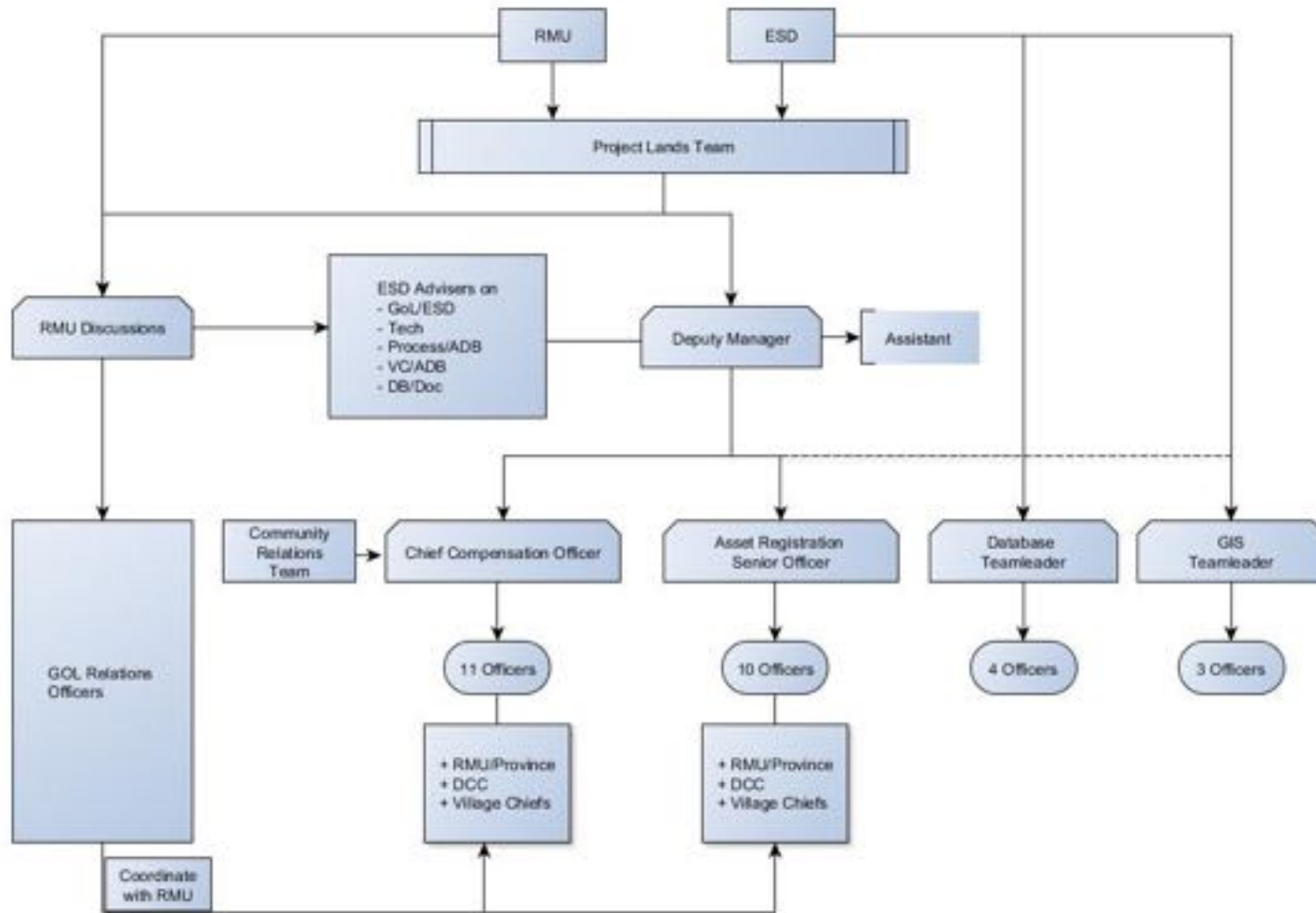


Figure 60 Institutional Arrangement on Operational Level

424. The Resettlement infrastructure section within Social Management Office is essential in the preparation of the resettlement site infrastructure, and coordinates closely with the technical unit to this end.
425. Staff of these units are based in headquarter and site offices. An owner's camp is under construction close to the dam site and thus close to the designated resettlement site and Hatsaykham, to be ready in Q3 2015.
426. Day-to-day communication with other NNP1 departments, local GoL and the Bolikhan RMU is essential, including the EMO as the other half of the Environment & Social Division (ESD), as well as the technical department responsible for all constructions related to the dam, the administration department, and the finance department.

CHAPTER 13 - Monitoring and Reporting

427. There are four broad elements of monitoring and reporting pertinent to the resettlement of Hatsaykham:
1. Acquisition of Lands and Compensation;
 2. Re-establishment of Livelihoods; and
 3. Community, Ethnic and Gender Development.
 4. External Monitoring

13.1 Internal Monitoring of Land Acquisition and Development

428. Internal monitoring of compensation measures has been and will continue to be conducted by the compliance team on the planning and by the monitoring team on its implementation; in addition to good works and appliance of best practices by the Project Lands teams.
429. The objective of internal monitoring is to ensure compliance with NNP1 policies, applicable laws, CA obligations, ADB safeguards, international standards, loan agreements and to resolve or remedy any outstanding issues. The Project's compensation database maintains a record of all compensation data which is then used to update quarterly Project monitoring reports. Specifically, internal monitoring for Zone 3 addresses:
- (i) Changes in the numbers of DPs and the types and extent of affected assets.
 - (ii) Details on the types and amounts of compensation and assistance (in cash and/or in kind); and evaluation of whether this assistance meets the NNP1 principle of replacement cost
 - (iii) Information provided to DPs and outstanding issues
 - (iv) The level of satisfaction and/or concerns and needs of DPs with the process to relocate their houses if any
 - (v) The identification of vulnerable households and respective follow up on their livelihood restoration
 - (vi) Grievances lodged and time taken to resolve them
 - (vii) Gender, livelihoods and social targets
430. The establishment of the internal social development and monitoring section under ESD is covered in the REDP. The scope of work of the internal social development and monitoring section in relation to Zone 3 will be to assess: (i) compliance of conducted works with the NNP1 resettlement policies and procedures and (ii) the availability and efficient use of personnel, material and financial resources, and the need for (iii) remedial actions to correct any problems that arise.
431. The Project's Land team prepares monthly progress reports on the land acquisition and compensation activities using results from the database and the GIS system (household-specific compensation maps, database-generated compensation lists for finance, progress statistics on asset registration and compensation etc.), and submits it to the SMO manager. The report includes information on key monitoring indicators, namely:

- (i) Affected people and compensation: the number of DPs by category of impact; the status of delivery of compensation and subsistence, moving and other allowances; timely provision of compensation before impact;
 - (ii) Information disclosure and consultation: number and scope of public meetings and/or consultations with DPs; status of notifications to DPs; summary of DP needs, preference and concerns raised and agreements reached during meetings and consultations.
 - (iii) Complaints and grievances: numbers of complaints received; summary of types of complaints received; steps taken to resolve them; length of time taken to resolve a grievance; outcomes; and, any outstanding issues requiring further management by district or provincial authorities or ADB assistance.
 - (iv) Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation, operations and other activities; the amount of funds disbursed for each.
 - (v) Resettlement schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised resettlement schedule.
 - (vi) Coordination of resettlement activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of resettlement activities and projected date for award of civil works contracts.
 - (vii) Implementation problems: problems that have arisen, reasons and proposed strategies to remedy; outstanding issues.
432. Based on these data, the monitoring team may investigate further and eventually develop and/or request corrective actions if necessary. Management meanwhile assesses compensation progress and provides additional resources if necessary. All monitoring indicators have output data disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. Upon receipt of monthly reports, the SMO consults with the internal social development and monitoring section to clarify and/or resolve any outstanding issues. On a regular basis, the SMO collates the monthly progress reports and prepares a quarterly Project monitoring report to be submitted to the EMU/RMU, MoNRE, and ADB.

13.2 Livelihood Restoration

There are two component of livelihood monitoring program

1. Long-term monitoring of household income and consumption to indicate if the CA targets have been reached; and
 2. Intensive short term monitoring of household well-being during the relocation and reestablishment of the resettlement villages.
433. In terms of long term monitoring, the project is committed to 3 targets specified by the Concession Agreement:
1. Poverty Elimination Target
 2. Income Parity Target
 3. Income Growth Target
434. The income growth target does not have any attached penalties but must be pursued under the guidance and to the satisfaction of MONRE. The CA targets are high level targets that reflect the net impact of project activities on the communities, that is the sum of the negative impacts from land

acquisition and resettlement and the positive impacts arising from the various mitigation measures, the Livelihood Development programs, plus the effects of the education, health, gender, ethnic and community development programs.

435. Overall impact is measured through the Comprehensive Socio Economic Survey. The baseline of this survey was undertaken shortly after closures, in October/November 2014. The survey will be undertaken every 2 years to assess whether the CA targets have been met. This survey includes evaluation of household income, consumption, savings, debt, education and health.
436. The Monitoring and Evaluation Team is also undertaking medium term monitoring of household economic status using a simplified consumption survey. Food consumption, savings, debt and other issues are also be included in the survey. Past experience has also shown that the presence of known, and experienced monitoring personnel in the resettlement village on a regular basis allows the monitoring team to identify and report emerging issues in the community.

13.3 External Monitoring

437. Annex C of the CA requires external monitoring of all Project activities, including those relating to Zone 3, to be carried out by the Independent Advisory Panel (IAP). Its task is to assess twice a year whether DPs in Zone 3 affected by construction activities are able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and incomes to pre-construction level and, if not, to recommend remedial actions to assist DPs. The IAP liaises closely together with RMU and DCC Bolikhan towards this goal. Their reports are publicly available on the Project's website. The IAP has been appointed and completed its fourth monitoring mission in May 2015. Further monitoring is carried out by the lenders, including by the ADB and the Lenders Technical Advisory (LTA), whose social expert last visited in May 2015. An Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) is under recruitment by GoL.

CHAPTER 14 - Consolidated Budget and Schedule of Activities

14.1 Implementation Schedule

438. The planned schedule of Houaysoup compensation and construction is presented in the Gantt-Chart below (Table 47). Updates to this schedule will be prepared regularly and provided to all institutional stakeholders involved.

14.2 Unit Rates

439. Unit rates have taken a long time for the PRLRC to finalise. Rates for the Access Road were agreed in early 2014 by the PRLRC, then chaired by the Bolikhamxay Provincial Governor. However, reorganisation of provinces and transfer of some districts where Project impacts would be felt, from other provinces to Xaysomboun, led to the Chair being transferred to the newly established province and new District Coordination Committees and RMU being appointed in Xaysomboun. It then took quite some time for the new government officials to be appointed and to find their feet in the new provincial and district administrations. This delay meant that earlier agreed unit rates and cut-off date had to be revised and re-issued based on extensive negotiations with DPs in Zones 2LR, 2UR and 3. It also meant that the originally proposed relocation of Zone 3 DPs in 2015 has had to be postponed until 2016.
440. Unit rates were finally agreed between DPs and GoL in June 2015. The revised rates were confirmed in August and disseminated in August and September to all DPs in all Zones, and are included in this REDP-Z3 as Annex 1. Now they have been finalised, the Project has started preparing comparative household packages for Zone 3 DPs, to provide them with the full information of what they are entitled to if they move to Houaysoup or if they opt to take cash compensation. The packages will be discussed on a household-by-household basis in October 2015, and the final decision made in November 2015. The Project budget is developed on the basis that all households will opt to move to Houaysoup.

14.3 Overall SMO Budget

441. The environmental and social budgets are connected in the way that by avoiding, mitigating, and minimizing environmental impacts, it can be considered that the social impacts will be less severe. The social budgets of the Project are projected to be USD\$44M before COD and USD\$14.4M post-COD during the stabilization phase. An amount of USD\$1.9M before COD and USD\$1.7M after COD is for the contingencies of both environmental and social components. The environmental budget can be found in the EIA. Overall ESD costs and costs for GoL-Project institutions are also outlined in the EIA.

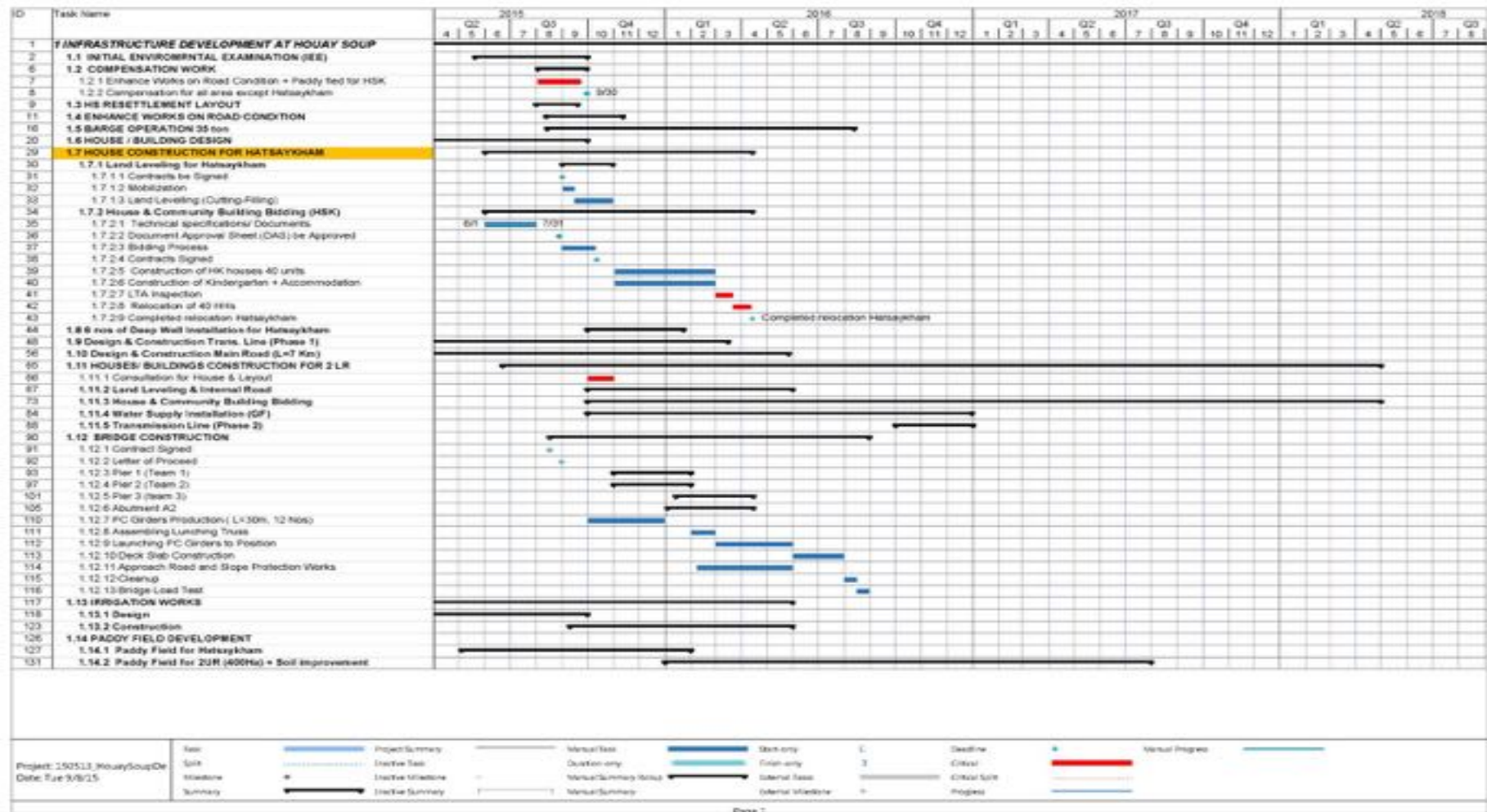


Table 46 Implementation Schedule

442. The budget is organized along the projected budget in the Concession Agreement. Budget figures are divided into pre-COD, i.e. before January 2019, and post-COD stabilization phase (5 years after COD). Additional monitoring will continue until 10 years after COD, for which additional costs of USD\$2.1M are estimated, not included in the overall budget presented. The budget is insofar indicative as all social mitigation measures are limited by scope.

Overall Budget	Pre-COD in USD\$	Post-COD Stabilization Phase in USD	Total in USD\$
Resettlement site development	18,108,000	80,000	18,188,000
Compensation	8,669,388	1,445,000	10,114,388
Livelihood restoration programs	4,022,600	3,360,000	7,382,600
ESD – SMO incl. staffing	13,238,000	9,466,000	22,704,000
Total	44,037,988	14,351,000	58,388,988
ESD Contingencies (SMO + EMO)	1,903,963	1,734,998	3,638,961

Table 47 Overall NNP1 SMO Budget

443. Details on reallocation of funds, updates of budgets and disbursement of funds are presented in Chapter 19 of the overall REDP.

14.4 Budget for Hatsaykham Resettlement

444. Resettlement steps scheduling from Impacted Asset Survey to construction are summarized in Table 49, complementing the dates from the Gantt-Chart.

Step	Activity	Responsible	Related document	Tentative time frame
Overall Census	Collect census data as well as village profile information in impacted areas of Zone 3	SMO	Census Database	Q4 2014
Preparation	Develop a separate LACP-U3 for ADB's review. ADB to advice on whether it meets ADB SPS requirements for a satisfactory LACP.	SMO	This LACP, with regular updates.	September 2015

Step	Activity	Responsible	Related document	Tentative time frame
Step 1	Update of training of ESD staff and DCC in Confirmation Survey Training in compensation procedure to DCC	Supervisor Engineer Compensation team of SMO	Final design for Zone 3 in Houaysoup Census household lists Grievance procedures Part III, Annex C, CA	Q4 2014
Step 2	Asset registration / IOL	Compensation team of SMO DCC VDCC/VRC DPs	Final design of Zone 3 area in Houaysoup Census incl. household lists	August 2014 until January 2015
Step 3	Final IOLs in sections resulting from Confirmation Survey Update LAR and Compensation Plan	Compensation Team of SMO ESD team	Final IOLs	February 2015
Step 4	Calculate compensation amounts based on the approved rate by PRLRC and IOLs; print compensation declaration forms for every DP including final calculations and total amount of compensation	Compensation Team of SMO RMU/DCC to approve	Declaration for Affected People Form F and G.	Septmeber 2015
Step 5	Sharing REDP U3 ADB and RMU; Availability of REDP U3 Executive Summary in Lao version for the review of DPs upon request	SMO Manager	Final Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan	September 2015
Step 6	Signatures on Compensation Forms F and G and collection of bank books	Compensation Team of SMO	Forms F and G.	September 2015

Step	Activity	Responsible	Related document	Tentative time frame
Step 7	Compensation payment to the DPs	Compensation Team of SMO DPs, VDC DCC, RMU	Receipt of Compensation Payment on Form G.	September 2015
Step 8	Handover of bank account book to DPs and sign on copy to verify correct bank transfer Objections will be directed to Village Head following grievance procedures	DPs DPs, VDC/VGC DCC, RMU	Form G / Bank account book Grievance procedures	September 2015
Step 9	Original Compensation payment forms and receipts/documentation to be kept at ESD and copy should go to RMU	Compensation Team of SMO	Receipt of Compensation Payment in Form G.	From October 2015 onwards
Step 10	Submission of final compensation report to ADB and GoL.	ESD Manager	Final compensation report	August 2015

Table 48 LAR Steps

14.5 Budget and Financing Plan

445. Compensation and allowance rates have been prepared at replacement costs based on rates acknowledged by PRLRC according to the above outlined process between Project, GoL, and DPs (see Entitlement Matrix, Clause 0.7).
446. For budgeting purposes the Project estimated cost of LAR for Zone 3 based on the land acquisition impacts outlined above. The estimated resettlement costs are outlined in Table 50, which include the base LAR costs including land costs, cash crops and tree, and all eligible compensation for cash, as well as overall construction costs for replacement of housing, community assets, irrigation systems, etc. The unit rates, on which the calculation is based can be found in Annex 1. This number does not include the Project's implementation costs, which are paid from the overall staffing budget of the SMO.

No	Cost category	Total Costs in USD
1	Commercial trees	35,276

No	Cost category	Total Costs in USD
2	Fallow paddy land	15,000
3	Fruit trees	43,900
4	Garden/Perennial garden land	264,477
5	Granary	1,250
6	Grave yard	750
7	House	10,350
8	Housing Land	133,500
9	Industrial Garden land	43,795
10	Perennial plant	94,800
11	Permanent plowing upland land	34,911
12	Rotational upland field 1-3 Years	9,569
13	Rubber Tree	74,882
	Total Permanent and temporary land acquisition incl. assets	762,460
	Contingency (15 %)	114,369
	Total Estimated Budget Zone 3	876,829

Table 49 Expected cost calculations for Zone 3 compensation

447. All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs for Zone 3 are financed using resettlement compensation funds of NNP1.
448. The Project's obligations to mitigate impacts are limited by scope and therefore the final budget will be presented in the "Final Compensation Report for Zone 3" at the end of 2016.
449. The budget for the Resettlement of Hatsaykham encompasses several positions in the overall SMO budget. This includes budget for compensation and livelihood activities. Compensation values for the Access Road are included in the LACP-AR. Additionally, the Project will invest in qualified staff in appropriate numbers to support these different activities; staffing budget is presented together with the overall SMO Budget above. Overhead costs for surveys are also included there. Health education and training, camp followers, labour management, and education programs are described in detail in the SDP, as is the cultural awareness program and respective budgets can also be found in the overall REDP, Chapter 19. They overlap strongly with livelihood restoration programs for DPs addressed in this REDP-Z3.

Plan components	Assumptions made in the preparation of the budget	Total Pre-COD	Total Post-COD	Estimated Quota HSK	HSK Pre-COD	HSK Post-COD
Livelihood restoration programs		4,022,600	3,360,000		173,835	83,745
Food security	Rice supplement program of 1,291,000 (assuming 0.7 kg rice per head per day) before COD + some rice facilities and 1,017,000 of rice supplement program after COD	1,291,000	1,017,000	7.9%	101,989	80,343
Transitional Allowance		201,000		7.6%	15,276	-
The budget covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 month allowance in cash • 3 month allowance in kind • 1 year support for Vulnerable DPs (cash and food support other than rice) 	400 PAH at 30\$ each for 12,000\$ 3,000 DP at 46\$ each for 137,250\$ 50 PAH at 120\$ each for 6,000\$ 250DP at 180\$ each for 47,750\$				-	-
Resettlement preparation						-
Budget covers study tours, training, focus groups, etc. for preparing DPs to new livelihoods	Lump sum	50,000		5.4%	2,700	-
Agricultural extension & on-farm trials					-	-
Budget covers trials, demonstration, study tours, farmers' schools	Lump sum	100,000		5.4%	5,400	-
Support to DPs initiatives for establishment of providers of agricultural inputs & services					-	-

Plan components	Assumptions made in the preparation of the budget	Total Pre-COD	Total Post-COD	Estimated Quota HSK	HSK Pre-COD	HSK Post-COD
This budget covers equipment and facilities for farmers' groups initiatives regarding seedlings/ seeds and fingerlings/young animals production, mechanized services for planting/drying, etc.	Lump sum of 137,600\$	137,600		5.4%	7,430	-
Income restoration: the budget is indicative as the allocation will be dictated by the wishes coming from the communities For Rice it involves particularly the provision of seeds, agricultural tools, and soil improvement and training in the different zones For Cash crops & fruit trees it includes particularly the provision of seeds/seedlings/saplings, bio-fertilizers, lime or bio-pesticides and training For Livestock it includes the provision of animals (breeders), pens, vaccination, pasture development and training. For Aquaculture it includes the provision of fingerlings, ponds/cages and feeds as well as training and fisheries co-management.	198,000\$ is booked for the Rice component, 61,000\$ is booked for Cash crops & fruit trees, 386,000\$ is booked for Livestock and 178,000\$ is booked for Aquaculture.	760,000	63,000	5.4%	41,040	3,402

Table 50 Sub-Budget Livelihood Restoration Program Zone 3

450. Above numbers are based on the overall livelihood program, divided among the beneficiaries, which include in different quantities DPs from Zone 2UR, Zone 2LR, Zone 3, and Zone 5 based on number of households in confirmation survey.

14.6 Resettlement site development

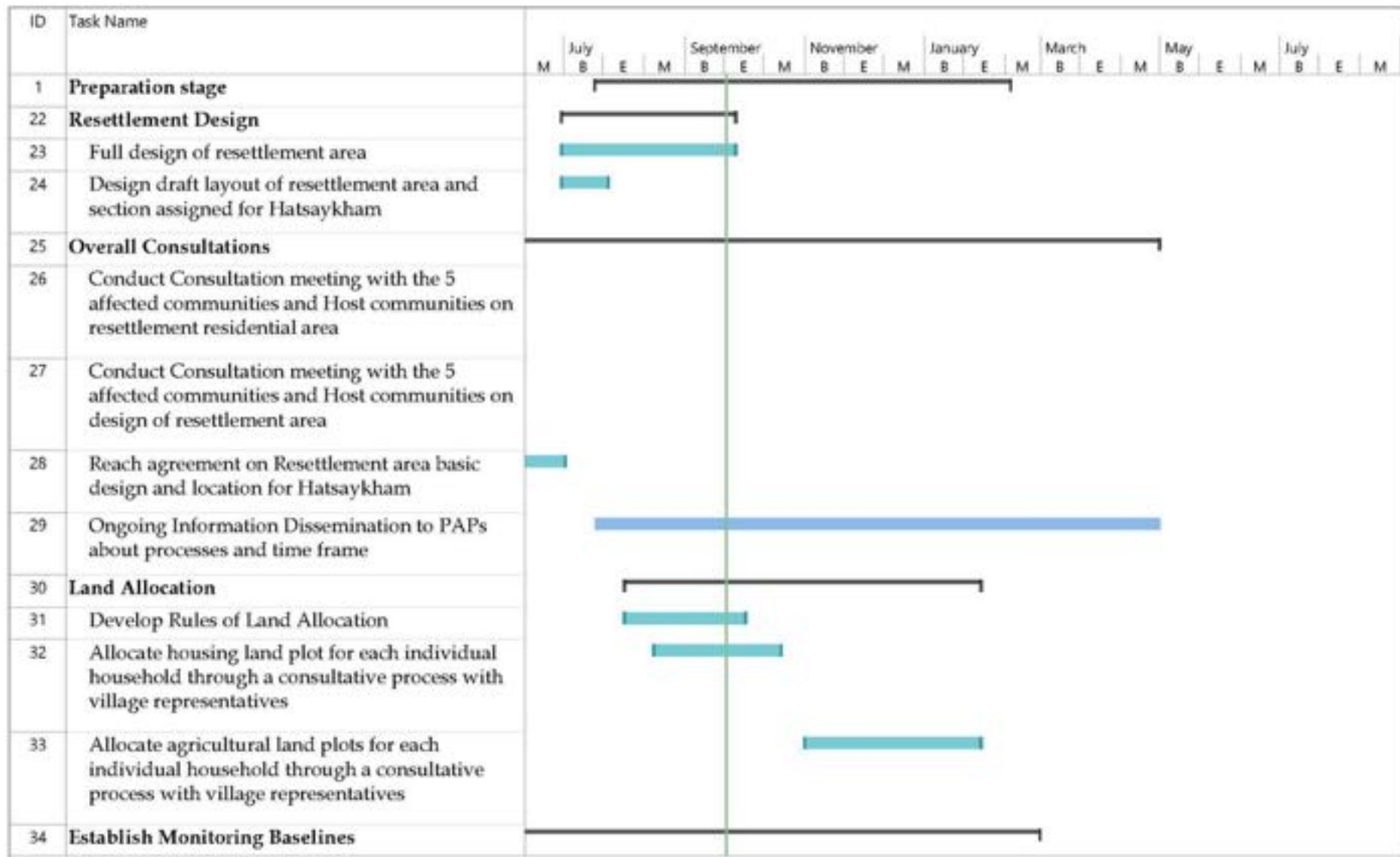
451. The resettlement site development budget of USD\$15,106,400 pre-COD and USD\$50,000 post-COD is considered as a joint budget for Z3 and 2LR and as such just here reprinted from the overall REDP.

Plan components	Assumptions made in the preparation of the budget	Pre-COD	Post-COD
Houay Soup Resettlement site development		28,493,700	50,000
UXO survey	<i>Lump sum of 780,000\$ (in Environment budget)</i>		
Infrastructure development		11,767,500	-
The budget covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructures: roads, electricity distribution, water supply, bridge, an irrigation system, a solid waste disposal, ponds, Land levelling for house construction • Land survey and acquisition • The Pilot Farm (resettlement centre) • Houay Soup certificate 	Access road & rural roads for :3,361,500 Access bridge: 1,620,000\$. Irrigation: 2,869,000\$; Electricity: 322,000\$ A solid waste disposal: 159,000\$ Land level for house construction: 3,000,000\$ Water supply: 857,196\$; Land acquisition: 320,000\$ Pilot farm: 99,000\$		
Agriculture Land development		1,563,000	-
The budget covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land development and fencing • Soil improvement 	Land development will concern a currently estimated 434 ha of paddy field (1,500 \$/ha), 434 ha of gardens (500 \$/ha) and 600 ha of grazing land (167\$/ha) for a total of 968,200\$. Soil Improvement of irrigated paddy and crop cultivation is budgeted for 595,000\$		
Community Building		1,717,000	-
The budget covers the construction of: school, health centre, village community hall and offices, market, bus stop, playground			
Residential Building		12,950,500	-
The budget covers the construction of approximately 551 housings and the housing design	551 housings for 12,830,800\$ estimated the number of the house, small size 126nos, medium size 326nos and large size 114nos. Assuming a unit price of 18,500\$ for small size, 23,000\$ for medium size and large size 26,000\$. Housing most likely to be in cement blocks. A lump sum of 110,000 is provisioned for the design 6,800\$ are provisioned for HSK assets transportation		

Plan components	Assumptions made in the preparation of the budget	Pre-COD	Post-COD
	And 2,400\$ for visits of 2LR villagers		
Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)	A lump sum for PLUP before and after COD	50,000	50,000
Land Titling			
Budget covers issue of land titles and updating of land titles	A lump sum before and after COD is considered. Assuming 4 land titles per each 400 HH at 125\$/each	200,000	
<i>Additional Land acquisition in Houay Soup</i>	<i>Estimate is very rough because of uncertainty of land ownership and opportunistic claims.</i>	<i>246,000</i>	<i>-</i>

Table 51 Sub-Budget Houaysoup Resettlement Site Development Costs Schedule of LAC Activities and Resettlement

452. The resettlement site development starts in 2015, encompassing two phases:
1. In Phase 1 from late 2015 to March 2016, the resettlement site will be prepared for the early resettlement of Hatsaykham households, including the construction of houses, provisional public infrastructure, paddy rice fields demarcation and allocation, and pasture development including soil improvement. For infrastructure development, start of construction is depending on the length of the rainy season and is expected to start in October 2015.
 2. In Phase 2, extending from January until late 2016, the remaining houses for villagers from 2LR will be built, public infrastructure finalized, paddy rice fields, pasture, and cash crop fields developed, and an irrigation system for the paddy rice fields installed
453. Details for Quarter 4 2015 and Quarter 1 2016 are found below.



ID	Task Name	July			September			November			January			March			May			July		
		M	B	E	M	B	E	M	B	E	M	B	E	M	B	E	M	B	E	M	B	E
45	Land acquisition and compensation Hatsaykham	[Gantt bar from July to November]																				
58	Asset registration and compensation of remaining area in Houaysoup	[Gantt bar from November to January]																				
61	UXO clearance	[Gantt bar from July to March]																				
71	Land development and preparation	[Gantt bar from July to July]																				
92	House Construction	[Gantt bar from July to March]																				
111	Bridge Construction	[Gantt bar from July to July]																				
125	Road Construction	[Gantt bar from July to July]																				
126	Main Access Road	[Gantt bar from July to July]																				
135	Agricultural roads construction	[Gantt bar from September to March]																				
142	Roads within residential area	[Gantt bar from September to March]																				
149	Access road to cemetery	[Gantt bar from September to March]																				
155	Supervision and Handover	[Gantt bar from September to July]																				
160	Electricity system Construction	[Gantt bar from July to March]																				
171	Initial Water supply system Construction	[Gantt bar from July to March]																				
185	Initial school building Construction	[Gantt bar from July to March]																				
195	Handover school building to MoE	[Gantt bar from March to May]																				
196	Provide new teaching materials for school building	[Gantt bar from May to July]																				
197	Agricultural Land Development	[Gantt bar from July to March]																				
198	Overall Design Irrigation System	[Gantt bar from July to November]																				
201	Initial Irrigation System Construction	[Gantt bar from July to March]																				
212	Grazing Land and Cultivation Land	[Gantt bar from July to November]																				
215	Waste Disposal Area	[Gantt bar from July to March]																				
225	Design Other Public Infrastructure	[Gantt bar from July to November]																				

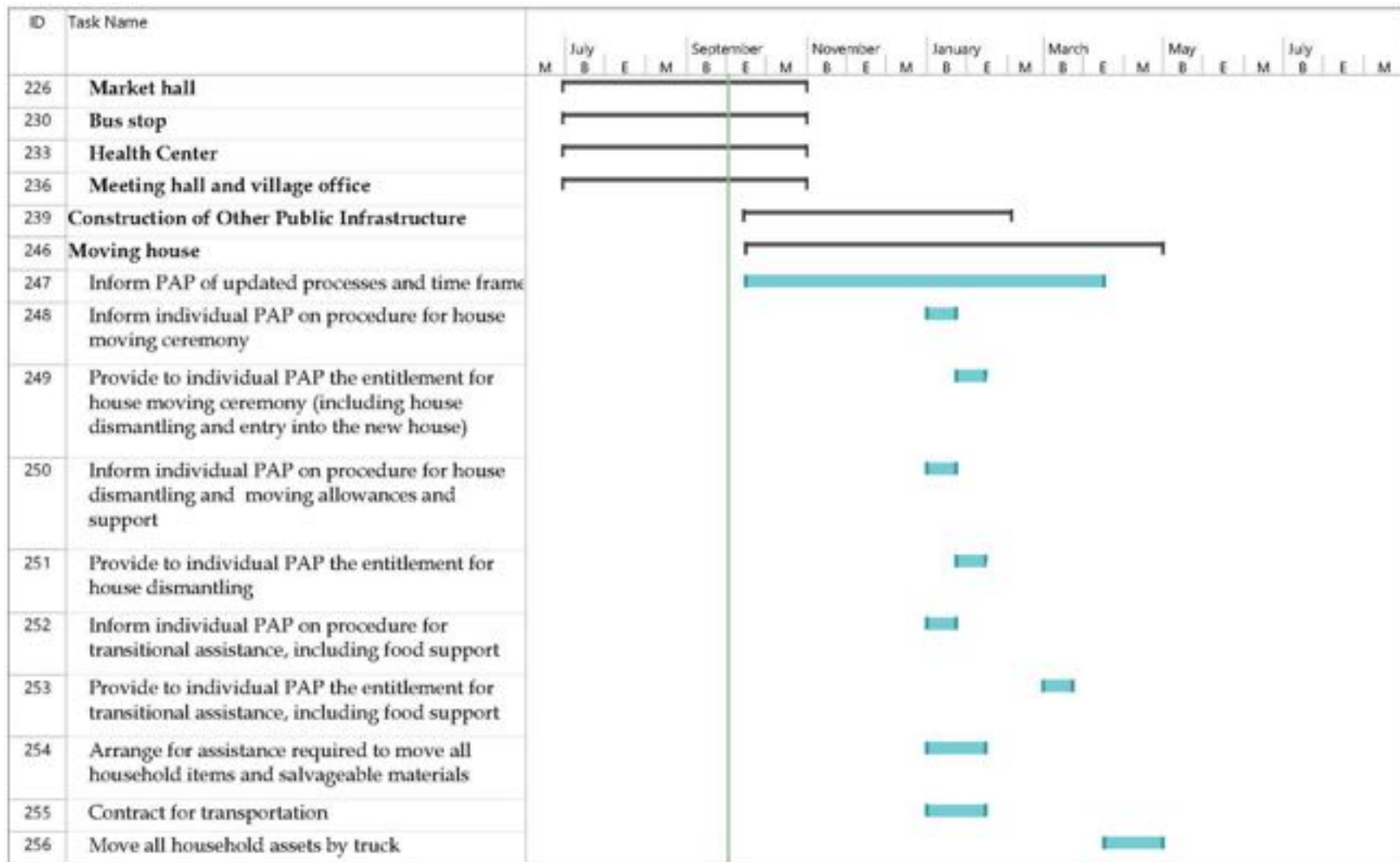
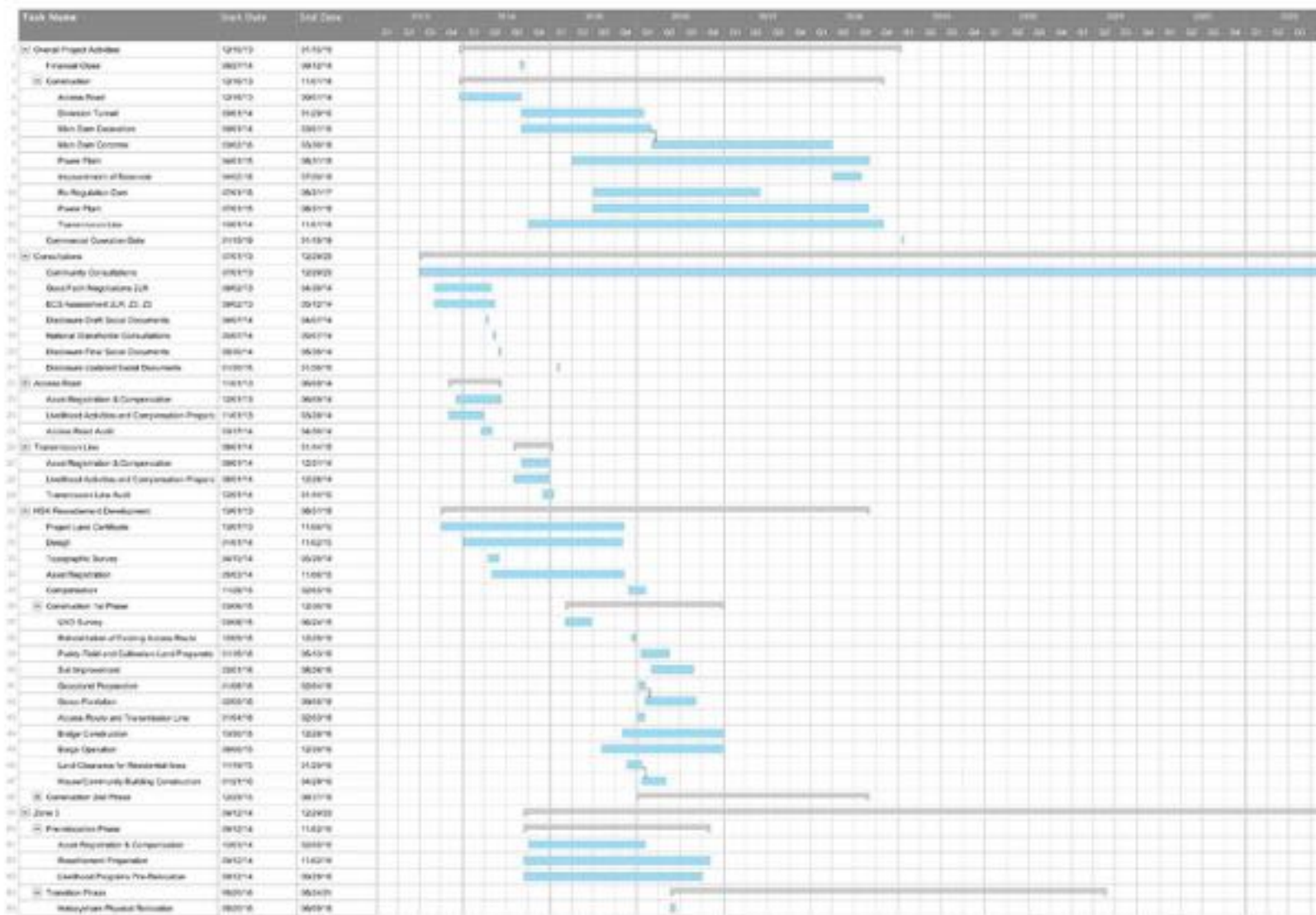


Figure 61 Timeline of Houaysoup early development 2015Q3-2016Q3 (Update: August 2015)

454. Key dates for Hatsaykham resettlement include:
1. Asset Registration and Baselines for villages of Zone 3 completed in January 2015
 2. Spiritual ceremonies for relocation of the 2 graves will start in October 2015
 3. Hatsaykham will physically relocate in April 2016;
 4. Self-resettlement is planned for the same time
 5. Assets not compensated in kind will be compensated in Cash at the time of resettlement to ensure effective investment for livelihoods at the resettlement site
455. The number of affected households to be resettled is relatively small. Some DPs might still choose cash compensation and to self-resettle into the main village of Hat Gniun as they are entitled to, but as noted above, it is unlikely following statements during village consultations and from village elders. During a consultation meeting in July 2013, the Hatsaykham community agreed to be the first community to resettle to the permanent Resettlement site. They did not want to move into a temporary location for 2 to 3 years and then relocate again. Repeated moving would provide the feeling of being transient and not allowing them to establish a home. An additional consideration by the DPs for their decision is that the distance to move is quite close – to the opposite bank of the Nam Ngiep where many of their agricultural fields are already located.
456. Because of the early resettlement of Hatsaykham, it will function as a pilot for the main resettlement program. It will provide the RMU and ESD the opportunity to test their assumptions, verify predictions, and work out solutions to problems before the main resettlement phase.
457. The early resettlement however has 2 temporary disadvantages:
- i. Full public infrastructure facilities will not yet be in place and temporary facilities will be provided. Water supply via hand pumps (3-5 will provide sufficient water, depending on the number of households after entitled household splits) and a partil primary school (P1-P3) structure will be provided. These temporary facilities will be better standard than the current facilities or better and will remain available for use after all households have received domestic water supply to the house and the full classroom primary school (P1-P5) structure established.
 - ii. The irrigation system is not yet ready for dry season paddy rice field irrigation but will allow wet season supplementary irrigation.
458. Nonetheless, the Project is confident that early resettlement of Hatsaykham will become a successful pilot for all future Project resettlement activities.



Figure 62 Village leaders from Hatsaykham explain the Resettlement site to villagers in Sopyouak during consultation meetings on 3rd September 2014



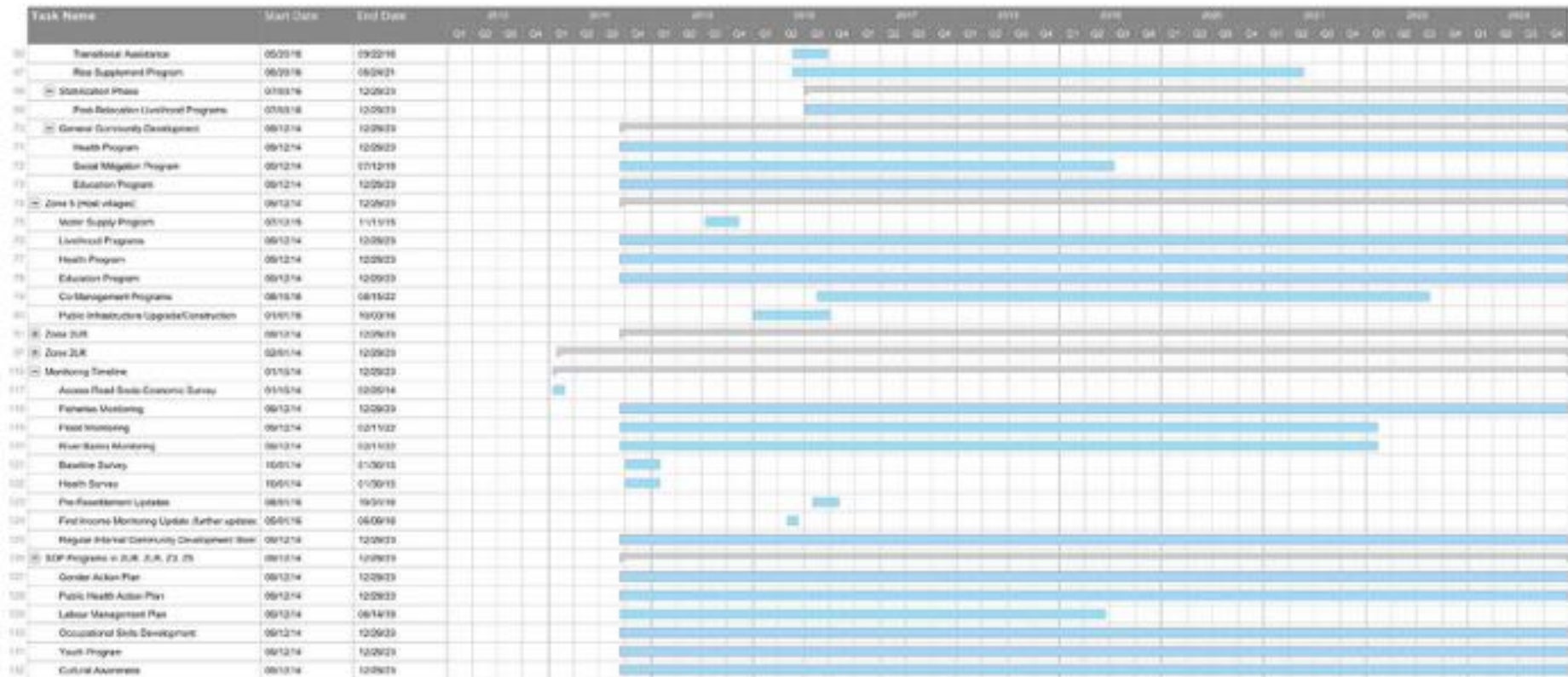


Figure 63 Timeline of Hatsaykham Resettlement (Update: December 2015)

This version of the REDP-Z3 has been published in December 2015.

This REDP-Z3 will be revised whenever major mile stones have been reached and/or new information is available to integrate.

Part VI – Annexes

List of Annexes

Annex A – Compensation Unit Rates provides the agreed compensation unit rates as set by the PRLRC following consultations with DPs, GoL, and Project.

Annex B = Census Information, Zone 3

Annex C = Updated Consultations Documentation: provides documentation of community consultations since the publication of the main REDP.

Annex D = Household by household comparison of the option of moving to the HSRA or self-resettlement. This information has been removed as it falls within exceptions to disclosure specified in paragraph 97, (x) of ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011)

Annex A – Compensation Unit Rates provides the agreed compensation unit rates as set by the PRLRC following consultations with DPs, GoL, and Project.



Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Xaysomboun Province
Provincial Resettlement and
Livelihood Restoration Committee

No 1003/XSB.PG
Xaysomboun Dated 21 August 2015

**Decree of Xaysomboun Provincial governor
Chairperson of Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC) of the
Nam Ngiep1 HydroPower project, on the compensation unit rate**

- Base on the local administration law, No 03/NA, dated 21 October 2003.
- Base on decree of prime minister of Lao, No 192/PM, dated 07 July 2005, on the compensation and resettlement in development project.
- Base on decree of prime minister of Lao, No 135/PM, dated 25 May 2009.
- Base on the decree of prime minister of Lao, No 135/PM, dated 17 March 2014, on the nominated of Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee of NamNgiep1 hydropower project.

**Governor of Xaysomboun
Chairperson of Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC)
of the Nam Ngiep1 HydroPower Project agreed:**

Article 1. Objectives

This decree determines the compensation unit rate for asset affected within the project of area for the basic principle of compensation as well as compensation implementation, and to protect the basic right of project affected people and developer of project, to ensure that the project shall be finished on time.

Article 2. Scope of Application

This decree is determined the impact zone and shall be applied to five (5) districts areas, which affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydro-Power projects such as Hom district (HouayPamom, ShopPhouan, Nam Yuak and SopYuak); Thathom district (B. Pou, Hatsarmkhone, Phiengta) of Xaysomboun province; Bolikhan district (B. Hat Gniun, Hatsaykham hamlet, Thaheua, Somseun, Nampa); Pakxan district (B. Hangxingsavang incl. Kouayoudom); Thaphabath district (B. Vernthad, Pakthouy, Nongkeun, Gnoihai, Namlo, Sisomxay, Phonsavanh incl. Nakham, Thabok, Palai, Samakhhixay, Phabathphonsanh, Nakhen, Laokha, Xaysavang and Naxay) of Bolikhamxai province; and other villages which impacted and acknowledged by grievance committee.

Article 3. Land Asset Compensation

This decree is classified land asset into main 2 categories and 15 type of lands, has determined land definition, compensation criteria and rate of compensation as following:

1. Definition of construction land/Housing land.

Construction land is land used for the construction of residential places, building, workshops, offices, premises of organizations, and public facilities.

Criteria of Housing land compensation.

- Legal owner with valid land title or;
- House structures on the land or permanent residential structure (not hut) or permanent structure or
- In case, area of housing land is large and no boundary identified on the land, the compensation shall apply with maximum area in accordance with land law.

2. Agriculture Land

Agriculture land is land which is determined to be used for cultivation, animal husbandry, and agricultural research and experimentation and for irrigation. This decree classified into six (6) agriculture land categories such as Paddy land, Rotational upland, Garden, Land around paddy, Pastureland and fishpond.

The area of compensation for agriculture land is based on the occupying area of individual household or the area belong to the household, but not over in accordance with land law defined in chapter 2, article 17 “the state authorizes individuals and families to use agriculture land in the accordance with the allocation plan and objectives, for the long term and in an effective manner, according to areas determined as follows”:

- For those of using for cultivating rice, raising animals, the maximum area is one hectare per labour force in the family;
- For those of using for industrial plantation and growing crops, the maximum area is three hectare per labour force in the family;
- For those of using for fruit tree plantation, the maximum area is three hectare per labour force in the family;
- For those who use unstocked land or grassland and thereafter transform such land by planting crops or grass [suitable for grazing] livestock, the maximum area is fifteen hectare per labour force in the families.

When granting approval for the use of agricultural land to an individual, the state will consider on a case by case basic by taking into account the characteristics, size, actual capacity to produce, conditions, and allocation plan of the agriculture land in the locality concerned.

A labour force can receive the right to use many categories of agricultural land if he/she the condition and actual capacity to produce.

An individual who wished to use agricultural land in an area larger than the amount determined for category of land for which he has land use right may apply to receive a lease or concession form the state.

When granting approval for the use of agricultural land to an organization for production purposes, shall be based on the actual capacity of the concerned organization

2.1. Paddy Land

2.1.1. Paddy Land/Rainfed Rice field

Paddy Field definition,

The paddy land is land was developed by human labor or machine, dyke of paddy have been created together with leveling, the paddy dyke is too used for retain the water for agriculture purpose and growing the rice every years continuously during the wet season.

Criteria for compensation of paddy land

- Legal owner with valid land title or; tax paid reference which not included the land around of paddy where is not develop to the paddy land yet, it to be considered difference categories or land around of paddy land.
- The compensation area should be matched with real shape area of paddy land or dyke of paddy or boundaries of paddy land and still obvious see the straw.

2.1.2. Fallow Rice field

Fallow rice field was developed by human labour but it was abandoned more than three years and not growing the rice anymore.

Criteria for compensation of fallow paddy land

- Legal owner with valid land title and within the area of obvious see the boundaries fallow paddy land.

2.2. Rotational upland.

2.2.1. Plowed upland field

The plowed upland field was developed by human labour and before growing of rice the land is prepared by plowing in every year and growing by seedling or rice seed.

Criteria for compensation of fallow paddy land

- Legal owner of land or customary rights; the land should obvious see the plowing trace on the land
- The area of compensation should not over developing are or outside of plowing area, because those of area shall be considered as other land type.

2.2.2. Rotational upland 1-3 Years of HouaySoup Resettlement Site

The rotational upland field is land for growing the crop less than 6 months give production, the land shall be rotated within 2 years of circle use or 2 years/time of slash and burn. If the rotation of using is over two years is considered that shifting cultivation land which against with Government policies to reduce the slash and burn.

Criteria for compensation of rotational upland at Houaysoup resettlement site.

- Legal owner of land or customary rights, for who impacted more than 10% of their household income shall be eligible land for land compensation and participate on livelihood restoration support.
- Legal owner of land or customary rights, for who impacted less than 10% of their income shall be eligible to receive cash compensation.

2.2.3. Rotational upland 1-3 Years other impacted area of project

The rotational upland field is land for growing the crop less than 6 months give production, the land shall be rotated within 2 years of circle use or 2 years/time of slash and burn. If

the rotation of using is over two years is considered that shifting cultivation land which against with Government policies to reduce the slash and burn.

Criteria for compensation of rotational upland in other impacted area of project

- Owner of lands are certified by relevant authorities.
- For Xaysomboun province, eligible to get compensation for land using during the year 2015-2013 (Three years).
- For Bolikhamxai province, eligible to get compensation for land using during the year 2015-2013 (Three years).

2.3. Garden Land

2.3.1. Perennial/Crop Garden

Perennial/crop garden land is land which developed and used continuously and never abandoned.

Criteria for compensation of garden land.

- Legal owner with valid land title or customary right use the land, on the land should have perennial/crop such as chilly, banana, fruit tree, etc,...

2.3.2. Industrial garden

Industrial garden is land which developed and for growing the industrial tree to economic purpose or selling.

Criteria for compensation of garden land.

- Legal owner with valid land title or customary right use the land, the standing tree is available on the land during the survey, the density of tree plantation in accordance with agriculture technical guideline.

2.4. Land around of paddy land.

Land around of paddy land may none developing yet, its located around of paddy land, the land would be forest, disturbed forest, but have fence around of land which indicated that the land have been occupied by owner of paddy land.

Criteria for compensation of garden land.

- Legal owner with valid land title or customary right use the land, the area of compensation shall be considered maximum 25 m each side, or if one side the area of land should not over 50 m from edge of paddy land,
- The type of land would be clearing land, forest disturbed and have fence indicated around of land.
- The land shall be certified by villager authorities and without conflict owner occupying of land.

2.5. Pasture land

2.5.1. Private developed Pasture land.

Private developed pasture land is land was developed by people for growing grass for raise animal purposed.

Criteria for compensation of garden land.

- Legal owner with valid land title or customary right use the land and certified by village authorities.
- The area of pasture land shall be covered by fence
- Cattle is available on the land.

2.5.2. Natural Pasture land

Natural pasture land was occupied by villager and growing the natural grass for animal purpose.

Criteria for compensation of garden land.

- Legal owner with valid land title or customary right use the land and certified by village authorities.
- The area of pasture land shall have some fence.
- Cattle is available on the land

2.6. Fishpond (Digging pond and natural pond with stream)

Digging pond. Digging pond is developed by human or machine, the pond be able to retain water for fish raising purpose.

Natural pond. The pond where is natural facilities to develop from natural source, such as blocking the stream and retain water for fish raising purpose.

Criteria for compensation of garden land.

- Legal owner with valid land title or customary right use.
- Indicate the boundary of fish pond by dyke around of fish pond
- Be able to retain water at less three months

3. Unit Rate of Land Compensation

Land Categories	Land Type		Unit	Rate(Kip)	
Housing Land	Housing Land		M2	24,000	
2. Agriculture land	2.1. Paddy Land	2.1.1. Paddy land	M2	14,000	
		2.1.2. Fallow Paddy Land	M2	4,000	
	2.2. Rotational upland	2.2.1. Plowed upland field	M2	3,500	
		2.2.2. Rotational upland field at Houay Soup Resettlement site	M2	1,200	
		2.2.3. Rotational upland field other impacted area of project	M2	500	
	2.3. Garden	2.3.1. Perennial/Crop Garden	M2	4,000	
		2.3.2. Industrial garden land	M2	3,000	
	2.4. Land around of paddy land			M2	M2
	2.5. Pasture land	2.5.1. Private developed Pasture land	M2	2,000	
		2.5.2. Natural Pasture land	M2	600	
2.6. Fishpond	Digging pond and natural fishpond		M2	22,800	

Additional Compensation Condition.

- 1) The land that located higher than the 320 (MSL) has not been eligible for compensation in this agreement. However if that land plot affected by the Project of over 80% of the total area land according to guidelines 192 or as the affected permanently, the offset land will be compensated if they are above 320.
- 2) Land that will be affected temporarily along the transmission lines is calculated based on the compensation unit rate for affected land only. How to calculate to compensate the land base on the unit rate above mentioned in the table by dividing 10 (year), then multiply the number of year affected such as paddy straw affected 2 year x 2 (compensate 14,000/10 = 1,400 kip/2m/year. In case the land will be impacted for 2 year considered (pay per year 1,400 kip / m 2). Takes this formula and multiplied the impacted land area. After this is completion of the Project, affected land will be repaired to original condition.

Article 4. Structure Compensation Rate.

4.1. Fixed Asset structure

The fixed asset structure is permanent structure such as, house, building, toilet, pen and other.

4.2. Criteria for compensation of garden land.

- Legal owner with valid land title or customary right use.

4.3. Material compensation rate.

Roofing						
No.	Description	Brand	Size	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1. Tile roof						
1.1	Cement tiles roof	Lao	70cmx1,2cm	Unit	12.000	
		Thai			21.000	
		Viet	1mx 1,7m		14.000	
1.2	Cement tiles roof with color	Lao	70cmx1,2cm	Unit	25.000	
		Thai			21.000	
		Viet	1mx 1,7m		20.000	
1.3	Ridge & edge roof	Lao	-	Unit	20,000	
		Thai	-		30.000	
		Viet	-		17.000	
2. CPAC						
2.1	CPAC tile roof	Lao, Thai	35cm x 55cm	Unit	6,000	
2.2	Ridge CPAC roof	Lao, Thai	-	Unit	23,000	
2.3	Angular rake CPAC	Lao, Thai	-	Unit	23,000	
2.4	3 Ways apex. Roofing	Lao, Thai	-	Unit	41,000	
2.5	Ridge and cap	Lao, Thai	-	Unit	32,500	
3. Roof Zinc						
3.1	White zinc	Lao	7 foots	Unit	30,000	
			8 foots		36,000	
			10 foots		40,000	
			12 foots		52,000	
		Thai	7 foots	Unit	30,000	
			8 foots		36,000	
			10 foots		47,000	
			12 foots		84,000	
		Viet	7 foots	Unit	26,000	
			8 foots		29,000	
			10 foots		32,000	
			12 foots		38.000	
3.2	Color zinc	Lao	8 foots	Unit	35.000	
		Thai	8 foots	Unit	38,000	
3.3	VXP zinc	Lao, Thai, Viet	8 foots	Unit	29,000	
3.4	Grass roof	Grass	-	Unit	8.000	
		Leaf sheet	-	Unit	5.000	
3.5	Wood plank roof	Mai Du, Khayoun & Tair	15x50cm	Unit	4,500	
3.6	Plastic roof	Thai		m2	5,200	
		Viet		m2	5,200	

Column Materials						
No.	Description	Size	Type	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark

1	Wood column (Rounded)	Diameter = 10cm to 20 cm	Hard wood (Mai Dou,KhaYoun,Tia)	1 m ³	10,000,000	
			Hard wood		5,500,000	
			Mixed wood		3,00,000	
2	Wood column (Edged)	12x12 cm ໒໒໒໒ 20x20 cm	Hard wood (Mai Dou,KhaYoun,Tia)	1 m ³	10,000,000	
			Hard wood		5,500,000	
			Mixed wood		3,00,000	
3	Precast column	10x10 cm		m	52,000	
		12x12 cm			52,000	
		15x15 cm			65,000	
		18x18 cm			75,000	
4	Bamboo column		Bamboo (Mai phai)	Unit	5,000	
			Bamboo (Mai hok)		5,000	

Noted;

Hardwood is comprised the type of wood, Mai Khean, Mai Deang (Lao Name)

Mixed wood is comprised, MaiYang, MaiSee, MaiSuak, Mai Nong, MaiMaKou, Mai Bak, Mai Sor, MaiHing and Mai Hom (Lao).

Wall Materials					
No.	Wall type	Brand	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1	Bamboo	Sigle row	m ²	5,000	
		Double row (Horizontal)		8,000	
		Double row (Vertical)		10,000	
2	Wall plank	Hard wood	m ³	5,500,000	
		Mixed wood		3,000,000	
3	Brick wall	Double side plaster	m ²	112,860	
		Single side plaster		98,680	
		Without plaster		84,500	
4	Block wall	Double side plaster	m ²	80,360	
		Single side plaster		66,180	
		Without plaster		52,000	
5	Plywood	1.2x2.4m, 3 mm	Unit	34,000	
		1.2x2.4m, 4 mm		45,500	
		1.2x2.4m, 5 mm		94,000	
6	Cement borad	40cm x2.4 m	Unit	52,000	

1. Material component				
No	Description	Unit	Rate(Kip)	Description
1	Nail No. 4	Kg	20,500	
2	Nail No. 6	Kg	17,500	
3	Nail No. 8	Kg	17,500	
4	Nail No. 10	Kg	17,500	
5	Nail No. 12	Kg	17,500	
6	Hanger cement roof	Pcs	1,500	

1. Material component				
No	Description	Unit	Rate(Kip)	Description
7	Screw fit cement roof	Pcs	1,750	
8	Roof nail	Box	6,500	
9	White steel wire	Kg	21,000	
10	Steel wire	Kg	18,000	
11	Block	Pcs	2,300	
12	Brick	Pcs	640	
13	Portland cement	Bags	60,000	
14	Cement	Bags	54,000	
15	Sand	m3	110,000	
16	Gravel	m3	120,000	
17	Soil	m3	18,000	
18	Cement block	pcs	6,000	
29	Debar Steel (Lao)	Tons	6,900,000	
20	Debar Steel (Thai)	Tons	8,000,000	

Floor material component					
No	Type	Material	Unit	Rate(kip)	Notes
1	Wood Plank	Hard wood plank (Mai Dou,KhaYoun,Tia)	M3	10,000,000	
		Hard wood		5,500,000	
		Mixed wood		3,00,000	
2	Bamboo		M2	10,000	
3	Lean concrete	150/400/800	M3	321,750	
4	Concrete	300/400/800	M3	501,750	
5	RC concrete	300/400/800	M3	1,707,050	
6	RC concrete	350/400/800	M3	1,951,950	
7	Backfill and compacting soil		M3	120,000	
8	Backfill and compacting laterite soil		M3	18,000	
9	Ceramic tile (30 cmx 30cm)	ໄທ	M3	56,000	
		ຫວຽດນາມ		41,000	

❖ Estimate cost of wall material component as following:

No	Type of wall	Area(m2)	Sand(m3)	Cement (Kg)	Brick and Block(Pcs)	Water (Liter)	Total Amount(Kip)
1	Brick wall 10 cm thick	M2	0,08x110,000 =8,800 kip	12x1,080 =12,960 kip	100x640=64,000 kip	20x25 =500 kip	88,260
2	Block wall 10 cm thick	M2	0,03x110,000 =3,300 kip	15x1,080=16,200 kip	15x2,300=34,500 Kip	20x25 =500 kip	54,500
3	Plasstering wall 1.5 cm thick	M2	0,014x110,000= 1,540 kip	10x1,080=10,800 kip		20x25 =500 kip	14,840

❖ Cost estimation of concrete mixing ratio and material component as following:

No	Type Of Concrete	Mixed ratio	Portland Cement (kg)	Sand(m3)	Gravel(m3)	Water(m3)	Total (kip)
1	Lean Concrete	150/400/800	150x1,200 =168.000	0.66x110,000 = 72,600	0.66x120,000 =79,200	0.7x2.500 =1.750	321,550
2	Concrete	300/400/800	300x1,200 =336.000	0.66x110,000 = 72,600	0.66x120,000 =79,200	0.7x2.500 =1.750	489,550

- Cost estimation of reinforcing concrete material component as following:

No	Concreted	Materials	Amount of Mat	Price(kip)	Amount (Kip)
1	Reinforcing concrete (300x400x800)	Portland cement(m3)	0.3	1,200,000	360,000
		Sand (m3)	0.66	110,000	72,600
		Gravel 9m3)	0.66	120,000	79,200
		Form wood(m3)	0.1	3,500,000	350,000
		Nail No 6	0.8	17,000	13,600
		Nail No 8	0.6	17,000	10,200
		Debar steel (Ton)	0.1	8.000.000	800,000
		Steel wire (Kg)	1.5	21,000	31,500
		Water (m3)	0.7	2,500	1,750
Total Cost (kip/m3)					1,668,850
2	Reinforcing concrete (350x400x800)	Portland cement(m3)	0.35	1,200,000	420,000
		Sand (m3)	0.66	110,000	72,600
		Gravel 9m3)	0.66	120,000	79,200
		Form wood(m3)	0.20	2.500,000	500,000
		Nail No 6	0.8	17,000	13,600
		Nail No 8	0.8	17,000	13,600
		Debar steel (Ton)	0.1	8,000,000	800,000
		Steel wire (Kg)	1.0	15,000	15,000
		Water (m3)	0.7	2,500	1,750
Total Cost (kip/m3)					1,902,150

Wood for building structure					
No.	Description	Brand	Unit	Rate (Kip)	Remark
1	Wood of building structure	Mai Dou,KhaYoun,Tia	m ³	10,000,000	
		Hard wood		5,500,000	
		Mixed wood		3,000,000	
2	Bamboo		Pce	5.000	
3	RC concrete		m ³	1,707,050	
4	Unsawn wood	Diameter >10 cm	m	1,500	
		Diameter <10 cm		1,200	

Baluster Materials

No.	Description	Brand	Size	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1	Wood Baluster	Mai Dou, Tia	4cmx4cmx60cm	Unit	20,000	
			6cmx6cmx60cm		30,000	
			12cmx12cmx60cm		150,000	
2	Ceramic baluster	Thai		Unit	32.500	
		Viet			20.000	

Door and Window

No.	Description	Type	Size	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1	Panel door	Maikhaen	80 x 210 cm	Unit	400,000	
		MaiDou/Tia		Unit	975,000	
2	Plank door	Maikhaen	80 x 210 cm	Unit	350,000	
		MaiDou/Tia		Unit	750,000	
3	Panel carving	MaiDou/Tia (Single)		Unit	800,000	
		MaiDou/Tia (Double)		Unit	1,200,000	
4	Panel window	MaiDou/Tia (No glass)		Pair	600,000	
		MaiDou/Tia (with glass)		Pair	750,000	
5	Door/window Frame	MaiDou	6x 12 cm	m	60,000	

Toilet Materials

No.	Description	Size	Unit	Rate	Remark
1	Toilet Seat		Unit	88,000	
2	Valve		Unit	16,000	
3	Setic Tank	Ø 1 m Hieght 0,5 m	Unit	150,000	

Accessories and Other materials

No.	Description	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1	Hing for door	Unit	14,000	
2	Hing for window	Unit	4,500	
3	Latch door big size	Unit	14,000	
4	Latch door small size	Unit	5,000	
5	Handle door	Unit	8,500	
6	Handle window	Unit	3,000	
7	Interior Paint(18 Liter)	Unit (18l)	220,000	
8	Exterior Paint(18 Liter)	Unit (18l)	280,000	
9	Ceramic tile 30x30cm (Thai)	Unit (m ²)	65,000	
10	Ceramic tile 30x30cm (Vietnam)	Unit (m ²)	51,000	

4.4. Labor structure compensation rate

No.	Description	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
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No.	Description	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1. Earth work				
1	Prepare and clean landscape.	m ²	3,000	
2	Setting Layout	m ²	2,000	
3	Excavate of Foundation	m ³	55,000	
4	Septic pit excavation	m ³	20,000	
5	Backfill the soil to foundation.	m ³	25,000	
6	Backfill and compacting soil	m ³	20,000	
2. Concrete work				
1	Lean Concrete	m ³	300.000	
2	Concrete covered column footing	m ³	350.000	
3	Install Reinforcing Concrete(RC) foundation	m ³	350.000	
4	Install RC column/ground beam foundation	m ³	500.000	
5	Install RC column for first floor	m ³	600.000	
6	Install precast RC column	Unit	50.000	
7	Install concrete slab for first floor	m ³	350.000	
8	Install RC slab for first floor	m ³	500.000	
9	Install RC Slab for second floor or higher	m ³	1.200.000	
3. Masonry and plaster work				
1	Masonry brick 10 cm, thick without plaster	m ²	16.000	
2	Masonry brick 10 cm, thick and plaster single side	m ²	25.000	
3	Masonry brick 10 cm, thick and plaster double side	m ²	35.000	
4	Masonry brick 10 cm, thickness and show brick	m ²	25.000	
5	Masonry brick 20 cm, thickness and show brick	m ²	32.000	
6	Masonry brick 20 cm, thick and plaster single side)	m ²	40.000	
7	Masonry brick 20 cm, thick and plaster double side	m ²	50.000	
8	Masonry brick 20 cm, thickness and show brick	m ²	40.000	
9	Masonry stone	m ²	35.000	
10	Masonry block without plaster	m ²	8.000	
11	Masonry block with single plaster	m ²	18.000	
12	Masonry block with plaster	m ²	28.000	
13	Plastering both side	m ²	3.000	
14	Washing gravel plaster show wall	m ²	30.000	
15	Charmfer column and beam	m	8.000	
16	Reverse column	Unit	120.000	
17	Reverse of door and window frame	m	40.000	
18	Ceramic tiles for floor	m ²	25.000	
19	Ceramic tiles for wall	m ²	30.000	
20	Plaster floor to fine surface with cement motar	m ²	8.000	
21	Marble rock floor with fine surface including paiting	m ²	30.000	
22	Parquet Flooring	m ²	75.000	
23	Sawn wood plank with rabbet joint	m ²	20.000	
24	Sawn wood plank with whisperer edge	m ²	50.000	
25	Clean wood wall protection 80 cm, high	m ²	75.000	
4. Roof and Ceiling work				
1	Install wood roof structure and zinc roof	m ²	25.000	
2	Install steel roof structure and zinc roof	m ²	30.000	

No.	Description	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
3	Install wood roof structure and roof by cement tiles	m ²	30.000	
4	Install steel roof structure and roof by cement tiles	m ²	45.000	
5	Install steel roof structure and roof by CPAC	m ²	60.000	
6	Install wood roof structure and roof by CPAC	m ²	50.000	
7	Roofing ridge by CPAC	m	10.000	
8	Roofing egde by CPAC	m	5.000	
9	Install wood roof structure and roof by grass	m ²	15.000	
10	Install wood roof structure and roofing tiles	m ²	80.000	
11	Install wood roof structure and roof by wood plank	m ²	60.000	
12	Install wood roof structure and roof by plastic	m ²	5.000	
13	Install ceiling frame	m ²	25.000	
15	Install ceilin whisperer edge	m ²	150.000	
16	Install aluminium frame and gypsum board ceiling	m ²	25.000	
5. Carpenter work				
1	Install wood column base concrete or stone	Unit	50.000	
2	Install wood column in the ground	Unit	50.000	
3	Install wood wall plank (Rabbets joint)	m ²	40.000	
4	Install wood wall plank (dovetail groove joint)	m ²	50.000	
5	Install bamboo sheet wall, grass or leaf	m ²	12.000	
6	Install plywood wall with frame	m ²	10.000	
7	Install cement board	m ²	13.000	
8	Install gable wall	m	20.000	
6. Door and Window work				
1	Install door	m	10.000	
2	Install door and window including accessories	Unit	35.000	
3	Install baluster wood	Unit	20.000	
4	Install gutter	m	35.000	
7. Painting work				
1	3 Coats paint	m ²	5.000	
2	3 Coats oil paint	m ²	8.000	
3	3 Coats wood paint	m ²	10.000	
8. Electrical work				
1	Supply and installation light 40 W	Unit	25.000	
2	Supply and installation light 20 W	Unit	25.000	
3	Supply and installation cat eye lighting including accessories	Unit	25.000	
4	Supply and installation bulb light 20 W, 40W including accessories	Unit	25.000	
5	Supply and install breaker	Unit	25.000	
6	Install Air-conditioner	Unit	250.000	
7	Install ceiling fan	Unit	50.000	
8	Install plugs	Unit	20.000	
9	Supply and install electric system in building (completed set material and labor)	Unit	5.500.000	
9. Toilet work				
1	Install septic tank	Unit	150.000	
2	Install toilet seat including accessories	Unit	50.000	
10. Water Supply work				

No.	Description	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1	Install and layout waste water pipe	m	10.000	
2	Install and layout water supply pipe	m	10.000	
11. Dismantling work				
1	Dismantling temporary house	m ²	35,000	
2	Dismantling brick and wood house(mixed)	m ²	45,000	
3	Dismantling brick house	m ²	55,000	
4	Dismantling permanent wooden house	m ²	45,000	
5	Dismantling permanent brick and wooden house(mixed)	m ²	55,000	
6	Dismantling permanent brick house	m ²	75,000	
7	Dismantling rice storage	m ²	25,000	

4.5. Fence compensation Rate

The fence is structure and comprised from several type of material such as, barbed wire, brick fence and other fence.

Criteria of fence compensation,

Owner of fence and the fence should be in good quality and condition, the material is belong to original owner. Unused fence (Finished quality) will no eligible to compensation.

No.	Impacted fence	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1	RC concrete post and barbed wire	ml	25,000	
2	Wood post and barbed wire	ml	9,000	2-4 raw
3	Wood post and wood fence	ml	3,700	
4	Wood post and bamboo fence	ml	3,500	
5	Bamboo post and bamboo fence	ml	3,300	
6	Wood post and Steel net	ml	22,500	
6	Wood Plank Fence	ml	30,000	

4.6. Earth Canal compensation Rate.

Earth canal may constructed by human labor or machine for purpose of convey water to agriculture area.

Criteria of earth canal compensation,

Owner of canal, at rate 150,000 kip/m³

Article 5. Fruit tree compensation rate

5.1. Fruit tree

The fruit tree is planting tree and maintenance from owner of tree

5.2. Criteria of fruit tree compensation,

Owner of tree or customary rights, all of compensation tree shall be registered with NNP1 project in accordance with asset registration.

5.3. Rate of Fruit tree compensation.

No.	Fruit tree name	1 Years	2 Ys	3Ys	4Ys	5Ys	>6 Ys
1.	Jack fruit	86,000	116,000	131,000	146,000	161,000	251,000
2.	Mango	66,000	81,000	91,000	101,000	111,000	241,000

No.	Fruit tree name	1 Years	2 Ys	3Ys	4Ys	5Ys	>6 Ys
3.	Sour Tamarind	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	171,000
4.	Sweet Tamarind	91,000	101,000	111,000	121,000	131,000	350,000
5.	Guava	51,000	61,000	71,000	81,000	91,000	141,000
6.	Local guava	25,000	35,000	45,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
7.	Star apple	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	250,000
8.	Coconut	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	250,000
9.	Gooseberry	25,000	35,000	45,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
10.	Pomelo	161,000	221,000	281,000	301,000	321,000	321,000
11.	Orange	191,000	251,000	311,000	461,000	521,000	461,000
12.	Lemon	111,000	161,000	236,000	286,000	286,000	236,000
13.	Longan	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	343,000
14.	Custard apple	30,000	45,000	60,000	171,000	171,000	171,000
15.	Santol	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	137,000
16.	Local santol	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	69,000
17.	Lychee	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	343,000
18.	Kapok	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	137,000
19.	Carambola	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	69,000
20.	Betal nut	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	96,000
21.	Mulberry	20,000	30,000	40,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
22.	Rambutan	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	240,000
23.	Jujube	25,000	35,000	45,000	69,000	69,000	150,000
24.	Local jujube	25,000	40,000	55,000	137,000	137,000	150,000
25.	Peach	111,000	151,000	191,000	231,000	271,000	191,000
26.	Asian pear	15,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	240,000
27.	Ceylon oak	20,000	35,000	50,000	65,000	80,000	171,000
28.	Bael	15,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	103,000
29.	Kaffir lime	20,000	35,000	50,000	65,000	80,000	171,000
30.	Wollongong	20,000	35,000	50,000	65,000	80,000	343,000
31.	Pomegranate	25,000	40,000	55,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
32.	Midnight horror	20,000	30,000	40,000	103,000	103,000	103,000
33.	Sichuan pepper (Dried)	22,000	32,000	42,000	52,000	62,000	206,000
34.	Sour berry	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	137,000
35.	Acacia/East indian plum	20,000	30,000	40,000	55,000	55,000	55,000

Article 6. Productive tree

6.1. Productive tree

Productive tree is similar with industrial tree to get production from the tree (yearly production).

6.2. Criteria of fence compensation,

Owner of tree or customary rights, all of compensation tree shall be registered with NNP1 project in accordance with asset registration.

6.3. Rate of Productive tree compensation.

No.	Item	1 Years	2 Ys	3Ys	4Ys	5Ys	>6 Ys	≥ 7 Ys
1	Para rubber	30,000	50,000	80,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	300,000
2	Resin	13,000	23,000	33,000	43,000	92,300	92,300	100,000
3	Jatropha	11,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

Article 7. Industrial compensation rate

7.1. Industrial tree

Industrial tree is long term production tree.

7.2. Criteria of industrial tree compensation,

Owner of tree or customary rights, all of compensation tree shall be registered with NNP1 project in accordance with asset registration.

7.3. Rate of industrial tree.

No.	Type	Diameter (cm)	Rate/tree (LAK)	Remark
1	Teak Ø	<10cm	50,000	
2	Teak Ø	11 – 20 cm	70,000	
3	Teak Ø	21 – 30 cm	100,000	
4	Teak Ø	41 – 60 cm	300,000	
5	Teak Ø	61-80 cm	500,000	

No.	Type	Age (year)	Rate/tree (LAK)	Remark
1	Agar wood Ø	<1 year	20,000	
2	Agar wood Ø	2 years	40,000	
3	Agar wood Ø	3 years	60,000	
4	Agar wood Ø	4 years	80,000	
5	Agar wood Ø	5 years	100,000	
6	Agar wood Ø	6 years	150,000	

No.	Type	Diameter (cm)	Rate/tree (LAK)	Remark
1	Eucalyptus, Mimosa, Caesalpinia sappan Ø	1 - 5	8.000	
2	Eucalyptus, Mimosa, Caesalpinia sappan Ø	6 - 10	20.000	
3	Eucalyptus, Mimosa, Caesalpinia sappan Ø	11 - 15	30.000	
4	Eucalyptus, Mimosa, Caesalpinia sappan Ø	16 - 20	40.000	
5	Eucalyptus, Mimosa, Caesalpinia sappan Ø	21 - 30	50.000	
6	Eucalyptus, Mimosa, Caesalpinia sappan Ø	31 - 40	60.000	
7	Eucalyptus, Mimosa, Caesalpinia sappan Ø	41 - 60	70.000	
8	Eucalyptus, Mimosa, Caesalpinia sappan Ø	61 ຂຶ້ນໄປ	80.000	

No.	Type	Diameter (cm)	Rate/tree (LAK)	Remark
1	Padau, hardwood, rosewood Ø	1 - 5	30.000	
2	Padau, hardwood, rosewood Ø	6 - 10	50.000	

No.	Type	Diameter (cm)	Rate/tree (LAK)	Remark
3	Padau, hardwood, rosewood Ø	11 - 15	100.000	
4	Padau, hardwood, rosewood Ø	16 - 20	120.000	
5	Padau, hardwood, rosewood Ø	21 - 30	150.000	
6	Padau, hardwood, rosewood Ø	31 - 40	250.000	
7	Padau, hardwood, rosewood Ø	41 - 60	350.000	
8	Padau, hardwood, rosewood Ø	> 61	500.000	

No.	Type	Diameter (cm)	Rate/tree (LAK)	Remark
1	Dipterocapus Ø	1 - 5	80.000	
2	Dipterocapus Ø	6 - 10	120.000	
3	Dipterocapus Ø	11 - 15	150.000	
4	Dipterocapus Ø	16 - 20	200.000	
5	Dipterocapus Ø	21 - 30	250.000	
6	Dipterocapus Ø	31 - 40	350.000	
7	Dipterocapus Ø	41 - 60	450.000	
8	Dipterocapus Ø	61 ກໍ່ ມາດ	650.000	

No.	Bamboo Type	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1	Bamboo	Clump	150,000	Plantation bamboo only to get compensation
2	Big bamboo	Clump	250,000	
3	Small bamboo	Clump	100.000	
4	New planted bamboo	Clump	10.000	

Article 8. Perennial Crop compensation rate

8.1. Perennial crop

The crop give production during the period 2 months to 2 years

8.2. Criteria of Perennial crop compensation,

Owner of tree or customary rights and still have production

8.3. Rate of Perennial crop.

No.	Perennial crops	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
1.	Cassava	Plant	2,500	
2.	Banana	Plant	80,000	
3.	New planted banana (<1 yr)	Plant	20000	
4.	Productive Papaya	Tree	50,000	
5.	Un-Productive Papaya	Tree	10,000	
6.	Productive Pineapple	Plant	10,000	
7.	New planted pineapple (<6 months)	Seedling	700	
8.	Un-Productive Pineapple	Plant	3,000	
9.	Sugar cane	Plant	7,000	
10.	Black sugar cane	Plant	10,000	
11.	Sykhai (Lao)	Plant	2,500	

Article 9. Crop compensation rate

9.1. Crop

The crop give production during the period 2 months to 2 years

9.2. Criteria of crop compensation,

Herbaceous plants that will be receiving compensation must be impacted from the Project. For herbaceous that reached it age or have already used, or after receiving notice 3 months before harvest will not be compensation. Event of they have also recorded in the asset registration recorded.

9.3. Rate of crop.

No.	Type	Rate			Production	Scale of planting
		Kip/Kg	Kip/Plant	Kip/m2	Kg/Ha	Plant/m2
1	Small chilly	25,000	3,600	15,000	6,000	4.16 (40cm x 60cm)
2	Chilly	22,000	6,700	19,000	8,700	2.86 (50cm x 70cm)
3	Egg plant	6,500	1,600	4,400	6,850	2.86 (50cm x 70cm)
4	Brinjal	6,500	1,300	3,800	6,850	2.86 (50cm x 70cm)
5	Cucumber	5,000	1,570	5,000	10,500	3.33 (30cm x 100cm)
6	Honeydew melon	6,000	1,500	7,300	12,000	1.60 (40cm x 150cm)
7	Water melon	5,000	9,000	7,700	15,000	0.83 (60cm x 200cm)
8	Bush bean	10,000	250	1,500	1,400	5.55 (30cm x 60cm)
9	Long bean	8,000	1,800	6,500	8,000	3.75 (40cm x70cm)
10	Sweet pea	10,000	180	1,300	1,300	7.14 (20cm x70cm)
11	Soy bean	5,000	136	760	1,500	5.55 (30cm x 60cm)
12	Peanut	15,000	100	2,500	1,650	25.00 (20cm x20cm)
13	Sparrow brinjal	8,000	300	1,200	1,500	
14	Bottle gourd	5,000	750	2,500	5,000	3.33 (30cm x 100cm)
15	Chayote	5,000	3,000	10,000	20,000	3.33 (30cm x 100cm)
16	Pumpkin	5,000	14,000	3,500	7,000	0.25 (100cm x 400cm)
17	Winter melon	5,000	1,100	3,600	7,000	3.3 (30cm x 100cm)
18	Tomato	5,000	1,800	5,000	1,000	2.86 (50cm x70cm)
19	Big tomato	8,000	4,200	12,000	15,000	2.86 (50cm x70cm)
20	Lettuce	5,000	700	4,500	9,000	6.25 (40cm x40cm)
21	Morning glory	5,000	16	444	800	
22	Chinese cabbage	5,000	600	3,000	6,000	5.00 (40cm x 50cm)
23	Chinese mustard	5,000	660	3,500	6,600	5.00 (40cm x40cm)
24	Green mustard	5,000	140	3,500	7,000	25.00 (20cm x20cm)
25	Mustard	5,000	240	6,000	12,000	25.00 (20cm x20cm)
26	Cabbage	5,000	1,400	7,500	15,000	5.00 (40cm x50cm)
27	Cauliflower	6,000	800	4,000	6,600	5.00 (40cm x50cm)
28	Wild betal leafbush	6,000	15	380	640	
29	Holy basil	6,000	15	380	640	

No.	Type	Rate			Production	Scale of planting
		Kip/Kg	Kip/Plant	Kip/m2	Kg/Ha	Plant/m2
30	Sweet basil	5,000	15	320	640	
31	Kaffir lime leave	25,000	75	180	640	
32	Spring onion	10,000	175	4,300	640	
33	Onion	8,000	104	10,500	4,300	100.00 (10cm x 10cm)
34	Spiny coriander	10,000	66	6,600	13,000	100.00 (10cm x 10cm)
35	Mint	15,000	100	10,000	6,600	100.00 (10cm x 10cm)
36	Coriander	15,000	200	10,000	6,600	50.00 (10cm x 20cm)
37	Garlic	8,000	104	10,500	13,000	100.00 (10cm x 10cm)
38	Lemon grass	6,000	91	2,600	4,400	28.6 (35cm x 10cm)
39	Ginger	6,500	4,300	6,000	9,500	1.43 (70cm x 100cm)

Article 10. Grave Yard rate

10.1. Grave

The grave and dead body place and inspirit place,

10.2. Criteria of Grave compensation,

The grave did not separate man or children body is considered same criteria

10.3. Rate of Grave

Rate compensation is 3,000,000 Kip/Grave

Article 11. Implementation.

The compensation will be implemented by the secretariat of resettlement and livelihood restoration committee of Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower project, District Coordination Committee, Nam Ngiep1 Power Company, affected villages, and concerned authorities. Every related counterpart kindly acknowledge and implement this agreement to be good effective and report the progress to the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood restoration committee for acknowledgement

If there are any other assets not identified in this agreement was given to the Secretariat in conjunction with the district and village authorities and Nam Ngiep1 Power Company conduct additional research together as appropriate rights and issue the add unit compensation document further by the district until available to implement.

Article 12. Effectiveness.

This agreement shall enter into force on the date of promulgating decree issued by governor of Xaisomboun province.

Xaisomboun Provincial Governor
Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration
Committee Nam Ngiep1 Hydro Power Project (PRLRC)



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ.

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ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ
ຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນແລະຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດ
ການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1

ເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ
ໄຊສົມບູນ, ວັນທີ: 21/8/2015

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ
ຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ
ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ
ໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ວ່າດ້ວຍການນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ

- ອີງຕາມ: ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 03/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ຕຸລາ 2003.
- ອີງຕາມ: ດຳລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 192/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 07 ກໍລະກົດ 2005 ວ່າດ້ວຍການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ແລະ ການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການພັດທະນາ.
- ອີງຕາມ: ດຳລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 135/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 25 ພຶດສະພາ 2009.
- ອີງຕາມ: ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 24/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 17 ມີນາ 2014 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ
ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ
ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ຕົກລົງ.

ມາດຕາ 01. ຈຸດປະສົງ.

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ແມ່ນການກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ ສຳລັບຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ ຢູ່ໃນເຂດຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງການຄິດໄລ່ມູນຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍແກ່ຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບໃນເຂດໂຄງການ ກໍ່ຄືການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານການຊົດເຊີຍ ພ້ອມທັງເປັນການປົກປ້ອງສິດຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ຜູ້ພັດທະນາໂຄງການ, ທັງຮັບປະກັນຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງການພັດທະນາໂຄງການຕາມກຳນົດເວລາ.

ມາດຕາ 02. ຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້.

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍສະບັບນີ້ ໄດ້ກຳນົດຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້ສະເພາະ ຊຶ່ງກວມເອົາບັນດາບ້ານໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ຄື: ເມືອງຮົ່ມ (ບ້ານ ຫວ້ຍປາມ້ອມ, ບ້ານ ສິບພວນ, ບ້ານນ້ຳຢວກ, ບ້ານໜອງ); ເມືອງທ່າໂທມ (ບ້ານປູ້, ບ້ານ ຫາດສາມຄອນ ແລະ ບ້ານພຽງຕາ) ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ; ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ (ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ, ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ, ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ, ບ້ານຊົມຊື່ມ, ບ້ານນ້ຳປາ); ເມືອງປາກຊັນ (ບ້ານ

ຫາງຊິງສະຫວ່າງ ແລະ ບ້ານກ້ວຍອຸດົມ); ເມືອງທ່າພະບາດ (ບ້ານເວີນທາດ, ປາກທວາຍ, ໜອງເກີນ, ຍອຍໄຮ, ນ້ຳໂລ, ສີສິມໄຊ, ໂພນສະຫວັນ, ນາຄຳ, ທ່າບົກ, ປ່າໄລ່, ສາມັກຄີໄຊ, ພະບາດໂພນສັນ, ນາແຄນ, ເລົ່າຄາ, ໄຊສະຫວາງ ແລະ ນາໄຊ) ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ; ແລະ ບ້ານອື່ນໆ ທີ່ຖືກກະທົບໂດຍຜ່ານການຮັບຮອງຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ.

ມາດຕາ 03: ການຊົດເຊີຍຊັບສິນທີ່ດິນ

ການຈັດປະເພດຊັບສິນທີ່ດິນ ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ແບ່ງອອກເປັນ 2 ກຸ່ມຫຼັກ, 15 ປະເພດຍ່ອຍ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ກຳນົດນິຍາມ, ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້.

1. ຄຳອະທິບາຍ ກ່ຽວກັບດິນປູກສ້າງ:

ແມ່ນທີ່ດິນທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ໃນການປູກສ້າງ ທີ່ຢູ່ອາໃສ, ໂຮງຈັກ, ໂຮງງານ, ສຳນັກງານອົງການສະຖານທີ່ສາທາລະນະ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີໃບແຈ້ງກຳມະສິດນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ.
- ມີເຮືອນ ຫຼື ມີສິ່ງປູກສ້າງທີ່ເປັນທີ່ພັກອາໄສຖາວອນ (ບໍ່ແມ່ນຖຽງນາ) ຫຼື ມີໂຄງສ້າງທີ່ຖາວອນ.
- ກໍລະນີມີເຮືອນ ແຕ່ບໍ່ມີໃບແຈ້ງທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ບໍ່ມີຂອບເຂດ ປະຕິບັດຕາມກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍທີ່ດິນ.

2. ດິນກະສິກຳ

ແມ່ນທີ່ດິນທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ ເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການປູກຝັງ, ລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ກະສິກຳ ລວມທັງທີ່ດິນຊົນລະປະທານ. ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ໄດ້ແຍກດິນກະສິກຳອອກເປັນ 6 ປະເພດ ຄື: ດິນນາ, ດິນໄຮ່, ດິນສວນ, ດິນແຄມນາ, ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ດິນໜອງປາ ເປັນຕົ້ນ, ຊຶ່ງດິນກະສິກຳແຕ່ລະປະເພດໄດ້ແຍກອອກເປັນປະເພດຍ່ອຍຕື່ມອີກ, ໄດ້ປະກອບຄຳອະທິບາຍ ແລະ ສິ່ງອ້າງອີງ ຫຼື ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ ເພື່ອອ່ານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ການກຳນົດເນື້ອທີ່ການຊົດເຊີຍ ດິນກະສິກຳແຕ່ລະປະເພດ ແມ່ນເອົາຕາມເນື້ອທີ່ຕົວຈິງຂອງການຖືສິດ ຫຼື ຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້ຂອງຄອບຄົວນັ້ນໆ ແຕ່ບໍ່ໃຫ້ເກີນຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍທີ່ດິນ ເລກທີ 04/ສພຊ. ໝວດທີ2, ມາດຕາ17 “ ລັດອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ ບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ຄອບຄົວ ນຳໃຊ້ດິນກະສິກຳ ຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມແຜນ ຈັດສັນ, ຕາມເປົ້າໝາຍ, ຍາວນານ ແລະ ມີປະສິດທິຜົນ ຕາມຈຳນວນເນື້ອທີ່ ດັ່ງນີ້:

- ຜູ້ທີ່ປູກເຂົ້າ, ລ້ຽງສັດ ໃນຈຳນວນສູງສຸດ ບໍ່ເກີນໜຶ່ງເຮັກຕາ ຕໍ່ໜຶ່ງແຮງງານໃນຄອບຄົວ;
- ຜູ້ທີ່ເຮັດສວນປູກພືດອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ປູກພືດລົ້ມລູກ ໃນຈຳນວນສູງສຸດ ບໍ່ເກີນສາມ ເຮັກຕາ ຕໍ່ໜຶ່ງແຮງງານໃນຄອບຄົວ;
- ຜູ້ທີ່ເຮັດສວນປູກຕົ້ນໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ ໃນຈຳນວນສູງສຸດ ບໍ່ເກີນສາມເຮັກຕາ ຕໍ່ໜຶ່ງແຮງງານໃນຄອບຄົວ;
- ຜູ້ທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ດິນປອກໂລ້ນ ຫຼື ປ່າຫຍ້າປະເພດຕ່າງໆ ຊຶ່ງຫັນມາປູກພືດພັນຫຍ້າລ້ຽງສັດ ໃນຈຳນວນສູງສຸດ ບໍ່ເກີນສິບຫ້າເຮັກຕາ ຕໍ່ໜຶ່ງແຮງງານໃນຄອບຄົວ.

ໃນການອານຸມັດເນື້ອທີ່ດິນກະສິກຳ ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນນຳໃຊ້ນັ້ນ ລັດຈະພິຈາລະນາເປັນແຕ່ລະກໍລະນີ ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ລັກສະນະ, ຂະໜາດ, ຄວາມສາມາດຕົວຈິງໃນການຜະລິດ, ເງື່ອນໄຂ ແລະ ແຜນຈັດສັນທີ່ດິນກະສິກຳ ຂອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ.

ແຮງງານໜຶ່ງສາມາດ ໄດ້ຮັບສິດນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນກະສິກຳຫຼາຍປະເພດ ຖ້າຜູ້ກ່ຽວຫາກມີ ເງື່ອນໄຂ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດຕົວຈິງ ໃນການຜະລິດ.

ຖ້າຜູ້ໃດຫາກຕ້ອງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນກະສິກຳຫຼາຍກ່ວາອັດຕາຂອງປະເພດທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ຕົນໄດ້ຮັບສິດນຳໃຊ້ກຳສາມາດສະເໜີເຊົ່າ ຫຼື ສຳປະທານນຳລັດໄດ້.

ສຳລັບການອະນຸມັດເນື້ອທີ່ດິນກະສິກຳ ໃຫ້ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທຳການຜະລິດນັ້ນແມ່ນອົງໃສ່ ຄວາມສາມາດຕົວຈິງຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງດັ່ງກ່າວ ”.

2.1. ດິນນາ

2.1.1. ດິນນາເພືອງ/ດິນນາປີ:

ຄຳອະທິບາຍ ກ່ຽວກັບດິນນາເພືອງ.

ດິນນາເພືອງແມ່ນເປັນພື້ນທີ່ ມີການບຸກເບີກ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ຫຼື ກົນຈັກມາກ່ອນ, ໄດ້ຕິເປັນຄັນ ປ່ານເປັນຄູ, ເຮັດເປັນໄຮ່ນາ ເພື່ອເກັບກັກນ້ຳ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ໃນການກະສິກຳ ເຊັ່ນວ່າ: ການປູກເຂົ້ານາປີ ຫຼື ພືດຊະນິດອື່ນ(ໃນລະດູຝົນ) ແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີຄັນນາ, ເຫັນຂອບເຂດໄຮ່ນາຈະແຈ້ງ ຊຶ່ງບໍ່ລວມເອົາດິນແຄມນາ ທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ມີການສັບຊ່າວເປັນພື້ນທີ່ນາ, ນອກນັ້ນຍັງມີຮ່ອງຮອຍພືດ ເຊັ່ນວ່າ ຕໍ່ເພືອງ
- ໃນກໍລະນີ ມີໃບແຈ້ງກຳມະສິດນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຫຼື ມີໃບຕາດິນ ຫຼື ຫລັກຖານການເສຍພາສີ ເປັນທີ່ດິນນາເພືອງ ແຕ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ຮັບການພັດທະນາເປັນພື້ນທີ່ນາ ຖືວ່າບໍ່ທັນແມ່ນດິນນາ ແລະ ຈັດເປັນປະເພດດິນແຄມນາ.

2.1.2. ດິນນາເຮື້ອ:

ແມ່ນເປັນພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ຜ່ານການບຸກເບີກດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ຫຼື ກົນຈັກ ມີຄັນນາ, ມີໄຮ່ນາ ແລະ ເຄີຍນຳໃຊ້ໃນການປູກເຂົ້າ ແຕ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ທຳການຜະລິດ (ຢຸດຕິ) ຕິດຕໍ່ກັນເປັນໄລຍະເວລາ 3 ປີ ຂຶ້ນໄປ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີຮ່ອງຮອຍຂອງຄັນນາທີ່ສາມາດເບິ່ງເຫັນໄດ້ ແລະ ສາມາດລະບຸເຂດຂອງພື້ນທີ່ໄຮ່ນາ.

2.2. ດິນໄຮ່

2.2.1. ດິນໄຮ່ໄຖຄົງທີ່:

ແມ່ນເປັນດິນທີ່ຜ່ານການບຸກເບີກ ເປັນໄຮ່ມາກ່ອນ ແລະ ມີການໄຖກ່ອນປູກພືດທຸກຄັ້ງ, ນຳໃຊ້ທຳການຜະລິດແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງທຸກປີ ແລະ ເຮັດເປັນແບບຄົງທີ່ (ບ່ອນເກົ່າ).

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີຮ່ອງຮອຍຂອງການໄຖ ຢ່າງຈະແຈ້ງ;
- ມີຮ່ອງຮອຍພືດ, ຜົນລະປູກຕົກຄ້າງໃນພື້ນທີ່ໄຮ່ໄຖ;
- ພື້ນທີ່ໄຮ່ໄຖຄົງທີ່ ຈະຖືເອົາສະເພາະໃນພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ມີການໄຖ ຊຶ່ງຈະບໍ່ລວມພື້ນທີ່ຈັບຈອງທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄຖ ເພາະວ່າພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ຈະໄດ້ແຍກເປັນດິນປະເພດອື່ນ.

2.2.2. ດິນໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນ 1-3 ປີ, ເຂດຫ້ວຍສູບ.

ແມ່ນເປັນດິນທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ ເພື່ອການປູກພືດລົ້ມລູກທີ່ມີອາຍຸໃຫ້ຜົນບໍ່ເກີນ 6 ເດືອນ, ມີການນຳໃຊ້ຜະລິດແບບໝູນວຽນໃນໄລຍະບໍ່ເກີນ 2ປີ/ຄັ້ງ, ຫຼື ເວົ້າອີກຢ່າງໜຶ່ງ ດິນໄຮ່ຕອນໜຶ່ງ ຈະມີຮອບວຽນການກັບມານຳໃຊ້ຄືນພາຍໃນເວລາ 2 ປີ. ຖ້າອາຍຸການນຳໃຊ້ເກີນນີ້ຈະຖືວ່າເປັນໄຮ່ເລື່ອນລອຍ ຊຶ່ງບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍກ່ຽວກັບການສົ່ງເສີມຍຸດຕິການຖາງປ່າເຮັດໄຮ່ຂອງລັດຖະບານ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ໄດ້ຮັບຊົດເຊີຍ.

ດິນໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນຢູ່ໃນເຂດຫ້ວຍສູບທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ, ໃນກໍລະນີຖືກກະທົບເກີນ 10% ລາຍຮັບທັງໝົດຂອງຄອບຄົວ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍເປັນດິນແທນດິນ ແລະ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່. ສໍາລັບຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບນ້ອຍກວ່າ 10% ລາຍຮັບທັງໝົດຂອງຄອບຄົວ ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍເປັນເງິນສົດ.

2.2.3. ດິນໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນ 1-3 ປີ ຢູ່ໃນເຂດຖືກກະທົບອື່ນໆຂອງໂຄງການ.

ແມ່ນເປັນດິນທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ ເພື່ອການປູກພືດລົ້ມລຸກທີ່ອາຍຸໃຫ້ຜົນບໍ່ເກີນ 6 ເດືອນ, ມີການນໍາໃຊ້ ຜະລິດແບບໝູນວຽນໃນໄລຍະບໍ່ເກີນ 2 ປີ/ຄັ້ງ, ຫຼື ເວົ້າອີກຢ່າງໜຶ່ງ ດິນໄຮ່ຕອນໜຶ່ງ ຈະມີຮອບວຽນການກັບມານໍາໃຊ້ຄືນພາຍໃນເວລາ 2 ປີ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ໄດ້ຮັບຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ສໍາລັບແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ແມ່ນກຳນົດເອົາ ດິນໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ໃນໄລຍະປີ 2015-2013;
- ສໍາລັບແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ແມ່ນກຳນົດເອົາ ດິນໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ໃນປີ 2014-2012;
- ໄດ້ຮັບການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກອໍານາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຂອງໄຮ່ໄກ້ຄຽງ ວ່າໄດ້ນໍາໃຊ້ແທ້.

2.3. ດິນສວນ

2.3.1. ດິນສວນ

ແມ່ນເປັນດິນທີ່ມີການບຸກເບີກ ແລະ ທຳການຜະລິດແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ, ອາດຈະເປັນການປູກພືດໄລຍະສັ້ນ ຫຼື ໄລຍະຍາວ ແລະ ມີການບົວລະບັດຮັກສາແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງທຸກປີ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີຮ່ອງຮອຍເປັນສວນຢ່າງຊັດເຈນ ເປັນສວນປູກພືດລົ້ມລຸກ ຫຼື ຍາວນານ, ມີການນໍາໃຊ້ທຳການຜະລິດແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ ປູກພືດເຊັ່ນ: ມີພືດລົ້ມລຸກຄືໝາກເຂືອ, ໝາກເຜັດ, ໝາກນັດ, ໝາກກ້ວຍ, ມັນຕົ້ນ, ໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

2.3.2. ດິນສວນປູກໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ

ແມ່ນເປັນດິນທີ່ມີການບຸກເບີກ ແລະ ປູກຕົ້ນໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳປະເພດໃດໜຶ່ງ ຫຼື ປູກໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳແບບປະສົມປະສານ ໂດຍມີຈຸດປະສົງ ເພື່ອເປັນສິນຄ້າ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ປູກໄມ້ແບບປະສົມປະສານ ຫຼື ໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ ຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມແໜ້ນໜາ, ແຖວ ແລະ ຖັນຂອງຕົ້ນໄມ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການກຳນົດທາງດ້ານເຕັກນິກຂອງກະສິກຳ, ເຊັ່ນ: ໄມ້ວິກ, ໄມ້ສັກ, ໄມ້ບົງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

2.4. ດິນແຄມນາ

ດິນແຄມນາ ແມ່ນດິນທີ່ຢູ່ອ້ອມແອ້ມນາ ເປັນດິນທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີການບຸກເບີກເປັນນາ ອາດຈະເປັນເດີ່ນຫຍ້າ, ປ່າເລົ່າອ່ອນ ຫຼື ປ່າແກ່ດັ້ງເດີມ, ອາດມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມຮອບ ຫຼື ອາດບໍ່ມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມ ຊຶ່ງເປັນດິນຈັບຈອງຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງນາ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ໃນກໍລະນີບໍ່ມີເອກະສານສິດນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ, ການກຳນົດພື້ນທີ່ສໍາລັບດິນທີ່ບໍ່ມີຮົ່ວແມ່ນບໍ່ເກີນດ້ານລະ 25 ແມັດ (ຖ້າເອົາທັງ 4 ດ້ານ), ຖ້າກຳນົດເອົາດ້ານດຽວແມ່ນບໍ່ເກີນ 50 ແມັດ ອອກຈາກດ້ານໃດດ້ານໜຶ່ງຂອງດິນນາ.
- ເປັນພື້ນທີ່ ເດີ່ນຫຍ້າ, ປ່າເລົ່າອ່ອນ ຫຼື ປ່າແກ່ດັ້ງເດີມ ມີຂອບເຂດບໍລິເວນຈະແຈ້ງ ອາດມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມ;
- ຕ້ອງມີການຢັ້ງຢືນ ຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

2.5. ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດ

2.5.1. ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດທີ່ມີການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ປູກຫຍ້າ, ມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມ

ເປັນດິນທີ່ມີການພັດທະນາ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ເພື່ອປູກຫຍ້າ ລຽງສັດ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີເອກະສານສິດນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຫຼື ມີການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.
- ເນື້ອທີ່ ມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມຈອດ, ມີການປູກຫຍ້າເພື່ອລ້ຽງສັດ
- ມີສັດອາໄສຢູ່ໃນບໍລິເວນຄັງສັດ.

2.5.2. ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດ-ຫຍ້າທໍາມະຊາດ ທີ່ເປັນກໍາມະສິດຂອງບຸກຄົນຫຼືຄອບຄົວ:

ເປັນດິນທີ່ມີຂອບເຂດຈະແຈ້ງ, ມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມບາງຈຸດ (ບ່ອນທີ່ເງື່ອນໄຂອໍານວຍ) ເພື່ອຂັງສັດໄວ້ ໃນບໍລິເວນດັ່ງກ່າວ ຊຶ່ງອາດມີສັດລ້ຽງຢູ່ໃນພື້ນທີ່ໃນລະດູການຜະລິດ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີເອກະສານສິດນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຫຼື ມີການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.
- ມີສັດອາໄສຢູ່ໃນບໍລິເວນຄັງສັດ.

2.6. ດິນໜອງປາຂຸດ ແລະ ໜອງປາຕັນຫ້ວຍ.

- ດິນໜອງປາຂຸດ. ເປັນດິນທີ່ຜ່ານການບຸກເບີກດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ຫຼື ກົນຈັກ, ບໍລິເວນດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ມີ ການຂຸດຈົກເປັນໜອງ ສາມາດເກັບກັກນໍ້າ ແລະ ຍັງມີນໍ້າກັກເກັບໄວ້ເພື່ອເຮັດບ່ອນລ້ຽງປາ.

- ດິນໜອງປາຕັນຫ້ວຍ. ເປັນດິນຜ່ານການພັດທະນາໃຫ້ເປັນໜອງ ຫລື ຝາຍ ໂດຍການຕັນຫ້ວຍນໍ້າ ຫລື ຕັນສາຍທາງນໍ້າ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ຫລື ເຄື່ອງຈັກ ສາມາດເກັບກັກນໍ້າ ເປັນອ່າງ ຫຼື ໜອງ ເພື່ອ ລ້ຽງປາ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີຂອບເຂດ, ມີຄັນຄູຊັດເຈນ;
- ມີເອກະສານສິດນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຫຼື ມີການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.
- ມີນໍ້າຂັງຢ່າງນ້ອຍ 3 ເດືອນຂຶ້ນໄປ;

3. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍປະເພດທີ່ດິນ:

ປະເພດຫຼັກ	ປະເພດດິນຍ່ອຍ		ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)
1. ດິນປູກສ້າງ	1.1. ດິນປູກສ້າງ		ມ ²	24,000
2. ທີ່ດິນເພື່ອ ການກະສິກໍາ	2.1. ດິນນາ	2.1.1. ດິນນາເພືອງ	ມ ²	14,000
		2.1.2. ດິນນາເຮື້ອ	ມ ²	4,000
	2.2. ດິນໄຮ່	2.2.1. ດິນໄຮ່ໄຖຄົງທີ່	ມ ²	3,500
		2.2.2. ໄຮ່ໝຸນວຽນ 1-3 ປີ ຢູ່ເຂດຫ້ວຍສູບ	ມ ²	1,200
		2.2.3. ໄຮ່ໝຸນວຽນ 1-3 ປີ ຢູ່ເຂດກະທົບອື່ນໆ ຂອງໂຄງການ	ມ ²	500
	2.3. ດິນສວນ	2.3.1. ດິນສວນປູກພືດ	ມ ²	4,000
		2.3.2. ດິນສວນປູກໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກໍາ	ມ ²	3,000
	2.4. ດິນແຄມນາ			ມ ²
2.5.ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດ	2.5.1. ດິນມີການພັດທະນາ, ປູກຫຍ້າພັນລ້ຽງສັດ ເຊັ່ນ:ພັນສະໄຕໂລ, ລູຊີ, ປູກຫຍ້າທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ມີລ້ອມຮົ່ວຈອດ		ມ ²	2,000
	2.5.2. ມີການພັດທະນາ ຫຍ້າທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ມີລ້ອມຮົ່ວບາງຈຸດ		ມ ²	600

ປະເພດຫຼັກ	ປະເພດດິນຍ່ອຍ		ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)
	2.6.ດິນໜອງປາ	ດິນໜອງປາຂຸດ ແລະ ໜອງປາຕົ້ນທ້ວຍ	ມ ²	22,800

ເງື່ອນໄຂເພີ່ມເຕີມ.

- 1) ດິນທີ່ຢູ່ສູງກ່ວາລະດັບ 320 ບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໃຫ້ການຊົດເຊີຍຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍສະບັບນີ້, ເວັ້ນເສຍດິນຕອນນັ້ນໄດ້ຖືກກະທົບເກີນ 80% ຂອງພື້ນທີ່ທັງໝົດ ອີງຕາມຂໍ້ແນະນຳ 192 ຫຼື ຖືວ່າເປັນດິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຖາວອນ ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍໃນພື້ນທີ່ຍັງເຫຼືອ ຊຶ່ງອາດຈະຢູ່ເໜືອລະດັບ 320.
- 2) ດິນຖືກກະທົບຊົ່ວຄາວໃນແລວສາຍສິ່ງ ແມ່ນຈະຄິດໄລ່ຕາມອັດຕາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍຕາມປະເພດຂອງດິນ ແລະ ຊົດເຊີຍຕາມຈຳນວນປີທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ແມ່ນເອົາລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຕາມຕາຕະລາງເທິງນີ້ ໂດຍຫານ 10 (ປີ) ແລ້ວຄູນຈຳນວນປີທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ ເຊັ່ນ: ດິນນາເໜືອງ ກະທົບ 2 ປີ ຈະມີອັດຕາ 14,000/10=1,400 ກີບ/ມ2/ປີ. ກໍລະນີຖືກກະທົບ 2 ປີ ແມ່ນຄູນສອງ (ຈ່າຍປີ 1,400 ກີບ/ມ2) ເອົາອັດຕານີ້ຄູນກັບເນື້ອທີ່ກະທົບຕົວຈິງ, ພາຍຫຼັງທີ່ສຳເລັດການກໍ່ສ້າງແມ່ນມີການປົວແປງຄືນ. ຫຼື ເວົ້າອີກຢ່າງນຶ່ງວ່າ ເປັນຄ່າເຊົ່າໃນຊ່ວງຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ພາຍຫຼັງທີ່ສຳເລັດການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລ້ວດິນຈະຖືກປັບປຸງໃຫ້ຢູ່ໃນສະພາບທີ່ໃຊ້ງານໄດ້ ໃກ້ຄຽງກັບສະພາບເດີມ.

ມາດຕາ 04: ການຊົດເຊີຍປະເພດສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ.

4.1. ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ.

ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ ແມ່ນໂຄງສ້າງຄົງທີ່ ເຊັ່ນວ່າ: ເຮືອນ, ເລົ້າເຂົ້າ, ຫ້ອງນໍ້າ, ຄອກສັດ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

4.2. ເງື່ອນໄຂການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ຕ້ອງເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງກຳມະສິດ ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ຫຼື ສິດນຳໃຊ້ຕາມປະເພນີ.

4.3. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍປະເພດວັດສະດຸກໍ່ສ້າງ

1. ປະເພດວັດສະດຸມຸງຫຼັງຄາ						
ລດ	ລາຍການ	ຊະນິດ	ຂະໜາດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1.1. ກະເບື້ອງ						
1.1	ກະເບື້ອງຂາວ	ລາວ	70cmx1,2cm	ແຜ່ນ	12,000	ໃນການມຸງກະເບື້ອງ ໜຶ່ງແຜ່ນປະກອບມີ: ຂໍ້ເກາະກະເບື້ອງ 2 ອັນ+ຕະປູ (4) 4 ໂຕ ຫຼື • ນິ້ອດຈັບ ກະເບື້ອງ 4 ອັນ
		ໄທ			23,000	
		ຫວຽດນາມ			21,000	
1.2	ກະເບື້ອງເຄືອບສີ	ລາວ	70cmx1,2cm	ແຜ່ນ	14,000	
		ໄທ			25,000	
		ຫວຽດນາມ			21,000	
1.3	ຫຼົບກະເບື້ອງ	ລາວ	-	ອັນ	20,000	ມີນິ້ອດຈັບຫຼົບ 4 ອັນ
		ໄທ	-		30,000	
		ຫວຽດນາມ	-		17,000	
1.2. ຊີແຟັກ						
2.1	ແຜ່ນຊີແຟັກ	ລາວ, ໄທ	35cm x 55cm	ແຜ່ນ	6,500	ໃຊ້ເຫຼັກລວດສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກລ/10 ແຜ່ນ
2.2	ຫຼົບເທິງ(ຊີແຟັກ)	ລາວ, ໄທ	-	ອັນ	23,000	
2.3	ຫຼົບຂ້າງ(ຊີແຟັກ)	ລາວ, ໄທ	-	ອັນ	23,000	
2.4	ສາມທາງ(ຊີແຟັກ)	ລາວ, ໄທ	-	ອັນ	41,000	
2.5	ປົກຈົວຊີແຟັກ(ຫຼົບໜ້າ)	ລາວ, ໄທ	-	ອັນ	32,500	

1. ປະເພດວັດສະດຸມຸງຫຼັງຄາ						
ລດ	ລາຍການ	ຊະນິດ	ຂະໜາດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1.3. ສັງກະສີ						
3.1	ສັງກະສີຂາວ(ຮ່ອງ)	ລາວ	7 ຟຸດ	ແຜ່ນ	30,000	ໃນການມຸງສັງກະສີ ປະກອບມີ: ຕະປູຕອກສັງກະສີ ສະເລ່ຍ 8 ແຜ່ນຕໍ່ 1 ກັບ (ໃນ 1 ກັບ ມີ 70 ດອກ)
			8 ຟຸດ		36,000	
			10 ຟຸດ		40,000	
			12 ຟຸດ		52,000	
		ໄທ	7 ຟຸດ	ແຜ່ນ	30,000	
			8 ຟຸດ		36,000	
			10 ຟຸດ		47,000	
			12 ຟຸດ		84,000	
		ຫວຽດນາມ	7 ຟຸດ	ແຜ່ນ	26,000	
			8 ຟຸດ		29,000	
			10 ຟຸດ		32,000	
			12 ຟຸດ		38,000	
3.2	ສັງກະສີເຄືອບສີ(ຮ່ອງ)	ລາວ	8 ຟຸດ	ແຜ່ນ	35,000	ໃຊ້ຕະປູ 8 ດອກ/ແຜນ. 70 ດອກ/ກັບ
		ໄທ	8 ຟຸດ	ແຜ່ນ	38,000	
3.3	ສັງກະສີແຜ່ນລຽບ	ລາວ, ໄທ, ຫວຽດນາມ	8 ຟຸດ	ແຜ່ນ	29,000	ປະກອບມີຕະປູ 4 ສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກິໂລ ຕໍ່ ສັງກະສີ 10 ແຜ່ນ
3.4	ມຸງຫຍ້າ	ຫຍ້າຄາ	-	ໄພ	8,000	ລວດມັດສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກິໂລ ຕໍ່ 5 ຈຳມ / ໄພ
		ໃບຄໍ້	-	ຈຳມ	5,000	
3.5	ມຸງໄມ້ແປ້ນ		15x50cm	ແຜ່ນ	4,500	
3.6	ມຸງຜ້າຢາງ	ໄທ		ມ2	5,200	
		ຫວຽດນາມ		ມ2	5,200	

2. ປະເພດວັດສະດຸເສົາ						
ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຂະໜາດ	ຊະນິດໄມ້	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ / ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ເສົາໄມ້ກົມ	ໜ້າຕັດ = 10cm ຫາ 20 cm	ດູ່, ຂະຍຸງ	1 ມ ³	10,000,000	ບຸລອງຈັບຫົວເສົາ ສະເລ່ຍ 2 ໂຕ / ເສົາ. (1 ຊຸດລາຄາ 4.000 x2 = 8.000 ກີບ).
			ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງ(ແຄນ)		5,500,000	
			ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມ		3,00,000	
2	ເສົາໄມ້ຫຼ່ຽມ	12x12 cm ແລະ 20x20 cm	ດູ່, ຂະຍຸງ	1 ມ ³	10,000,000	
			ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງ(ແຄນ)		5,500,000	
			ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມ		3,00,000	
3	ເສົາເບຕິງ	10x10 cm		ແມັດຍາວ	52,000	ບຸລອງຈັບຫົວເສົາ ສະເລ່ຍ 2 ໂຕ / ເສົາ. (1 ຊຸດ ລາຄາ 4.000 x2 = 8.000 ກີບ)
		12x12 cm			52,000	
		15x15 cm			65,000	
		18x18 cm			75,000	
			ໄມ້ໄຜ່		5,000	

2. ປະເພດວັດສະດຸເສົາ						
ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຂະໜາດ	ຊະນິດໄມ້	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ / ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ
4	ເສົາໄມ້ປ່ອງ		ໄມ້ຮິກ ອື່ນໆ	ຕົ້ນ	5,000	ລວດມັດ ສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກລ ຕໍ່ 5 ຕົ້ນ

ໝາຍເຫດ:

ຊະນິດໄມ້ຕ່າງໆ:

ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະກອບມີ : ໄມ້ແຄນ, ໄມ້ແດງ.

ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມມີ : ໄມ້ຍາງ, ໄມ້ຊີ, ໄມ້ເຊືອກ, ໄມ້ນອງ, ໄມ້ມະກູ້, ໄມ້ເປືອຍ, ໄມ້ສົມ, ໄມ້ບາກ, ໄມ້ຊໍ້, ໄມ້ຮື້ງ, ໄມ້ຮໍາ

3. ປະເພດວັດສະດຸຝາແອ້ມ					
ລ/ດ	ປະເພດຝາ	ຊະນິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ / ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ຝາກະແຕະໄມ້ເຮ້ຍ	ລາຍຄັດ	ມ ²	5,000	ໃຊ້ຕະປຸ (6) ສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກິໂລ ຕໍ່ 20 ມ ² ໄມ້ຕົ້ວແນບ 12 ແມັດ ລາຄາ 1.200x12+ 14.400 ກີບ
		ລາຍສອງນອນ		8,000	
		ລາຍສອງຢືນ		10,000	
2	ຝາໄມ້ແປ້ນ	ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງ	ມ ³	5,500,000	ໃຊ້ຕະປຸ(6) ສະເລ່ຍ 5 ກິໂລ /1 ມ ³
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມ		3,000,000	
3	ຝາກໍ່ດິນຈີ່	ໂບກສອງດ້ານ	ມ ²	112,860	ເບິ່ງວິທີຄິດໄລ່ຝາກໍ່ດິນຈີ່ດ້ານລຸ່ມ
		ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ		98,680	
		ບໍ່ໄດ້ໂບກ		84,500	
4	ຝາດິນບົອກ	ໂບກສອງດ້ານ	ມ ²	80,360	ເບິ່ງວິທີຄິດໄລ່ຝາກໍ່ດິນບົອກ ດ້ານລຸ່ມ
		ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ		66,180	
		ບໍ່ໄດ້ໂບກ		52,000	
5	ຝາໄມ້ອັດ	1.2x2.4m, 3 ມມ	ແຜ່ນ	34,000	ມີຕະປຸ 4 ສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກິໂລ /10 ແຜ່ນ
		1.2x2.4m, 4ມມ		45,500	
		1.2x2.4m, 5 ມມ		94,000	
6	ກະເບື້ອງແຜ່ນລຽບ	40cm x2.4 m	ແຜ່ນ	52,000	ມີຕະປຸ 2 ສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກິໂລ /20 ແຜ່ນ

4. ປະເພດ ວັດສະດຸປະກອບ				
ລດ	ລາຍການ	ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ໜ່ວຍ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ຕະປຸ 4	ກິໂລ	20,500	
2	ຕະປຸ 6	ກິໂລ	17,500	
3	ຕະປຸ 8	ກິໂລ	17,500	
4	ຕະປຸ 10	ກິໂລ	17,500	
5	ຕະປຸ 12	ກິໂລ	17,500	
6	ຂໍເກາະກະເບື້ອງ	ອັນ	1,500	
7	ນິ້ອດຈັບກະເບື້ອງ	ອັນ	1,750	
8	ຕະປຸຕອກສັງກະສີ	ອັນ	6,500	
9	ລວດມັດຂາວ	ກິໂລ	21,000	
10	ລວດມັດທໍາມະດາ	ກິໂລ	18,000	

4. ປະເພດ ວັດສະດຸປະກອບ				
ລດ	ລາຍການ	ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ໜ່ວຍ	ໝາຍເຫດ
11	ດິນບຮັກ	ກ້ອນ	2,300	
12	ດິນຈີ່	ກ້ອນ	640	
13	ຊີມັງແດງ	ເປົ່າ	60,000	
14	ຊີມັງຂຽວ	ເປົ່າ	54,000	
15	ຊາຍ	ມ3	110,000	
16	ຫີນ	ມ3	120,000	
17	ດິນແດງ	ມ3	18,000	
18	ຊ່ອງລົມ	ກ້ອນ	6,000	
29	ເຫຼັກເສັ້ນລວມ	ໂຕນ	6,900,000	
20	ເຫຼັກເສັ້ນໄທ	ໂຕນ	8,000,000	

5. ປະເພດວັດສະດຸພື້ນ					
ລ/ດ	ຊະນິດ	ປະເພດວັດສະດຸ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ / ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ແປ້ນ	ດູ່, ຂະຍຸງ	1 ມ ³	10,000,000	ສ່ວນປະກອບຂອງໄມ້ແຕ່ລະຊະນິດໃຫ້ເບິ່ງຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ.
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງ(ແຄນ)		5,500,000	
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມ		3,000,000	
2	ພື້ນໄມ້ຟາກ		ມ ²	10,000	
3	ເບຕົງກັນເບື້ອນ	150/400/800	ມ ³	321,750	ເບິ່ງການຄິດໄລ່ຢູ່ໝາຍເຫດຂ້າງລຸ່ມ
4	ເບຕົງທຳມະດາ	300/400/800	ມ ³	501,750	
5	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກແບບເບົາ	300/400/800	ມ ³	1,707,050	
6	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກແບບໜັກ	350/400/800	ມ ³	1,951,950	
7	ພື້ນຖົມຊາຍຕຳແໜ້ນ		ມ ³	120,000	
8	ພື້ນຖົມດິນແດງຕຳແໜ້ນ		ມ ³	18,000	
9	ພື້ນປູດ້ວຍກາໄລ້ (30 cm x 30cm)	ໄທ	ມ ³	56,000	
		ຫວຽດນາມ		41,000	

❖ ວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ມູນຄ່າ ຝາກໍ່ດິນຈີ່ ແລະ ຝາກໍ່ດິນບ້ອກ ຕາມສ່ວນປະສົມຂອງວັດສະດຸ ມີດັ່ງນີ້ :

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດຝາ	ເນື້ອທີ່	ຊາຍ(ມ ³)	ໃຊ້ສີມັງຂຽວ(ກິໂລ)	ດິນຈີ່ ແລະ ດິນບ້ອກ(ກ້ອນ)	ນ້ຳ (ລິດ)	ລາຄາລວມ ກີບ/ມ2
1	ຝາກໍ່ດິນຈີ່ໜາ 10 cm	ມ ²	0,08x110,000 =8,800 ກີບ	12x1,080 =12,960ກີບ	100x640=64,000ກີບ	20x25 =500ກີບ	88,260
2	ຝາດິນບ້ອກໜາ 10 cm	ມ ²	0,03x110,000 =3,300 ກີບ	15x1,080=16,200	15x2,300=34,500ກີບ	20x25 =500ກີບ	54,500
3	ໂບກປະທາຍໜາ1,5cm	ມ ²	0,014x110,000=1,540 ກີບ	10x1,080=10,800ກີບ		20x25 =500ກີບ	14,840

- ວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ມູນຄ່າວັດສະດຸ ພື້ນເບຕົງທຳມະດາ ຕາມສ່ວນປະສົມຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດເບຕົງ(ມ ³)	ສວນປະສົມເບຕົງ	ສີມັງ (ກິໂລ)	ຊາຍ (ມ ³)	ຫິນ (ມ ³)	ນໍ້າ(ມ ³)	ລາຄາລວມ(ກີບ)
1	ເບຕົງກັນເປື້ອນ	150/400/800	150x1,200 =168.000ກີບ	0.66x110,000 = 72,600ກີບ	0.66x120,000 =79,200ກີບ	0.7x2.500 =1.750ກີບ	321,550
2	ເບຕົງທໍາມະດາ	300/400/800	300x1,200 =336.000ກີບ	0.66x110,000 = 72,600ກີບ	0.66x120,000 =79,200ກີບ	0.7x2.500 =1.750ກີບ	489,550

• ວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ວັດສະດຸ ພື້ນເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກ ຕາມສ່ວນປະສົມຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດເບຕົງ (ມ ³)	ວັດສະດຸ	ປະລິມານ/ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ (ກີບ)	ລາຄາຕໍ່ປະລິມານ(ກີບ)
1	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກແບບເປົາ (300x400x800)	ສີມັງແດງ (ໂຕນ)	0.3	1,200,000	360,000
		ຊາຍ (ມ ³)	0.66	110,000	72,600
		ຫິນ (ມ ³)	0.66	120,000	79,200
		ໄມ້ແບບ (ມ ³)	0.1	3,500,000	350,000
		ຕະປຸ 6 (ກລ)	0.8	17,000	13,600
		ຕະປຸ 8(ກລ)	0.6	17,000	10,200
		ເຫຼັກເສັ້ນ(ໄທ)	0.1	8,000,000	800,000
		ລວດມັດເຫຼັກ(ກລ)	1.5	21,000	31,500
		ນໍ້າ (ມ ³)	0.7	2,500	1,750
ລວມຄ່າວັດສະດຸເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກເປົາ(ກີບ/ມ3)					1,668,850
2	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກແບບໜັກ (350x400x800)	ສີມັງແດງ (ໂຕນ)	0.35	1,200,000	420,000
		ຊາຍ (ມ ³)	0.66	110,000	72,600
		ຫິນ (ມ ³)	0.66	120,000	79,200
		ໄມ້ແບບ (ມ ³)	0.20	2,500,000	500,000
		ຕະປຸ 6 (ກລ)	0.8	17,000	13,600
		ຕະປຸ 8 (ກລ)	0.8	17,000	13,600
		ເຫຼັກເສັ້ນ-ໄທ(ໂຕນ)	0.1	8,000,000	800,000
		ລວດມັດເຫຼັກ(ກລ)	1.0	15,000	15,000
		ນໍ້າ (ມ ³)	0.7	2,500	1,750
ລວມຄ່າວັດສະດຸເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກໜັກ(ກີບ/ມ3)					1,902,150

6. ປະເພດ ວັດສະດຸໂຄງສ້າງອາຄານ					
ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ປະເພດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ໂຄງການສ້າງຕ່າງໆເຊັ່ນ: ຂາງ,ຕົງ, ຄານ,ຂີ້,ສີຍົວ,ອີກໄກ່,ປ້ານລົມ,ປ້ານຊາຍ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ	ດູ່,ຂະຍຸງ	1 ມ ³	10,000,000	
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງ(ແຄນ)		5,500,000	
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມ		3,000,000	
2	ໄມ້ໄຜ່		ລໍາ	5.000	
3	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກ (ຄານ, ຂີ້ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ)		ມ ³	1,707,050	
4	ໄມ້ກົມທໍາມະຊາດ	ໜ້າ 10 cm ຂຶ້ນໄປ	ແມັດຍາວ	1,500	
		ໜ້າ 10 cm ລົງມາ		1,200	

7. ປະເພດລູກຕົງ						
ລ/ດ	ປະເພດລູກຕົງ	ປະເພດ	ຂະໜາດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ລູກຕົງໄມ້	ໄມ້ດູ່,ແຕ້	4cmx4cmx60cm	ໂຕ	20,000	ມີຕະປູ 6ສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກິໂລ ຕໍ່ 10 ໂຕ
			6cmx6cmx60cm		30,000	
			12cmx12cmx60cm		150,000	ມີຕະປູ 8ສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກິໂລ ຕໍ່ 8 ໂຕ
2	ລູກຕົງສີມັງ	ໄທ		ໂຕ	32.500	ມີເປຕົງເທ ສະເລ່ຍ 0,016ມ ³ ແລະ ເຫຼັກ 6 ຈຳນວນ1 ແມັດຍາວ/ໂຕ
		ຫວຽດນາມ			20.000	

8. ບານປະຕູ, ປ່ອງຢ້ຽມ						
ລ/ດ	ປະເພດລາຍ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ບານປະຕູປານໄມ້	ແຄນ	80 x 210 cm	ບານ	400,000	ມີບັນພັບໃຫຍ່ຈຳນວນ 6ອັນ ແລະ ໄລກອນນ້ອຍ 2 ອັນ
		ດູ່/ແຕ້		ບານ	975,000	
2	ບານປະຕູສາຍຝີນ	ແຄນ	80 x 210 cm	ບານ	350,000	
		ດູ່/ແຕ້		ບານ	750,000	
3	ບານປະຕູແກະສະຫຼັກ	ດູ່/ແຕ້(ດ່ຽວ)		ບານ	800,000	
		ດູ່/ແຕ້(ຄູ່)		ບານ	1,200,000	
4	ບານປ່ອງຢ້ຽມປານໂນ	ດູ່/ແຕ້(ບໍ່ມີແກ້ວ)		ຄູ່	600,000	ມີບັນພັບນ້ອຍຈຳນວນ 6ອັນ ແລະ ໄລກອນ ນ້ອຍ 2 ອັນ
		ດູ່/ແຕ້(ມີແກ້ວ)		ຄູ່	750,000	
5	ວົງກີບ	ໄມ້ດູ່	6x 12 cm	ແມັດຍາວ	60,000	

9. ອຸປະກອນຫ້ອງນໍ້າ					
ລ/ດ	ປະເພດລາຍ	ຂະໜາດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ຫົວສ້ວມ (ທຳມະດາ)		ອັນ	88,000	
2	ກ້ອກນໍ້າ		ອັນ	16,000	
3	ແທ່ງສ້າງເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກ	Ø 1 m ສູງ 0,5 ແມັດ	ແທ່ງ	150,000	

10. ອຸປະກອນອື່ນໆ					
ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ	
1	ບັນພັບໃຫຍ່ (ບານປະຕູ)	ອັນ	14,000	ລາຄາທີ່ກຳນົດໃນຕາຕະລາງນີ້ ແມ່ນລາຄາໃນທ້ອງຕະຫຼາດ ຂອງເມືອງຮີ່ມ ລາຄາວັດສະດຸຕົວຈິງເພີ່ມ15% ເປັນລາຄາ ຫົວໜ່ວຍແຕ່ລະລາຍການ.	
2	ບັນພັບນ້ອຍ (ປ່ອງຢ້ຽມ)	ອັນ	4,500		
3	ໄລກອນໃຫຍ່	ອັນ	14,000		
4	ໄລກອນນ້ອຍ	ອັນ	5,000		
5	ມີຈັບ	ອັນ	8,500		
6	ຂໍເກາະບານ	ອັນ	3,000		
7	ສີທາພາຍໃນ	ຖັງໃຫຍ່ (18ລ)	220,000		
8	ສີທາພາຍນອກ	ຖັງໃຫຍ່ (18ລ)	280,000		
9	ກະໂລ້ໄທ (30x30 cm)	ແກັດ(ມ ²)	65,000		
10	ກະໂລ້ຫວຽດ (30x30cm)	ແກັດ(ມ ²)	51,000		

4.4. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍລາຄາແຮງງານ:

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ຫົວໜ່ວຍ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1. ວຽກດິນ.				
1	ບຸກເບີກສະຖານທີ່	ມ ²	3,000	
2	ຕີຜັງເອົາລະດັບ	ມ ²	2,000	
3	ຂຸດດິນຕົ້ນເສົາ, ຮ່ອງຄານ, ຂັ້ນໃດ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ	ມ ³	55,000	
4	ຖິ້ມດິນທີ່ຂຸດຂຶ້ນ ລົງຄືນທີ່ເຕີມ	ມ ³	20,000	
5	ຖິ້ມດິນແດງ-ອັດແໜ້ນ	ມ ³	25,000	
6	ຖິ້ມຊາຍ-ອັດແໜ້ນ	ມ ³	20,000	
2. ວຽກເບຕິງ.				
1	ເທເບຕິງກັນເປື້ອນ	ມ ³	300.000	
2	ເທເບຕິງໂອບຕົ້ນເສົາ	ມ ³	350.000	
3	ເທເບຕິງຮາກຖານ	ມ ³	350.000	
4	ເທເສົາຕໍ່ມໍ + ຄານຄໍດິນ	ມ ³	500.000	
5	ເທເບຕິງເສົາຊັ້ນຕິດພື້ນ	ມ ³	600.000	
6	ຕັ້ງເສົາເບຕິງສໍາເລັດຮູບ	ຕື້ນ	50.000	
7	ເທພື້ນເບຕິງທໍາມະດາ(ບໍ່ໄດ້ເສີມເຫຼັກ)	ມ ³	350.000	
8	ເທພື້ນເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກ	ມ ³	500.000	
9	ເທເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກຢູ່ລະດັບສູງ(ຊັ້ນ2 ຂອງອາຄານ ຂຶ້ນໄປ)	ມ ³	1.200.000	
3. ວຽກຕົບແຕ່ງ: ວຽກກໍ່, ໂບກ, ຕິດລ່ຽມ, ຕິດປົວ, ປູພື້ນ, ຕິດກະໂລ ແລະ ຕົກແຕ່ງອື່ນໆ.				
1	ກໍ່ຝາດິນຈີໝາ 10 cm(ບໍ່ໂບກ)	ມ ²	16.000	
2	ກໍ່ຝາດິນຈີໝາ 10 cm(ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ)	ມ ²	25.000	
3	ກໍ່ຝາດິນຈີໝາ 10 cm(ໂບກສອງດ້ານ)	ມ ²	35.000	
4	ກໍ່ຝາດິນຈີໂຊໝາ 10 cm	ມ ²	25.000	
5	ກໍ່ຝາດິນຈີໝາ 20 cm(ບໍ່ໂບກ)	ມ ²	32.000	
6	ກໍ່ຝາດິນຈີໝາ 20 cm(ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ)	ມ ²	40.000	
7	ກໍ່ຝາດິນຈີໝາ 20 cm(ໂບກສອງດ້ານ)	ມ ²	50.000	
8	ກໍ່ຝາດິນຈີໂຊໝາ 20 cm	ມ ²	40.000	
9	ກໍ່ຫີນພູ	ມ ²	35.000	
10	ກໍ່ດິນບໍ່ອກ(ບໍ່ໂບກ)	ມ ²	8.000	
11	ກໍ່ດິນບໍ່ອກ(ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ)	ມ ²	18.000	
12	ກໍ່ດິນບໍ່ອກ(ໂບກສອງດ້ານ)	ມ ²	28.000	
13	ໂບກປຸນຊາຍ	ມ ²	3.000	
14	ໂບກຫີນອ່ອນ(ຫີນລ້າງ)	ມ ²	30.000	
15	ຕິດລ່ຽມເສົາ, ຄານ	ມ	8.000	
16	ຕິດປົວຫົວເສົາ	ຫົວ	120.000	
17	ຕິດປົວວົງກົບ 3 ກົບ	ມ	40.000	
18	ຕິດກະໂລພື້ນ	ມ ²	25.000	
19	ຕິດກະໂລຝາ	ມ ²	30.000	
20	ເທປຸນຊາຍ+ຂັດມັນ	ມ ²	8.000	

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ຫົວໜ່ວຍ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
21	ປູພື້ນຫີນຂັດພ້ອມລົງສີ	ມ ²	30.000	
22	ປູພື້ນໄມ້ປັກເກ່	ມ ²	75.000	
23	ປູພື້ນໄມ້ແປ້ນກົບສາມດ້ານຕີຊິນກັນ	ມ ²	20.000	
24	ປູພື້ນໄມ້ແປ້ນກົບສາມດ້ານເຂົ້າຫຼົ້ມ ຫຼື ບັງໃບ	ມ ²	50.000	
25	ຕີໄມ້ປົວກັນເປື້ອນສູງ 80 cm	ມ ²	75.000	
4. ວຽກຫຼັງຄາ ແລະ ເພດານ				
1	ຕີໂຄງຫຼັງຄາໄມ້+ມຸງສັງກະສີ	ມ ²	25.000	
2	ຕີໂຄງຫຼັງຄາເຫຼັກ+ມຸງສັງກະສີ	ມ ²	30.000	
3	ຕີໂຄງຫຼັງຄາໄມ້+ມຸງກະເບື້ອງ	ມ ²	30.000	
4	ໂຄງຫຼັງຄາເຫຼັກ+ມຸງກະເບື້ອງ	ມ ²	45.000	
5	ໂຄງຫຼັງຄາເຫຼັກ+ມຸງຊີແຜ່ກ	ມ ²	60.000	
6	ໂຄງຫຼັງຄາໄມ້+ມຸງຊີແຜ່ກ	ມ ²	50.000	
7	ລົບຫຼັງຄາຊີແຜ່ກ	ມ	10.000	
8	ລົບຂ້າງຊີແຜ່ກ	ມ	5.000	
9	ຕີໂຄງຫຼັງຄາໄມ້+ມຸງຫ້ຍາ	ມ ²	15.000	
10	ຕີໂຄງຫຼັງຄາ+ ມຸງດິນຂໍ	ມ ²	80.000	
11	ຕີໂຄງຫຼັງຄາ+ມຸງແປ້ນ	ມ ²	60.000	
12	ຕີໂຄງຫຼັງຄາ+ມຸງຜ້າຢາງ	ມ ²	5.000	
13	ຕີເພດານ(ກະເບື້ອງແຜ່ນລຽບ ຫຼື ໄມ້ອັດ, ໄມ້ດົວ)+ໂຄງໄມ້ ດ້ານໃນ ແລະ ນອກອາຄານ ພ້ອມທາສີ	ມ ²	25.000	
15	ຕີເພດານໄມ້ເຂົ້າຫຼົ້ມ+ພ້ອມທາສີ	ມ ²	150.000	
16	ຕິດຕັ້ງເພດານ(ແຜ່ນຍົບຊໍາ)+ໂຄງອາລຸ່ ດ້ານໃນ ແລະ ນອກອາຄານ	ມ ²	25.000	
5. ວຽກໄມ້				
1	ຕັ້ງເສົາໄມ້ຢອງຕີນເບຕິງ ຫຼື ຫີນ	ຕົ້ນ	50.000	
2	ຕັ້ງເສົາໄມ້ລົງພື້ນດິນ	ຕົ້ນ	50.000	
3	ແອ້ມຝາໄມ້ແປ້ນກົບ 3 ໜ້າ, ທາງນອນ ຫຼື ທາງຕັ້ງ, ເລືອມກັນ 1ຊມ+ຕີໂຄງໄມ້ເຊັນ	ມ ²	40.000	
4	ແອ້ມຝາໄມ້ແປ້ນກົບ 3 ໜ້າ, ທາງນອນ ຫຼື ທາງຕັ້ງ, ເຂົ້າຫຼົ້ມ ຫຼື ບັງໃບ 1ຊມ+ຕີໂຄງໄມ້ເຊັນ	ມ ²	50.000	
5	ແອ້ມຝາໄມ້ເຮ້ຍສານລາຍຕ່າງໆ, ຫຍ້າ ຫຼື ໃບຄໍ້+ຕີໄມ້ແນບ	ມ ²	12.000	
6	ແອ້ມຝາໄມ້ອັດ+ຕີໄມ້ແນບ	ມ ²	10.000	
7	ແອ້ມກະເບື້ອງແຜ່ນລຽບ	ມ ²	13.000	
8	ຕີໄມ້ປ້ານລົມປ້ານຊາຍ	ມ	20.000	
6. ວຽກຕິດຕັ້ງ(ວົງກົບ+ບານ).				
1	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປະຕູ, ປ່ອງຢ້ຽມ	ມ	10.000	
2	ຕິດຕັ້ງບານປະຕູ, ປ່ອງຢ້ຽມພ້ອມ ອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ບານ	35.000	
3	ຕິດຕັ້ງລູກຕັ້ງໄມ້	ອັນ	20.000	
4	ຕິດຕັ້ງຮາງລິນ	ມ	35.000	
7. ວຽກສີ.				

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ຫົວໜ່ວຍ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ທາສີນ້ຳ 3 ເປືອກ	ມ ²	5.000	
2	ທາສີນ້ຳມັນ 3 ເປືອກ	ມ ²	8.000	
3	ທາສີນ້ຳມັນໃສ່ໄມ້ 3 ເປືອກ	ມ ²	10.000	
8. ວຽກໄຟຟ້າ.				
1	ຕິດຕັ້ງດອກໄຟນິອອນ 40w ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ດອກ	25.000	
2	ຕິດຕັ້ງດອກໄຟນິອອນ 20w ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ດອກ	25.000	
3	ຕິດຕັ້ງດອກໄຟຕາແມວ ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ດອກ	25.000	
4	ຕິດຕັ້ງດອກໄຟນິອອນກີມ 20w, 40w ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ດອກ	25.000	
5	ຕິດຕັ້ງເບກເກີ	ອັນ	25.000	
6	ຕິດຕັ້ງແອເຢັນ	ໜ່ວຍ	250.000	
7	ຕິດຕັ້ງພັດລົມ	ໜ່ວຍ	50.000	
9	ຕິດຕັ້ງປັກສຽບ	ອັນ	20.000	
10	ດຶງໄຟເຂົ້າອາຄານ/ວັດສະດຸ	ຈຸດ	5.500.000	
9. ວຽກສຸຂະພັນ.				
1	ຕິດຕັ້ງແທງວິດ	ອັນ	150.000	
2	ຕິດຕັ້ງຫົວວິດທຳມະດາພ້ອມວາງທໍ່ຄົບຊຸດ	ອັນ	50.000	
10. ວຽກທໍ່.				
1	ຕິດຕັ້ງທໍ່ນ້ຳເສຍ	ມ	10.000	
2	ຕິດຕັ້ງທໍ່ນ້ຳໃຊ້	ມ	10.000	

11. ວຽກທັບມ້າງອາຄານຕ່າງໆ				
ລດ	ລາຍການ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ໜ່ວຍ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ມ້າງເຮືອນບໍ່ຖາວອນ ເສົາໄມ້ກີມ-ແອ້ມຝາກະແຕະ-ມຸງຫຍ້າ/ໃບຄໍ້	ມ ²	35,000	
2	ມ້າງເຮືອນຊັ້ນດຽວ ເຄິ່ງກໍ່-ເຄິ່ງໄມ້ ຊັ້ນດຽວ	ມ ²	45,000	
3	ມ້າງເຮືອນກໍ່ຊັ້ນດຽວ (ມ້າງສະເພາະຫຼັງຄາ, ວົງກົບ, ເພດດານ)	ມ ²	25,000	
4	ມ້າງເຮືອນໄມ້ຖາວອນ,ເສົາດິນ+ເສົາໄມ້,ແອ້ມຝາແປ້ນ,ມຸງກະເບື້ອງ	ມ ²	45,000	
5	ມ້າງເຮືອນຖາວອນ ເຄິ່ງດິນ-ເຄິ່ງໄມ້,ເສົາດິນ+ເສົາໄມ້,ແອ້ມຝາແປ້ນ,ມຸງສັງກະສີ ຫລື ມຸງກະເບື້ອງ	ມ ²	55,000	
6	ມ້າງເຮືອນດິນແຫ້ນໜາຖາວອນ,ເສົາດິນ,ຝາກໍ່ດ້ວຍຫີນຫລືດິນຈີ່,ມຸງກະເບື້ອງ	ມ ²	75,000	
7	ມ້າງເລົ້າເຂົ້າ,ເສົາໄມ້ກີມ-ແອ້ມຝາກະແຕະ-ມຸງຫຍ້າ/ໃບຄໍ້	ມ ²	25,000	

4.5. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍປະເພດຮົ່ວ.

ຄວາມໝາຍກ່ຽວກັບຮົ່ວ. ຖືວ່າເປັນສິ່ງໂຄງສ້າງປະເພດນຶ່ງ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບຈາກວັດສະດຸຫຼາຍປະເພດ ຮົ່ວທີ່ເຮັດດ້ວຍໄມ້, ໝາມໝາກຈັບ ແລະ ກໍ່ຝາອື່ນໆ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ປະເພດຮົ່ວທີ່ຄວນໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕ້ອງເປັນຮົ່ວທີ່ຍັງມີອາຍຸການໃຊ້ງານໄດ້, ຍັງມີສະພາບດີ. ຮົ່ວທີ່ເປ້ເພ ຫຼື ໜົດອາຍຸການໃຊ້ງານ ແມ່ນບໍ່ນອນໃນເກນຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ລ/ດ	ຮົ່ວທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ໜ່ວຍ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ຮົ່ວເສົາສີມັງ + ໝາມໝາກຈັບ	ແມັດຍາວ	25,000	
2	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້ + ໝາມໝາກຈັບ	ແມັດຍາວ	9,000	2-4 ຮາວ
3	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້ + ຮາວໄມ້	ແມັດຍາວ	3,700	
4	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້ + ຮາວໄມ້ໄຜ່	ແມັດຍາວ	3,500	
5	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້ໄຜ່ + ຮາວໄມ້ໄຜ່	ແມັດຍາວ	3,300	
6	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້ + ຕະໜ່າງຫຼັກ	ແມັດຍາວ	22,500	
7	ຮົ່ວໄມ້ແປ້ນ	ແມັດຍາວ	30,000	ໄລຍະທາງແປ້ນບໍ່ເກີນ20ຊມ

4.6. ປະເພດຄອງເໝືອງ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ. ເປັນຄອງເໝືອງທີ່ຊຸດດ້ວຍແຮງ ຫຼື ກິນຈັກ ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງການລະບາຍນ້ຳເຂດການ ຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ.

ລາຄາຊົດເຊີຍ. ຊຸດຄອງເໝືອງ ຄິດໄລ່ເປັນບໍລິມາດ: 150,000 ກີບ/ມ3.

ມາດຕາ 05: ການຊົດເຊີຍປະເພດຕົ້ນໄມ້ກິນໝາກ

5.1. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ກິນໝາກ.

ແມ່ນຕົ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ໄດ້ປູກ, ມີການບົວລະບັດຮັກສາ ຈາກຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງ.

5.2. ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ຕົ້ນໄມ້ກິນໝາກທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບສິດການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຂຶ້ນບັນຊີຂໍ້ມູນ ກັບໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ໂດຍຜ່ານ ການຮັບຮອງຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທຸກພາກສ່ວນຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ.

5.3. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍຕົ້ນໄມ້ກິນໝາກ

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	1	2	3	4	5	>6
1.	ໝາກມ້	86,000	116,000	131,000	146,000	161,000	251,000
2.	ໝາກມ່ວງ	66,000	81,000	91,000	101,000	111,000	241,000
3.	ໝາກຂາມສົ້ມ	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	171,000
4.	ໝາກຂາມຫວານ	91,000	101,000	111,000	121,000	131,000	350,000
5.	ໝາກສີດາພັນ	51,000	61,000	71,000	81,000	91,000	141,000
6.	ໝາກສີດາພັນບ້ານ	25,000	35,000	45,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
7.	ໝາກນ້ຳນົມ	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	250,000
8.	ໝາກພ້າວ	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	250,000
9.	ໝາກຍົມ	25,000	35,000	45,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
10.	ໝາກກ້ຽງໃຫຍ່	161,000	221,000	281,000	301,000	321,000	321,000
11.	ໝາກກ້ຽງນ້ອຍ	191,000	251,000	311,000	461,000	521,000	461,000
12.	ໝາກນາວ	111,000	161,000	236,000	286,000	286,000	236,000
13.	ໝາກລຳໄຍ	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	343,000
14.	ໝາກຂຽບ	30,000	45,000	60,000	171,000	171,000	171,000
15.	ໝາກຕ້ອງພັນ	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	137,000

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	1	2	3	4	5	>6
16.	ໜາກຕ້ອງພື້ນບ້ານ	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	69,000
17.	ໜາກລີ້ນຈີ່	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	343,000
18.	ໜາກງົວ	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	137,000
19.	ໜາກເຟືອງ	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	69,000
20.	ໜາກຄ້ຽວ	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	96,000
21.	ໜາກມອນໄຂ່	20,000	30,000	40,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
22.	ໜາກເງາະ	30,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000	240,000
23.	ໜາກທັນພື້ນບ້ານ	25,000	35,000	45,000	69,000	69,000	150,000
24.	ໜາກທັນພັນ	25,000	40,000	55,000	137,000	137,000	150,000
25.	ໜາກຄາຍ/ໝັ້ນ	111,000	151,000	191,000	231,000	271,000	191,000
26.	ໜາກຈອງ	15,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	240,000
27.	ໜາກຄໍ້	20,000	35,000	50,000	65,000	80,000	171,000
28.	ໜາກຫຼອດ	15,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	103,000
29.	ໜາກຂີ້ຫູດ	20,000	35,000	50,000	65,000	80,000	171,000
30.	ໜາກລ່ອງກ່ອງ	20,000	35,000	50,000	65,000	80,000	343,000
31.	ໜາກພິລາ	25,000	40,000	55,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
32.	ໜາກລີ້ນໄມ້	20,000	30,000	40,000	103,000	103,000	103,000
33.	ໜາກແຄນ (ແຫ້ງ)	22,000	32,000	42,000	52,000	62,000	206,000
34.	ໜາກຕູມ/ໜາກໄຟ	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	137,000
35.	ໜາກກະຖິນ/ເກັນ /ຂາມແພບ	20,000	30,000	40,000	55,000	55,000	55,000

ມາດຕາ 6. ການຊົດເຊີຍ ປະເພດຕົ້ນໄມ້ຜະລິດ

6.1. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ຜະລິດ.

ຈັດເປັນປະເພດຕົ້ນໄມ້ອຸດສະຫະກຳ ທີ່ໃຫ້ຜົນຜະລິດເປັນປີ.

6.2. ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ຕົ້ນໄມ້ຜະລິດທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບສິດການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຂຶ້ນບັນຊີຂໍ້ມູນ ກັບໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ ໂດຍຜ່ານການຮັບຮອງຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທຸກພາກສ່ວນຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ.

6.3. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ.

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	1 ປີ	2 ປີ	3 ປີ	4 ປີ	5 ປີ	6 ປີ	≥7 ປີ
1	ຢາງພາລາ	30,000	50,000	80,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	300,000
2	ຢາງປົງ	13,000	23,000	33,000	43,000	92,300	92,300	100,000
3	ໜາກເຍົາ	11,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

ມາດຕາ 17. ການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕົ້ນໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ.

7.1. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ.

ເປັນປະເພດຕົ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ປູກ ທີ່ມີອາຍຸຍາວນານ, ນຳໃຊ້ເນື້ອໄມ້ ເພື່ອເປັນສິນຄ້າ.

7.2. ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ຕ້ອງເປັນຕົ້ນໄມ້ປູກ ໂດຍຜ່ານການຮັບຮອງຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

7.3. ລາຄາຊົດເຊີຍປະເພດຕົ້ນໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ.

7.3.1 ຕົ້ນໄມ້ສັກທຸກປະເພດ.

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດໜ້າຕ້າງ cm	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ Ø	10 ຊມ ລົງມາ(<10cm)	50,000	
2	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ Ø	11 – 20 ຊມ	70,000	
3	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ Ø	21 – 30 ຊມ	100,000	
4	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ Ø	41 – 60 ຊມ	300,000	
5	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ Ø	61-80 ຊມ	500,000	

7.3.2. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ອາຍຸ(ປີ)	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ ຂະໜາດ Ø	1 ປີລົງມາ(<1 ປີ)	20,000	
2	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ ຂະໜາດ Ø	2 ປີ	40,000	
3	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ ຂະໜາດ Ø	3 ປີ	60,000	
4	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ ຂະໜາດ Ø	4 ປີ	80,000	
5	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ ຂະໜາດ Ø	5 ປີ	100,000	
6	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ ຂະໜາດ Ø	6 ປີ	150,000	

7.3.3. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງແດງ:

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດໜ້າຕ້າງ cm	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງ Ø	1 - 5	8.000	
2	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງ Ø	6 - 10	20.000	
3	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງ Ø	11 - 15	30.000	
4	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງ Ø	16 - 20	40.000	
5	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງ Ø	21 - 30	50.000	
6	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງ Ø	31 - 40	60.000	
7	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງ Ø	41 - 60	70.000	
8	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຝາງ Ø	61 ຂຶ້ນໄປ	80.000	

7.3.4. ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະ ໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ.

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດໜ້າຕ້າງ (cm)	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະ ໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ Ø	1 - 5	30.000	
2	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະ ໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ Ø	6 - 10	50.000	
3	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະ ໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ Ø	11 - 15	100.000	

4	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	16 - 20	120.000	
5	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	21 - 30	150.000	
6	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	31 - 40	250.000	
7	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	41 - 60	350.000	
8	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	61 ຂຶ້ນໄປ	500.000	

7.3.5 ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດໜ້າຕ່າງ (cm)	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ ຜ	1 - 5	80.000	
2	ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ ຜ	6 - 10	120.000	
3	ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ ຜ	11 - 15	150.000	
4	ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ ຜ	16 - 20	200.000	
5	ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ ຜ	21 - 30	250.000	
6	ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ ຜ	31 - 40	350.000	
7	ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ ຜ	41 - 60	450.000	
8	ໄມ້ດູ່ລາຍ ຜ	61 ຂຶ້ນໄປ	650.000	

7.3.6 ໄມ້ໃຜ່ຫລື ໄມ້ປ່ອງ.

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ຊ່າງໄພ	ສຸມ	150,000	ໄມ້ປ່ອງທີ່ມີເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍຕ້ອງເປັນໄມ້ທີ່ປູກ
2	ໄມ້ໃຜ່ບ້ານ/ໄມ້ບິງ	ສຸມ	250,000	
3	ໄມ້ເຮັຍປູກ	ສຸມ	100.000	
4	ໄມ້ປ່ອງປູກໃໝ່	ສຸມ	10.000	

ມາດຕາ 8. ການຊົດເຊີຍຜົນຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ (ຜົນລະປູກ)ພືດຢືນຕົ້ນ

8.1. ພືດຢືນຕົ້ນ.

ແມ່ນພືດໃຫ້ຜົນຜະລິດ ໃນໄລຍະເວລາ 6 ເດືອນ ຫາ 2ປີ.

8.2. ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ເປັນພືດທີ່ຍັງໃຫ້ຜົນຜະລິດ

8.3. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ.

ລ/ດ	ຜົນຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1.	ມັນຕົ້ນ	ຊຸມ	2,500	5 ກິໂລ X 500ກີບ ໄລຍະປູກ 1 ມ X 1 ມ
2.	ຕົ້ນກ້ວຍ	ສຸມ	80,000	4ເຄືອ X 20,000ກີບ
3.	ຕົ້ນກ້ວຍ ປູກໃໝ່ 1 ປີລົງມາ	ຊຸມ	20000	ໄລຍະປູກ 3 ມ X 3 ມ
4.	ໝາກຮຸ່ງທີ່ເປັນໝາກແລ້ວ	ຕົ້ນ	50,000	10 ກິໂລ X 5,000ກີບ
5.	ໝາກຮຸ່ງທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ເປັນໝາກ	ຕົ້ນ	10,000	ເບ້ຍ 2,000 ກີບ+ຄ່າຮັກສາ 8,000 ກີບ ໄລຍະປູກ 2,5 ມ X 2,5 ມ
6.	ໝາກນັດໃຫ້ຜົນແລ້ວ	ສຸມ	10,000	ສະເລ່ຍ 3 ໝາກ X 3,000 ກີບ

ລ/ດ	ຜົນຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
7.	ໝາກນັດຍັງເປັນເບ້ຍ (ບຸກໄດ້ 6 ເດືອນລົງມາ)	ເບ້ຍ	700	ປູກແຖວດ່ຽວ 0,4 ມ X 0,9 ມ
8.	ໝາກນັດຍັງບໍ່ໃຫ້ຜົນ (ອາຍຸເກີນ2ປີ)	ສຸມ	3,000	ປູກແຖວຄູ່ 0,4ມX0,6ມX1 ມ ຈໍານວນບໍ່ເກີນ 45.000 ຊຸມ/1 ຮຕ
9.	ອ້ອຍ	ສຸມ	7,000	7 ລໍາ X 1,000 ກີບ ໄລຍະປູກ 1 ແມັດ X 1 ແມັດ
10.	ອ້ອຍດໍາ	ສຸມ	10,000	5 ລໍາ X 2,000 ກີບ ໄລຍະປູກ 1 ແມດ X 1 ແມດ
11.	ຫົວສິ່ງໄຄ	ສຸມ	2,500	

ມາດຕາ 9. ການຊົດເຊີຍພືດລົ້ມລຸກ.

9.1. ພືດລົ້ມລຸກ.

ແມ່ນພືດທີ່ມີອາຍຸໃຫ້ຜົນຜະລິດບໍ່ເກີນ 6 ເດືອນ.

9.2. ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ປະເພດພືດລົ້ມລຸກ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕ້ອງແມ່ນຖືກຜົນກະທົບແທ້ຈິງ, ໃນກໍລະນີ ພືດລົ້ມລຸກທີ່ໝົດອາຍຸ ຫຼື ຫຼັງຈາກເກັບກ່ຽວຜົນຜະລິດແລ້ວ, ຫຼື ຫຼັງຈາກຮັບການແຈ້ງໃຫ້ເກັບກູ້ກ່ອນ 3 ເດືອນ ແມ່ນບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ, ເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າພືດດັ່ງກ່າວຈະມີການບັນທຶກໄວ້ໃນເອກະສານເກັບກຳຊັບສິນກໍຕາມ.

9.3. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ.

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດ	ລາຄາຊົດເຊີຍ			ອຸດສະຫະກຳ ກິໂລ/ເຮັກຕາ	ອັດຕາການປູກ ສຸມ/ຕາແມັດ
		ກີບ/ກິໂລ	ກີບ/ສຸມ	ກີບ/ຕາແມັດ		
1	ໝາກເຜັດນ້ອຍ	25,000	3,600	15,000	6,000	4.16 (40ຊມ X 60ຊມ)
2	ໝາກເຜັດໃຫຍ່	22,000	6,700	19,000	8,700	2.86 (50ຊມ X 70ຊມ)
3	ໝາກເຂືອນ້ອຍ	6,500	1,600	4,400	6,850	2.86 (50ຊມ X 70ຊມ)
4	ໝາກເຂືອນໃຫຍ່	6,500	1,300	3,800	6,850	2.86 (50ຊມ X 70ຊມ)
5	ໝາກແຕງ	5,000	1,570	5,000	10,500	3.33 (30ຊມ X 100ຊມ)
6	ໝາກແຕງລາຍ	6,000	1,500	7,300	12,000	1.60 (40ຊມ X 150ຊມ)
7	ໝາກແຕງໂມ	5,000	9,000	7,700	15,000	0.83 (60ຊມ X 200ຊມ)
8	ໝາກຖົ່ວຂຽວສິ້ນ	10,000	250	1,500	1,400	5.55 (30ຊມ X 60ຊມ)
9	ໝາກຖົ່ວຍາວ	8,000	1,800	6,500	8,000	3.75 (40ຊມ X70ຊມ)
10	ໝາກຖົ່ວເຂີນ	10,000	180	1,300	1,300	7.14 (20ຊມ X70ຊມ)
11	ໝາກຖົ່ວເຫຼືອງ	5,000	136	760	1,500	5.55 (30ຊມ X 60ຊມ)
12	ໝາກຖົ່ວດິນ	15,000	100	2,500	1,650	25.00 (20ຊມ X20ຊມ)
13	ໝາກແຄ້ງ	8,000	300	1,200	1,500	ບໍ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນ
14	ໝາກນ້ຳ	5,000	750	2,500	5,000	3.33 (30ຊມ X 100ຊມ)
15	ໝາກຊູ	5,000	3,000	10,000	20,000	3.33 (30ຊມ X 100ຊມ)
16	ໝາກອຶ	5,000	14,000	3,500	7,000	0.25 (100ຊມ X 400ຊມ)
17	ໝາກໂຕ່ນ	5,000	1,100	3,600	7,000	3.3 (30ຊມ X 100ຊມ)

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດ	ລາຄາຊົດເຊີຍ			ອຸດສະຫະກຳ	ອັດຕາການປຸກ
		ກີບ/ກິໂລ	ກີບ/ສຸມ	ກີບ/ຕາແມັດ	ກິໂລ/ເຮັກຕາ	ສຸມ/ຕາແມັດ
18	ໝາກເລັ່ນນ້ອຍ	5,000	1,800	5,000	1,000	2.86 (50ຊມ x 70ຊມ)
19	ໝາກເລັ່ນໃຫຍ່	8,000	4,200	12,000	15,000	2.86 (50ຊມ x 70ຊມ)
20	ຜັກສະຫຼັດ	5,000	700	4,500	9,000	6.25 (40ຊມ x 40ຊມ)
21	ຜັກບັ້ງ	5,000	16	444	800	ບໍ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນ
22	ຜັກກາດຂາວ	5,000	600	3,000	6,000	5.00 (40ຊມ x 50ຊມ)
23	ຜັກກາດຂຽວ	5,000	660	3,500	6,600	5.00 (40ຊມ x 40ຊມ)
24	ຜັກກາດຂົວ	5,000	140	3,500	7,000	25.00 (20ຊມ x 20ຊມ)
25	ຜັກກາດຊອມ	5,000	240	6,000	12,000	25.00 (20ຊມ x 20ຊມ)
26	ຜັກກະລຳປີ	5,000	1,400	7,500	15,000	5.00 (40ຊມ x 50ຊມ)
27	ຜັກກາດດອກ	6,000	800	4,000	6,600	5.00 (40ຊມ x 50ຊມ)
28	ຜັກອີ່ຕູ່	6,000	15	380	640	ບໍ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນ
29	ຜັກບົວລະພາ	5,000	15	320	640	ບໍ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນ
30	ຫອມບົວນ້ອຍ	10,000	175	4,300	640	ບໍ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນ
31	ຫອມບົວໃຫຍ່	8,000	104	10,500	4,300	100.00 (10ຊມ x 10ຊມ)
32	ຫອມເປ	10,000	66	6,600	13,000	100.00 (10ຊມ x 10ຊມ)
33	ຫອມລາບ	15,000	100	10,000	6,600	100.00 (10ຊມ x 10ຊມ)
34	ຫອມປ້ອມ	15,000	200	10,000	6,600	50.00 (10ຊມ x 20ຊມ)
35	ກະທຽມ	8,000	104	10,500	13,000	100.00 (10ຊມ x 10ຊມ)
36	ຂົງຫົວໄປ, ຂົງດຳ, ຂ່າ	6,500	4,300	6,000	9,500	1.43 (70ຊມ x 100ຊມ)

ມາດຕາ 10. ການຊົດເຊີຍຫຼຸມຝັງສົບ.

10.1. ຫຼຸມຝັງສົບ.

ຫຼຸມຝັງສົບ ແມ່ນເປັນສະຖານທີ່ຝັງສົບຂອງຄົນທີ່ເສຍຊີວິດແລ້ວ ຖືວ່າເປັນສະຖານທີ່ສັກສິດ ແລະ ເປັນທີ່ເຄົາລົບບູຊາຂອງລູກຫຼານ, ຍາດພີ່ນ້ອງ.

10.2. ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ປະຕິບັດຕາມແຈ້ງການ ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 979/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 18/8/2015 ກ່ຽວກັບ ການກຳນົດໄລຍະເວລາການສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ລົງທະບຽນຫຼຸມຝັງສົບເກົ່າ ຂອງບັນດາຍາດພີ່ນ້ອງທີ່ໄດ້ລ່ວງລັບໄປໃນເມື່ອກ່ອນ, ໃນເຂດອ່າງນ້ຳຖ້ວມຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

10.3. ລາຄາຊົດເຊີຍຫຼຸມຝັງສົບ.

ການຊົດເຊີຍຫຼຸມຝັງສົບ ແມ່ນກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍດຽວ 3,000,000 ກີບ/ຫຼຸມ,

ມາດຕາ 11. ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມອບໃຫ້ກອງເລຂາທິການສອງແຂວງ ນຳໄປຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ, ເຜີຍແຜ່ໃຫ້ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຮັບຮູ້ຢ່າງເລິກເຊິ່ງ ເພື່ອເປັນພື້ນຖານໃນການປະຕິບັດການຊົດເຊີຍ ຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ ແລະ ໂປ່ງໃສ.

ຖ້າມີຊັບສິນລາຍການໃດ ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດຢູ່ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້, ແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ກອງເລຂາທິການສອງແຂວງ ສົມທົບກັບອຳນາດການປົກຄອງຂັ້ນເມືອງ, ບ້ານ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈົ່ງພ້ອມພາກັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມຂັ້ນຕອນ.

ມາດຕາ 12. ຜົນສັກສິດ.





















ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງ-ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

(ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຖານຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1)



Annex B – Census Information, Zone 3

HHid 00001 Land Garden land Area(m2) 3,115	HHid 00001 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 462	HHid 00001 Land Garden land Area(m2) 2,067	HHid 00001 Land Garden land Area(m2) 3,064
			
HHid 00002 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 3,005	HHid 00002 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 2,477	HHid 00002 Land Fallow rice field Area(m2) 14,464	HHid 00002 Land Garden land Area(m2) 27,597
			
HHid 00002 Land Garden land Area(m2) 7,960	HHid 00002 Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 year Area(m2) 13,786	HHid 00002 Land Garden land Area(m2) 25,734	HHid 00003 Land Garden land Area(m2) 9,887
			
HHid 00003 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 1,989	HHid 00003 Land Garden land Area(m2) 4,835	HHid 00003 Land Garden land Area(m2) 559	HHid 00003 Land Garden land Area(m2) 12,955
			
HHid 00004 Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 year Area(m2) 26,263	HHid 00004 Land Garden land Area(m2) 2,475	HHid 00004 Land Garden land for industrial plantation Area(m2) 5,420	HHid 00004 Land Garden land Area(m2) 30,540
			

HHid 00004
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 1,809



HHid 00004
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 1,393



HHid 00005
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 1,645



HHid 00005
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 100



HHid 00005
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 755



HHid 00006
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 9,538



HHid 00006
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 1,019



HHid 00006
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 1,381



HHid 00006
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 87



HHid 00006
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 918



HHid 00006
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 8,415



HHid 00006
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 8,708



HHid 00007
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 1,912



HHid 00007
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 4,450



HHid 00007
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 373



HHid 00008
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 621



HHid 00008
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 30,407



HHid 00009
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 713








































HHid 00009
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 6,125



HHid 00009
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 39,873



HHid 00010 Land Garden land Area(m2) 38,618	HHid 00010 Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 year Area(m2) 19,466	HHid 00010 Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 year Area(m2) 4,935	HHid 00010 Land Garden land Area(m2) 3,716
			
HHid 00010 Land Garden land Area(m2) 1,879	HHid 00010 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 937	HHid 00010 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 1,470	HHid 00010 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 659
			
HHid 00010 Land Garden land Area(m2) 5,146	HHid 00010 Land Garden land Area(m2) 22,695	HHid 00011 Land Fallow rice field Area(m2) 8,903	HHid 00011 Land Garden land Area(m2) 2,759
			
HHid 00011 Land Garden land for industrial plantation Area(m2) 16,656	HHid 00011 Land Garden land Area(m2) 2,925	HHid 00011 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 1,916	HHid 00011 Land Garden land Area(m2) 9,139
			
HHid 00012 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 767	HHid 00012 Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 year Area(m2) 7,017	HHid 00012 Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 year Area(m2) 5,591	HHid 00013 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 1,220
			

HHid 00013 Land Garden land Area(m2) 802	HHid 00013 Land Garden land Area(m2) 12,365	HHid 00013 Land Garden land for industrial plantation Area(m2) 12,242	HHid 00014 Land Garden land for industrial plantation Area(m2) 13,659
			
HHid 00014 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 1,025	HHid 00014 Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 year Area(m2) 41,965	HHid 00014 Land Fallow rice field Area(m2) 6,577	HHid 00014 Land Garden land Area(m2) 3,600
			
HHid 00014 Land Garden land Area(m2) 1,469	HHid 00014 Land Garden land Area(m2) 2,492	HHid 00015 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 929	HHid 00016 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 586
			
HHid 00016 Land Garden land Area(m2) 2,020	HHid 00017 Land Garden land Area(m2) 276	HHid 00017 Land Garden land Area(m2) 1,753	HHid 00017 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 561
			
HHid 00018 Land Garden land Area(m2) 4,840	HHid 00018 Land Garden land Area(m2) 4,059	HHid 00018 Land Garden land Area(m2) 1,920	HHid 00019 Land Garden land Area(m2) 521
			

HHid 00019 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 982	HHid 00019 Land Garden land Area(m2) 6,076	HHid 00020 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 3,817	HHid 00020 Land Garden land Area(m2) 754
			
HHid 00020 Land Garden land Area(m2) 5,671	HHid 00021 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 941	HHid 00021 Land Garden land Area(m2) 17,203	HHid 00022 Land Garden land Area(m2) 184
			
HHid 00022 Land Garden land Area(m2) 1,809	HHid 00023 Land Garden land Area(m2) 352	HHid 00024 Land Garden land Area(m2) 6,097	HHid 00024 Land Garden land Area(m2) 34,935
			
HHid 00025 Land Garden land for industrial plantation Area(m2) 33,316	HHid 00025 Land Garden land for industrial plantation Area(m2) 11,460	HHid 00025 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 431	HHid 00025 Land Garden land for industrial plantation Area(m2) 10,600
			
HHid 00026 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 1,051	HHid 00026 Land Garden land Area(m2) 890	HHid 00027 Land Residential/Housing land Area(m2) 502	HHid 00027 Land Garden land Area(m2) 66
			

HHid 00028
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 1,357



HHid 00028
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 1,162



HHid 00030
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 1,494



HHid 00031
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 320



HHid 00031
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 4,666



HHid 00031
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 857



HHid 00031
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 3,319



HHid 00031
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 2,235



HHid 00032
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 5,498



HHid 00033
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 3,946



HHid 00034
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 5,675



HHid 00034
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 7,638



HHid 00034
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 4,014



HHid 00035
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 368



HHid 00036
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 1,428



HHid 00036
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 2,514



HHid 00036
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 1,243



HHid 00037
Land Garden land
Area(m2) 3,269



HHid 00037
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 2,559



HHid 00038
Land Residential/Housing land
Area(m2) 636



HHid 00039

Land Residential/Housing land

Area(m2) 527



HHid 00039

Land Garden land

Area(m2) 73



HHid 00040

Land Garden land

Area(m2) 252



HHid 00040

Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 year

Area(m2) 11,986



HHid 00041

Land Residential/Housing land

Area(m2) 351



HHid 00042

Land Residential/Housing land

Area(m2) 424



HHid: 00001 House



HHid: 00001 Kitchen



HHid: 00001 Other



HHid: 00001 Other



HHid: 00001 Other



HHid: 00001 Other



HHid: 00001 Poultry pen



HHid: 00001 Rice storage



HHid: 00001 Toilet



HHid: 00002 Animal pen



HHid: 00002 Cattle pen



HHid: 00002 House



HHid: 00002 House



HHid: 00002 House



HHid: 00002 Kitchen



HHid: 00002 Other



HHid: 00002 Other



HHid: 00002 Other



HHid: 00002 Other



HHid: 00002 Poultry pen



HHid: 00002 Poultry pen



HHid: 00002 Rice storage



HHid: 00002 Rice storage



HHid: 00002 Ricemill



HHid: 00002 Shop



HHid: 00002 Toilet



HHid: 00003 House



HHid: 00003 Kitchen



HHid: 00003 Other



HHid: 00003 Other



HHid: 00003 Poultry pen



HHid: 00003 Rice storage



HHid: 00004 Animal pen



HHid: 00004 House



HHid: 00004 Kitchen



HHid: 00004 Other



HHid: 00004 Rice storage



HHid: 00005 House



HHid: 00005 Kitchen



HHid: 00005 Poultry pen



HHid: 00006 House



HHid: 00006 Other



HHid: 00006 Other



HHid: 00006 Other



HHid: 00006 Rice storage



HHid: 00007 House



HHid: 00007 Kitchen



HHid: 00007 Other



HHid: 00007 Other



HHid: 00007 Other



HHid: 00007 Rice storage



HHid: 00008 House



HHid: 00008 House



HHid: 00008 Kitchen



HHid: 00008 Other



HHid: 00008 Other



HHid: 00008 Poultry pen



HHid: 00008 Rice storage



HHid: 00009 House



HHid: 00009 House



HHid: 00009 Kitchen



HHid: 00009 Other



HHid: 00009 Other



HHid: 00009 Other



HHid: 00009 Other



HHid: 00009 Other



HHid: 00009 Poultry pen



HHid: 00009 Poultry pen



HHid: 00009 Rice storage



HHid: 00009 Rice storage



HHid: 00009 Ricfield hut



HHid: 00010 House



HHid: 00010 Other



HHid: 00010 Other



HHid: 00010 Other



HHid: 00010 Other



HHid: 00010 Poultry pen



HHid: 00010 Rice storage



HHid: 00010 Toilet



HHid: 00011 House



HHid: 00011 Kitchen



HHid: 00011 Other



HHid: 00011 Other



HHid: 00011 Other



HHid: 00011 Other



HHid: 00011 Other



HHid: 00011 Rice storage



HHid: 00011 Toilet



HHid: 00012 House



HHid: 00012 Kitchen



HHid: 00012 Other



HHid: 00012 Other



HHid: 00012 Other



HHid: 00012 Other



HHid: 00012 Poultry pen



HHid: 00013 Animal pen



HHid: 00013 House



HHid: 00013 Kitchen



HHid: 00013 Other



HHid: 00013 Other



HHid: 00013 Other



HHid: 00013 Rice storage



HHid: 00013 Ricemill



HHid: 00013 Toilet



HHid: 00014 House



HHid: 00014 Kitchen



HHid: 00014 Poultry pen



HHid: 00014 Rice storage



HHid: 00014 Ricemill



HHid: 00014 Shop



HHid: 00014 Toilet



HHid: 00015 House



HHid: 00015 Other



HHid: 00015 Other



HHid: 00015 Other



HHid: 00015 Poultry pen



HHid: 00016 House



HHid: 00016 Other



HHid: 00016 Poultry pen



HHid: 00016 Rice storage



HHid: 00017 House



HHid: 00017 Kitchen



HHid: 00017 Other



HHid: 00017 Other



HHid: 00017 Poultry pen



HHid: 00017 Poultry pen



HHid: 00017 Rice storage



HHid: 00018 House



HHid: 00018 Kitchen



HHid: 00018 Other



HHid: 00018 Other



HHid: 00018 Other



HHid: 00018 Poultry pen



HHid: 00018 Rice storage



HHid: 00019 Animal pen



HHid: 00019 House



HHid: 00019 Kitchen



HHid: 00019 Other



HHid: 00019 Other



HHid: 00019 Other



HHid: 00019 Poultry pen



HHid: 00019 Rice storage



HHid: 00020 House



HHid: 00021 House



HHid: 00021 Other



HHid: 00021 Rice storage



HHid: 00022 House



HHid: 00022 Kitchen



HHid: 00022 Other



HHid: 00022 Poultry pen



HHid: 00025 House



HHid: 00025 Kitchen



HHid: 00025 Other



HHid: 00025 Other



HHid: 00025 Other



HHid: 00025 Poultry pen



HHid: 00025 Rice storage



HHid: 00026 House



HHid: 00026 Kitchen



HHid: 00026 Other



HHid: 00026 Other



HHid: 00026 Other



HHid: 00026 Poultry pen



HHid: 00026 Rice storage



HHid: 00027 House



HHid: 00027 Poultry pen



HHid: 00028 House



HHid: 00028 Other



HHid: 00028 Poultry pen



HHid: 00029 House



HHid: 00029 Kitchen



HHid: 00029 Rice storage



HHid: 00030 House



HHid: 00030 Kitchen



HHid: 00030 Other



HHid: 00030 Other



HHid: 00031 Animal pen



HHid: 00031 Animal pen



HHid: 00031 Cattle pen



HHid: 00031 House



HHid: 00031 Kitchen



HHid: 00031 Other



HHid: 00031 Other



HHid: 00031 Other



HHid: 00031 Poultry pen



HHid: 00031 Poultry pen



HHid: 00031 Ricemill



HHid: 00032 House



HHid: 00032 Poultry pen



HHid: 00033 House



HHid: 00033 Other



HHid: 00033 Rice storage



HHid: 00034 House



HHid: 00035 House



HHid: 00035 Rice storage



HHid: 00036 House



HHid: 00036 Other



HHid: 00036 Other



HHid: 00036 Other



HHid: 00036 Poultry pen



HHid: 00036 Rice storage



HHid: 00037 House



HHid: 00037 Kitchen



HHid: 00037 Other



HHid: 00037 Other



HHid: 00037 Poultry pen



HHid: 00038 House



HHid: 00039 House



HHid: 00039 Kitchen



HHid: 00039 Other



HHid: 00039 Other



HHid: 00039 Other



HHid: 00039 Poultry pen



HHid: 00040 House



HHid: 00040 Kitchen



HHid: 00041 House



HHid: 00041 Other



HHid: 00041 Poultry pen



HHid: 00042 School



**Annex C – Updated Consultations
Documentation: provides documentation
of community consultations since the
publication of the main REDP.**

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity



Minute of Meeting

The Consultation Meeting with Hatsaykham Villagers

On 04 July 2014 from 10:45 to 18:00, at Hatsaykham village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Hatsaykham villagers to discuss the following issues:

1. Issue analysis and set its priorities

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 09 people
- Number of females: 00 people
- GoL: : 01 person (Mr Thongsay Buathong, RMU)
- NNP1 PC: : 03 people
- Number of PAPs: 05 people

In the meeting, the representative of the project started the discussion and explained the issues as following details:

Objectives:

1. The NNP 1, an infrastructure team stated the purpose and aim of the meeting, to consult the bore well, as the previous survey or changed new points. It must state each point of drilling clearly.
 - The meeting consulted and defined three bore wells for Khum Hatsaykham village.
 - Explained on the villager's land compensation that would drill wells.

Main questions/opinions by PAPs:

Mr Phonsyxong Deputy Hat Gniun, Khum Hatsaykham and the villagers thanked to the NNP1 that would facilitate and assist to drill bore wells so the villagers had water to use every season.

Main answers:

The infrastructure team commented: After the villagers defined drilled points in details. Proposed to the UXO team to clear the drilling place first for safety in case of UXOs were deep or not. And proposed the company drilling as soon as possible.

Outcomes of the meeting:

- The consultation meeting on drilling wells at Khum Hatsaykham. The village authority and the villagers agreed and changed a well near the village (10m x 10m) belong to Mr Phonsyxong, Deputy village, the second bore well that had surveyed belonged to Vaxong and the third one was still there, which belonged to Mr Patuaxong.

- The land compensation that drilled bore well, the meeting agreed that compensation during the registration of assets, household, the PAPs during the resettlement as compensation principle procedure. The head of the village and the villagers agreed to allow the project came to drill well for the villagers to use water.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 11:45 am and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

Khum Hatsaykham, date 04 July 2014

Chairman	Khum Hatsaykham	Summarized by
Thongsay Bouathong	Phonsy Song	Souththiphong
Signature	Signature	Signature

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.



ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ໃນວັນທີ 04 -7 - 2014 ເວລາ 10:30 ໂມງ ຫາ 11:45 ຢູ່ບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນພ້ອມກັບຊາວບ້ານ ຫາດຊາຍຄຳ, ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລື ບາງບັນຫາດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1/ ການປຶກສາຫາລື. ບ່ອນທີ່ຈະເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານໃນ 3ບໍ່, ຢູ່ທີ່ຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳມີຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມລວມມີ:

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 09 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 00 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ : 01 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ທອງໃສ ບົວທອງ (ຄະນະRMU)
- ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1: 03 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 05 ຄົນ, ລາຍລະອຽດມີເອກະສານລົງທະບຽນຊັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້.

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກໂຄງການໄດ້ເລີ່ມປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ອະທິບາຍບັນຫາຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

1/ ທີ່ມງານພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ1, ໄດ້ແຈ້ງຈຸດປະສົງແລະເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງກອງປະຊຸມວ່າຈະມາປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບການເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານ, ຕາມຈຸດທີ່ໄດ້ມາສຳຫຼວດຜ່ານມາ ຫຼືຈະປ່ຽນຈຸດໃໝ່. ນັ້ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ຊີ້ແຈ້ງແຕ່ລະຈຸດເຈາະຢ່າງລະອຽດຈະແຈ້ງ.

-ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າແລະກຳນົດ, ບ່ອນທີ່ຈະເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານ ທັງ 3ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຊາວບ້ານຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ.

-ໄດ້ອະທິບາຍກ່ຽວກັບ ຮູບການຂອງການ ຊົດເຊີຍຕອນດິນຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຈະຖືກເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານ.

ຄຳເຫັນ/ຄຳຖາມຫຼັກ ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ:

-ທ່ານ: ພອນສີຊິງ ຮອງນາຍບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນປະຈຳຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳ, ແລະປະຊາຊົນກໍ່ມີຄວາມຂອບໃຈຕໍ່ໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ1 ທີ່ຈະໃຫ້ຄວາມສະດວກ ທີ່ຈະມາຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ການເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ, ມີນໍ້າກິນນໍ້າໃຊ້ໃນທຸກລະດູການ.

ຄຳຕອບຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:

ທີມງານພັດທະນາພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງໄດ້ມີຄຳເຫັນວ່າ: ພາຍຫຼັງຊາວບ້ານໄດ້ກຳນົດຈຸດເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານຢ່າງລະອຽດແລ້ວຈຶ່ງຈະສະເໜີໃຫ້ທີມງານເກັບກູ້ລະເບີດ, ມາກວດກາຈຸດເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານກ່ອນ ເພື່ອຄວາມປອດໄພ ວ່າມີລະເບີດຜັງເລິກຢູ່ທີ່ນັ້ນຫຼືບໍ່, ແລ້ວຈຶ່ງສະເໜີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ເຈາະໃຫ້ໄດ້ໄວເທົ່າທີ່ໄວໄດ້.

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ (ເຫັນດີ, ບໍ່ເຫັນດີ, ເຂົ້າໃຈ, ສືບຕໍ່ເຈລະຈາໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ)

-ກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບການເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານຢູ່ຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳນັ້ນ. ທາງການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານແລະປະຊາຊົນກໍ່ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ປ່ຽນບໍ່ຈຸດທີ່ໜຶ່ງມາຢູ່ໂກ້ທາງຂະໜາດ (10ມX10ມ) ເຊິ່ງເປັນດິນຂອງ ທ່ານ: ຮອງນາຍບ້ານ ພອນສີຊິງ, ບໍ່ທີ່ສອງແມ່ນບ່ອນເກົ່າທີ່ໄດ້ສຳຫຼວດຜ່ານມາເຊິ່ງເປັນດິນຂອງ ທ່ານວ່າຊິງ ແລະ ຈຸດທີ່ສາມ ແມ່ນບ່ອນເກົ່າ, ເຊິ່ງເປັນດິນຂອງ ທ່ານປ່າຕົວຊິງ.

-ການຊົດເຊີຍຕອນດິນທີ່ຈະເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບກັນວ່າ: ການຊົດເຊີຍນັ້ນໃຫ້ຊົດເຊີຍພ້ອມກັບໃນເວລາໄປຂຶ້ນທະບຽບ, ຊັບສິນ, ຂອງຄົວເຮືອນ, ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບໃນເວລາມີການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນຕາມລະບຽບຫຼັກການຂອງການຊົດເຊີຍ, ທາງການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານພ້ອມດ້ວຍເຈົ້າຂອງດິນແມ່ນເຫັນດີ ໃຫ້ຜູ້ພັດທະນາໂຄງການເຂົ້າມາເຈາະນໍ້າບາດານໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນມີນໍ້າກິນນໍ້າໃຊ້.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 11:45ນາທີ ແລ້ວ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ທີ່ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນຄຸ້ມຊາຍຄຳ ວັນທີ 04 -7- 2014

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນຄຸ້ມຊາຍຄຳ

ເຊັນຕູ້ບັນທຶກກອງ



Handwritten signature in black ink.

Handwritten signature in black ink.

ທອງໄສ ບົວທອງ
Thongsay BOUATHONG

ຕິດຂັດລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ໃນວັນທີ 4/7/2024 ເວລາ 10:30 ໂມງ ຫາ 11:45, ຢູ່ບ້ານ ທາດບ້ວນ/ຈຸມທາດ ພື້ນ
ພິລິລິບ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນພ້ອມກັບຊາວບ້ານ
ທາດບ້ວນ/ຈຸມທາດ ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລື ບາງບັນຫາດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:
ການປຶກສາຫາລື ຈຸມຜູ້ປະສານສຳຜັດ ບາດ 9 ບ 3 ຈຸມ 2 ທີ່ ທາດ ບຸນ ສຸມ

ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມລວມມີ:

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 9 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຢັງ: 0 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍສັດ : 01 ຄົນ
(ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ທອງ ປິສ ສົບ ທອງ PMU)
- ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານຳງຽບ 1: 03 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 05 ຄົນ (ລາຍລະອຽດລູກເກີດ: ສາບລຸນ, ທາດ ບຸນ ສຸມ)

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກໂຄງການໄດ້ເລີ່ມປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ອະທິບາຍບັນຫາຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

ປະຊາກອນ ທາດ ບຸນ ສຸມ ທີ່ ທາດ ບຸນ ສຸມ ທີ່ ກອງ ປະ ຊຸມ

ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ:

ເພື່ອ ສືບ ຕໍ່ ການ ຈຸມ ຜູ້ ປະ ສານ ສຳ ຜັດ ທີ່ ທາດ ບຸນ ສຸມ ທີ່ ກອງ ປະ ຊຸມ ທາດ ບຸນ ສຸມ
ແລະ ຈຸມ ຜູ້ ປະ ສານ ສຳ ຜັດ ທີ່ ທາດ ບຸນ ສຸມ ທີ່ ກອງ ປະ ຊຸມ



ບົລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1

ໜ.8, ບ.ມີໄຊ, ມ. ປາກຊັນ, ຂ. ບົລິຄຳໄຊ
ໂທ/ແຟັກ: +856 54 280168

ວັນທີ/Date: 4/07/2014

ສະຖານທີ່/Venue: ບັນທຶກຫາດຊາຍເຫາ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ATTENDANCE LIST

ຫົວຂໍ້ກອງປະຊຸມ/Meeting Topic: ປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ການ ຈັດ ກຳລັງ ຈັດ ກຳລັງ ຈັດ ກຳລັງ

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name & surname	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ From	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Telephone No.	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1.	ທ. ທອງໄລ	AMU	ຮອງ	22326885	
2.	ທ. ສິມພັນ	NNP1	ວິຊາການ	99999411	
3.	ທ. ພອນສິມມິ	ຫາດຊາຍເຫາ	ຮອງແບບ	030578860	
4.	ທ. ວິໄລ	ຫາດຊາຍເຫາ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງ	96055951	ວິໄລ
5.	ທ. ສິມພັນ	ຫາດຊາຍເຫາ	ວິຊາການ	0309865047	ສິມພັນ
6.	ທ. ສິມພັນ	—	ວິຊາການ	0309007567	
7.	ທ. ບຸນເຮົາ	—	ບຸນເຮົາ		ບຸນເຮົາ
8.	ທ. ສິມພັນ	NNP1	ວິຊາການ	0105624921	
9.	ທ. ວິໄລ	NNP1	ວິຊາການ	5666A116	
10.					
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25.					

Minute of Meeting

The Consultation Meeting with Khum Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun Villagers

On 17 July 2014 from 09:00 - 11:15 am, at Khum Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Khum Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun villagers to discuss the following issue:

Consultation on Compensation Unit Rate for PAPs' assets

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 46 people
- Number of females: 20 people
- GoL: : 6 people
- NNP1 PC: : 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 36 people

Objectives:

Consultation on Compensation Unit Rate for PAPs' Possession and their comments would be considered in defining unit price next procedure.

Main questions/opinions by PAPs and Main answers:

1. Proposed to increase rice field from 3,000 – 4,000 Kip because of clearing the field, the root was taken out, leaving due to lack of water, no fund for building irrigation.
2. Rotating upland rice field in three years, still reed forest, planting rice not beautiful, a lot of grass, five years in rotating.
3. Proposed to increase rice due to the low price 7000 Kip - The answer: this agreement draft increased the price in the previous.
4. Proposed to increase the garden higher 1,500 Kip/m² due to permanent work.
5. The price of house covering 1 e.a 3,500 Kip to be 5,000 Kip due to the fact they couldn't purchase 3,500 Kip/ Item.
6. Tradition and custom (Cemetery) was the district Lao Front for national Line would participate in the village in operation.
7. Question: What to do with the prepared wood that had not building house yet?
Answer: There would be recorded, however, there would not be compensated due to the project would transfer for them.
8. Jack fruit tree would increase from 206,000 Kip to 300, 000 Kip.
9. The head of elders agreed the price with the other districts and other zones.
10. Re-proposed livestock zone that how it was going? The answer: They had to wait for defining the area of the project and the resettlement plan to be considered.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 11:15 am; and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Khum Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun village, on 17 July 2014

Chairman

Khum Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun

Summarized by

Phonsy Song

Khamouan

Translated by Khamluang Baramy

ສາທາລະນະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ສໄປສາດ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ



ບົດບັນທຶກ ອາງຟີ ຊຸມ

- ງານວັນທີ 14-15-2014, ເວລາ 9:00 - 11:15.

- ທີ່ ສຳນັກບາດຊາຍຸດ - ບ້ານຫາດຍິນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄຳຂັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳຂັນ.

- ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ 46 ຄົນ (ລາຍລະອຽດຜູ້ເອກະລາດຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໜ້າ)
• ຜູ້ອຳນວຍ 20 ຄົນ.

- ລາຈາກພາສາສາວ ສີ 6 ຄົນ
- ລາຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້າຂົງຊຸນ 4 ຄົນ
- ຊາວບ້ານ 36 ຄົນ (ຜູ້20)

ອາງຟີ ຊຸມ ທີ່ ບ້ານ ສ. ເພີ່ ຮຸ່ງ ຈັດກິດຂຶ້ນ ຂອງທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ - ແຂວງ ຊຸມພູ ວ່າ ດວ້ຍໄທ
ເມີນໄຊ ສາທາລະນະລາດ ລາວ, ທີ່ສາທາລະນະລາດ ບໍລິຄຳຂັນ ສຳນັກບາດຊາຍຸດ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ
ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄຳຂັນ ສຳນັກບາດຊາຍຸດ.

- ຈຸດປະສົງ ເພື່ອ ສຳເລັດ ຫ້າວໄທ ທາງປາກກະແສນ ສາທາລະນະລາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ສ. ເພີ່ ຮຸ່ງ ຈັດກິດຂຶ້ນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ.

- ຈຸດປະສົງ ແລະ ສາທາລະນະລາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ

1. ຂໍ ພິມ ສາທາລະນະລາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ສ. ເພີ່ ຮຸ່ງ ຈັດກິດຂຶ້ນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ.
2. ສາທາລະນະລາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ສ. ເພີ່ ຮຸ່ງ ຈັດກິດຂຶ້ນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ.
3. ຂໍ ພິມ ສາທາລະນະລາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ສ. ເພີ່ ຮຸ່ງ ຈັດກິດຂຶ້ນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ.
4. ຂໍ ພິມ ສາທາລະນະລາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ສ. ເພີ່ ຮຸ່ງ ຈັດກິດຂຶ້ນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ.
5. ສາທາລະນະລາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ສ. ເພີ່ ຮຸ່ງ ຈັດກິດຂຶ້ນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ ຂອງ ຊາວບ້ານ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ສາມາດ ທີ່ບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ ຫາດຍິນ.



ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽມ ຈຳກັດ.

ເຂົ້າເລກທີ 236, ໜ່ວຍ: 16.

ບ້ານໂພນສິນວນ, ເມືອງສີສັດຕະນາກ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ

ໂທລະສັບ: 021-261251; ແຟັກ: 021-261252.

ວັນທີ 14 / 11 / 2014.

ສະຖານທີ່..... ສົມ. ຫາດຊາຍ. ສົມ. ວັ. ຫາດຊາຍ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຫົວຂໍ້ກອງປະຊຸມ:..... ມາດຕະການປັບປຸງ ລະບົບ ມົດ. ແຜນ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ຫໍ່ສາວ ງຽມ ສາວ	ເວີດ ບໍລິສັດ	92808280	ຈັດ
2	ທ. ຫໍ່ສາວ ສາວ ພູ ຫໍ່	RMU (BHX)	22335546	ສາວ.
3	ທ. ພອນ ງຽມ ຫາດ ມວນ	RMU ງຽມ ສາວ	22112777	ສາວ.
4	Mr Chakrit Duangjai	NPP1-SMO	55534377	Chakrit.
5	ທ. ຫາດ ສາວ ພິ. ຫາດ	RMU ບໍລິສັດ	92336885	ສາວ.
6	ທ. ພອນ ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	0305738860	ສາວ.
7	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	59204118	ສາວ.
8	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	0305736024	ສາວ ສາວ
9	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	91756443	ສາວ
10	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ		ສາວ
11	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	52912905	ສາວ
12	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	592041106	ສາວ
13	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	91718138	ສາວ
14	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	54879163	ສາວ
15	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ		ສາວ
16	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ		ສາວ
17	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	91738229	ສາວ
17	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	0305169419	ສາວ
18	ທ. ສາວ ສາວ	ຫາດຊາຍ ສາວ	0309865 047	ສາວ



ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ ຈຳກັດ.

ເຂື່ອນເລກທີ 236, ຫໍ້ 16.

ບ້ານໂພນສີນວນ, ເມືອງສີສັດຕະນາກ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ

ໂທລະສັບ: 021-261251, ແຟັກ: 021-261252.

ວັນທີ 14 / 4 / 2014.

ສະຖານທີ່... ສີມັດພູມສາດ... ນ. ຫາດຢາມ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຫົວຂໍ້ກອງປະຊຸມ:..... ຕາມ ທາງເວລາ... ສາມາດ ກວດກາ ເວລາ.....

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ບໍລິເວນປາຍ	ທາງ ຫາດຢາມ	0309018174	B. S.
2	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ	ທາງ ຫາດຢາມ	0305770613	ສິມັດພູມ
3	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ	ທາງ ຫາດຢາມ	5611761	ສິມັດພູມ
4	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ	ທາງ ຫາດຢາມ		ສິມັດພູມ
5	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ	ທາງ ຫາດຢາມ		ສິມັດພູມ
6	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
7	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
8	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
9	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
10	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
11	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
12	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
13	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
14	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
15	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
16	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			
17	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			ສິມັດພູມ
18	ທ. ສິມັດພູມ			ສິມັດພູມ





ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ ຈຳກັດ.

ເຂື່ອນເລກທີ: 236, ຫໍ່ມຍ: 16.

ບ້ານໂພນສິນຄວນ, ເມືອງສີສັດຕະນາກ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ

ໂທລະສັບ: 021-261251; ແຟັກ: 021-261252.

ວັນທີ .14 / .7 / 2014.

ສະຖານທີ່.....ອົງ.ໂພນລຸນາເສດີ...ປ.ໂທດຸໂພນ

ລາຍຊື່ບູຮານຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຫົວຂໍ້ກອງປະຊຸມ:.....ລາຍຊື່ບູຮານຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ.....

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ ອົມ ລໍ	ທາດຊາຍສາ		ອົມ ລໍ
2	ນ ພິມມາລອນ	~		ພິມມາລອນ
3	ນ ອຸ ຢູ່	~	02091007370	ອຸ ຢູ່
4	ນ ຫິ ລໍ	~		ຫິ ລໍ
5	ນ ຊົງ ຢູ່	~		ຊົງ ຢູ່
6	ທ. ພອນທະຈັນ	ພາ-ບໍລິສັດ ຊຸດສິນທິ	02039255	ພອນທະຈັນ
7	ທ. ສຸວັນນິຊ	~ ບໍລິສັດ ຊຸດສິນທິ	22113700	ສຸວັນນິຊ
8	ທ. ນາ ສິ	NNPI	59081872	ນາ ສິ
9	ທ. ອັງວິມ	NNPI	0309518500	ອັງວິມ
10	ທ. ວິລະພັດ ຄົມທະວົງ	NNPI PC	56768883	ວິລະພັດ ຄົມທະວົງ
11				
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Minutes of Meeting

On 31 July 2014 from 10:30 am - 16:00 pm, at Khum Hatsaykham village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Khum Hatsaykham villagers to discuss the following issue:

Memorandum of Agreement for Electricity connection to household

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 9 people
- Number of females: N/A people
- GoL: : 3 people (RMU:Khamsing Saiphouvong, Souvanhxay Khanhthavong, Technical : Vongsavanh)
- NNP1 PC: : 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 9 people (A representatives of the family)

Objectives:

Memorandum of Agreement for Electricity connection to household

Main questions/opinions by PAPs and Main answers:

Regarding the agreement of the nine (9) families, the meeting among the NNP1, the province, the district, the villagers and authorities discussed, had seven (7) families agreed with the EDL company to install and connect electricity the household by using the NNP1 wire transfer fund amount of 2,000,000 LAK to EDL company (Contracted with seven (7) families, 2,000,000 LAK for each family) without making the transfer to the villagers. The Wattmeter size was 3/9 Amps with two sets of 40W Fluorescent lights.

The other two families would pay by themselves. The NNP 1 would transfer funds fully for the villagers the same as the other families.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 16:00; and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Khum Hatsaykham village, on 31 July 2014

Chairman

Khum Hatsaykham

Summarized by

Phonsy Xiong

Vongsavanh

Signed

Signed

ສປປລາວ

ສະໄຫມພາບ ເອກ: ລາຄາ ປ: ຊາກຸ້ມ ເກ: ພາຍ ວັດທ: ມ: ໗໑໑໙.

ເມັດ ບໍລິສັດ
ພາຍພາກສາມ (ຄຸ້ມພາກສາມ)

ວັນທີ 31.7.2014

ຍົກຍົກຍົກ

- ອີງຕາມ: ການຕົກລົງເຫມາະ ຂອງ ປ: ຊາກຸ້ມ ໑ ສອບສົດ ຊື່ຍັງ
ວັນທີ 31.7.2014.

ຕາມການປ: ຊື່ມື້ ຮ່ວມ ກັນ ລ: ທ່າງ ບໍລິສັດ ພາຍພາກສາມ, ເອກ,
ເມັດ, ປ: ຊາກຸ້ມ ກ: ອຸປະກອນ ທີ່ ສາມາດ ຈັດ ຈຳນວນ ສາມ ກຸ່ມ
ການ ຈັດ ຈຳນວນ ລົງ ໃນ ວັນ ທີ່ 7 ສອບສົດ ທີ່ ບໍລິສັດ ພາຍພາກສາມ
ລາວ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ກ: ເອກ ໃນ ວັນ ທີ່ ທີ່ 7 ສອບສົດ ທີ່ ບໍລິສັດ ພາຍພາກສາມ
5,000,000 ກີບ ທີ່ ບໍລິສັດ ພາຍພາກສາມ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ຈຳນວນ ທີ່
ຂອງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ໃນ ວັນ ທີ່ ທີ່ 7 ສອບສົດ ທີ່ ບໍລິສັດ ພາຍພາກສາມ. ພາຍ
ທຳມະດາ 1,000,000 ກີບ ທີ່ ບໍລິສັດ ພາຍພາກສາມ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ຈຳນວນ ທີ່
ຮ່ວມ ກັນ ທີ່ 7 ສອບສົດ, ສອບສົດ: 2,000,000 ກີບ) ທີ່ ບໍລິສັດ ພາຍ
ທຳມະດາ ປ: ຊາກຸ້ມ. ຂ: ພາກສາມ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ 3/9A, ທ່າງ ໃນ ວັນ ທີ່
ທຳມະດາ, ສອບສົດ ລ: 2 ສອບສົດ. ສອບສົດ 2 ສອບສົດ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່
ຈ: ທ່າງ ເອກ ກ: ບໍລິສັດ ພາຍພາກສາມ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທີ່ 7 ສອບສົດ (ເກດ)

ສຳນັກ, ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່
ຈັດ ທ່າງ ທີ່: ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່ ທ່າງ ທີ່

5 ພາຍພາກສາມ-ພາຍພາກສາມ
1 ທ່າງ ທີ່
2 ທ່າງ ທີ່
3 ທ່າງ ທີ່
4 ທ່າງ ທີ່
5 ທ່າງ ທີ່
6 ທ່າງ ທີ່



ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ທຳໄພພັກ 6.2.9.6.5.9.2.....

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ບ້ານ ຫາດ ຊຸບຸນ ອີກ.....

ວັນທີ/Date: 31/07/2014.....

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ. ບໍລິເວນ		NNP1		
2	ທ. ວິໄສ ທາດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫົວໜ້າພັກສາຍພັກ	55282788	
3	ທ. ສາວ ສີ ລາຍ ພູວິ	ບັນທຶກ	RMU	22335586	
4	ທ. ສຸວັນນິ ວິທະວົງ	ສ/ວ	RMU	22117900	
5	ທ. ພອນ ສີ ກິ	ຮອງຫາຍພັກ	ຫາດຊາຍເຫດ	0305938860	
6	ທ. ສິນ ພອນ	ວິຊາການ	ສຽງປາ	59081870	
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ລົງໂທລະສັບ ພັກ 62765932

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ບ້ານ ຫາກາຊຸນ ສີສັດຕະນາກ

ວັນທີ/Date: 31/07/2014

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1					
2	ທ. ພູມສິວ ຊຸ່ນ	ປະທັບ ຊຸ່ນ		02095572857	
3	ທ. ລິນ ສິນ	=//=		0309838417	
4	ທ. ສິນ	ປະທັບ ຊຸ່ນ		02090663301	
5	ທ. ສິນ ພອນ	ປະທັບ ຊຸ່ນ			
6	ທ. ສິນ ຊຸ່ນ	=//=			
7	ທ. ສິນ ຊຸ່ນ	=//=			
8	ທ. ພິມ	ຄຸສອນ		0309018174	<i>B. S.</i>
9	ທ. ສິນ ຊຸ່ນ	ສິນ ຊຸ່ນ		0305251132	<i>Wing</i>
10	ທ. ສິນ ຊຸ່ນ	ສິນ ຊຸ່ນ			
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity



Minute of Meeting

Statement Ref.: 161 Date 04/08/2014 on Cut-Off-Date NNP1, at Khum Hatsaykham-Hat Gniun, Bolikhan, Bolikhamsay province.

On 06 August 2014 from 09:30 am, at Hatsaykham village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamsay province, the consultation meeting was held at Hatsaykham villagers to announce and discuss the following issues:

- Cut-Off Date the NNP1, Ref.161/BLKD-Dated 04/08/2014
- House models

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 74 people
- Number of females: 30 people
- GoL: : 5 people (RMU: Chairman, Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, Mr Thongsay, Mr Souvanxay, Mr Daovivone Sithixay; Mr Khamson Sayyasouk, Deputy Bolikhan district Authority Office)
- NNP1 PC: : 6 people
- Number of PAPs: 63 people

Objectives in details :

1. Heads of the villages, Hat Gniun, Thahuea, Somseun, Houaykhoun and Nampa, the related Offices, District Natural Resource and Environment Office, District Energy and Mines Office and District Forest and Agriculture Office in connection with the NNP1 shall announce to the villagers living along the river counting from Khum Hatsaykham village, Hat Giun village to Nampa village to acknowledge this: the NNP1 Starts constructing from 11 April 2014.
2. Bestowed to District Natural Resource and Environment Office conducted based on 63(new) point 2 of the Land Law on loss of right use or land use declared in the article 70 (new) of the Land Law on Compensation for loss of returning Land Ownership for all people and the villagers affected from the re-regulation dam construction that loss directly from the dam construction. Their thoughts shall get educated and training in accordance with the government's resettlement policies approved mainly.
3. Individual or People any family in the target, mentioned in the item 1 that affected from the reservoir construction, would get compensated from the project. They must be a registered owner and certified from the owner and committees.

- A new productive person informed after complete registration, would not be considered.
- 4. Bestowed to the related offices, the project (Coordinator) Bolikhan district Authority, the target villages continue to collect data, check the affected families' asset registrations in details before resettlement in 2015.
- 5. Bestowed to the project or the NNP1 as well as the related group- district level to take this disseminate the targeting villages to acknowledge entirely, to broadcast, and communicate on radio-television or the related district groups integrated to solve in time.

Consequently, the infrastructure team passed the house models to the village again as the villagers proposed to adjust on 8 May 2014 as follows:

1. Villa house model - separated kitchen
2. Villa house model - close to kitchen
3. Villa house model – Kitchen attached to the ground
4. Villa house model – Kitchen separated from the ground.

The meeting declared to the villagers, their question and answered in the meeting as follows:

1. Mr Padixiong asked after collecting data and asset registration, the project would look after them or not and the villagers would not produce anything or not.
Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong answered: the villagers could continue to produce regularly, except long period plantation or construction activities or permanent investment, because we had 5-6 months before resettlement, in addition, taking care of providing rice and other things would conduct when starting the villagers' settlement.
2. A village asked there were many old affected issues that proposed and requested not being solved, how and what day would be cleared?
Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong answered: The project is studying and would proceed to solve based on principle and procedure.
3. Mr Patuaxiong: Proposed there was a pineapple garden which was not compensated. What to deal with it?
Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong answered: We would collect data together.
4. Mr Keuxiong: If not going with the resettlement project. How to get compensated from the crops affected or not affected.
Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong answered: We were collecting only asset information and flooding crops first. The rest we would have a data collection plan and asset registration later.
5. Mr Lixiong: Proposed land area 2000 m² , affected 1000 m² and 1000 m² not compensated, the owner have right to use or not.
6. Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong answered: Certainly, the asset has not yet had any compensation, the owner still have the ownership. The affected asset remained largely and a little left the project would compensate them.

Outcomes of the meeting:

1. Later, this dissemination would implement information collection and asset registrations of Hatsaykham villagers.
2. House models which presented, there were some requirement to amend:
 - A. After many discussions, the head of the village summarized and recommended to choose the villa house model separated kitchen.
 - B. To raise the kitchen floor with the area between the kitchen and a big house, higher the same level and have the stairs both parts, front and back.
 - C. To modify the roof of the big house and the kitchen from the sloping roofs of both sides that proposed to be like Lao original roof style.(Dutch Gable roof) or the style of roof similar to crocodile image, a name called Leu tribe from Prof. Chanpheng, Souphanouvong University)
 - D. To relocate the area for people can build an old house that near the kitchen (household as their requirement)
 - E. After modification, it would pass each family to sign for certify in next week. Including consultation on a house building close to whom. Then it won't be modified.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 12:00 pm and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

Khum Hatsaykham, date 06 August 2014

Chairman	Khum Hatsaykham-Hat Gniun	Summarized by
Khamsone Xayyasouk	Phonsy Song	Nengher
Signature	Signature	Signature

RMU

Khamsing SAYPHOUVONG

Signature

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.

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ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບເລກທີ 161/ມບຄ. ລົງວັນທີ 4/08/2014

ວ່າດ້ວຍການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ຢູ່ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ-ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ.

ໃນວັນທີ 6 ສິງຫາ 2014, ເວລາ 09:30 ນາທີ ທີ່ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ-ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມເພື່ອຜ່ານແຈ້ງການວ່າດ້ວຍການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານ ຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາໜ່ວຍງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນພູຊີວິດກການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ມີທ່ານ ຄຳສອນ ໄຊຍະສຸກ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ແລະ ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕ່າງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1, ຄະນະບ້ານ-ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ລວມທັງພົດມີ 74 ທ່ານ ຍິງ 30 ທ່ານ(ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕິດ).

ພາຍຫຼັງແຈ້ງຈຸດປະສົງໃນທີ່ປະຊຸມແລ້ວ, ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນພູຊີວິດກການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1ໄດ້ຜ່ານໃບແຈ້ງການຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າເມືອງ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນວ່າດ້ວຍການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ສະບັບເລກທີ 161/ມບຄ, ລົງວັນທີ 4 ສິງຫາ 2014. ຊຶ່ງໃນບາງຕອນຂອງແຈ້ງການມີ ລາຍລະອຽດດັ່ງນີ້:

- 1.ໃຫ້ນາຍບ້ານ-ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ,ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ,ບ້ານຊົມຊື່ນ,ບ້ານຫ້ວຍຄູນ ແລະນ້ຳປາ,ບັນດາຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ,ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິງແວດລ້ອມເມືອງ,ຫ້ອງການພະລັງງານບໍ່ແຮ່ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ-ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງທີ່ເປັນພາກສ່ວນປະສານງານກັບໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ລຽບຕາມແມ່ນ້ຳງຽບ ນັບແຕ່ຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳ,ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນລົງຮອດບ້ານນ້ຳປາ ຊາບດັ່ງນີ້: ເລີ່ມແຕ່ວັນທີ 11ເມສາ 2014ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງຽບ1ໄດ້ລົງມືກໍ່ສ້າງ.
2. ມອບໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິງແວດລ້ອມເມືອງປະຕິບັດຕາມມາດຕາ 63(ໃໝ່) ຂໍ້ 2 ຂອງກົດໝາຍທີ່ດິນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການເສຍສິດໃຊ້ ຫຼື ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນລະບຸແຈ້ງໃນມາດຕາ 70 (ໃໝ່) ຂອງກົດໝາຍທີ່ດິນວ່າດ້ວຍການຫົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍທີ່ເກີດຈາກການໂອນເອົາສິດນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຄືນ ສຳລັບທຸກຄົນ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນເສຍຫາຍໂດຍກົງຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນດັ່ງກ່າວ ໃຫ້ມີການສຶກສາອົບຮົມແນວຄິດຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ ອີງໃສ່ນະໂຍບາຍການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນຂອງລັດຖະບານທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງແລ້ວນັ້ນເປັນຫລັກ.

3. ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ປະຊາຊົນຄອບຄົວໃດໜຶ່ງຢູ່ໃນບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ໄດ້ເວົ້າຢູ່ຂໍ້ 1 ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງ ອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ນີ້ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ຕ້ອງແມ່ນຜູ້ທີ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນລະອຽດ, ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນກ່ອນມີຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ແລະ ຮັບຮອງຈາກເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ ພ້ອມທະນະກຳມະການ.

- ສຳລັບຜູ້ທີ່ທຳການຜະລິດໃໝ່ ແລະມາແຈ້ງຂໍ້ມູນພາຍຫຼັງພວກເຮົາສຳເລັດການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນແລ້ວ ແມ່ນ ຈະບໍ່ໄດ້ພິຈາລະນາຊົດເຊີຍແຕ່ຢ່າງໃດ

4. ມອບໃຫ້ທ້ອງຖານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ໂຄງການ(ຜູ້ປະສານງານ) ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ບ້ານເປົ້າ ໝາຍສືບຕໍ່ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ກວດກາ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຄອບຄົວທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບໃຫ້ລະອຽດຄົບຖ້ວນກ່ອນ ການຍົກຍ້າຍ ແລະ ຈັດສັນຕົ້ນປີ 2015.

5. ມອບໃຫ້ໂຄງການ ຫຼື ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ພ້ອມກັບພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂັ້ນເມືອງນຳເອົາແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບນີ້ລົງເສີຍແຜ່ຢູ່ບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍໃຫ້ຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ທົ່ວເຖິງ, ອອກຂ່າວ, ສື່ສານຕ່າງໆທາງວິທະຍຸ ໂທລະພາບ ຫຼື ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງເມືອງສົມທົບກັນລົງແກ້ໄຂໃຫ້ທັນເວລາ.

ແລະ ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນຕ່າງໜ້າໜ່ວຍງານພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງກໍ່ໄດ້ຜ່ານແບບເຮືອນໃຫ້ແກ່ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງ ບ້ານຄືນໃໝ່ຕາມແບບທີ່ບ້ານສະເໜີໃຫ້ດັດແກ້ໃນຄັ້ງວັນທີ 8 ເດືອນພຶດສະພາ 2014 ຄື:

1. ແບບເຮືອນວິນລາ ເຮືອນຄົວແຍກ
2. ກຸ້ມບເຮືອນວິນລາ ເຮືອນຄົວຕິດ
3. ແບບເຮືອນຮ້ານ ເຮືອນຄົວຢູ່ພື້ນຕິດ
4. ແບບເຮືອນຮ້ານ ເຮືອນຄົວຢູ່ພື້ນແຍກ

ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ, ປະຊາຊົນມີ ຄຳຖາມ ແລະ ໄດ້ຕອບໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄື:

1. ທ່ານ ປະດິດຊິງ ຖາມວ່າ ຫລັງຈາກມາເກັບຂໍ້ມູນ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນແລ້ວ ໂຄງການຈະເລີ່ມ ເບິ່ງແຍງດູແລປະຊາຊົນໄປເລີຍບໍ່ ແລະຈະບໍ່ໃຫ້ດຳເນີນການຜະລິດຫຍັງບໍ່?

ທ່ານ ຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ຕອບວ່າ: ປະຊາຊົນສາມາດສືບຕໍ່ທຳການຜະລິດເປັນປົກກະຕິ ຍົກເວັ້ນ ການປູກພືດໄລຍະຍາວ ຫລື ກິດຈະກຳການກໍ່ສ້າງ ຫລື ລົງທຶນແບບຖາວອນ ເພາະພວກເຮົາ ຍັງ ມີເວລາພຽງ 5-6 ເດືອນກ່ອນການຍົກຍ້າຍ, ສ່ວນການເບິ່ງແຍງ ໃຫ້ເຂົ້າກິນ ແລະດູແລອື່ນໆ ຈະ ປະຕິບັດກໍ່ຕໍ່ເມື່ອມີການເລີ່ມຍົກຍ້າຍປະຊາຊົນ

2. ຊາວບ້ານຄົນໜຶ່ງ ຖາມວ່າ ຍັງມີຜົນກະທົບເກົ່າຫລາຍເລື່ອງ ແລະໄດ້ຮ້ອງຮຽນໄປແລ້ວ ບໍ່ທັນມີ ການແກ້ໄຂຫຍັງ, ຈະມີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ ແລະມີໃດ?

ທ່ານ ຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ຕອບວ່າ: ໂຄງການກຳລັງຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະຈະດຳເນີນການແກ້ໄຂຕາມຂັ້ນ ຕອນ ແລະລະບຽບຫລັກການ ຄາດວ່າຈະມີການແກ້ໄຂ ຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມໃນບໍ່ຊ້ານີ້

3. ທ່ານ ປ່າຕົວຊົງ: ສະເໜີວ່າມີສ່ວນໜ້າກນັດຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ຊົດເຊີຍໝົດຈະເຮັດແນວໃດ?

ທ່ານ ຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ຕອບວ່າ: ພວກເຮົາຈະໄປເກັບກຳຄືນໃໝ່ ພ້ອມກັນ

4. ທ່ານ ຄື້ຊົງ: ສະເໜີວ່າຖ້າບໍ່ໄປຕາມໂຄງການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ. ຜົນລະບຸກທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ ແລະ ບໍ່ ຖືກກະທົບ ຈະຊົດເຊີຍຄືກັນບໍ່?

ທ່ານ ຄຳສິງສາຍພູວົງ ຕອບວ່າ: ຕອນນີ້ ພວກເຮົາຈະເກັບຂໍ້ມູນສະເພາະຊັບສິນ ແລະຜົນລະບຸກ ທີ່ຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມກ່ອນ ສ່ວນເຫລືອຈະມີແຜນເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຕາມທີ່ຫລັງ.

5. ທ່ານ ລິຊິງ: ສະເໜີວ່າ ດິນມີເນື້ອທີ່ 2000ມ2 ຖືກກະທົບ 1000ມ2 ແລະ 1000ມ2 ບໍ່ຊົດເຊີຍ ແມ່ນເຈົ້າມີສິດນຳໃຊ້ບໍ່?

ທ່ານ ຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ຕອບວ່າ: ແນ່ນອນຊັບສິນທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ມີການຊົດເຊີຍ ເຈົ້າຂອງຍັງເປັນ ກຳມະສິດຢູ່, ສ່ວນຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບເປັນສ່ວນໃຫ່ຍ ແລະຍັງເຫຼືອເປັນສ່ວນນ້ອຍໂຄງການຈະ ພິຈາລະນາຊົດເຊີຍທັງໝົດໃຫ້.

6. ທ່ານນາຍບ້ານ ພອນສີຊິງ ສະເໜີ: ຖ້າຈະສ້າງເຮືອນຢູ່ຫ້ວຍສູບສະເໜີໃຫ້ພິຈາລະນາປຸງຜູ້ ຮັບເໝົາໃໝ່, ເພາະຜູ້ທີ່ປຸກສ້າງທ້ອງການສວນສາທິດນັ້ນ ປະຊາຊົນບໍ່ຍອມຮັບ ຍ້ອນເຫັນວ່າວັດສະ ດຸບໍ່ຮັບປະກັນຄຸນະພາບ ແລະບໍ່ໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານເຕັກນິກໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງ.

ສະຫຼຸບ ຜົນຂອງການປະຊຸມ:

1. ພາຍຫຼັງເຜີຍແຜ່ແຈ້ງການນີ້ແລ້ວຈະໄດ້ລົງມືຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ຊັບສິນຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳເລີຍ.
2. ແບບເຮືອນທີ່ໄດ້ຜ່ານໃຫ້ບ້ານໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ມີບາງອັນຕ້ອງໄດ້ດັດແກ້ອີກເຊັ່ນ:
 - ກ. ຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລືກັບຫຼາຍທ່ານ, ນາຍບ້ານໄດ້ສັງລວມ ແລະ ແນະນຳໃຫ້ເລືອກເອົາແບບ ເຮືອນວິນລາ ເຮືອນຄົວແຍກ
 - ຂ. ໃຫ້ຍົກພື້ນເຮືອນຄົວ ພ້ອມພື້ນທີ່ລະຫ່ວາງກາງເຮືອນຄົວແລະເຮືອນໃຫ່ຍໃຫ້ສູງລະດັບດຽວກັນ ແລະມີຂັ້ນໄດຂຶ້ນທັງສອງເບື້ອງ, ທາງໜ້າ ແລະທາງຫຼັງ.
 - ຄ. ດັດແປງຫຼັງຄາເຮືອນໃຫ່ຍແລະ ເຮືອນຄົວຈາກຊົງຫຼັງຄາເທິບສອງດ້ານທີ່ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີ ມາ ເປັນຊົງ ຫຼັງຄາ ແບບລາວເດີມ (ຊົງກຸບຕັດ/ຊົງຕູບລັດ ຫຼືຊົງຫຼັງຄາມີແຂ້, ຊື່ເອີ້ນຕາມຊົນເຜົ່າລື້, ຈາກ ອຈ.ຈັນເພັງ ມສ ສຸພານຸວົງ).
 - ງ. ຈັດສັນພື້ນທີ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນສາມາດປຸກເຮືອນເກົ່າທີ່ມ້າງໄປໃກ້ໆກັບເຮືອນຄົວ (ປຸກເປັນເຮືອນຄົວ ຕໍ່ເຕີມຕາມຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ).
 - ຈ. ພາຍຫຼັງດັດແກ້ແລ້ວຈະໄປຜ່ານໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະຄອບຄົວເຊັ່ນຮັບຮອງໃນອາທິດໜ້າພ້ອມທັງປຶກສາ ການປຸກສ້າງເຮືອນວ່າຜູ້ໃດຈະປຸກຕິດຜູ້ໃດ ແລະ ຈະບໍ່ໄດ້ດັດແກ້ແບບເຮືອນອີກ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 12:00 ໃນວັນດຽວກັນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກ ຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ທີ່ ຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳ, ວັນທີ 06 /08/201

ຄະນະປະສານງານຂັ້ນເມືອງ

ນາຍບ້ານ ຫາດຍິນ

ເຊັນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ທ່ານ ຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ

Khamsing SAYPHOUVONG



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

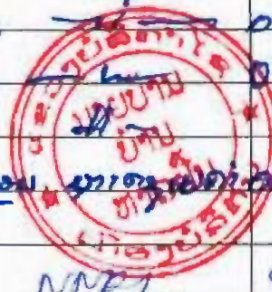
Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ການປະຕິບັດ ການ ສົ່ງໄຟຟ້າ ການ ນຳ ການ ນຳ ການ ນຳ ການ ນຳ ການ ນຳ ການ ນຳ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: ຄົມບູນ ຫາດ ຊາຍ ຫາດ

Date ວັນທີ: 6/8/2014

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0007

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	Department ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	Mr. Kham Sing	Head	AMU	2222 1526	[Signature]
2	ຂຽນສິ ທາມິນ	ສອບຮຽນ	ຫາດຊາຍ	59204118	[Signature]
3	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ສອບຮຽນ	ຫາດຊາຍ	22508280	[Signature]
4	ທ. ຫວັດວິໄນ ສິມສອນ	ວິຊາການ	RMU	91751374	[Signature]
5	MELODY OVENDEN	DEPUTY MGR	NNP1	98099918	[Signature]
6	Neng Hun	ORD	NNP1	59081872	[Signature]
7	Souvanxay	ວິຊາການ		2211 3900	[Signature]
8	Thomsay	RMU	RMU	22336885	[Signature]
9	ທ. ພອນສິ ຊິງ	ຫາດຊາຍ	ຫາດຊາຍ	0305938860	[Signature]
10	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫາດຊາຍ	0205462461	[Signature]
11	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ		0309007567	[Signature]
12	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ		0305169793	[Signature]
13	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ			[Signature]
14	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ			[Signature]
15	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ			[Signature]
16	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	NNP1	93891969	[Signature]
17	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫາດຊາຍ	97871069	[Signature]
18	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫາດຊາຍ	5751132	[Signature]
19	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	NNP1	NNP1	22325983	[Signature]
20	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫາດຊາຍ	91718138	[Signature]
21	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫາດຊາຍ		[Signature]
22	ທ. ສິມສອນ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫາດຊາຍ		[Signature]





NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ການປະກອບພະລັງໄຟໃຫ້ແກ່ ກະຊວງພະລັງໄຟ ແລະ ກະຊວງອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ພາກປະກອບພະລັງໄຟ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: ຊຸມຊົນ ບ້ານ ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ

Date ວັນທີ: 6/8/2014

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0024
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0040
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X
X
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0008
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0081
0006
0002
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0015
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0018 X

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	Department ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ດຳລຳ	01095 ຫມວ່ຍ 6	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ		ດຳລຳ
2	ທ. ບຸນລຳ	1203 ຫມວ່ຍ 6	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ	95527851	ບຸນລຳ
3	ທ. ສິມສິມ	0065 ຫມວ່ຍ 6	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ	5770422	ສິມສິມ
4	ທ. ສິມສິມ	0144 ຫມວ່ຍ 7	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ	0305770613	ສິມສິມ
5	ທ. ສິມສິມ	1550 ຫມວ່ຍ 7	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ	-----	-----
6	ທ. ສິມສິມ	0082 ຫມວ່ຍ 6	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ		
7	ທ. ສິມສິມ	0162 -11- 7	-11-	-----	-----
8	ທ. ສິມສິມ (ຈິນຕິລາ)	-11- 6	-11-	-----	-----
9	ທ. ສິມສິມ	1512 -11- 6	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ	0809990501	ສິມສິມ
10	ທ. ສິມສິມ	01522 06	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ	030676044	ສິມສິມ
11	ທ. ສິມສິມ	1135 06	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ	0300110009	ສິມສິມ
12	ທ. ສິມສິມ	763 06	-11-		ສິມສິມ
13	ທ. ສິມສິມ	60 06	-11-		ສິມສິມ
14	ທ. ສິມສິມ	06 06	-11-		ສິມສິມ
15	ທ. ສິມສິມ	1200 1/3	-11-		ສິມສິມ
16	ທ. ສິມສິມ	00062 1/3	-11-		ສິມສິມ
17	ທ. ສິມສິມ	10 1/3	-11-		ສິມສິມ
18	ທ. ສິມສິມ	10 1/3	-11-		ສິມສິມ
19	ທ. ສິມສິມ	1015 1/3	ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ		
20	ທ. ສິມສິມ	1175 1/3	ບ. ຫາດຊາຍ ຄົງ	590204100	
21	ທ. ສິມສິມ	1175 -	-	02097169817	
22	ທ. ສິມສິມ	1175 -	-		





ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ການປະກອບແຮງໄຟ ໃບໄຟ ທີ່ ກະໂນ້ນ ໂຄງ ກະ ທຳ ຈຳ ນວນ
ໂຮງ ເຮັດ ອຸປະ ຈັ ລັ ດ ໄຟ: ໑ ັ ໑ ແບບ ເຮັດ.

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ຕຳ ອຳ ບາ ນ ຈຳ ນວນ ສຳ

ວັນທີ/Date: 6/8/2014

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທລີຄຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
001	1. ມ. ວັ ກຳ 1143	ປ. ຊ. ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ		
002	2. ມ. ອັ ລີ ໑໑49	ປ. ຊ. ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ		
003	3. ມ. ວັ ກຳ 1143	ແມ່ ຍິ ດີ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ		
004	4. ມ. ວັ ກຳ 1532	ປ. ຊ. ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ		
005	5. ມ. ໂມ ສົ ວ ວ ຳ 1163	ປ. ຊຳ ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ	0309018174	
006	6. ມ. ວັ ກຳ 1509	ປ. ຊ. ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ	91718138	
007	7. ມ. ໂມ ສົ ວ ວ ຳ 1149				
008	8. ມ. ໂອ ື ຳ 1537	ປ. ຊຳ ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ		
009	9. ມ. ໂອ ື ຳ 1150	ປ. ຊ. ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ		
010	10. ມ. ປ. ວິ ວິ ລ 1194	ປ. ຊ. ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ	76055951	
011	11. ມ. ອັ ລີ 1542	ປ. ຊ. ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ		
012	12. ມ. ປ. ໂມ ຍ ລ 1171	ປ. ຊຳ ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ		
013	13. ມ. ໂມ ຍ ລ 1199	ປ. ຊ. ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ		
014	14. ມ. ງ ຊ ລ 964	ປ. ຊຳ ຊຳ ນວນ	ບາດ ຊຳ ນວນ ສຳ		
015	15. ທ. ສິ ລ ທ ວິ	ທ/ງ ບໍ ລິ ສ ສ ຳ	NNP1	22310758	





ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ກຸ່ມວຽກງານ ໃນໂຄງການ ກຳລັງ ກໍ່ຕັ້ງ ກະຊວງ ພັດທະນາ ທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ສຳນັກງານ ທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

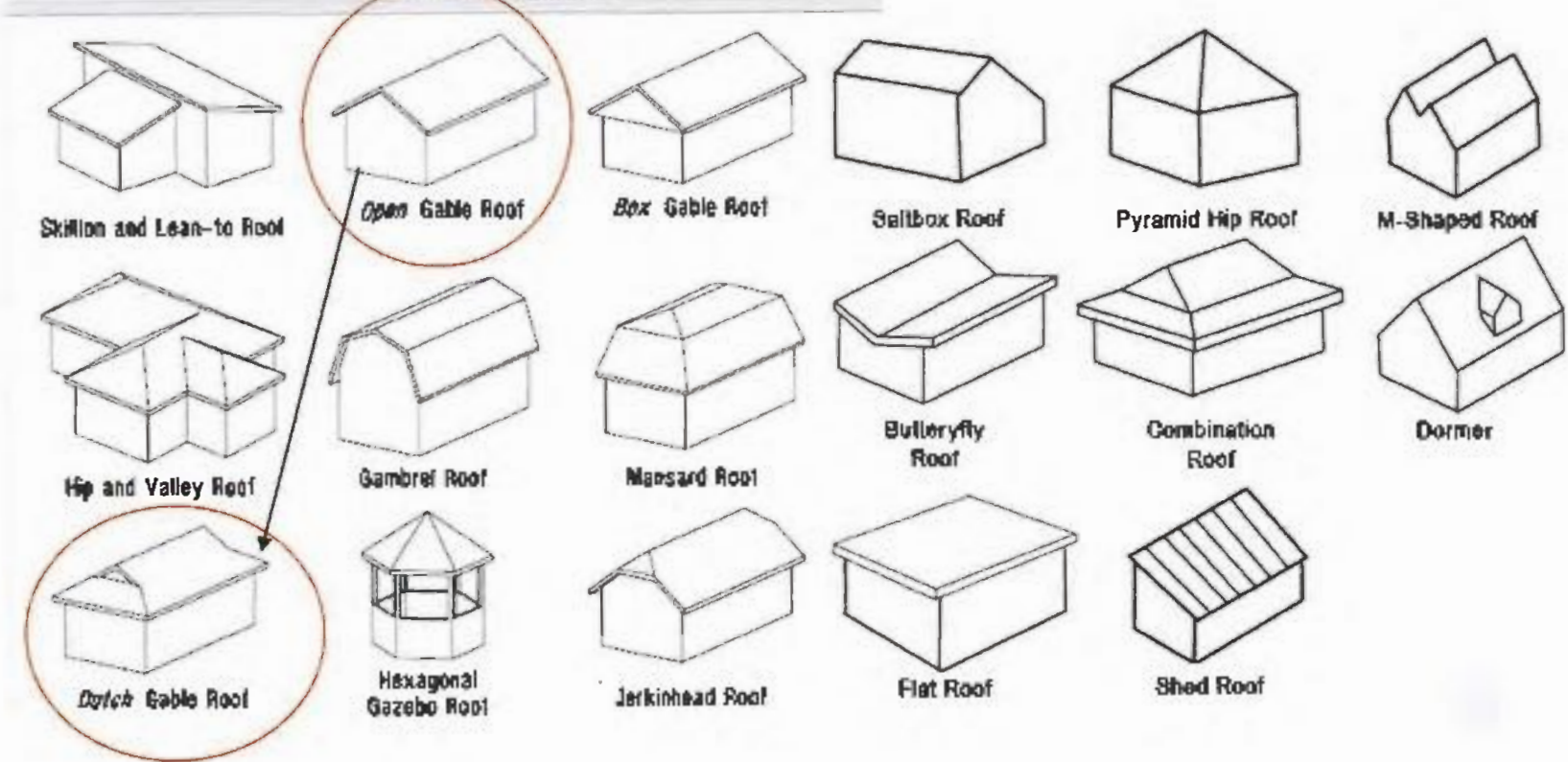
ວັນທີ/Date: 6/8/2014

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	1. ສ. ຈຸວາງ 993	ແມ່ຍິງ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ	9700 1370	ຊື່ວ່າງ
2	2 ສ. ພັດສິນ 1518	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ອົງຄົວ ທາດ ສາມ ທາດ		ຊື່ພັດສິນ
3	3 ສ. ຊິວາງ 1132	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ		ຊື່ວ່າງ
4	4 ສ. ຊິວາງ 3	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ	0305736024	ຊື່ວ່າງ
5	5 ສ. ພັດສິນ 1132	—	—	9700 1370	ຊື່ວ່າງ
6	6 ສ. ພັດສິນ 962	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ	0305751880	ຊື່ພັດສິນ
7	7 ສ. ພັດສິນ 61	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ	02096907757	ຊື່ພັດສິນ
8	8 ສ. ພັດສິນ 43	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ	02096055951	ຊື່ພັດສິນ
9	9 ສ. ພັດສິນ 11	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ	575 M32	ຊື່ພັດສິນ
10	10 ສ. ພັດສິນ 1158	—	—	0309197663	ຊື່ພັດສິນ
11	11 ສ. ພັດສິນ 1158	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ	059204106	ຊື່ພັດສິນ
12	12 ສ. ພັດສິນ 31	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ		ຊື່ພັດສິນ
13	13 ສ. ພັດສິນ 40	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ		ຊື່ພັດສິນ
14	14 ສ. ພັດສິນ 120	—	—		ຊື່ພັດສິນ
15	15 ສ. ພັດສິນ 1126	ປະຈຳຊຸມ	ຫ້ອງວ່າກິດຈະກຳ	0309807352	ຊື່ພັດສິນ



Type of roof

www.oneprojectcloser.com/roof-designs-types-and-pictures/



Hmong traditional house roof

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity



Minute of Meeting

The Consultation Meeting on Statement on School Bus Service from the village to Hat Gniun Primary School

On 05 September 2014 from 11:20 to 12:00 pm, at Hatsaykham village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Houaypamom villagers to discuss the following issue:

Regulations, Behaviour approach, Emergency event

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 24 people
- Number of females: 8 people
- GoL: : 1 people
(Mr Bounseng Phinthasone, Head of District Education office).
- NNP1 PC: : 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 19 people

In the meeting, the representative of the project started the discussion and explained the issues as following details:

Head of Bolikhan District Education Administration disseminated Agreement on School Bus Use.

Objectives:

1. Disseminate the agreement on using the school bus.
2. Signed and thumb stamped on the agreement on school bus service.

Main questions/opinions by PAPs:

- Head of the village asked if the driver stayed in the village regularly.
- The villager proposed to the driver not to drive fast because the child was small.
- What time expected to leave the village?

Main answers:

Students had to wait at the front of the village road.

Parents should send pupils 5:40 am (6 o'clock).

District education: At the beginning, it would be 6 o'clock.

The NNP1 team: Monday would be at six o'clock.

The driver: When the time came, the bus had to leave. There were seatbelts and he would drive carefully.

Outcomes of the meeting:

The head of the village expressed the importance was parents telling the regulations and displin.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 12:00 pm and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Hatsaykham village, on 05 September 2014

Chairman	Hatsaykham	Summarized and translated by
Bounseng	Phonesyxiong	

Khamluang Baramy

ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບການ ບໍລິຫານ ລົດ ເມ ຮັບ ສົ່ງ ມັກ ຮຽນ ບ້ານ ຫາ

ກຽມ ປະກົມ ບ້ານ ຫາດ ຊື່ນ

ໃນວັນທີ 5-9-14 ເວລາ 11:20am ໂມງ ຫາ 12:00pm ຢູ່ບ້ານ ຫາດ ຊື່ນ ສາມ ຫາດ ຊື່ນ, ເມືອງ

ບໍລິຄັນ

ຫາດ ຊື່ນ ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລື ບາງບັນຫາດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

ລະບຽບ ລົດ ຄວ ເມ ປະເຮີດ, ເຫດ ຕາມ ລູກ ເລີ້ນ

ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມລວມມີ:

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 24 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 8 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ : 1 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານ ບຸນ ແສ້ງ ພິມ ທ: ສອນ ຫວ ໜ້າ ບໍລິຫານ ສຶກສາ ແມ່ ອົງ ບໍລິຄັນ)

- ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1: 4 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 19 ຄົນ

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກໂຄງການໄດ້ເລີ່ມປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ອະທິບາຍບັນຫາຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

ຫວ ໜ້າ ບໍລິຫານ ສຶກສາ ແມ່ ອົງ ບໍລິຄັນ ງົດ ພິມ ຮັບ
ຕົກ ສົ່ງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການ ມາ ຈັດ ບໍລິຫານ ລົດ ຮັບ - ສົ່ງ ມັກ ຮຽນ

ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ:

1. ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຂໍ ຕົກ ສົ່ງ ກ່ຽວ ກັບ ການ ມາ ຈັດ ບໍລິຫານ ລົດ ຮັບ ສົ່ງ ມັກ ຮຽນ
2. ເງິນ ແລະ ແປ້ງ ຂໍ ຕົກ ສົ່ງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການ ມາ ຈັດ ບໍລິຫານ ລົດ ຮັບ - ສົ່ງ ມັກ ຮຽນ

ຄຳເຫັນ/ຄຳຖາມຫຼັກ ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ:

ນາຍບ້ານຖາມວ່າ ເປັນຫຍັງ ທ່ານຈຶ່ງບໍ່
ປ່ຽນຊື່ ຈາກ ສາມ ຈັກ ໂພງ ຈຶ່ງ
ປ່ຽນຊື່ ມາ ເປັນ ສາມ ຈັກ ໂພງ ຈຶ່ງ ນີ້
ເພາະ ຈຶ່ງ ບໍ່ ຈຶ່ງ ນີ້ ນັ້ນ

ຄຳຕອບຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:

1. ທ່ານ ສາມ ຈັກ ໂພງ ນັ້ນ
ໃນ ວັນ ພຸດສະພາ 15/5/40 (6 ເມສາ)
ສຶກສາ ພື້ນ: ເປັນ ທ່ານ ສາມ ຈັກ ໂພງ ນັ້ນ
ຢ່າງ ນັ້ນ: ວັນ ຈັກ ໂພງ 6 ເມສາ 1940
ພະນັກ ກຸມ ຂັບ ຈັດ: 59 ຄົນ ຕັ້ງ ໃດ ປະມານ
ສິ ເລີຍ ກຸ້ມ ຈັດ ຈັດ ແລ້ວ ຈຶ່ງ ຂັບ ຈັດ ຈຶ່ງ

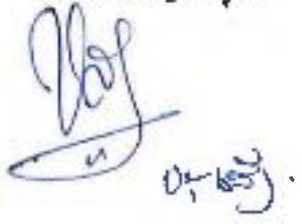
ບົດສະຫຼຸບ (ເຫັນດີ, ບໍ່ເຫັນດີ, ເຂົ້າໃຈ, ສືບຕໍ່ເຈລະຈາໃນກອງປະຊຸມຕັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ)

ນາຍບ້ານ ເນັ້ນ ສາ ສາມ ຈັກ ໂພງ ນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງ ບໍ່ ຈຶ່ງ ນີ້ ນັ້ນ
ຮຽນ ຮຽນ

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 2:00pm ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນ
ຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບ້ານ ຫາດ ຊຸ ເປ ຄຳ, ວັນທີ 5-9-14

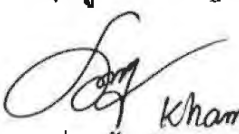
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



ບ້ານ ຫາດ ຊຸ ເປ ຄຳ



ເຂັ້ນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ


Khamluang
ຕິດຂັດລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

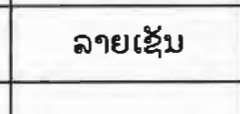





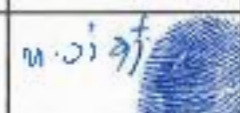



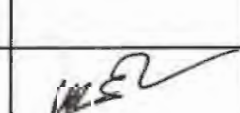
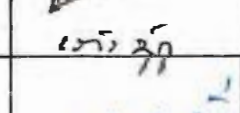


ພອນສີຊິງ
Phonesyxiang

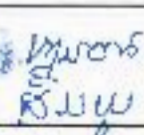









ໃບລົງທະບຽນ Registration Form









ຊື່ ຂອງກິດຈະກຳ / Name of Activities School Bus Program - Agreement

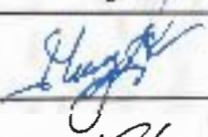
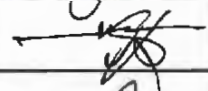
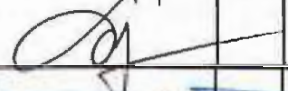

ສະຖານທີ່ / Location Khum Hatsaykham

ວັນທີ / Date 5 / 9 / 2014

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
0001	2	ຕຸ້ເມ ຊິງ		3	ຊິ ຢ່າງ		030 5736024
0002	10	ຄື້ຊິງ ຊິງລໍ່		11	ສິທ໌ ເພຍຫຼວງ		030 575 1132
0003	22	ເຊຍໄມ ຊິງ ຍິງເລັຊິງ		23	ຊົວຍາງ ການັ້ງ		020 5462 2461
0004	30	ເສີ ຊິງ		31	ເນັງ ວ່າງ		020 9773 5285
0005	39	ອຸ່ເວ ຊິງ		40	ປ່າຮົວ ລໍ່		0305705238 /06055951
0006	42	ວາ ຊິງ		43	ເສີ ເສີ		020 9605 5951
0007	48	ປາຕົວ ຊິງ		49	ເປົ່າ ວິ		030 9596623
0008	60	ໄຊທ໌ ເພຍຫຼວງ		61	ເດີວ່າງ ຕັງຢ່າງ		020 5438 7670
0009	70	ວິ ຊິງ		71	ປາເຍຍ ລໍ່		
0010	74	ເກົາ (ພອນສີ) ຊິງ		75	ກາເຍັ້ງ ເສີ		030 5738860
0011	83	ປາວ ຊິງ		962	ໄນ້ ລໍ່		030 5235373

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
0012	972	ຫຼຽນຄຳ ຊິງ		973	ສິມພູ ພິມມະເສັງ		19 5421 3946
0013	963	ໄມຄຳ ຊິງ		964	ໄຊ ວໍ		020 5651 6022
0014	992	ຕູ້ ຊິງ		993	ອູ ວ່າງ		020 91138449
0015	1093	ເອ່ຍທ່ີ ຢ່າງ		1143	ຈັກ ຊິງ		
0016	1094	ເອ ຢ່າງ		1150	ເດີ ທ່ີ		020 9787 1069
0017	1095	ເຈັ້ງ ຊິງ		1096	ກະເລຍ ເຮີ		030 5757 569
0018	1117	ຈົງກົວ ວໍ		1118	ກູ້ ຊິງ		
0019				1128	ມໍ ຊິງ		020 5920 4106
0020	1135	ປະດິດ ຊິງ		1142	ທົງໄຊ ພິມມະເສັງ		030 9979791
0021	1157	ຄຳພໍ ພິມມະເສັງ		1158	ຄຳສີ ຊິງ		030 9007567
0022	1162	ປີ້ ວໍ		1163	ໄມ່ມົວ ວ່າງ		030 8018174
0025	1175	ກອງສີ ວໍ		1176	ເອ່ຍ ຊິງ		020 9716 7817
0026				1185	ປາ ວໍ		020 5859 7654
0027	1193	ໄທ ຊິງ		1194	ປາຮົ່ວ ວໍ		020 9175 1840
0028	1198	ໄອ ຊິງ		1199	ເມ ຢ່າງ		030 9978-769 98404152

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
0029	1203	ບຸນນ່າ ຊິງ		1204	ໄມ ຢ່າງ		020 9557 2851
0030	1221	ຮົ່ວ ຊິງ		1222	ມັກ ຢ່າງ		-
0031	1209	ເລັ່ງ ຊິງ		1210	ເຢຍ ວໍ		020 5611 7361
0032	1508	ສົມຈິດ ຊິງ		1509	ກັກ ທໍ່		
0033	1524	ອໍາພອນ ຫຼວງ ສຸວັນນະ ດົງ		1525	ພິມມະ ສອນ ພິມມະເລັງ		
0034	1512	ວິຣະ ວິລາທໍາ		1513	ບົວແກ້ວ ຊິງ		
0035	1517	ເສີ ຊິງ		1518	ມີ ວໍ		
0036	1528	ດົວ ວໍ		1529	ກາ ຊິງ		020 9171 8138
0037	1532	ເສີ ຊິງ		1533	ກູ້ ທໍ່		020 9139 0244
0038	1536	ຢ່າດ່າ ວ່າງ		1537	ເອີ ທໍ່		-
0039	1541	ດົງຢ່າ ວ່າງ		1542	ບໍ້ ຊິງ		-
0040	1550	ປາ ວ່າງ					020 5487 4163
0041	1551	ທ ທະຍາ ຊິງ			ນ. ເລເລ ຢ່າງ		020-55298436
0042		ທ. ສິວ ຊິງ		1514	ນ. ກະເລີ້ ຊິງ		0205920424

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄຄ	ລຫຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
	1	ບຸນເສີ ພິມາ ສອນ ເມັດ ສີ	✓ (ສີເຂັ້ມ)		ທວີ ແກ້ວ ວິທານ	ສີ ສາ ເພັດຊີ	ບໍລິສັດ
	2	ວິໄລ ສອນ	✓				
	3	ກຸົງ ພາວ					
	4	ບໍາ ສີ					
	5	ສິ ທາວ					
	6	ປຽງ ສີ					

Minute of Meeting

Present the beginning of constructing re-regulation dam, the operation and planning on blasting safety.

On 24 September 2014 from 10:20 to 11:40, at Khum Hatsaykham village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held to present the beginning of constructing re-regulation dam, operation and planning on blasting safety.

Attended by the chairman, Mr Bounsone Khounxaylida, Deputy District Party Secretary, Deputy district governor and Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong , RMU.

Also, participated from the NNP1, representative from Bolikhan district, Khum Hatsaykham village authority and Khum Hatsaykham villagers.

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 28 people
- Number of females: 10 people
- GoL: : 03 people (Mr Bounsone Khounxaylida, Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, and Mr Khamsone Xayyasouk).
- NNP1 PC: : 05 people
- Number of PAPs: 22 people

In the meeting, the NNP1 CRD team started the discussion and explained the issues as following details:

Objectives:

1. To present the construction, blasting and the blasting activities at Thana zone, re-regulation dam, the relevant team presents the information to inform the villagers.

The chairman opened the meeting:

- After that, Obayashi Co., presented the blasting safety and documentation. There are three main points in blasting such as: re-regulation dam, main dam and tunnel. During blasting, if

neither necessary nor related, they are not allowed, to avoid danger and safety for everyone. They must stay away 400-500 meters in the distance. The blasts are at 12.30 pm and 5:30 pm. Most people have a rest. This is to avoid the danger.

The details of each blasting shall inform the head of the village and attached on the information board prior to a day. So the villagers often have to check it in advance. The illiterate people requires their children to read for them. This is to avoid the danger. If one comes close to a marking distance, the caution must be taken due to sending signals until the end prior to exploding. There are guards at each point, they block the accessed road and people. It is requested for cooperation to avoid the danger. If without attention, passing in will cause injuries from fragmentations, stones and etc.

In addition, please inform the absentees of the meeting to realize this. The importance is the villagers understand and no one gets injuries from the blastings.

- The Construction technical team presents supplementary on the construction period at Thana:

In September and October, there is changing water direction and install pipes to release water in order to facilitate construction. This is complete on March 2015. Prior to construction,

Staff survey to clear unexploded ordnance (UXO) under the water, started in September 2014. It will take a month to survey down and up where to construct the dam. The distance is 200 meters. The staff use the floating markings UXOs. The boat can be used. If people find the floating marking, Do Not move.

The second period, between October 2016 and January 2017, this means embankment that parallel with the river will be removed due to turning water into the installed pipe. This period the boats cannot be used.

The third period, machines will be set up. The bridge to the new settlement will be built.

Main questions/opinions by PAPs:

1. The village asked there were construction both re-regulation dam and main dam, where they would plant.
2. The village head, Phonsy Xiong proposed to the team using the local names in the blasting places so the villagers could understand. (Not technical code).
3. Mr Kheuxiong proposed to measure where their flooding areas would work on production where would not be flooded. But could get compensated in the future.
4. Mr Ly Xiong proposed the land not affected in front of the dam, must be considered for not having next issue.

Main answers:

1. RMU answered: To plant regularly due to construction in the north and the south village.
2. Safety team, Obayashi company answered: There would be an integration with CRD team working with UXO technician and the village on the easily understandable

language. (And RMU mentioned we could use both code and local place name before blasting).

3. RMU answered the land of Ly Xiong had to collect fact separating the flooding area and non-flooding area. When implemented the compensation policies would discuss, if the project must get use would get compensation.

Outcomes of the meeting:

- The Chief of RMU commented to the meeting that: There was many points starting from construction so it would pay attention to safety to avoid the incident and errors as occurred previously.
- A presentative of Obayashi Co. mentioned there would be reduction of environment and much better.
- On behalf of the NNP1 thanked to the villagers for cooperation with the NNP1 to complete for completion. In the future, although there were interruptions, we would be happy to find solutions as soon as possible with operating activities.
- Deputy mayor Bolikhan District stressed that the villagers should cooperate to contribute to develop the national economics. There was a project in our nation, it was a good opportunity.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 11:40 am and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Khum Hatsaykham village, on 24 September 2014

Chairman	Khum Hatsaykham	Summarized & Translated
Stamp & signature	Name stamped	
Khamsing Saiphouvong	Phonsy Xiong	Khamluang Baramy



ສາທາລະນະລັດປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດປະຊາທິປະໄຕເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.



ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ກ່ຽວກັບການນຳສະເໜີການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ(ເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ), ເຂື່ອນໃຫ່ຍ, ຂັ້ນຕອນການດຳເນີນງານ ແລະ ການວາງແຜນຄວາມປອດໄພກ່ຽວກັບການລະເບີດຫີນ

ໃນວັນທີ 24 ກັນຍາ 2014 ເວລາ 10:20 ຫາ 11:40 ໂມງ ຕອນເຊົ້າ, ທີ່ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ(ເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ), ເຂື່ອນໃຫ່ຍ, ແຜນການດຳເນີນງານ ແລະ ການວາງແຜນຄວາມປອດໄພກ່ຽວກັບການລະເບີດຫີນໃນເຂດກໍ່ສ້າງ.

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນ ທ່ານ ບຸນສອນ ຄູນໄຊລິດາ ຮອງເລຂາພັກເມືອງ, ຮອງເຈົ້າເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ ແລະ ທ່ານຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ໜ່ວຍງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ,

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 28 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 10 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ : 03 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານທ່ານຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ, ທ່ານ ບຸນສອນ ຄູນໄຊລິດາ ທ່ານ ຄຳສອນ ໄຊຍະສຸກ)

- ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1: 05 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 22 ຄົນ

(ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕິດ)

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ໜ່ວຍງານພົວພັນພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ ໄດ້ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ ມີດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ການລະເບີດຫີນ ແລະ ກິດຈະກຳສຳຫຼວດລະເບີດທີ່ຕົກຄ້າງ ໂດຍສະເພາະເຂດທ່ານາ ເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ(ເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ), ເຊິ່ງທີມງານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈະໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ

ຕ່າງໆເພື່ອແຈ້ງໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ.

ຕໍ່ຈາກນັ້ນທ່ານ

ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກ ບໍລິສັດໂອບາຢາຊີ ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານລະເບີດ ແລະ ເອກະສານຄວາມປອດໄພ, ການລະເບີດແມ່ນມີ 3 ຈຸດໃຫຍ່ຄື: ເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ,ເຂື່ອນໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ອຸໂມງ. ເວລາມີການລະເບີດ ຖ້າບໍ່ຈຳເປັນ ແລະ ບໍ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແມ່ນບໍ່ໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ພີ່ນ້ອງເຂົ້າໄປ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ ແລະ ເພື່ອຄວາມປອດໄພທຸກຄົນແມ່ນຕ້ອງຢູ່ຫ່າງອອກຈາກວົງລັດສະໝີ 400-500 ແມັດ. ການລະເບີດຈະໄດ້ລະເບີດໃນເວລາຕອນທ່ຽງ (ເວລາກິນເຂົ້າທ່ຽງ) ຄົນສ່ວນຫຼາຍພັກຜ່ອນ ແລະ ຕອນແລງແມ່ນເວລາ 5 ໂມງເຄິ່ງ,ເຊິ່ງເວລານີ້ປະຊາຊົນໄປທາງກິນກໍ່ກັບຄືນມາແລ້ວ ນີ້ກໍ່ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງບໍ່ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ.

ສ່ວນລາຍລະອຽດ ການລະເບີດແຕ່ລະເທື່ອແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ກ່ອນມື້ນຶ່ງໂດຍຈະແຈ້ງໃຫ້ທ່ານນາຍບ້ານ ແລະ ຕິດໃສ່ກະດານຂ່າວ, ສະນັ້ນເມື່ອ ປະຊາຊົນຈະໄປທາງຢູ່ທາງກິນໃຫ້ໝັ້ນເບິ່ງກະດານຂ່າວກ່ອນ. ສຳລັບຜູ້ບໍ່ສາມຄອ່ານແມ່ນລູກຫຼານອ່ານໃຫ້ຟັງ ແລະ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ ຖ້າໄປຮອດບໍລິເວນໃນເສັ້ນລັດສະໝີທີ່ໄດ້ ໝາຍໄວ້ ນັ້ນໃຫ້ພວກທ່ານລະມັດລະວັງເພາະຈະມີການສົ່ງສັນຍານກ່ອນການລະເບີດຈົນກ່ວາການລະເບີດສິ້ນສຸດ ແລະ ຈະມີຄົນຍາມແຕ່ລະຈຸດ, ພະນັກງານຈະຕັ້ງທາງບໍ່ໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ພີ່ນ້ອງປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໄປ. ສະນັ້ນຂໍໃຫ້ມີການຮ່ວມມືນຳເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ,ຖ້າຫາກບໍ່ຟັງ ແລະ ຍັງເຂົ້າໄປອາດຈະຖືກສະເກັດ ຫິນຕ່າງໆຟັງໃສ່.

ພ້ອມນີ້ຂໍໃຫ້ບ້ານຊ່ວຍສື່ສານບອກຂ່າວຕໍ່ໃຫ້ຜູ້ບໍ່ໄດ້ມາຮັບຟັງ ໃຫ້ຮູ້ນຳ. ສິ່ງສຳຄັນໃຫ້ເຂົ້າໃຈວ່າ ບໍ່ຢາກໃຫ້ພີ່ນ້ອງຊາວບ້ານມີບັນຫາກ່ຽວກັບການບາດເຈັບຕ່າງໆຈາກການລະເບີດ.

ແລະ ຜູ້ຕາງໜ່ວຍງານວິຊາການກໍ່ສ້າງໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍທີ່ທ່ານາ ວ່າ: ສຳລັບເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ ເດືອນ 9 ເດືອນ 10 ນີ້ແມ່ນ ຈະມີການລ້ຽວນ້ຳ ແລະ ຕິດຕັ້ງທີ່ເພື່ອລະບາຍນ້ຳ ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກການກໍ່ສ້າງ. ໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແມ່ນຮອດເດືອນ 3 ປີ 2015 ໃຫ້ວາງທີ່ລະບາຍນ້ຳ ໃຫ້ແລ້ວ.

ແຕ່ກ່ອນການກໍ່ສ້າງນີ້ ພະນັກງານຈະເຮັດການສຳຫຼວດເພື່ອເກັບກູ້ລະເບີດໃຕ້ນ້ຳ,ເຊິ່ງຈະເລີ່ມແຕ່ເດືອນ 9 ປີ 2014ນີ້. ໄລຍະການສຳຫຼວດຈະໃຊ້ເວລາ ນຶ່ງເດືອນ, ສຳຫຼວດໄປທາງລຸ່ມ ແລະ ທາງເທິງ ບ່ອນຈະສ້າງເຂື່ອນດັດສົມໃນໄລຍະປະມານ 200 ແມັດ. ພະນັກງານຈະໃຊ້ທຸ່ນລອຍໝາຍບອກຕໍ່າແໜ່ງວ່າມີລະເບີດ,ຕອນນີ້ພວກເຮົາສາມາດເດີນເຮືອໄປມາໄດ້. ຖ້າຫາກພົບເຫັນທຸ່ນລອຍດັ່ງກ່າວ ແມ່ນບໍ່ໃຫ້ຍ້າຍ.

ຊ່ວງທີສອງ ຊ່ວງຕົ້ນນ້ຳ ເດືອນ 10 ປີ 2016 ຫາ ເດືອນ 1 ປີ 2017 ໝາຍວ່າຄູກັນນ້ຳທີ່ຂະໜານກັບຕາຝັ່ງແມ່ນ້ຳ ຈະຮື້ອອກ ເພາະເຮົາຈະລ້ຽວນ້ຳເຂົ້າທີ່ທີ່ຕິດຕັ້ງ, ເວລານີ້ ເດີນເຮືອບໍ່ໄດ້ແລ້ວ.

ຊ່ວງທີ ສາມ ເລີ່ມການກໍ່ສ້າງເຄື່ອງຈັກ, ຈະໄດ້ສ້າງຂົວເພື່ອຂ້າມໄປບ້ານຈັດສັນໃໝ່.

ຄຳເຫັນ/ຄຳຖາມຫຼັກ ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ:

1. ຊາວບ້ານ ຖາມວ່າເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍເຂື່ອນໃຫຍ່ກໍ່ສ້າງແລ້ວຈະໃຫ້ພວກເຮົາປູກຜັກຢູ່ໃສ?
2. ນາຍບ້ານພອນສີຊິງສະເໜີວ່າໃຫ້ໃສ່ຊື່ສະຖານທີ່ຕາມຄຳສັບພື້ນບ້ານທີ່ປະຊາຊົນຮັບຮູ້ໃນເຂດທີ່ມີການລະເບີດ.
3. ທ່ານ ຄື້ຊິງ ສະເໜີໃຫ້ປັກຫຼັກເຂດນ້ຳຖ້ວນເພື່ອໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຮູ້ວ່ານ້ຳຖ້ວນຮອດໃສ່ ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ທຳການຜະລິດໃນບ່ອນທີ່ນ້ຳບໍ່ຖ້ວນ.
4. ທ່ານ ລິຊິງສະເໜີວ່າ: ດິນທີ່ບໍ່ກະທົບໃນຂອບເຂດໜ້າເຂື່ອນຕ້ອງຄົ້ນຄວ້າຊົດເຊີຍເພື່ອໃຫ້ບໍ່ມີບັນຫາໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ຄຳຕອບຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:

1. ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ RMU ຕອບ: ປູກຜັກຕາມປົກກະຕິຢູ່ບ່ອນເກົ່າທີ່ເຮົາສາມາດປູກໄດ້ ອ້ອມແອ້ມຕາມເສືອນເພາະການກໍ່ສ້າງຢູ່ເໜືອ ແລະ ໃຕ້ບ້ານຄິດວ່າເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວພວກເຮົາໄດ້ທົດແທນແລ້ວ.
2. ທີມງານ ຄວາມປອດໄພ ບໍລິສັດ ໂອບາຢາຊີ ຕອບວ່າ: ຈະສົມທົບກັບໜ່ວຍງານ ພົວພັນພັດທະນາທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ລົບທົບກັບວິຊາການການລະເບີດ ແລະ ທາງບ້ານກ່ຽວກັບຄຳສັບທີ່ເຂົ້າໃຈງ່າຍກ່ວາເກົ່າ.
3. ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາໄດ້ຕອບວ່າ: ດິນຂອງທ່ານລິຊິງໃຫ້ເກັບກຳຕົວຈິງແຍກພື້ນທີ່ນ້ຳຖ້ວນ ແລະ ພື້ນນ້ຳບໍ່ຖ້ວນອອກ. ເວລາປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍການທົດແທນຈະປົກສາກັນ, ຖ້າໂຄງການຕ້ອງການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່ນ້ຳບໍ່ຖ້ວນຈະຄົ້ນຄວ້າຊົດເຊີຍໃຫ້.

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ(ທ່ານປະທານມີຄຳເຫັນຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມ)

- ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ RMU ໄດ້ມີຄຳເຫັນທາງດ້ານວິຊາການຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມວ່າ: ມີຫຼາຍຈຸດຈະໄດ້ເລີ່ມຕົ້ນການກໍ່ສ້າງແລ້ວສະນັ້ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມປອດໄພ, ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງອຸປະຕິເຫດ ແລະ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຜິດຄືໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ.
- ທ່ານຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາ ບໍລິສັດ ໂອບາຢາຊີ ໄດ້ກ່າວວ່າ ຈະຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການກະທົບທາງດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ເຮັດໃຫ້ດີກວ່າເກົ່າ.
- ຕາງໜ້າຊ່ວຍຊານ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ໄດ້ກ່າວຂອບໃຈຕໍ່ຊາວບ້ານທີ່ໃຫ້ການຮ່ວມມື ກັບບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ເພື່ອໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສຳເລັດ. ໃນອະນາຄົດຈະມີສິ່ງລົບກວນຊາວບ້ານ ແຕ່ ພວກເຮົາກໍ່ຍິນດີທີ່ຈະແກ້ໄຂບັນຫານັ້ນໃຫ້ທ່ວງທັນກັບການດຳເນີນກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ.
- ທ່ານຮອງເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ໄດ້ເນັ້ນໃຫ້ມີການຮ່ວມມືຈາກປະຊາຊົນເພື່ອປະກອບສ່ວນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດຂອງບ້ານເມືອງ, ມີໂຄງການມາພັດທະນາບ້ານຂອງພວກເຮົາແມ່ນໂອກາດທີ່ດີແລ້ວ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 11:40 ຕອນເຊົ້າ ແລະ ຈິ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳ, ວັນທີ24/09/2014



ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ RMU
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

ຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄຳ
(Handwritten signature)

ພອນສີຊິງ
Phonesyxiong

ເຊັນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

(Handwritten signature)
ຄຳໂທງ



ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນ ລັດສົມ ເພີ້ ເພີ້ 19 ກ: ສາມ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ຊຸມ. ຫາດ ອຸໂບ ສີ ກຸມ ຫາດ ສາຍ ກຸມ Kham Hat say Kham

ວັນທີ/Date: 24/9/14

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	Khamwang Baramy	Documentation	CRD	29263845	[Signature]
2	Vanhxay Sengsawang	Env. Safety	OBAYASHI	2222 581	[Signature]
3	Kasato Mutenda	Tech. Dir. AM	NNP1PC		[Signature]
4	Oudom Keopraseuth	Civil Eng	NNP1/Tech	55126999	Koudom
5	Hiroyuki Iyoda	Deputy Construction Manager	OBAYASHI	59888214	[Signature]
6	Xaysom boum Thimsone	Civil Eng.	OBAYASHI	5534900	[Signature]
7	ທ. ບຸນສອນ ຫຸ້ນສອນ	ວິ. ສາຍ	ວິ. ສາຍ	22334125	[Signature]
8	ທ. ຊິນສອນ ຫຸ້ນສອນ	ວິ. ສາຍ		22808280	[Signature]
9	Kham Sing	Head	RMU	22335546	[Signature]
10	por lov	Education	NNP1		[Signature]
11	Neng Her	CRD	NNP1	89081872	[Signature]
12					
13					
14					
15					



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY







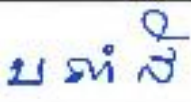

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ Registration Form







ຊື່ ຂອງກິດຈະກຳ / Name of Activities ກ່ຽວກັບການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນດັດສິມ, ເຜີຍແຜ່ເອກະສານວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການ


ສະຖານທີ່ / Location ...ຄູ່ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ..... **Khum Hatsaykham**

ວັນທີ / Date **24/ 09/ 2014**

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
0001	2	ຕຸ້ມວິງ		3	ຊີຢ່າງ		030 5736024
0002	10	ຄຳວິງວິງວໍ		11	ສິທ໌ເພຍຫຼວງ		030 575 1132
0003	22	ເຈຍໄມວິງຍິງ ເຈຍວິງ		23	ຊົວຢາງກາເນັ້ງ		020 5462 2461
0004	30	ເຍີວິງ		31	ເນັ້ງວ່າງ		020 9773 5285
0005	39	ອູ່ເວວິງ	-	40	ປ່າຮົວລໍ່		0305705238 /96055951
0006	42	ວາວິງ		43	ເຍີເຮີ		020 9605 5951
0007	48	ປາຕົວວິງ		49	ເປົ່າລີ		030 9596623
0008	60	ໄຊທ໌ເພຍຫຼວງ		61	ເດີວ່າງຕັ້ງຢ່າງ		020 5438 7670
0009	70	ວິວິງ		71	ປາເຍຍລໍ່		-
0010	74	ເກົາ (ພອນສີ) ວິງ		75	ກາເຍັ້ງເຮີ		030 5738860

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
0011	83	ປາວຊົງ		962	ໄປ້ວໍ່		030 5235373
0012	972	ຫຼຽນຄໍາຊົງ		973	ສົມພູພົມມະເສັງ		19 5421 3946
0013	963	ໄມຄໍາຊົງ		964	ໄລວໍ່		020 5651 6022
0014	992	ຕູ້ຊົງ		993	ຄູວ່າງ		020 91138449
0015	1093	ເອ່ຍທໍ່ຢ່າງ		1143	ຈ້າຊົງ		-
0016	1094	ເອຢ່າງ		1150	ເດີທໍ່		020 9787 1069
0017	1095	ເລັງຊົງ		1096	ກະເລຍເຮີ		030 5757 569
0018	1117	ຈົງກົວວໍ່		1118	ກູ້ຊົງ		
0019				1128	ມໍຊົງ		020 5920 4106
0020	1135	ປະດິດຊົງ		1142	ທົງໄຊພົມມະເສັງ		030 9979791
0021	1157	ຄໍາພໍພົມມະເສັງ		1158	ຄໍາສີຊົງ		030 9007567
0022	1162	ປີ້ວໍ່		1163	ໄມ່ມົວວ່າງ		030 9018174
0025	1175	ກອງສີວໍ່		1176	ເອ່ຍຊົງ		020 9716 7817
0026				1185	ປາວໍ່		020 5859 7654
0027	1193	ໄທຊົງ		1194	ປາຮົ່ວວໍ່		020 9175 1840

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
0028	1198	ໄອຊິງ		1199	ເມຢ່າງ		030 9978 769
0029	1203	ບຸນນ່າຊິງ		1204	ໄມຢ່າງ		020 9557 2851
0030	1221	ຮິວຊິງ		1222	ມ້າຢ່າງ		-
0031	1209	ເລັງຊິງ		1210	ເຍຍລໍ່		020 5611 7361
0032	1508	ສົມຈິດຊິງ		1509	ກ້າທໍ່		
0033	1524	ອໍາພອນຫຼວງ ສຸວັນນະວົງ		1525	ພິມມະສອນ ພິມມະເສັງ		
0034	1512	ວິຣະວິລາທໍາ		1513	ບົວແກ້ວຊິງ		
0035	1517	ເອັ້ຊິງ		1518	ມີລໍ່		
0036	1528	ດົວລໍ່		1529	ກາຊິງ		020 9171 8138
0037	1532	ເອີຊິງ		1533	ກູ້ທໍ່		020 9139 0244
0038	1536	ຢ່າດ່າວ່າງ		1537	ເອີທໍ່		-
0039	1541	ຕົງຢ່າວ່າງ		1542	ບໍ່ຊິງ		-
0040	1550	ປາວ່າງ					020 5487 4163

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
		ໄຮມໄຮມ			ໄຮມໄຮມ		

Minutes of Meeting

Fencing (1)

On 19 Mar 2015 2:30 p.m - 04:00 p.m, at Hatsaykham, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Hatsaykham village to discuss the following issue: "Fencing (1)" for preventing animals to pass the NNP1 construction site. (Attached Participant list)

Objectives:

"Fencing" preventing animals to pass the NNP1 construction site

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 10 people
- Number of females: 0 people
- GoL: : 1 person
(RMU: Mr Thongsay Buathong)
- NNP1 PC: : 1 person (0 Female)
- Number of PAPs: 8 people

After discussion with authorities and animal owners. Xiamaixiong proposed: The rest of his garden is about 200-300 m and would like each owner to make their own fence to avoid their site entrance. That's why, Kheuxiong requested NNP1 company to assist 100 rolls of barbed wire and no time for making fence and removing animals out of Xiamaixiong's grass land because it is a period of doing for a living.

Main questions/opinions by PAPs and Main answers:

1. It shall survey. How length of the actual fence to prevent the animals for the site?
2. Xiamaixiong allows to release the animals of the other people for this year only. If any barbed wire supported from the NNP1, every one shall support labouring and fence posts.
3. Kheuxiong proposed 100 rolls of barbed wire if possible.
4. Animal owners have got no time to make fence this year. They will remove animals from the grass land of Xiamaixiong next year.

Outcomes of the meeting:

N/A

Therefore, this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Hatsaykham, date 19/03/2015

<u>RMU</u>	<u>Deputy Head of the village</u>	<u>Recorded by</u>
signed	signed	Signed
Mr Thongsay Buathong	Phonsy Xiong	Neng Her

1. 2015/3/19 4:30 - 2:30 PM
 2. 2015/3/19 1:30 - 1:00 PM

ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

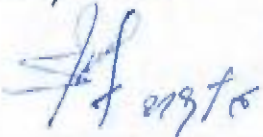
ଶ୍ରୀ 11/11/2015 4:30 - 2:30 PM
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4. ଶ୍ରୀ 11/11/2015 1:30 - 1:00 PM

18/3/2015

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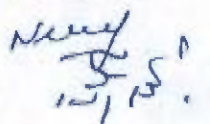


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ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ປະຊາຍົກ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ທາດຊາຍລາຍ

ວັນທີ/Date: 19/3/2015

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ. ທອງໃສ ທົນທິ	ຮອງ	RMU.	22336885	
2	ທ. ສິມສິມສິມສິມ	ປະຈຳ	ທາງອຸປະກອນ	8754132	
3	ທ. ໂພນຕິນ	ນ	ທາງອຸປະກອນ		
4	ທ. ທັງຢາວິ	ນ	ນ		
5	ທ. ທອງໃສ ທົນທິ	ຮອງ	ທາງໄຊລັງ	56462461	
6	ທ. ທັງຢາວິ	ປະຈຳ	ທາງໄຊລັງ		
7	ທ. ທັງຢາວິ	ປະຈຳ	ທາງໄຊລັງ		
8	ທ. ທັງຢາວິ	TL/NH	UNPP	15552820	
9	ທ. ທັງຢາວິ	ທາງອຸປະກອນ	ທາງອຸປະກອນ	54404310	
10	ທ. ທັງຢາວິ	TL/CRD	UNPI	59081872	
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



Kohat

Minutes of Meeting

Fencing (2) for preventing animals to pass the NNP1 construction site

On 23 April 2015 12:00 p.m - 12:30 p.m, at Hatsaykham, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Hatsaykham village to discuss the following issue: "Fencing (2)" for preventing animals to pass the NNP1 construction site.

Attended by a chairman, Mr Thongsay Buathong, RMU deputy of the Bolikhamxay province. In addition, the NNP1, Hat Gniun village committees. (Attached Participant list)

Objectives:

"Fencing 2" preventing animals to pass the NNP1 construction site.

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 8 people
- Number of females: 1 people
- GoL: : 1 person (RMU: Mr Thongsay Buathong)
- NNP1 PC: : 4 person (0 Female)
- Number of PAPs: 3 people

After checking a point of making fence to prevent animals to pass the NNP1 construction site. In the grass land of Mr Xiamai Xiong. It is seen that: If the project supports Mr Xiamai Xiong equipment to make fence. However, there might be the other people's animals entering as usual. So, it is requested the villagers find the solution together for preventing all animals of the village not to enter the NNP1 construction site.

And then the chairman open the meeting: It is aimed to find out the same solution and to propose to the project providing to build a fence for the village for preventing animals to pass the NNP1 construction site. It is avoided to assist individuals.

Main questions/opinions by PAPs and Main answers:

Later, Mr Phosy Xiong has a comment: we has to discuss all households who have animals in that area.

Ms Somphan proposed the village that: would like to know how many the number of animals (Cattle) there are at Hatsaykham.

Outcomes of the meeting:

It is handed over to the authority to discuss with the animal owners and report to NNP 1 for study.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 12:30; and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Hatsaykham, date 23/04/2015

RMU
Signed
Mr Thongsay Buathong

Deputy Head of the village
Signed
Phosy Xiong

Recorded by
Signed
Neng Her

ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ວິກິລາທວນ ພິມະສີ ກຸມ ໂອກ ວິໄລ ພິມະສີ ສິດ ສິດ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ
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(120 ກວ່າງ 1200 ຕົວໜ້າ).

ໃນວັນທີ 23 ເດືອນ 4 ປີ 2015 ເວລາ 12:00 ໂມງ ຫາ 12:30 ທີ່ ບ້ານ ຫາດຊີ ຕຸມ ຫາດຊີ
ເມືອງ ພິມະສີ ແຂວງ ພິມະສີ.

ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ວິກິລາທວນ ພິມະສີ ກຸມ ໂອກ ວິໄລ ພິມະສີ ສິດ ສິດ ພິມະສີ
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ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ
120 ກວ່າງ 1200 ຕົວໜ້າ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ

ແລະ ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ1, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກເມືອງ _____, ອຳນາດ
ການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ຫາດຊີ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ _____ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ,

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 8 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 1 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ : 1 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານ ພິມະສີ _____)

- ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1: 4 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 3 ຄົນ

(ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕິດ)

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກ _____

ໄດ້ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ, ມີດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:
ພັນ ຫາ ກວ່າງ 120 ຕົວໜ້າ: ເວລາ ວິໄລ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ ພິມະສີ
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ຈາກນັ້ນທ່ານປະທານໄດ້ກ່າວເປີດກອງປະຊຸມ:

ທ່ານ ສົມ ດວງ ເປີ ເຂົາ: ພາບ ພາບ ສະ ຄຳ ທີ່ ກຳ ນົດ ມາ
ຄອບ ຄົວ ມາ ທີ່ ສູນ ການ ຈັບ ກຳ ນົດ ທີ່ ສູນ ການ ຈັບ ກຳ ນົດ
ເຂົາ ທ່ານ ສົມ ດວງ ເປີ ເຂົາ: ພາບ ພາບ ສະ ຄຳ ທີ່ ກຳ ນົດ ມາ
ຄອບ ຄົວ ມາ ທີ່ ສູນ ການ ຈັບ ກຳ ນົດ ທີ່ ສູນ ການ ຈັບ ກຳ ນົດ

ຕໍ່ຈາກນັ້ນຕໍ່ມາ

ນັ້ນ ພາບ ພາບ ສະ ຄຳ ທີ່ ກຳ ນົດ ມາ
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ຄຳເຫັນ/ຄຳຕາມຫຼັກ ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ:

/

ຄຳຕອບຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:

/

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ(ທ່ານປະທານມີຄຳເຫັນຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມ) (ເຫັນດີ, ບໍ່ເຫັນດີ, ເຂົ້າໃຈ, ສືບຕໍ່ເຈລະຈາໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ)

ແມ່ນີ້ ອາດຈະມີ ກົດ ລະ ນຽມ ທີ່ ຈຳ ັນ ຈຳ ັນ ທີ່ ຈຳ ັນ ທີ່ ຈຳ ັນ ທີ່ ຈຳ ັນ
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ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 12:30 ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນ ຜູ້ກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ລຸ້ນບ້ານ ທາດອຸເບດ, ວັນທີ 23/4/2015

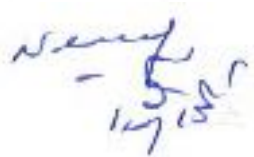
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

ບ້ານ ທາດອຸເບດ

ເຊັນຕູບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ



ພອນສິ ຊຸງ





ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ຈຸດປຸງໄຟຟ້າ ທີ່ ຫຼົ່ງ ສີ ດົງ ສິດ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ບ້ານ ຫາດ ຫຼື ສີ ຫາດ ຫຼື ສີ ດົງ

ວັນທີ/Date: 23/4/2015

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ. ທອງ/ສ ຫວັງ	591	RMU	22336885	[Signature]
2	ຂ. ຫຼວງ/ພຽງແກ້ວ	2191102	6110 ອົງ	59774484	[Signature]
3	ທ. ເອັດສະພາ ກຸວັດ	Corp Fellow Senior officer	NNP1	55086118	[Signature]
4	ທ. ສາວວັນ ມະນຸດກຸມສິດ	GR Se.officer	NNP1	22451961	[Signature]
5	ທ. ສວນສີ ກຸ້ງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ຫາດສຸມສັກ	54404340	[Signature]
6	ທ. ສິວິນ ພະສິງ	Preparation	NN P1	55663047	[Signature]
7	ທ. ເມັ ສີ	CRD	NTUP1	59081672	[Signature]
8	ທ. ອາພິພິມສະເສີງ	591 ພວງສມ.	ຫາດສຸມສັກ		[Signature]
9					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

ແບບຟອມເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນການພົວພັນຊຸມຊົນ

Community Contact Form - SMO, NNP1PC

1. ວັນທີລົງສະໜາມ / Contact date: 23/4/2015

2. ທີມງານ / Team: CRD

3. ໄປຄົນດຽວ ຫຼື ໄປຫຼາຍຄົນ: ໄປຄົນດຽວ / In person: ; ໄປຫຼາຍຄົນ / In group:

4. ຊື່ຂອງພະນັກງານກໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້າຈຽງປາຍ1 ທີ່ໄປພົວພັນ / NNP1 staffs:

1	Mr. Nanyker	5	
2	Mr. Phetsa nade	6	
3	Mrs Somphan	7	
4	Mr Khanoune	8	

5. ພົວພັນກັບພາກສ່ວນໃດ / Contact with:

5.1. ບ້ານ / Village:

	ລະຫັດຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ເຂົ້າ ສ່ວນ / Household ID	ລະຫັດສະມາຊິກຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ເຂົ້າສ່ວນ / Household member		ລະຫັດຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ ເຂົ້າສ່ວນ / Household ID	ລະຫັດສະມາຊິກຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ເຂົ້າສ່ວນ / Household member
1	6054	M. Phouvieng	6		
2	0010	Mr. Phoussy	7		
3	0021	Mr. Champhon	8		
4			9		
5			10		

5.2 ອົງການລັດ / GoL: Mr. Thong Nay

5.3 ອົງການບໍ່ຂຶ້ນກັບລັດ / NGO:

5.4 ຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາ / Contractor:

5.5 ຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາຕໍ່ / Sub Contractor:

6. ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳທີ່ໄປພົວພັນ / Activities:

Meeting to discuss about fence of Mr. Siakhaixing

7. ກິດຈະກຳຍ່ອຍ / Sub activities:

8. ອະທິບາຍເພີ່ມເຕີມ / Descriptions:

Grazing land of villager at dam site, has not fence for cattle such as: cow and buffalo used to get to the construction site. Meeting with Head of village to find the way to protect animal of not get

9. ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າສ່ວນທັງໝົດ / Total Num of participants: 9 ຄົນ, ຜູ້ຍິງ / Women: 6 ຄົນ to dam site.

10. ຕ້ອງຕິດຕາມ / Follow-up needed:

11. ລາຍລະອຽດການຕິດຕາມ / Detail of follow-up issues:

12. ກຳນົດມື້ສຳເລັດ / Deadline:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity



Minutes of Meeting

Notice No. 234/BLKDA on 02/06/2015

On No entrance to do for a living in the construction area of the NNP1.

On 5 June 2015 9:10 a.m, at Hatsaykham, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Khum Hatsaykham village to discuss the following issue: “No Entrance” for doing a living in the NNP1 site. Attended by a chairman, Mr Thongsay Buathong, RMU deputy of the Bolikhamxay province included Mr Toulakhone Bolivan. Deputy of Bolikhan district Administration office. In addition, the NNP1, Hat Gniun village committees and the PAP attended 32 people, 15 females (Attached details)

Objectives:

“No Entrance” for doing a living in the NNP1 site

The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 32 people
- Number of females: 12 people
- GoL: : 2 person
(Deputy District Administration: Toulakhone, RMU: Thongsay)
- NNP1 PC: : 3 people (1 Female)
- Number of PAPs: 27 people

After informing the purpose of the meeting, Mr Thongsay Bouathong, deputy RMU of the NNP1 informed Ref. 234/BLKDA on 2/6/2015 of Bolikhan district office on “No Entrance” for doing a living in the NNP1 construction site as detailed below:

1. It is prohibited for people to enter the NNP1 construction site for any purpose. If looking for a job, they have to go to see Provincial labour at HatGniun village Primary school, besides it won't be allowed strictly.
2. It is not allowed anyone to do for a living (go fishing) during the day or the night. If any causes trouble in the area. They will be warned, educated and detained as regulated if found or if anything occurred, the company won't be responsible.

Moreover, the NNP 1 Safety team recommended on entry regulations to make people aware why not allow the villagers to enter the construction site for fishing due to the project working all day and night in the explosion. So there is a risk for people for entry. If necessary for entry, registered with the guard is required, and including their high visibility jacket and hard hat.

Mr Toulakhone Bolivan, deputy Bolikhan district authority recommended dam construction which aimed to development for civilization, our country is under development. So when opportunity is

under development. So when opportunities come. It is needed to develop and maybe new jobs are created and income for the better villager lives. Whilst constructing, it is unsafe on site. So there is a prohibition regulation measure in order to efficient operation safety for everyone.

Main questions/opinions by PAPs and Main answers:

Mr Vansong proposed: After contract ending with a contractor, someone brings his family to live and do cultivation at Hatsaykham improperly. That causes difficulties in village management.

Mr Toulakone Bolivan answers: We delegated a team to check, we will inform the team to collect more details and we will find out the solutions.

Outcomes of the meeting:

It is seen that everyone understood the notice and Mr Thongsay Bouathong, the chairman of the meeting concluded: concerning, particularly, state counterparts and the NNPI. We gathered and disseminated the notice to the villagers for cognizing and understanding the safety for their lives and properties. It is requested the participants and village authorities to inform absentees to aware and Houaysoup entrance that required the villagers attempt to go along the provided road by the company and raft cross the river at Hatsaykham because a small tractor can pass it.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 10:00; and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Khum Hatsaykham, date 05/06/2015

<u>DCC</u>	<u>Deputy Head of the village</u>	<u>Recorded by</u>
Stamped and signed	Stamped and signed	Signed
Toulakhone Bolivanh	Phonsy Xiong	Xiongmao Navongxay

RMU

Signed

Thongsay

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ແກ່ສາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ແອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.

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ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບເລກທີ 234/ທປມບຄ. ລົງວັນທີ 2/06/2015

ວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

ໃນວັນທີ 5 ມິຖຸນາ 2015, ເວລາ 09:10 ນາທີ ທີ່ ອຸ້ມບ້ານທາດຊາຍຄຳ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມເພື່ອຜ່ານແຈ້ງການວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານ ທອງໃສ ບົວທອງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາໜ່ວຍງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດກການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ມີທ່ານ ຕຸລາຄອນ ບໍລິວັນ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ແລະ ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1, ຄະນະບ້ານ-ບ້ານທາດຍື່ນ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມລວມທັງໝົດມີ 32 ທ່ານ ຍິງ 15 ທ່ານ (ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕິດ).

ພາຍຫຼັງແຈ້ງຈຸດປະສົງໃນທີ່ປະຊຸມແລ້ວ, ທ່ານ ທອງໃສ ບົວທອງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ໜ່ວຍງານອຸດົມສຸກ ການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດກການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1ໄດ້ຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບເລກທີ 234/ທປມບຄ, ລົງວັນທີ 2/06/2015 ຂອງຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ຊຶ່ງເນື້ອໃນຂອງແຈ້ງການມີ ລາຍລະອຽດດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໄປພື້ນທີ່ເຂດກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ບໍ່ວ່າຈະເປັນຈຸດປະສົງໃດກໍຕາມ, ຖ້າຈະໄປຊອກວຽກເຮັດງານທຳຕ້ອງໄປຫາພາກສ່ວນແຮງງານສະຫວັດດີການແຂວງປະຈຳຢູ່ໂຮງຮຽນປະຖົມບ້ານທາດຍື່ນ, ນອກນີ້ຈະບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດເດັດຂາດ.
2. ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ຫຼື ບຸກຄົນໃດໜຶ່ງເຂົ້າໄປມາຫາກິນ (ຫາປາ) ໃນເວລາກາງເວັນ ຫຼື ກາງຄືນ ຖ້າບຸກຄົນໃດຍັງລະເມີດສ້າງຄວາມວຸ່ນວາຍຢູ່ເຂດພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ຖ້າຫາກພົບເຫັນຈະໄດ້ກ່າວເຕືອນ, ສຶກສາອົບຮົມ ແລະ ກັກຕົວຕາມລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຫຼື ຫາກມີຫຍັງເກີດຂຶ້ນທາງໂຄງການຈະບໍ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ.

ນອກຈາກນີ້ໜ່ວຍງານຄວາມປອດໄພຂອງ NNP1ໄດ້ແນະນຳກ່ຽວກັບລະບຽບການເຂົ້າອອກໃນພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນທຸກໆທ່ານວ່າການເຂົ້າໄປພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເປັນຫຍັງຈຶ່ງຕ້ອງຫ້າມໂດຍສະເພາະເຂດໜ້າເຂື່ອນໃນການໄປຫາປາ ເພາະໂຄງການແມ່ນເຮັດວຽກຕະລອດເວັນແລະຄືນໃນການລະເບີດສະນັ້ນມີຄວາມສ່ຽງໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນໃນການເຂົ້າໄປ, ຖ້າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນທີ່ຈະເຂົ້າໄປແມ່ນໃຫ້ເຂົ້າຫາຜູ້ຍາມເພື່ອລົງທະບຽນ ແລະ ໃສ່ເສື້ອສະຫ້ອນ ແລະ ໜວກທີ່ພວກເຮົາໄດ້ແຈກໃຫ້ບ້ານນັ້ນຈຶ່ງເຂົ້າໄປ.

ທ່ານ ຕຸລາຄອນ ບໍລິວັນ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າທ່ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄໍາແນະນໍາອີກວ່າການ
ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນແມ່ນເພື່ອແນໃສ່ການພັດທະນາໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຮຸ່ງເຮືອງສີວິໄລ,ບ້ານເຮົາກໍ່ແມ່ນບ້ານທີ່ດ້ວຍ
ໂອກາດໃນການພັດທະນາ ສະນັ້ນເມື່ອມີໂອກາດ ຈໍາເປັນຕ້ອງພັດທະນາ ແລະ ອາດມີການສ້າງອາຊີບໃໝ່
ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ, ປະຊາຊົນມີລາຍຮັບ ເຮັດໃຫ້ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ດີຂຶ້ນ. ເມື່ອມີການກໍ່ສ້າງກໍ່ມີບັນຫາເລື່ອງ
ຄວາມບໍ່ປອດໄພຕ່າງໆໃນສະໜາມ, ສະນັ້ນມີຄວາມຈໍາເປັນຕ້ອງມີມາດຕາການເພື່ອກໍານົດບັນດາຂໍ້ຫ້າມ
ຕ່າງໆເຮັດໃຫ້ການປະຕິບັດວຽກໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ ແລະມີຄວາມປອດໄພໃຫ້ທຸກໆທ່ານ.

ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ, ປະຊາຊົນມີ ຄໍາຖາມ ແລະ ໄດ້ຕອບໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄື:

1. ທ່ານ ວາຊິງສະເໜີວ່າ: ມີຄົນຈໍານວນໜຶ່ງພາຍຫຼັງສິ້ນສຸດສັນຍາການເຮັດວຽກນໍາບໍລິສັດຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາ
ແມ່ນໄດ້ມາອາໄສຢູ່ບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄໍາແບບບໍ່ຖືກຕ້ອງ, ບາງຄົນໄດ້ເອົາທັງຄອບຄົວມາຢູ່ນໍາແລະ
ໄດ້ຕ່າງໆໄຮ່ຢູ່ເຂດບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄໍາເຮັດໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ-ສັບສົນໃຫ້ບ້ານໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ.
ທ່ານ ຕຸລາຄອນ ບໍລິວັນຕອບວ່າ: ພວກເຮົາໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງໜ່ວຍງານໜຶ່ງເພື່ອກວດກາແລ້ວຈະໄດ້ລາຍ
ງານໃຫ້ໜ່ວຍງານດັ່ງກ່າວລົງມາເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນລະອຽດ ແລະ ຈະຊອກຫາທິດທາງແກ້ໄຂ.

ສະຫຼຸບ ຜົນຂອງການປະຊຸມ:

ເຫັນວ່າທຸກໆທ່ານ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈກ່ຽວກັບໃບແຈ້ງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ທ່ານ ທອງໂສ ບົວທອງ
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ກ່າວສະຫຼຸບວ່າ: ດ້ວຍຄວາມເປັນທ່ວງເປັນໄຍ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ແມ່ນທຸກພາກສ່ວນ
ທາງພາກລັດ ແລະ NNP1. ພວກເຮົາຈຶ່ງໄດ້ມາເຕົ້າລວມພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ເຜີຍແຜ່ແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່
ປະຊາຊົນໄດ້ຮັບຊາບ,ເຂົ້າໃຈເຖິງຄວາມປອດໄພຕໍ່ສັບສົນ ແລະ ຊີວິດປະຊາຊົນ, ຂໍໃຫ້ຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າມາຮ່ວມ
ພ້ອມອໍານາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານຈຶ່ງຊ່ວຍບອກຕໍ່ໃຫ້ຜູ້ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ມາຝັງໃຫ້ຮັບຮູ້ນໍາ ແລະ ການເຂົ້າໄປເຂດທ້ວຍ
ສູບແມ່ນໃຫ້ບ້ານພະຍະຍາມໄປຕາມເສັ້ນທາງທີ່ບໍລິສັດຕອບສະໜອງເຮືອແພໃນການຂ້າມນໍ້າ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 10.00 ໃນວັນດຽວກັນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອ
ເປັນຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ທີ່ ຄຸ້ມບ້ານຫາດຊາຍຄໍາ, ວັນທີ 05 /06/2015



ຕຸລາຄອນ ບໍລິວັນ
Mr. Toulakhone BOLIVANH



ເຂົນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

Handwritten signature and date: 3/6/2015

ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ (RMU)

Handwritten signature in blue ink.



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ກຳລັງປະກອບ ເຂົ້າໄປໃນການກຽມກວ້າງການໄຊ້ກົມເຂົ້າໄປທີ່ເຂດທາງ
 Location ສະຖານທີ່: ຄົວ ທາດຊາຍຄຳ 12 ຄ.ກ. ສຸ່ງ ຊຸ່ງ ໂອກ ກາ
 Date ວັນທີ: 5/6/2015

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍຊື່ນ
1	ທ. ເອັດ ຈິນ ຈິນ ⁰⁰⁰⁹³	ສຳນັກງານ	ທາດຊາຍຄຳ	54622461	
2	ທ. ໂພດ ຈິນ ຈິນ		ທາດຊາຍຄຳ		
3	ທ. ຊິນ ຈິນ	ອຸປະກອນ		5169393	
4	ທ. ພອນ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ		91716609	
5	ທ. ເພັດ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ			
6	ທ. ທຸນ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ	ທາດຊາຍຄຳ	0304713527	
7	ທ. ລຸ້ນ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ	ທາດຊາຍຄຳ		
8	ທ. ລິນ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ			
9	ທ. ສິນ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ		97871069	
10	ທ. ສິນ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ	ທາດຊາຍຄຳ		
11	ທ. ພອນ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ	ທາດຊາຍຄຳ	54404340	
12	ທ. ໂພດ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ	ທາດຊາຍຄຳ		
13	ທ. ສິນ ຈິນ ຈິນ	ຮ່ວມ	ທາດຊາຍຄຳ		
14	ທ. ພອນ ຈິນ ຈິນ				
15	ທ. ສິນ ຈິນ ຈິນ			0305034650	
16	ທ. ສິນ ຈິນ ຈິນ			0309542565	



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ການປະຕິບັດການຮ່ວມມືກະຊວງພະລັງໄຟຟ້າ ວິນັດ
 Location ສະຖານທີ່: ສະຖານທີ່ ສຳນັກງານ ພະລັງໄຟຟ້າ ວິນັດ
 Date ວັນທີ: 5/8/2015

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍຊື່ນ
1	ນ. ສິມສິນ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
2	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
3	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
4	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
5	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
6	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
7	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
8	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
9	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
10	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
11	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
12	ນ. ສິມສິນ ວິນັດ	✓/ຊຳ	ຫາກ 318 ລຳ		
13	ທ. ດຳລາສິນ	ຜູ້ປຸງ	ຜູ້ປຸງໄຟຟ້າ	55727053	
14	ທ. ສິມສິນ	ຜູ້ປຸງ	ຜູ້ປຸງໄຟຟ້າ	22336885	
15	ທ. ສິມສິນ	ຜູ້ປຸງ	ຜູ້ປຸງໄຟຟ້າ	59081870	
16	ນ. ສິມສິນ	ຜູ້ປຸງ	ຜູ້ປຸງໄຟຟ້າ	5563047	

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 Ban Phonesiuan, House No.236, Unit 16, Sisattanak District, Vientiane
 Tel: +856 21 261251, Fax: +856 21 261252

55525669

ໄຟຟ້າວິນັດ

NMP1

Report
Exhibition on Resettlement Activity Preparation

Location: Somsavath Village, Bolikhan district.

Date: 17 August 2015

Participants: about 150 people attending including company's staff. See also list of participants

The exhibition started around 14PM and completed at 19:00PM as scheduled:

The SMO manager welcome guests by providing objective of the exhibition as there are only 29 more weeks to resettle Hatxaykham community to Houaysoup. Common understanding of the compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration is essential for all stakeholders. To implement the plan successfully, support of local GoL authorities is essential. Therefore, NNP1 had arranged the exhibition as a tool to disseminate the information and get acknowledgement from the Provincial Steering Committee, RMU and related provincial and district authorities.

The Bolikhan district Governor opened the exhibition by encouraging government staff notice the booths of the exhibition for further explanation to villagers who will be impacted from the project.

The Governor and Managing Director of NNP1PC joint opening the banner of the exhibition with participation the representatives of Provincial Departments, District Offices of Bolikhan and Thathom and village authority of Thaheua, Hat Gniun and Hatsaykham.

Video show on the Houaysoup development plan.

All participants visiting booth showing, all the booths were interesting especially the livelihood booth, all handouts of livelihood activities were distributed. Representatives from village were interested on the booth of Project Lands-Compensation.

Following booth visiting the food and drinks were served to the guests.

Sport activity Petanque was held to have good relationship and good cooperation with the project counterparts of all levels: province, districts and village.

The exhibition closed at 17 PM.

Pictures taken on Exhibition on 17 August 2015





Date: 19 August 2015
Reported by
Khamkhing Inthavong

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NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ກຸ່ມວຽກວາງສະໜອງ ຄົດລະກຳ ການກະກຽມບົດບັນຍັດສົມ.....

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ຊຸມທາດສຸບຂຳ) ບ້ານທາດປືນ ເມືອງບໍລິຄຳ ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະທອງ

Date ວັນທີ: 17/8/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິມສິມ	ປ/ປຸກ	ຊຸມທາດສຸບຂຳ	55088613	
2	POKOR	GOR	NNPI	2309195	
3	Xieng ma	GOR	—	59081840	
4	Sone Souvanh	DB	NNPI	82100005	
5	Say Kham		ຄ.ສ ເມັດ	58961783	
6	ທ. ສອນຂຳ		ຄ.ສ ເມັດ	58141497	
7	ສົມສິມສິມ ທ່ານ: ທ່ານ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	ກະຊວງ ກະຊວງ ກະຊວງ	55553679	
8	ທ. ສອນຂຳ ສອນຂຳ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	5555557	
9	ທ. ສອນຂຳ ສອນຂຳ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	ຄ.ສ ເມັດ	58888912	
10	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	ແມ່ຍິງ ເມັດ	99888552	
11	ທ. ສອນຂຳ ສອນຂຳ	—	—	22566712	
12	ທ. ສອນຂຳ ສອນຂຳ	—	ຄ.ສ ເມັດ	23283888	
13	ທ. ສອນຂຳ ສອນຂຳ	—	—	95515118	
14	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ທ/ທຽມ	ຄ.ສ ເມັດ	03057782	
15	ທ. ສອນຂຳ ສອນຂຳ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	55330861	
16	ທ. ສອນຂຳ ສອນຂຳ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	ວຽກວາງສະໜອງ	2210958	



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ... ກຸ່ມວຽກວິຊາການກະກຽມບົດບັນຍັດສົມ...

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ຄຸ້ມຫວດກຸບຂໍ້) ບ. ຫວຽດ ມ. ບໍລິເວນ 2. ບໍລິເວນ 13

Date ວັນທີ: 17/8/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	09560731	[Signature]
2	ທ. ຫິງຄຳ ສິສິ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	08082339	Pancy
3	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	55492452	[Signature]
4	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	55492452	[Signature]
5	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	9997711	[Signature]
6	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	91751394	[Signature]
7	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	22332229	[Signature]
8	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	22245820	[Signature]
9	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	55332015	[Signature]
10	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	22803368	[Signature]
11	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	23006080	[Signature]
12	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	59769878	[Signature]
13	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	222037405	[Signature]
14	ທ. ສິນທິ ພິດສອນ ຫວຽດ ວິຈິດ	ວິຊາການ	ຫວຽດ ກຸ່ມວຽກ	22938198	[Signature]
15					
16					



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Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ງານວາງສະໜອງກິດຈະກຳການກວດກາມາດຕະຖານປົກຄຸມຈັດສົ່ງ..

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ສົມບາດຊາຍບໍ່) ບ. ຫາດວິມ ມ. ບໍລິເວນ 2 ບໍລິເວນ 13...

Date ວັນທີ: 12/8/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ມ. ວາງເປັ້ງ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ: ພັດທະນາ	ສົມບາດຊາຍບໍ່	030 938860	ມ. ວາງເປັ້ງ
2	ມ. ເມັ້ງ ເກີ້	ຮອງ ສາທາລະນະລັດ	ສົມບາດຊາຍບໍ່	02054173781	ມ. ເມັ້ງ ເກີ້
3	ຂາ. ພອນສິ ຊິງ	ນາຍ ບາດ	ບາດຊາຍບໍ່	54604340	
4	ທ. ຢຸນຊຽງ ຊິງ: ລາດ	ນາຍ ບາດ	ທ່ວ້ວ	55491810	
5	ທ. ອາທາວນ ປະເທັດສະ: ລາດ	ຮອງ ຫົວໜ້າ	ທ່ວ້ວ ກຸ-ລາ ບາດ	54052325	
6	ມ. ຂ່າຍ ພົດທະນາ	ອົງການ		9999941	
7	ທ. ຊິນທາ ປະເທັດສະ	ອົງການ	ທ່ວ້ວ ກຸ-ລາ ບາດ	22477168	
8	ມ. ບຸນລັບ ທ່ວ້ວ ກຸ-ລາ ບາດ	ອົງການ	ທ່ວ້ວ ກຸ-ລາ ບາດ	22236655	
9	ທ. ຄຳສິນ ສິວມະລາດ	ບາດຊາຍບໍ່	ບາດຊາຍ ບາດ	22105031	
10	ທ. ວິມທາ ຊາວ: ອົງ	ອົງການ	ບາດຊາຍ ບາດ	56536423	
11	ທ. ພາວິວິ ສາດ	ອົງການ	—	28942500	
12	ມ. ທ່ວ້ວ ຂ່າຍ: ລາດ	—	—	55177984	
13	ມ. ສິມທາຍ ພົດທະນາ	—	—	22831991	
14	ມ. ສິວມະລາດ ມະລິ	—	—	91180875	
15	ທ. ທ່ວ້ວ ຂ່າຍ: ລາດ	—	—	99444491	
16	ມ. ຂ່າຍ ພົດທະນາ	—	ພາ ບາດ	28534790	



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ຄຸ້ມຄອງສະໜອງກະແສໄຟຟ້າ ການກະກຽມການຍົກຍົກຍົດລົມ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ຊຸມທາດສຸດຄຳ) ບ້ານທາດຍືນ, ບ. ວິສຸດົມ, ຂ. ບໍ່ລຳຮິງ, ວ. ບໍ່ລຳຮິງ, ກ. ຫຼວງພະບາງ

Date ວັນທີ: 17/8/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ້າວ: ສາມ	ວິຊາການ	ອຸປ	28263578	
2	ທ້າວ: ສິມສອນ	— — —	ຊຸບ	0305054143	
3	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ຮອງປະທານ	ກວດກາ (20)	22317324	
4	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ກ່ອນ	28860857	
5	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ຮອງປະທານ	ເມັງ ທ່ານ	54529000	
6	ທ. ພູມສິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ກວດກາ	54579363	
7	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ຮອງປະທານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	28104100	
8	ທ. ພູມສິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ຮອງປະທານ	ທ່ານ	55953231	
9	ທ. ພູມສິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	22338513	
10	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	56754911	
11	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	22404752	
12	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	55858985	
13	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	56012513	
14	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	55557179	
15	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	55491811	
16	ທ. ວິຈິດ ວິຈິດ ທຸ	ທ່ານ	ບ. ວິສຸດົມ	55578807	



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ... (ຂົນສົ່ງກະແສໄຟຟ້າ) ລຸ່ມ ແຂວງ ກົດລະດັບ ການ ມາ ກະ ງາ ມ ບົ ດ ບ ັ ບ ຈັ ດ ສົ ມ

Location ສະຖານທີ່... (ບ້ານ ທາດ ກຳ ມ ຂົງ) ພື້ນ ທາດ ຈົນ, ມ. ບໍລິ ສົມ ພູ ພູ ບໍລິ ສົມ ຈັ ດ

Date ວັນທີ : 17/8/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມ ສະ ກາ ມ	Position ຕຳ ແໜ່ງ	From ມາ ຈາ ກ ພາ ກ ສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີ ໂທ ລະ ສັ ບ ຕິ ຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍ ເຊັນ
1	ນ. ວິ ທ າ ນ ສິ ດ າ	ວິ ຊາ ກ າ ມ	ພ ທ າ ມ ື	030944282	
2	ນ. ສິ ດ າ ສະ ພິ ງ າ ທ ອ ບ	ວິ ຊາ ກ າ ມ	ຫ ອ ງ ກ າ ມ ຊ າ ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	02097574882	
3	ທ. ໂ ລ ມ າ ງ	-/-	-/-	22804431	
4	ນ. ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ	-/-	-/-	02096915552	
5	ນ. ບໍ ລິ ສົ ມ ສັ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ ງ	-/-	ຫ ອ ງ ກ າ ມ ຊ າ ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	030503884	
6	ທ. ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ	-/-	ບໍ ລິ ສົ ມ	2243, 244	
7	ທ. ສ ັ ມ ື ສິ ດ າ ສິ ດ າ	ພ ັ ດ ສິ ດ າ	ບໍ ລິ ສົ ມ	030522028	
8	ນ. ຊ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ	ຫ ອ ງ ກ າ ມ ຊ າ ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	ຊ າ ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	58277999	
9	ນ. ສົ ມ າ ພ ອ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ	ວິ ຊາ ກ າ ມ	ຊ - ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	23188 438	
10	ນ. ມ ັ ບ ອ ອ ມ ສົ ມ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ	-/-	ຫ ອ ງ ກ າ ມ ຊ າ ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	28380588	
11	ທ. ບ ຸ ບ າ ງ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ	-/-	-/-	97337646	
12	ທ. ບ ຸ ບ າ ງ າ ດ າ ດ າ ດ າ	-/-	-/-	5799485	
13	ທ. ສິ ດ າ	ພ ັ ດ ສິ ດ າ	ຫ ອ ງ ກ າ ມ ຊ າ ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	5751132	
14	ທ. ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ	ຫ ອ ງ ກ າ ມ ຊ າ ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	ຊ າ ສ ັ ມ ື ງ	22103288	
15	ທ. ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ	ຮ ມ າ ດ າ ດ າ	ຊ າ	54325559	
16	ນ. ພູ ພູ ພູ ພູ	ຮ ມ າ	RMU	22336895	



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Registration Form ໂບລິງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ການວຽກ: ການສ້າງສາ ທາງລົດໄຟ ທີ່ ບ້ານ ຫາດຊ້ຳ ບ. ບໍລິເວນ ພູມສິດ ພູມສິດ ພູມສິດ ພູມສິດ.....

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ອັດຕະໂນມັດ) ບ. ຫາດຊ້ຳ ບ. ບໍລິເວນ ພູມສິດ ພູມສິດ ພູມສິດ ພູມສິດ.....

Date ວັນທີ : 17/8/15.....

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ວິໄສ ພອນ ສິມສິດ	ປະທານ ວິໄສ	ວິໄສ ພອນ	540815245	
2	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ວິໄສ ພອນ	ພິມ	55067487	
3	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ວິໄສ ພອນ	Earth systems	55154345	
4	ທ. ພອນ ສິມສິດ	ວິໄສ ພອນ	RMU & SB	55552229	
5	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ວິໄສ ພອນ	RMU(BLX)	55540919	
6					
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Report
Exhibition on Resettlement Activity Preparation

Location: Hatsaykham Village

Date: 2 September 2015

Participants: about 200 people attending. See also list of participants

The exhibition started around 10AM due to there was rain at this day, however the exhibition was conducted as the agenda.

The SMO manager welcome guests and villagers by providing objective of the exhibition as there will be only 29 more weeks to resettle Hatxaykham community to Houaysoup. Common understanding of the compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration is essential for all stakeholders. To implement the plan successfully, support of local GoL authorities is essential. Therefore, NNP1 had arranged the exhibition as a tool to disseminate the information and get acknowledgement from the Provincial Steering Committee, RMU and related provincial and district authorities on 17 August 2015. Following this is the exhibition for Hatsaykham villagers also arranged in the village as part of consultation and choice survey of the resettlement program.

The Bolikhan district Governor opened the exhibition by encouraging villagers notice the booths of exhibition, any unclear ask for getting information. Finally he suggested by encouraging villagers go with project to resettlement area.

Team Leader of Project Lands NNP1PC explained on the policy of resettlement, following by RMU Bolikhamxay explained on unit rate for compensation.

All participants: guests, villagers including children had been joined the lunch together.

After lunch the villagers visited the booths, villagers so interested in roof structure of the house with strong argument on not accept the materials using for the roof structure. The SMO manager together with infrastructure team and with some staff finding solution for the roof. The booths visiting continue to 5:30PM.

The questions from villagers to teams:

1. CRD + Monitoring: No question
2. Project Lands
 - a. Why NNP1 compensate Land for Land?
 - b. Could they separate into 2 new houses if they have 2 wives?
 - c. To avoid argument between villagers, Project have to allocate rice field as fair as possible? All plots should access to irrigation
 - d. How the project will train to villager to make good production of rice (Nice rice field as in the Exhibition)?
 - e. The family of a son ask, could his family separate a house from their parents (Their parents is head of HH)
 - f. The project should separate the Resettlement work (New resettlement area) and Compensation work (Compensate for impacted assets) – The resettlement in new resettle village that project should provide to villagers, compensation is cash compensation for all impacts, it is not land for land (land acquisition).

-
- g. Could the villagers decide by themselves about the location of their house/other structures in housing plot?
 3. Resettlement Preparation
 - a. Is it possible that project provide raw meat, raw fish weekly? No worry on keeping villagers have refrigerator.
 - b. Is it true that project will provide rice to villagers?
 - c. There are two families in one household number people is more than 9 persons live in one house, when moving to Houaysoup will they get two houses? And two houses in one area with fence or separate to two areas?
 4. Infrastructure:
 - a. 6 households wish to have wooden house structure
 - b. Is it strong enough the aluminum roof structure protecting strong wind?
 5. Health: No question
 6. Education:
 - a. If moving to Houaysoup, villagers will have nice school as showing?
 - b. After moving to Houaysoup, villagers request project support non formal education.
 7. Vulnerable: No question
 8. Fish Catch Monitoring: No question
 9. Livelihood team:
 - a. After moving to Houaysoup, the company will continue support on crop growing and animal raising to the households?

At 6PM again dinner was provided for all following by girls dance and round Lamvong to all.

The exhibition closed at 10PM.

Pictures taken on Exhibition on 2 September 2015



Date: 11 September 2015
Reported by
Khamkhing Inthavong

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'KIL'.



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ງານວາງສາມາດທຸກຄັ້ງກວ່າກໍ່ໄດ້ ຈົນເຖິງເວລາທີ່ສິ້ນສຸດທາງທາງເສດຖະກິດ ທີ່: ພື້ນແລນ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: Hatsaykhone ຫວີນອຸ່ນ ລາດຊະດີ ເຊີນ + ສາວາຍຫາຍ ຈີດ ເຊີນ

Date ວັນທີ : 2/9/2015

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	Chakrit Daengrai	Manager	SMO - NNPI	85534877	
2	Bounmy CHIPPANGNA	DM	SMO	0309553063	
3	Phetsamon Koumlavy	Camp Welfare Senior officer	NNPI/SMO	55086118	
4	Korxiong SINSOUVANH	Resettlement	NNPI/SMO	97773325	
5	Khamching Intkavong	TL-RPCF	NNPI/SMO	55408849	
6	Somphou	Resettlement	SMO	55663047	
7	Phetmany Souvannalath	Info KM	SMO	22323993	
8	Phengxay Intkavong	Admin	SMO	55024568	
9	ວ. ຂັນ ອິງດາວາ	ແມ່ນາມ	SMO	99123783	
10	Anna SYMEUANG	OTB	SMO	5411157	
11	ນ. ບຸນອິນໄນ . ສາວາຍຫາຍ	DB	SMO	99987066	
12	ນ. ວິນທະວອນ	DB	SMO	96888333	
13	ວ. ອິນໄນ ສິສະຫວິດ	Compensation	SMO	23411777	
14	ວ. ບາງສະຫວີດ	PL-Team leader	NNPI	22325983	
15	Nathakha Nanyai	FM SO	SMO	29519410	
16	Mr. Ying Yang	Crop officer	SMO	5519-5289	



17	Mr. Khaytany Vongkeing	Livestock officer	SMO/LH	9828872280	[Signature]
18	Mr. Sermphank Keovilay	Livestock officer	SMO LH	55364894	[Signature]
19	Mr. Huexong	soil improver	S, MO / LH	29991122	[Signature]
20	Mr. Sengulayxiong	WFP officer	S, MO / LH	020238621000	[Signature]
21	Mr. Nilandon	LH/TL	S, MO / LH	55554830	[Signature]
22	M. Gornexai	LH.	S, MO / LH	22854141	[Signature]



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ ກຽມລາງສະໜອງໄຟຟ້າສຳລັບການຂົນສົ່ງໄຟຟ້າສູນກາງ ທາງລຸ່ມຂອງແຜ່ນ
ທາງລຸ່ມ ລາວ ຈີດາເຊີຍ + ມ. ຈີດາເຊີຍ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: Hatsaykham

Date ວັນທີ: 2/9/2015

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	Nirandon	LH/TL	SMO/LH	55557800	
2	Vilaphanh KH	GR	SMO	56768883	
3	Southei Phong	WS-engineer	CNO	55646221	
4	Mr Yec moua	Monitoring	SNO	98594380	
5	Mr: Huorany	Sol. engineer	SNO	29991642	
6	Southei Phong	ETO	SNO	55579122	
7	Ms. Latand. Phommawongsa	PL Compensation	SNO	54155099	
8	Ms. Viranda SIPHONESAY	PL Compensation	SNO - NNPI	2241.8402	
9	Ms. Souchitta PHANTHATHITH	—	—	55799976	
10	Ms Paengkham. Sayasane.	—	—	91680899	
11	Ms. Ying Khong	—	—	0309330402	
12	U. ອຸ່ງວິງ	CR	NNPI	84358883	
13	U. ຊິງເກັງ	CR	—	59081870	
14	U. ຊິງວິງ	Monitoring of	—	0304733499	
15	U. ຊິງວິງ	Selection	SNO	95641777	
16	Farang Nga	Vulnerable HT.	SNO	99283628	

Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company Limited
Ban Phonesuan, House No.236, Unit 16, Sisattanak District, Vientiane
Tel: +856 21 261251, Fax: +856 21 261252



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17	ນ. ມັງຄານ	ເຈດາຍ	ສາມ	29291.500	ສິ
18	ນ. ມັງຄານ ມັງຄານ	ວ/ງ	ຄວາມ ຂາດ	22000.650	ສິ
19					
20					
21					
22					



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ ໂຄງລ່າງສາຍໄຟສັນຈຳພົວພັນລະຫວ່າງບັນດາບ່ອນຜັດໄຟຂອງບາດາຊຸນຄຳ.....

Location ສະຖານທີ່: Hatsaykham ນອ: ບ່ອນແມ່ ຫ່ວງ ບ່ອນ ລຳຄາ ກຸ້ງ ເຊີຍ + ມາຢູ່ບ່ອນກວດກາຕິດ

Date ວັນທີ: 2/9/2015

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິນສິ ສາຍທອງ	ໜີ້ສິດ	RMO	54540919	
2	ທ. ພູມ ສອມ ສາຍທອງ	ຊ່ວຍໜີ້ສິດ	ຊ່ວຍໜີ້ສິດ	998841125	
3	ທ. ສິນສິ ສາຍທອງ	SSM	NNP, PC	22163771	
4	ທ. ເຢັ່ນ	ປະຈຳບ່ອນ	ບາດາຊຸນຄຳ		ທ. ເຢັ່ນ
5					
6					
7					
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10					
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13					
14					
15					
16					



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ກຳລັງກຳເນີດ ການກຳເນີດ ການຍົກຍ້າຍ ຈັດຕັ້ງມາດຕະການ ກວດກາ ແລະ ພັດທະນາ
ວາລາ ຈຸດສູງ + ມາເຈບ ທາງ ຈຸດ ເຊີຍ.

Location ສະຖານທີ່: Natsaykham

Date ວັນທີ: 2/9/2015

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສົມ	ປ/ກ	ຫ້ອງ ຫາກກຳລັງ	02059204106	ທ. ສົມ
2	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ	ປ/ກ	---		ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ
3	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ	---	---	08933156	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ
4	ທ. ສົມ	---	---	0205138105	ທ. ສົມ
5	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ	---	---		ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ
6	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ	ປະຊາກິລ	---	020 9928235	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ
7	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ	---	---	020 59854799	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ
8	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ	---	---		ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ
9	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ	---	---		ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ
10	ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ	---	---		ທ. ສົມ ຈຸນ
11					
12					
13					
14					
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16					



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ກຸ່ມວຽກງານ ທີ່ເຮັດວຽກ ມາດຕະການ ຕິດຕໍ່ ທາງການ ທີ່ ມາດຕະການ ທີ່ ມາດຕະການ


Location ສະຖານທີ່: Hatsaykham

Date ວັນທີ: 2/19/2015

No ລ/ດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ ໄຊທ໌ ເພຍທາງ	ຮ່ວງ	ທາດຊຸມ	95418484	
2	ທ ວິງ ເອສ ຊິ	ຂັດຕອນ	ທາດຊຸມ		
3	ທ ພູມສິດ	ຫ້ວຍກຸ່ມ	ທາດຊຸມ		
4	ທ. ເພັດ ສິດ	ປະຊາຊົນ	ທາດຊຸມ		
5	ທ. ເຈຍ ສິດ	ປະຊາຊົນ	— — —		
6	ທ. ຊິດ ສິດ	ປ/ຊ	ທາດຊຸມ		
7	ທ. ໄຊ ສິດ	ປະຊາຊົນ	ທາດຊຸມ		
8	ທ. ເພັດ ສິດ	— — —	— — —		
9	ທ. ພູມ ສິດ	— — —	— — —		
10	ທ. ໄຊ ພອນ	ຂັດຕອນ	ທາດຊຸມ		
11	ທ. ສິດ ສິດ	ປະຊາຊົນ	— — —		
12	ທ. ກິດ ສິດ	ປະຊາຊົນ	ທາດຊຸມ		
13					
14	ທ. ສິດ ສິດ	ປ/ຊ	ທາດຊຸມ		
15	ທ. ສິດ ສິດ	ປະຊາຊົນ	ທາດຊຸມ		
16	ທ. ເພັດ ສິດ	— — —	ທາດຊຸມ		



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17					ນ. ໒໓	
18	ນ. ໒໓ ວັດ	ປ/ຮ				ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ
19	ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ	ປ/ຮ				ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ
20	ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ	ປ/ຮ				ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ
21	ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ	ປ/ຮ				ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ
22	ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ	ປ/ຮ				ນ. ໑໓ ວັດ



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ງານລົງທະບຽນສະໜັບສະໜູນການເປັນສະມາຊິກສົມລົດພາກສູນກຳ ກວມພື້ນທີ່ຜ່ານ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: Haysay.kham ວ. ຫົວພັນ ຫມ. ຫຼວງພະບາງ ສປປ. ລາວ

Date ວັນທີ: 2/9/2015

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍຊື່ນ
1	ທ. ຢືນຢັນ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ	0309788696	
2	ທ. ພອນ ໂລ້ງ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ	0309720001	
3	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		
4	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ	0309572656	
5	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		
6	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		
7	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		
8	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		
9					
10	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		
11	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		
12	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ	0209774663	
13	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ	02059203043	
14	ທ. ສິນທິ	ພວກສູນກຳ	ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ	030 4871404	
15	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		
16	ທ. ສິນທິ		ບ. ຫາດຊຳຍາວ		

Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company Limited
Ban Phonesiuan, House No.236, Unit 16, Sisattanak District, Vientiane
Tel: +856 21 261251, Fax: +856 21 261252



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ ກຽມລາຍງານ ສະພາບສະໜອງ ທີ່ ວິໄນ ກໍ່ຕາມ ບັນດາ ເມັດ ສົມ ມຸ້ງ ຫາກ ລາຍງານ ທີ່ ບໍ່ ເປັນ ຄຳ ຮ້ອງ ຫາກ ບໍ່ ເປັນ ຄຳ ຮ້ອງ ທີ່ ບໍ່ ເປັນ ຄຳ ຮ້ອງ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: Matsay Khum

Date ວັນທີ: 2/9/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	54404940	
2	ທ. ທິງ ກຸ ວິທິ	ຮອງ	RMU (BU)	22224885	
3	ທ. ພູມວິ ວິລະວັດ	ຄຳ-ລຳ-ລຳ	ຂັດທະຍາ	23412241	
4	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	54404940	
5	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	59974934	
6	ທ. ສິງ ກຸ ວິທິ	ຮອງ	ບາດກຸນ	221844	
7	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	56052325	
8	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	22803368	
9	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	22335415	
10	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	22345631	
11	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	56820077	
12	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	22101275	
13	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	22116418	
14	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	0305762864	
15	Manel Frederik	SM-SHO	UNPI PC	91438020	
16	ທ. ພອນສີ ສິງ	ອຸປະກອນ	ບາດກຸນ	22224885	



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໂບດີງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ງານລາງວັນເທື່ອທີ 1 ຂອງສະໜັບສະໜູນເປັນເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງສະໜັບສະໜູນສາມາດສຸຂະພາບ ທ່ານ
ເພື່ອເອົາລາງວັນແກ່ບຸກຄົນທີ່ມີອາການຮ້ອນ + ລາງວັນປະຈຳປີ.

Location ສະຖານທີ່: Hatsaykham.....

Date ວັນທີ : 2/19/2015.....

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ	99908984	
2	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ		
3	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ		
4	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ		
5	ນ. ວິໄນ	ນັກວິໄນ	ພາກຊື້ປຸກ	95577350	
6	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ	0909396766	
7	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ	0309091660	
8	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ		
9	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ		
10	ນ. ວິໄນ		ພາກຊື້ປຸກ		
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ງານວາງສະຖານທີ່ ກຳກັ່ນ ລະຫວ່າງ ສຳນັກງານ ສຳນັກງານ ທີ່ ບ້ານ ສີສັດທາ ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ວຽງຈັນ ທີ່ ບ້ານ ສີສັດທາ ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ວຽງຈັນ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: Hat Say Kham ວ. ສາ ກຸ້ງ ແຮງ ທີ່ ບ້ານ ສີສັດທາ ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ວຽງຈັນ

Date ວັນທີ: 2/9/2015

No ລາ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ສ. ກະເລຍາວິ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	ຫາດຊາຍລຳ	0305757569	ສ. ກະເລຍາວິ
2	ທ. ສິມສິນ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ທ. ສິມສິນ
3	ທ. ອອດສາວຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ທ. ອອດສາວຸ້ງ
4	ສ. ເຍ່ຍ ວິ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	ຫາດຊາຍລຳ		ສ. ເຍ່ຍ ວິ
5	ສ. ຈອຍຢາງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຢາງ
6	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
7	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
8	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
9	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
10	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
11	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
12	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
13	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
14	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
15	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ
16	ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ	ປ. ກຸ້ງ	— " —		ສ. ຈອຍຊຸ້ງ



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17	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ
18	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ
19	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ
20	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ
21	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ
22	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ	ນາມ ນິ ຄີ

Annex D – Household by household comparison of the option of moving to the HSRA or self-resettlement. This information has been removed as it falls within exceptions to disclosure specified in paragraph 97, (x) of ADB’s Public Communications Policy (2011)