

# 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 5 Resettlement Plan for Host Communities (REDP-U5)

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

## Update Zone 5 Resettlement Plan for Host Communities (REDP-U5)

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## Abbreviations

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



<b>cm</b>	Centimeter
<b>cm<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	Cubic centimeter per second
<b>CMR</b>	Child Mortality Rate
<b>COD</b>	Commercial Operations Date
<b>CPS-NSC,2002</b>	CPS-National Statistical Center,2002
<b>CTA</b>	Common Terms Agreement
<b>CWR</b>	Centre for Water Research of Western Australia
<b>DAFEO</b>	District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office
<b>DAFO</b>	The District Agriculture Forestry Office
<b>DBH</b>	Diameter at Breast Height
<b>DCC</b>	District Coordination Committee
<b>DDT</b>	Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichlorethane
<b>DEPD</b>	Department of Energy Promotion and Development
<b>DESIA</b>	Department of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment inside MoNRE
<b>DGC</b>	District Grievance Committee
<b>DGRC</b>	District Grievance Redress Committee
<b>DHF</b>	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever
<b>DHO</b>	District Health Office
<b>DHPM</b>	Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine
<b>DiF</b>	The Division of Fisheries
<b>DLF</b>	Department of Livestock and Fisheries
<b>DOE</b>	Department of Electricity
<b>DOF</b>	Department of Forest
<b>DOL</b>	Department of Land
<b>DP</b>	Displaced Person/People [PAP]
<b>DPWT</b>	Department of Public Works and Transport
<b>DRWG / DWG</b>	District Resettlement Working Groups / District Working Groups – old terminology; NNP1’s relevant institution is labeled DCC – District Working Group

<b>DS</b>	Downstream
<b>DSCR</b>	Debt Service Cover Ratio
<b>DWA</b>	Defined Works Area
<b>EAC</b>	Environmental Assessment Committee
<b>EAMP</b>	Environmental Assessment and Management Plan
<b>E&amp;S</b>	Environmental and Social
<b>EC</b>	Electrical Conductivity
<b>ECA</b>	Export Credit Agencies
<b>ECCD</b>	Early Childhood Care for Development
<b>ECRD</b>	Earth Core Rockfill Dam
<b>EdL</b>	Électricité du Lao
<b>EDP</b>	Ethnic Development Plan, one component of the REDP
<b>EGAT</b>	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
<b>EGATi</b>	EGAT international
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EIRR, FIRR</b>	Economic/Financial Internal Rate of Return
<b>EL.( ) m</b>	Meters above Sea level
<b>EM</b>	Environmental Manager
<b>EMC</b>	Environmental Management Committee
<b>EMMP</b>	Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan
<b>EMMU</b>	Environmental Management and Monitoring Unit
<b>EMO</b>	Environmental Management Office
<b>EMU</b>	Environmental Management Unit
<b>EOD</b>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
<b>EPs</b>	Equator Principles
<b>EPF</b>	An Environmental Protection Fund
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Program of Immunization
<b>EPL</b>	The Environmental Protection Law (National Law 02/99)

<b>ERIC</b>	Environmental Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University
<b>ESD</b>	Environment and Social Division
<b>F/C</b>	Forage species/carnivorous species ratio
<b>F/S</b>	Feasibility Study
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations
<b>FIPC</b>	Forest Inventory and Planning Centre
<b>FS, F/S</b>	Feasibility Study
<b>FSL</b>	Full Supply Level
<b>FTA</b>	Federal Transit Administration
<b>FWL</b>	Flood Water Level
<b>GAP</b>	Gender Action Plan
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gases
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>GMS</b>	Greater Mekong Sub-region
<b>GoL</b>	Government of Lao PDR
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GRID</b>	Gender Resource and Information Development (GRID) Center
<b>GRM</b>	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>GWh</b>	Giga Watt Hour (one million watt hour)
<b>H/H, HH</b>	Household
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>HC</b>	Head Construction Contractor
<b>HCC</b>	Head Construction Contract
<b>HEPP</b>	Hydroelectric Power Project
<b>HH</b>	Households
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
<b>HRD</b>	Human Resources Development

<b>HSRA</b>	Houaysoup Resettlement Area
<b>HV</b>	High Voltage
<b>IAP</b>	Independent Advisory Panel
<b>IAR</b>	Impacted Asset Registration
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association (a unit of the World Bank groups)
<b>IEE</b>	Initial Environmental Examination
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IMA</b>	Independent Monitoring Agency
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IMR</b>	Infant mortality Rate
<b>IOL</b>	Inventory of Loss
<b>IPDP</b>	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
<b>IPP</b>	Independent Power Producer
<b>IRR</b>	Internal Rates of Return
<b>IRRI</b>	International Rice Research Institute
<b>IUCN</b>	World Conservation Union (The International Union for Conservation of Nature)
<b>JBIC</b>	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>JSC</b>	Joint Steering Committee
<b>KANSAI</b>	The Kansai Electric Power CO.,INC.
<b>km</b>	Kilometer
<b>km<sup>2</sup></b>	Square Kilometer
<b>kV</b>	Kilo volt
<b>kVA</b>	Kilo Volt-Ampere
<b>kW</b>	Kilo watt
<b>LACP</b>	Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

<b>LAK</b>	Lao Kip
<b>LANIC</b>	Lao National Inter Committee
<b>LAR</b>	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
<b>LFNC</b>	Lao Front for National Construction
<b>LHSE</b>	Lao Holding State Enterprise
<b>LIRP</b>	Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan
<b>LNCE</b>	Lao National Committee for Energy
<b>LNFC / LFNC</b>	Lao National Front for Construction / Lao Front for National Construction
<b>LNTA</b>	Lao National Tourism Administration
<b>LPRP</b>	Lao People's Revolutionary Party
<b>LRC</b>	Livelihood Restoration Committee
<b>LRHS</b>	Lao Reproductive Health Survey - 2000
<b>LSHE</b>	Lao Holding State Enterprises
<b>LSMS</b>	Living Standards Measurement Survey
<b>LTA</b>	Lenders' Technical Adviser
<b>LV</b>	Low Voltage
<b>LWU</b>	Lao Women Union
<b>m</b>	Meter
<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	square meter
<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	Cubic meter
<b>m<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	Cubic meter per second
<b>MAF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
<b>MAR</b>	Mean Annual Runoff
<b>MCTPC</b>	Ministry of Communication, Transportation, Post and Construction
<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral Development Bank
<b>MEM</b>	Ministry of Energy and Mines
<b>MIH</b>	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts
<b>MLA</b>	Multilateral Agencies

<b>mm</b>	Millimeter
<b>MMR</b>	Maternal Mortality Rate
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MOI</b>	Ministry of Industry
<b>MOL</b>	Minimum Operation Water Level
<b>MoM</b>	Minutes of Meeting
<b>MoNRE</b>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MRC</b>	Mekong River Commission
<b>MSL</b>	Mean Sea Level
<b>MSY</b>	Maximum Sustainable Yield
<b>MW</b>	Mega Watt (one million watt)
<b>MWL</b>	Maximum Water Level
<b>N/A</b>	Not Applicable
<b>NAFRI</b>	National Agriculture and Forest Research Institute
<b>NBCA</b>	National Biodiversity Conservation Area
<b>NCC</b>	National Consulting Company
<b>NEAP</b>	National Environmental Action Plan
<b>NEM</b>	New Economic Mechanism
<b>NEPO</b>	National Energy Policy Office
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>NGPES</b>	Nation Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
<b>NNP1</b>	The Nam Ngiep Hydropower Project 1
<b>NNP1PC</b>	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
<b>NPA</b>	National Protected Area (the preferred term is NBCA)
<b>NSC</b>	National Statistics Centre (of Lao PDR)
<b>NTEC</b>	Nam Theun 2(NT2) Electricity Company
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-Timber Forest Product

<b>NTPC</b>	Nam Theun 2 Power Company
<b>NUOL</b>	National University of Laos
<b>NWL</b>	Normal Water Level
<b>OD</b>	Operational Directive (World Bank)
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>OP</b>	Operational Policy (World Bank)
<b>PAFO</b>	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
<b>PAP</b>	Project Affected People [termed DPs in this document]
<b>PCPP</b>	Public Consultation and Participation Process
<b>PDA</b>	Project Development Agreement
<b>PDR</b>	People Democratic Republic
<b>PE</b>	Primary Energy
<b>PCD</b>	Public Consultations and Disclosure
<b>PGRC</b>	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
<b>PHAP</b>	Public Health Action Plan
<b>PHO</b>	Provincial Health Office
<b>PIB</b>	Public Information Booklet
<b>PIZ</b>	Project Impact Zone
<b>PM</b>	Prime Minister
<b>PMF</b>	Probable Maximum Flood
<b>PMM</b>	Protection and Mitigation Measures
<b>PMO</b>	Prime Minister's Office
<b>PMP</b>	Probable Maximum Precipitation
<b>PPA</b>	Power Purchase Agreement
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>PRLRC</b>	Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee

<b>PRP</b>	Preliminary Resettlement Plan
<b>PS</b>	Performance Standards
<b>QA</b>	Quality Assurance
<b>RAP</b>	Resettlement Action Plan
<b>RCC</b>	Roller Compacted Concrete
<b>RCS</b>	Replacement Cost Survey
<b>RCS / RCSC</b>	Resettlement and Compensation / Resettlement and Compensation Sub-Committee
<b>REDP</b>	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
<b>REDP-U5</b>	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 5
<b>RH</b>	Relative Humidity
<b>RMU</b>	Resettlement Management Unit
<b>RO</b>	Resettlement Office
<b>ROE</b>	Return on Equity
<b>ROR</b>	Run of the River
<b>ROW</b>	Right of Way
<b>RTM</b>	Round Table Meeting
<b>RWL</b>	Rated Water Level
<b>SCADA</b>	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
<b>SD</b>	Social Development and Monitoring Section
<b>SDP</b>	Social Development Plan
<b>SE1</b>	Secondary Energy One
<b>SE2</b>	Secondary Energy Two
<b>SES</b>	Socio-Economic Survey
<b>SIA</b>	Social Impact Assessment
<b>SMMP</b>	Social Management and Monitoring Plan
<b>SMO</b>	Social Management Office
<b>SOA</b>	Study of Alternatives



<b>SPS</b>	Safeguard Policy Statement
<b>SPS 2009</b>	Social Policy Statement 2009 (ADB)
<b>STD</b>	Sexually Transmitted Disease
<b>STEA</b>	Science, Technology and Environment Agency
<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<b>t/km<sup>2</sup>/yr ; (ton/km<sup>2</sup>/year )</b>	tonnes per square meter per year
<b>T/L</b>	Transmission Line
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TBA</b>	Traditional Birth Attendant
<b>THPC</b>	Theun-Hinboun Power Company
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TSS</b>	Total Suspended Solids
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	UN Frame work Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund
<b>UNITS</b>	
<b>UPS</b>	Uninterruptible Power Supply
<b>US</b>	Upstream
<b>US\$ / USD</b>	United States Dollar (US Dollar)
<b>USEPA</b>	United States Environment Protection Authority
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>VDC</b>	Village Development Coordination Committee
<b>VGRC</b>	Village Grievance Redress Committee

<b>VHV</b>	Village Health Volunteer
<b>VRC</b>	Village Resettlement Committee
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WCD</b>	World Commission on Dams
<b>WCS</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WMCA</b>	Watershed Management Conservation Agency
<b>WQ</b>	Water Quality
<b>WREA</b>	Water Resources & Environment Administration
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund

## Executive Summary

1. **Overall situation.** The Nam Ngiep 1 (NNP1) 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 northeast of the national capital, Vientiane.
2. **Schedule of construction.** The 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) from January 2019 onwards 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<sup>1</sup>. The REDP provides a comprehensive background to the Project and describes 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 to implement these programs as well as a schedule and budget for implementation.
4. **Zone 5 REDP Update.** The overall REDP is organized by Project Impact Zone (PIZ). The PIZ describes the area affected by Project construction or operations, or in which the Project has environmental and social (E&S) commitments with the Government of Laos (GoL). The PIZ crosses two provinces, Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay. The Project has also identified impact sub-zones, described more fully in the Project's REDP. This update for zone 5 (REDPU5) describes the systematic program of all social, economic, and cultural mitigation measures requiring compensation, either in cash or in kind for Hat Gniun, Thaheua and Somseun villages as a result of land acquisition for the creation of the Houaysoup Resettlement village. Hat Gniun and Thaheua are considered "host communities", due to their proximity to the construction site, and administrative ties to Hatsaykham. The communities of Zone 5 belong to Lao Lum group, which is not considered as Indigenous Peoples by ADB SPS criteria. This document also contains information on the land acquisition of land in the Houay Soup Resettlement Area (HSRA) claimed by 26 households currently residing in Somseun. Due to the geographical distance between these lands in the southern tip of the HSR, lack of direct road access to Resettlement village infrastructure, and inclusion in the

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

downstream communities listing, Somseun is not considered a host community and its data are not included in this update. However, since land acquisition of 54 plots is required, this information from affected villagers in Somseun is included in this update. No detailed analysis of the single household in Thasikhai village claiming land in Houaysoup is included in this analysis, but this household will also be fully compensated for acquired land.

5. **Public Consultations.** This Zone 5 updated plan includes details of the consultation process and its methodology with Hat Gniun, Thaheua households, and those affected through land acquisition in Somseun (see Chapter 9). Consultations with the villages of Zone 5 include:
  - a. Entitlements and compensation unit rates
  - b. Construction schedules, blasting, access and safety
  - c. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) surveys
  - d. Census and cut-off dates
  - e. Resettlement plans and livelihood activities
  - f. School transport and safety on the access road, and
  - g. Current water use and planned water supply systems
6. An extensive program of on-going consultations and an established grievance redress mechanism (GRM) ensure constant and meaningful communication between Project and DPs.
7. Broad Community Support is not required and has not been sought, as these are majority Lao Loum villages. Consultation outcomes are the result of constant interaction with concerned stakeholders over a long period, and this interaction continues as a key Project approach. Information on the project has been disseminated through public consultation with Displaced Persons (DPs)<sup>2</sup> 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, including this update.
8. **Project Impacts.** No households in Zone 5 will be required to relocate and no dwellings will be affected. Impacts will mainly be felt on livelihoods. The project will acquire 184 plots of land amounting to 471 ha (mostly rotational upland rice fields in the Houaysoup resettlement area) owned or used by 77 households from Hat Gniun, Somseun and Thasikhai villages. Hat Gniun is the most affected (in zone 5) with 70% of the plots being cultivated by households (50) from this village. Some temporary structures will require compensation, such as field huts. Trees and perennial crops will

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<sup>2</sup> All Project Affected People (PAPs) are referred to in this document as Displaced Persons (DPs), in line with terminology used in ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. A DP may not necessarily be physically displaced from a residence, but loss of land and property or restricted access, means an affected person is also covered by the terminology.

be permanently lost in Houaysoup for construction of the resettlement village. Seasonal riverbank gardens will be affected during the operational phase. All these assets are fully described in Chapter 4. Thaheua and Hat Gniun are affected by changes in domestic water quality and proximity of the external construction workforce, and both villages will share in benefits from improved infrastructure and facilities.

9. Hat Gniun and Thaheua have also been impacted by land acquisition for the access road and the 250 kV Transmission Line. The land acquisition and compensation process for these two locations is not included in this update, but has been addressed in separate safeguards documents<sup>3</sup>, which have already been publicly disclosed and are available on the ADB and NNP1 websites (*op cit*).
10. To avoid speculation and claims from people who are not owners of assets, not residing in, 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 finalize unit rates for compensation, the Project accepts compensation entitlements for all impacted assets established before the declaration and dissemination of the cut-off-date as well as up to the commencement of the asset registration. The updated cut-off-date for Zone 5 was declared by the PRLRC as 21st August 2015, following completion of the asset registration for Hat Gniun and Thaheua villages, the final confirmation survey, and final agreement with DPs on unit rates for all cash compensation. All cash and like-for-like compensation for involuntary resettlement/land acquisition will be provided before impacts.
11. The updated Zone 5 REDP (REDPU5) presents the overall entitlement policy (compensation in kind or in cash at replacement value; income restoration, etc.) including also the criteria for eligibility for compensation (including people with customary land rights), the detailed entitlement matrix containing all forms of impacts and resulting entitlements, including compensation for land, structures, fences, trees, crops, access to resources, and loss of income, and further details on the implementation of mitigation measures and provision of entitlements.
12. All these activities will be funded by NNP1PC. The project's Social budget is 44 million USD before COD and 14.4 million USD post-COD. Compensation payments for land acquired from Zone 5 villages for the creation of the HSRA is currently estimated to be 1.18 million USD, with a further 0.12 million USD to compensate for other assets and a contingency fund of 0.19 million USD. For activities limited by scope, the budget may be revised upwards to reflect changing needs. Activities to date have been developed and carried out jointly between DPs, GoL and NNP1PC, and these continue. The REDPU5 presents the broad institutional framework as well as the operative chart

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<sup>3</sup> Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC), Land Acquisition & Compensation Plan, Access Roads, 2014; ADB Social Safeguards Compliance Audit Report Land Acquisition & Compensation Plan for Access Roads, June 2014; NNP1PC Land Acquisition & Compensation Plan for 230kV Transmission Line, June 2015.

specifically developed for the implementation of Zone 5 Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP), and support activities. Program implementation will be internally and externally monitored over the whole construction period. Land acquisition for Zone 5 in Houaysoup is targeted to begin in January 2016 and conclude in February 2016. Investigation of the Houaysoup land area for 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 conclusion of the 2015 rainy season.

13. **Impacted Communities.** Zone 5 encompasses Ban Hat Gniun, a medium sized village located on the Nam Ngiep river left bank some 25 kilometres (km) from the district center of Bolikhan. It is about 9 km downstream of the main Project dam and 3 km downstream of the re-regulation dam. It also includes Ban Thaheua, a medium sized village located on the Nam Xao River and 3 km further east of Hat Gniun. Although Hatsaykham is administratively incorporated into Hat Gniun village, impacts for this hamlet have been addressed separately in REDPU3. Hat Gniun and Thaheua have been identified as a separate impact zone because of their (i) geographical proximity to the resettlement site of Houaysoup, (ii) acquisition of land to create Houaysoup, (iii) current administrative links<sup>4</sup>, and (iv) future potential to share community resources which will be developed by the Project. Residents of the two Zone 5 villages are therefore deemed "host" communities, although some are also directly affected by land loss. In addition to the host communities, 26 households residing in Somseun and 1 household in Thasikhai claim a total of 192 ha, representing approximately 10% of total land area to be acquired in the HSRA. Somseun is located 22.6 kilometers downstream of Hat Gniun and requires a 2 hour boat ride to reach. There is no direct road connection between Somseun and affected lands in the HSRA. Somseun is a predominantly Lao Loum village.
14. **Scope of Impacts.** Project impacts have been assessed based on collection of detailed asset registration data completed in January 2015. Seventy-seven (77) households are affected by land acquisition, which amounts to 458 hectares. This legally valid asset registration has updated information collected at the onset of Project preparation in 2007/2008 as well as data included in the REDP. As part of the confirmation survey, the Project is re-assessing the impacts on Zone 5 households who will be permanently displaced from some of their livelihoods resources. Households with losses of 10% or more of total productive assets (income generating) will have the opportunity for replacement land, while those with less than 10% will receive cash compensation. All DPs will be eligible to participate in livelihoods restoration programs, as well as programs covered under the Social Development Plan (SDP), such as health. The scope of land acquisition is fully described in Chapter 4. As the two villages nearest to the dams, water quality will be regularly monitored for these two villages as it will for Zone 4. Both groundwater and river water are used for domestic purposes, and

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<sup>4</sup> Hatsaykham will be administratively separate from Hat Gniun after relocation and after DPs from Zone 2LR have relocated to Houaysoup

improving quality is important for averting adverse health impacts.

15. **Other Social Impacts.** Social impacts associated with construction activities which are not covered by land acquisition and resettlement mitigation measures, will be avoided, minimized, and mitigated through the implementation of the Social Development Plan (SDP). The SDP has already been disclosed on the Project's and ADB's websites (*op cit*).

This version of the Zone5 REDPU5 has been published in February 2016 on Company and ADB Websites and in all Project information centers.

## CHAPTER 1 - Introduction

16. The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (the Project) 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 NNP1PC 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.
17. 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 km<sup>2</sup>, covering parts of Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun Provinces. An effective storage of 1,192 million m<sup>3</sup> from the reservoir is designed to drop up to 130 m to the main power station downstream from the main dam.

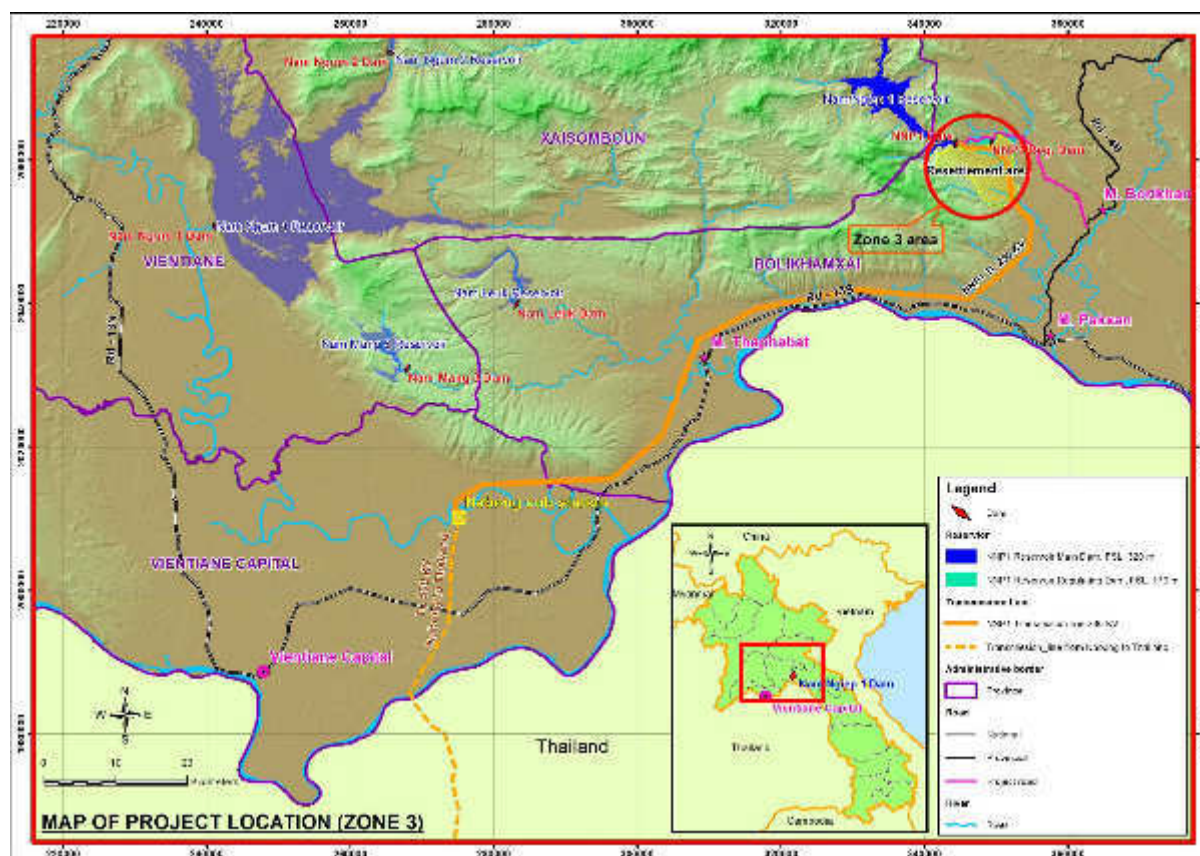


Figure 1. Map of Project Location and of Zone 5

18. The Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 5 (REDPU5) 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 shall be understood to be 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 (SIA), Chapter 2<sup>5</sup>.

19. The REDPU5 focuses on affected communities in Zone 5: Hat Gniun and Thaheua and one community, Somseun from Zone 4. All are located on the left bank of the Nam Ngiep River, about 2.5 km downstream from the main dam site and regulation dams. Both Hat Gniun and Thahuea have been established for more than 30 years. The residents of Hat Gniun are all Lao Loum, as are those of Thaheua except for 31 persons (12% of the village population) who are Khmu. However, these households have been fully absorbed into a broader Lao society and economy, and do not have a collective attachment to ancestral territories in the area. Somseun is not considered a host community and its data are not included in this update. However, since land acquisition of 54 plots in Houaysoup belonging to households of Somseun is required, information on this land acquisition is included in this update. A single household in Thasikhai village claiming land in Houaysoup is affected. The household is ethnically Lao Loum, with the husband originating from Hat Gniun and the wife from Thasikhai. Both are government officials, the husband works in the DAFO of Bolikhan District and the Wife is a DAFO employee in Paksan district. The land is inherited by the husband from his family and the land is used to grow industrial trees (rasin) trees, which are currently 3 year sold and not yet producing suitable bark for harvesting.
20. Hat Gniun and Thahuea are now easily accessible by motorcycle or car throughout the year after the Project repaired and upgraded the access road in 2014. Though located close to or beside the Nam Ngiep River, river transport is difficult due to the many rapids, rocky reefs, and cascades present in this part of the river.
21. Somseun is a predominantly Lao Loum community, situated on the banks of the Nam Ngiep and accessible by tar sealed road. The village is about 21 km distant from its district center, Bolikhan District.
22. The two host villages of Zone 5 are located close to the construction area for the main dam, the regulation dam and related facilities. Major project impacts include:
  - i. Construction site, workers camps and access road land acquisition;
  - ii. Land acquisition for the Project's designated resettlement site in Houaysoup
  - iii. Land acquisition for the 230 kV-transmission line
  - iv. Proximity of construction workers and related social issues;
  - v. Operational impacts on domestic water quality; and
  - vi. Operational impacts on downstream fisheries and loss of riverbank gardens.
23. The nature and intensity of social and economic impacts on the villages of Zone 5 differ between villages because of their different locations. A social management program to address impacts from workers and camp followers-relations was prepared, as described in the SDP, and is under implementation.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.adb.org/projects/41924-014/documents>

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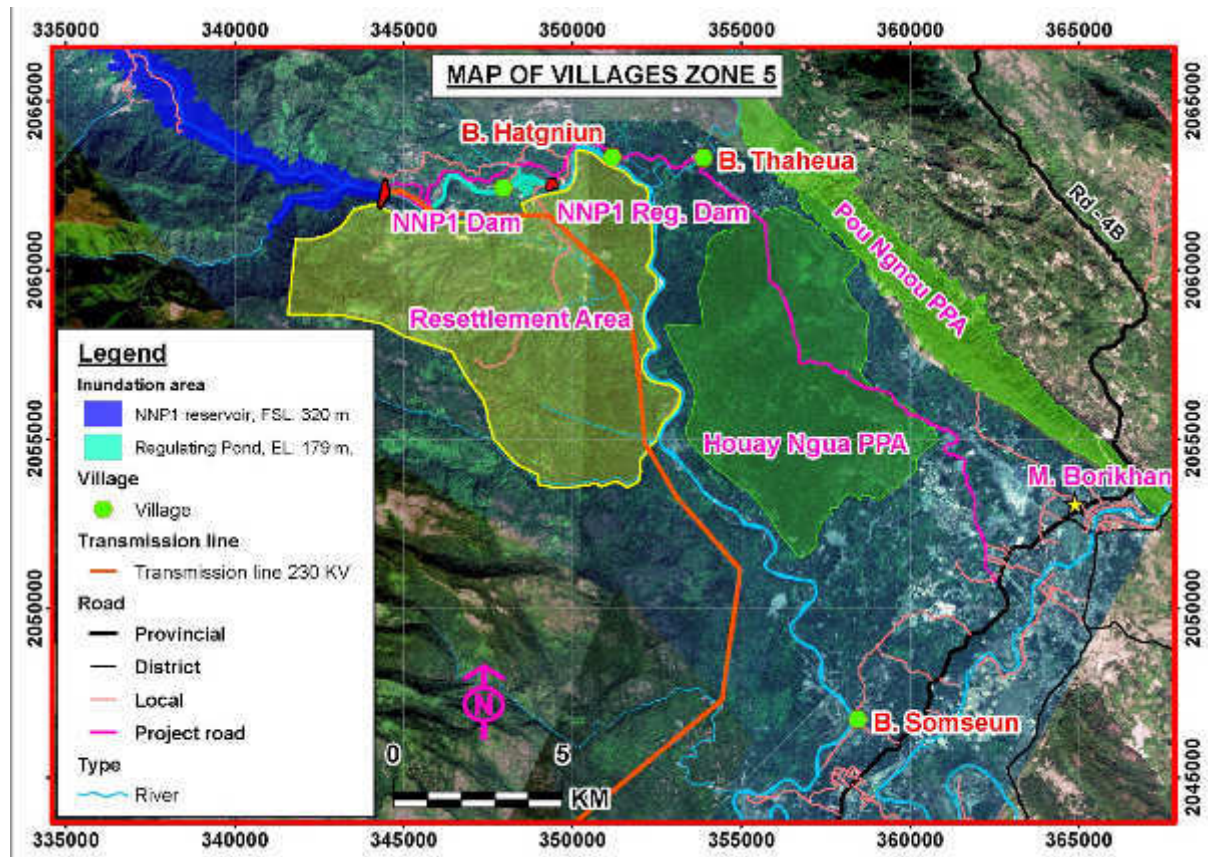


Figure 2: Location of Zone 5 community's and Somseun village in relation to the HSRA.

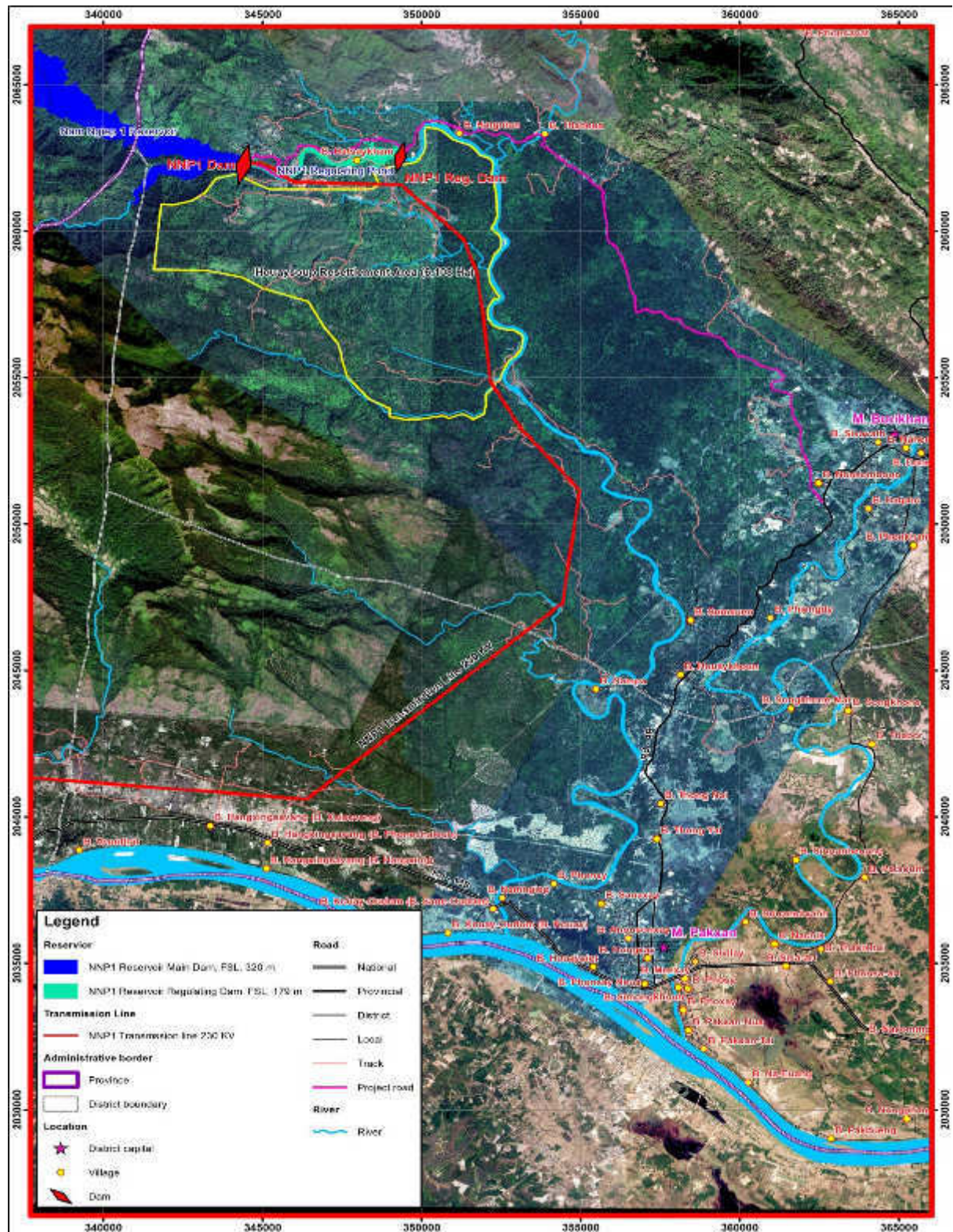


Figure 3 Location of main Project components in Zone 5

24. The Hatsaykham community in Zone 3 will 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 as a new village.

25. Households in Zone 5 have been compensated for loss of land associated with the construction of the Access Roads and 230 kV-transmission line. Compensation for Hat Gniun and Thahuea was completed in 2014 and by mid-2015 respectively. This REDPU5 outlines the updates in programs of all compensation, social, economic, and cultural mitigation measures for Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Somseun due to land acquisition for the creation of the HSRA. Its purpose is to ensure compensation at full replacement value for losses, and provide rehabilitation measures to restore all DPs livelihoods. Land acquisition and compensation procedures are conducted through meaningful consultations and good faith negotiations, and with the approval of the PRLRC.
26. The REDPU5 presents:
- i. a summary of applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Lao Government, appropriate ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, Equator Principles, and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS);
  - ii. the overall policy on LAR to guide mitigation of impacts during construction of the 230kV-T/L;
  - iii. the entitlement matrix for Zone 5;
  - iv. a description of steps towards income restoration, where required;
  - v. the methodology of information disclosure and consultation with communities and institutions, and establishment of activities including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM),
  - vi. procedures and policies for ethnic groups and gender planning;
  - vii. an outline of the institutional arrangements as well as monitoring and reporting structures; and
  - viii. an updated budget for implementing the compensation plan in the revised timeframe.
27. This REDPU5 is consistent with the overall 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 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 overall REDP). The document does not include an Ethnic Development Plan (EDP; see overall REDP) as none of the host communities belong to an ethnic group meeting criteria defined in ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (Appendix 3). The REDPU5 contains methodologies and frameworks as well as summarized baseline information and assessments of project impacts on various DPs, and their significance. The core of the REDPU5 encompasses the mitigation plans (Compensation Policy, Resettlement Plan, and LIRP) as well as implementation structures (communication strategy, institutions, entitlement matrices, implementing schedule, and budget).
28. Various methods have been used to collect relevant data for the preparation of the REDPU5, including: population survey, asset 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 9 of this document). Details on development of 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.

29. During project implementation, the number of people and assets affected by the project may change. The revised Cut-Off-Date has been announced by the Bolikhan District Governor in Decree 161 and disseminated in Hat Gnuin and Tha Heua on 17 September 2014. While an increase in numbers will alter provisional budgets presented in this report, it does not change obligations towards DPs which are limited by scope and not by budget<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup>Concession Agreement, Annex C, Clause 6.

## CHAPTER 2 - Legal Framework

30. 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 Asian Development Bank (ADB), integrating amongst others ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and other social policies,
  - the Facility Agreement with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation integrating IFC Performance Standards (PS), and
  - the Common Terms Agreement (CTA) with commercial lenders who apply Equator Principles (ES).
31. The Project’s CA (Annex C, Appendix 2) outlines in detail applicable standards, of which a key selection is included in Table 1.
32. 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 (E&S) 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	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); and
2002	IFC	IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, 2002

201 2	IFC	Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
201 2	IFC	Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples
201 2	IFC	Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

Table 1 Applicable Legal and Policy Standards for the Project



## CHAPTER 3 - Socioeconomic Profile

### 3.1 Data Sources

33. The data used in this report is based on three surveys:

- **Socio Economic Survey Access Road 2014** – a socio economic survey, landholder, DP and asset registration survey for the widening of the access road. Undertaken from March to April 2014.
- **Confirmation Survey 2014** - Household, DP, landholder and asset registration survey of Zones 2UR, 2LR, 3 and 5 undertaken in stages throughout 2014. The data has been entered into the resettler and compensation database which registers all Project Affected Persons/DPs in the above project zones, their land holdings and relevant assets including non-residential buildings and perennial crops liable for compensation. The Compensation Database currently (December 2015) records 127 households in Zone 5 for the purposes of compensation and asset registration.
- **Baseline Socio Economic Survey 2014** – a household socio economic survey of households Zones 1, 2LR, 2UR, 3, 4 and 5. The survey is based on the list of households collected during the Confirmation Survey 2014 as of October 2014. The survey design included a census of all households available for interview in Zones 2UR, 2LR, 3 and 5 and a statistically based sample of households in Zone 1 and 4. The survey also included a sample of 2 reference populations unaffected by the project. A total of 124 households were interviewed in Zone 5.

34. The three surveys were carried out at different dates in 2014 and used slightly different methods/survey instruments. The confirmation survey has subsequently been updated to provide a final list of households eligible for compensation. The total population of each zone and other data collected in the 3 surveys will differ slightly because of the different methods and the changing nature of the population. Note that Confirmation Survey (2104) is the “master dataset” for the purposes of compensation and assistance and forms an unchanging baseline reference point.

35. This report has used data from each of these surveys where the data collected is the most appropriate for the question at hand.

### 3.2 Demography and Population Changes

36. The population of Ban Hat Gniun is 393 people in 72 households, with an average household size of 5.5; all are ethnically Lao Loum (Table 2). Ban Thahuea has a population of 265 people in 50 households, with an average household size of 5.3. Some 88% of the population of Thahuea identify themselves as Lao Loum, with the remaining 12% (6 households) identifying as Khmu.

Community	Households	Population	Females	Affected Households	Ethnicities
Ban Hat Gniun	72	393	171	65	Lao
Ban Thahuea	55	300	145	0	Lao, Khmu
Ban Somseun	221	1207	602	26	Lao
Total	348	1900	918	91	

Table 2: Population profile of Ban Hat Gniun & Thahuea (Source: Confirmation Survey 2014)

As presented in the overall REDP (4.2.4), data for Hat Gniun and Thahuea show a slight reduction in population numbers from 2007/8 to 2011, but an updated census and baseline Socio Economic Survey (SES - also termed in the CA as a Confirmation Survey) in 2014 shows a population increase of 5.9% in Hat Gniun and 13.6% in Thahuea over the last three years.

Figure 4 : Typical House of Lao Loum, Ban Hat Gniun



### 3.3 Social Organization

37. Unlike the Hmong villages of Zone 2LR and Zone 3, Lao Loum communities in Zone 5 do not follow a clan system. Nonetheless, families form important internal organizations with socioeconomic functions. There is particularly strong community cohesiveness in Thahuea.
38. Migration from the village for work and study in Pakxan and further afield has expanded rural-urban connections. These connections have been further strengthened due to the spread of modern electronic communications.
39. Villages in Lao are the final level of government administration, headed by a Village Chief

who is supported by a deputy and village council. Villages are combined into districts, which are combined to form provinces, finally resulting into the national community of the Lao PDR. Ministries on the national level have embodiments on the provincial and district level. These public institutions are supported by mass organizations with structures at all administrative levels: the Front for National Construction, the Lao Women Union, and the Lao Youth Union.

40. Ban Hat Gniun is the administrative village center for Hatsaykham. The Village Chief is Lao Loum and based in Hat Gniun, while the Deputy Chief is Hmong and based in Hatsaykham. Hat Gniun village authorities are therefore represented in discussions related both to Hatsaykham compensation and relocation plans, as well as in those related solely to Hat Gniun host programs. On relocation to Houaysoup and with the arrival of the 2LR households, the district authorities intend to recognise the new village of Houaysoup and to appoint its own administration.
41. **Physical Cultural Resources.** No physical resources of archaeological and cultural significance have been identified in Hat Gniun and Thahuea as impacted by the Project.

### **3.4 Infrastructure**

42. Ban Hat Gniun, Ban Thahuea and Ban Somseun can be accessed by road or river. The two host villages are 15 and 17 km by unsealed road from Ban Nonsomboun which is located 3 km from Bolikhan on the sealed road from Pakxan (22 km). The main access road to the villages is passable by cars and motorbikes in all seasons due to upgrade of the access road by the Project in 2014/15. The Nam Ngiep River provides additional access from downstream communities by boat.
43. Ninety eight percent of households surveyed in Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea were connected to the electrical grid system in 2014 (Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014). Before the provision of grid electricity the villages relied on small river-powered generators (micro-hydro) that produced electricity for a few lamps or TVs among a small number of households. The Project subsidized installation fees.

Items	Hat Gniun	Thahuea
<b>1. Infrastructure</b>		
Electricity	Yes	Yes
Drinking water source	Underground water	Stream and Underground water
Access road	Gravel Road	Gravel Road
River navigation	Nam Ngiep	Nam Ngiep, Nam Xao
<b>2. Social Welfare</b>		
Market	No	No
Pre Primary / Nursery	No	No
Primary School	Yes	Yes (to 3rd grade only)
Temple	Yes	Yes
Health Centre	No	No
Cemetery	Yes	Yes
Grocery	Yes	Yes
Water supply	Yes	Yes
Underground water well	Yes	Yes
<b>3. Private and Public Organization</b>		
LWU	Yes	Yes
LY	Yes	Yes

Table 3: Infrastructure of Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea (Source: Field Surveys 2014)

44. Hat Gniun has a gravity fed water system (GFS) recently constructed by the Project, with two thirds of households in 2014 using the GFS for drinking water in both wet and dry seasons (Table 4). The remaining 34% of households stated that they used bottled water for their main source of drinking water. Both GFS and bottled water are considered improved water sources, and should remain relatively free from contamination if basic sanitation procedures are followed.
45. In contrast, in the village of Thahuea, 26% of households use surface water for their main source of drinking water in the dry season, though this drops to only 6% in the wet season. Two thirds of households in Thahuea use bottled water for drinking in both the wet and dry seasons.
46. The Project has in November 2015 provided an improved domestic water supply system for both Hat Gnuin and Thaheua.

Water Supply	Hat Gniun		Thahuea	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
GFS	66%	66%	0%	0%
Bottled Water	34%	34%	67%	65%
Tube Water	0%	0%	9%	7%
Protected Well	0%	0%	2%	2%
River, Stream, Lake,	0%	0%	6%	26%
Rainwater	0%	0%	17%	0%

Table 4: Sources of drinking water in Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey 2014)

### 3.5 School Attendance

47. Availability of educational facilities has had a direct impact on school attendance levels. Ban Hat Gniun has a school with 4 teachers providing all 5 levels of primary education. It also serves students from the two nearby communities of Ban Thahuea and Khum Hatsaykham for Grades 4 and 5. The school has only one building in fair condition, but no housing for teachers or other support facilities. Access to the Hat Gniun School is via the main access road to the construction site, and the children typically walked several miles along this road morning and evening. The Project started a daily bus service a year ago from both Thahuea and Hatsaykham to take children to and from the Hat Gniun School to increase the safety of children from these villages who were at risk from construction traffic, and whose school attendance dropped during the rainy season.
48. Primary age enrolment is currently quite high, with 100% primary age enrolment in Hat Gniun and 84% primary age enrolment in Thahuea (Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014). Enrolment is determined more by location than ethnicity with all Khmu students in Thahuea enrolled in primary school. The improved access via the daily school bus service from Thahuea and Hatsaykham to Hat Gniun has also increase enrolment from both villages.
49. Traditionally, girls normally work at home from young age and education was not considered important, particularly for girls from non-Lao ethnic groups. However, currently there is no difference in male (90%) and female (90%) primary age enrolment (Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014) and girls from Zone 5 are receiving a basic education.
50. The closest secondary school to Zone 5 villages is located in Bolikhan, the district capital, approximately 22 km from Thahuea. Historically, travel to the secondary school was difficult because of the isolation of the villages and poor quality of the access road.
51. Secondary age enrollment is calculated as the percentage of children of secondary school age (11-15 years inclusive) who are enrolled in secondary school. There are 42 secondary age students in Hat Gniun and Thahuea, of whom 17 (42%) are enrolled.
52. There are only 14 girls of secondary age in the two villages included in the survey (compared to 28 boys). Female enrolment (50%) is higher than male enrolment (36%) but the difference is not statistically significant because of the small size of the secondary age population.

### 3.6 Literacy

53. Eighty five percent of adults in Hat Gniun have completed primary school, however only 16% have completed any post-primary education (Table 5). Thahuea shows a slightly lower rate of formal education, with 78% having completed primary education and 15% having completed any post primary education.
54. Women generally have fewer years of education than males in both villages. Eleven percent of women have no formal education compared to 3% of men, 89% of males have completed primary school compared to only 74% of women.

Maximum Level of Education	Hat Gniun			Thahuea			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No formal education	2%	6%	4%	4%	17%	10%	3%	11%	7%
Some primary	8%	15%	11%	9%	15%	12%	8%	15%	11%
Completed Primary	72%	66%	69%	67%	60%	64%	70%	63%	67%
Completed Lower Secondary	12%	8%	10%	16%	5%	11%	13%	7%	10%
Completed Upper Secondary	4%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Tertiary Educated	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Vocational/Other	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
# respondents completed education	127	99	226	81	81	162	208	180	388

Table 5: Adult Education profile of DPs of Ban Hat Gniun and Thahuea (Source: BSES 2014)

### 3.7 Diet and Nutrition

55. Nutritional status 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.
56. 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, anemia, 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.
57. Estimated food intake per person in Hat Gniun and Thahuea (data from Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014) appears relatively good. Staples are consumed 7 days per week in both villages, with nearly 15 kg of staples consumed per person per month in Hat Gniun and 14 kg/person/month consumed in Thahuea. Fish consumption is common with households eating fish about 4.8 days/ week with a total consumption of 3.5 kg /person /month in Hat

Gniun and 2.5 kg /person /month in Thahuea. Meat consumption is also significant with pork and poultry being the most commonly consumed.

FOOD	Hat Gniun		Thahuea		Unit
	Days per week	Amount	Days per week	Amount	
Staples	7	16±1	7	14±1	Kg/person/month
Fish and Eels	4.8	3.5±0.4	4.7	2.5±0.3	Kg/person/month
Chicken/Duck etc	1.9	1.2±0.2	1.4	0.9±0.1	bird/person/month
Pork	2.4	1.2±0.1	2.0	0.7±0.1	Kg/person/month.
Beef	1.4	0.9±0.1	1.2	0.5±0.1	Kg/person/month.
Wild Animals	0.8	0.3±0.1	0.5	0.2±0.1	Kg/person/month.
Buffalo	0.5	0.3±0.1	0.3	0.2±0.1	bird/person/month
Wild Birds	0.3	0.1±0.1	0.3	0.2±0.1	Kg/person/month.
Goat	0	0	0.1	0.1±0.03	Kg/person/month.

Table 6 Food intake for Hat Gniun and Thahuea (data source Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)

### 3.8 Health

58. There is no health center in either village or nearby. A village health volunteer is responsible for a standard health and medicine kit provided for each village and responsible for distributing medicines to treat common illnesses. Patients requiring more care need to go to the health center at Ban Houykhoun, the district hospital in Bolikhan, or the provincial hospital in Pakxan, about 20 kilometers away. The upgraded road has reduced the travel time to the health services in Pakxan to less than one hour and enabled year-round access.
59. The targets of the seventh national development plan for 2011 to 2015 gives an indication of the main public health issues facing most rural villages. The targets are:
- To decrease maternal mortality ratio to not more than 260 per 100,000 live births;
  - To decrease the infant mortality to 45 per 1,000 live births;
  - To decrease under-five child mortality ratio to 70 per 1,000 live births;
  - 80% of total population to have access to potable water;
  - 60% of total population to have and use latrines.
  - To decrease the proportion of underweight children age under five years to 20%;
  - To decrease the proportion of stunted children under five years to 34%;
60. The 2014 Health Survey used 2 simple approaches to the measurement of the health and nutritional status of project affected people:
- Child anthropometric measurements and
  - Anemia 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 diarrhea and helminthiasis (parasitic infections), in early childhood. Anemia is low levels of red blood cells (RBCs) in the blood due to not enough iron. It causes tiredness, inability to work and impacts on child development. It is caused by

insufficient iron intake (diet), loss of blood, and parasite infections.

61. The project has not collected data on infant and child mortality, malaria, TB and other serious health issues in Zone 5, because initial surveys revealed that incidence of these diseases are too low for the project to collect meaningful data.
62. Both stunting and anemia in Hat Gniun and Thahuea are lower than in the adjacent village of Hatsaykham (Table 7) but both still need to be reduced. Nutrition data suggest apparently adequate levels of food consumption recorded in both villages have not been fully translated into health outcomes. Child stunting and anemia in women are likely to be the result of a combination of the historical use of unsafe water supply, open defecation and poor hygiene leading to high rates of diarrhea and parasite infections leading 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), as well as early and frequent pregnancies for the women.

Name	Stunting children under 5 years	Anemia in women 25 - 45 years
Hat Gniun	32%	21%
Thahuea	35%	24%
Hatsaykham	54%	30%

Table 7: Key Health Indicators (Source: Health Survey Data 2014)

63. Potential serious threats to long-term health status in the Project area are ongoing malnutrition and the increase of sexually transmitted infections as a consequence of more sex workers attracted by the construction workers in infrastructure and mining activities in the area. This risk is being mitigated by the activities outlined in the Social Management Action Plan, implemented by the project (available on the company and ADB website).
64. The Project will establish health and education infrastructure in the resettlement site. The villages of Hat Gniun and Thahuea will have access to these facilities and thus profit from benefit sharing. Both villages are also being supplied with improved water supplies (GFS). Clean water and sanitation practices are promoted through the Project's Public Health Action Plan (PHAP), as outlined in the SDP.

### 3.9 Gender Issues

From focus group meetings with both men and women, the following specific gender issues have been raised by Zone 5 communities as relevant:

- Few possibilities for higher employment positions for women
  - Interest in alternative cash income opportunities and technical training
  - Women's heavier burden of fetching clean water is a problem
65. The Project has developed strategies to respond to these concerns as well as other gender issues, as described in Section 4.4 of this document and in the SDP (Gender Action Plan - GAP)



### 3.10 Information and Services

66. Both villages of Zone 5 have access to national mobile phone networks and ownership of phones is almost universal by household (Table 8). With access to the national grid, television ownership has become almost universal and this will also open up information access to a broader world. Apart from that, the service sector remains weak. With the influx of people due to the Project, some services have already increased, for example the opening of new restaurants. While this enhances socioeconomic development, it has also may lead to some social disturbances. Social mitigation measures are outlined in the SDP and their implementation progress described in Chapter 4.

Item	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Hatsaykham
	Percent households owning item (%)		
Mobile phones/other phones	99	94	97
Televisions	93	91	85
Satellite dish	91	91	72
Wardrobe	83	81	85
Refrigerators/freezers	80	76	44
Electric rice cooker	79	61	82
Motorcycles/scooters	60	67	85
Boat motor	56	24	31
Boat	51	43	36
Tape players/CD players/radio	44	46	54
DVD Player	31	24	49
Bicycles	29	13	41
Car or truck	13	4	21
Hand Tractor	13	52	18
Water Dispenser	10	9	8
Water Pump	10	54	28

Table 8 Ownership of household goods (data source: 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey)

### 3.11 Income

67. 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, including wages and salaries, pensions, bank 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).

68. The 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey represents the most comprehensive and reliable estimate of household income in Hat Gniun and Thahuea and income data largely supersedes

the results of the Access Road Socio Economic Survey (2014). The Baseline SES 2014 found a mean per capita income of 1.15 million kip/month in Hat Gniun but a mean income of only 919,000 kip/month in Thahuea (Table 9).

Village	Number of households in survey	Mean net income (LAK/person/ month)	± Se <sup>7</sup>	Median net income (LAK/person/ month)
Hat Gniun	70	1,155,000	109,000	919,000
Thahuea	54	898,000	141,000	585,000

Table 9: Income per Person per Month (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey 2014)

69. Household incomes are not normally distributed and typically a small percentage of the population has much higher incomes than the rest (Table 10). This is the case for both Hat Gniun and Thahuea.

Per capita income (million LAK/month)	Hat Gniun		Thahuea	
	# House holds	% House holds	#House holds	%Households
0-0.8	29	41%	34	6
0.8- 1.6	24	34%	14	2
1.6- 2.4	12	17%	2	4
2.4- 3.2	3	4%	2	4
3.2- 4.0	2	3%	2	4
Total	70	100%	54	1

Table 10 Income distribution in Zone 5 host villages (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)

### 3.12 Income Sources

70. Rural households typically obtain both cash and “in-kind” income from a wide variety of sources. This makes it difficult for both the researcher and the household to fully evaluate the relative importance of different sources of household income, particularly as different types of income may be subject to substantially different biases. Factors which bias income estimates include recall bias (i.e. difficulty of remembering exact figures for previous months or years) and reluctance to reveal incomes to outsiders (income that may be subject to tax or is illegal).
71. The two villages of Zone 5 have a different balance in their income sources as well as different average incomes (Table 11). Hat Gniun, the wealthier village, obtains much more income from fishing and employment than Thahuea, which relies more heavily on livestock incomes.

<sup>7</sup> Se is the standard error. It is a measure of the accuracy of the estimate of the mean.

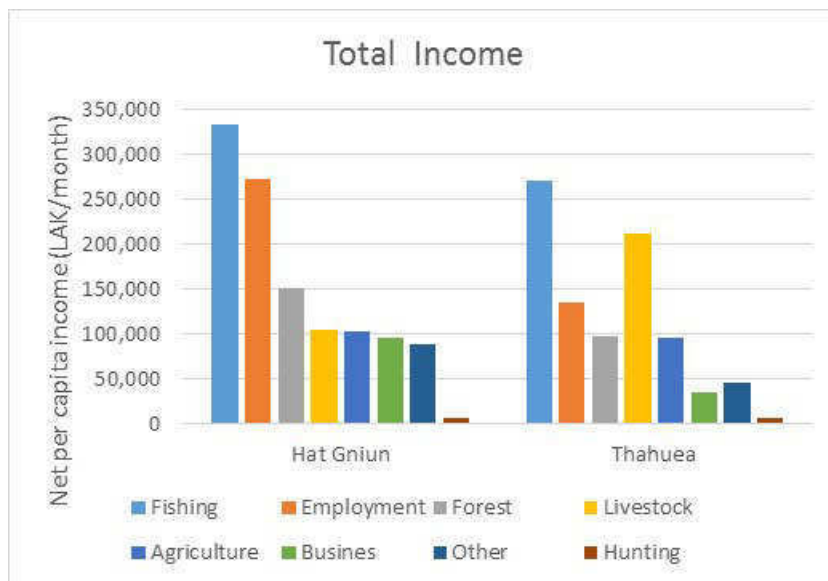


Figure 5: Composition of income by source for Hat Gniun and Thahuea (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey 2014)

72. Cash income is an increasingly important component of total income for rural households as it is needed for many transactions such as health expenditure, school costs, purchasing of consumer items etc. The proportion of cash income that a household obtains also provides some indication of the degree to which the individual household or village has transitioned from a subsistence to the free-market or cash economy. The village of Hat Gniun obtains both a higher cash income (750,000 LAK / person / month) than Thahuea (500,000 LAK/ person / month) and cash income also constitutes a higher proportion of the total: 65% of total income for Hat Gniun as opposed to 56% for Thahuea.

Source	Total per capita income (LAK/month)		Percent of total income		Cash per capita income (LAK/month)		Percent cash income		Has Cash Income (% households)	
	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Hat Gniun	Thahuea
Fishing	333,274	271,226	29%	30%	101,607	35,998	30%	13%	31%	26%
Employment	273,241	135,010	24%	15%	273,241	135,010	100%	100%	91%	83%
Forest	150,185	97,633	13%	11%	80,265	48,917	53%	50%	53%	46%
Livestock	105,205	211,591	9%	24%	95,768	193,689	91%	92%	47%	54%
Agriculture	103,527	94,706	9%	11%	15,118	4,696	15%	5%	34%	22%
Business	94,711	35,432	8%	4%	94,711	35,432	100%	100%	26%	13%
Other	87,716	45,710	8%	5%	87,716	45,710	100%	100%	49%	37%
Hunting	6,890	6,731	1%	1%	1,778	1,865	26%	28%	13%	9%
Total	1,154,749	898,039	100%	100%	750,204	501,317	65%	56%	100%	98%

Table 11: Income per Person per Month (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey 2014)

### 3.13 Agriculture and Horticulture

73. People of Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea make use of the flat valley on the left bank of Nam Ngiep River as their main productive land. This land is not affected by the Project, with the exception of some small areas acquired for upgrading the access roads. Of the total land use, 61% is classified as agricultural area, 2.6% as residential area, and 36% forest land. While most villagers did not provide much information on their upland crops lands, from observation, much of the un-stocked forest land is in fact used for upland crops.

Land Use(ha)	Ban Hat Gniun	Ban Thahuea
<b>Private properties</b>		
Residential area	13	8
Rice field	10	20
Other cultivation	152	310
Total	175	338
<b>Public properties</b>		
Cemetery land	1.0	N/A
<b>Forest and others</b>		
<b>Total Land</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>417</b>

Table 12 : Land Use Patterns of Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea (Source: Field Survey 2011)

74. A total of 75% of adults over the age of 18 years in Hat Gniun, and 85% of adults in Thahuea, identify their main occupation as farmer. While farming activities are likely to consume the majority of people's time, and hold an important place in 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 18% of total income in Hat Gniun but 34% in Thahuea.
75. The importance of farming, particularly arable agriculture, should not be underestimated however, as having rice in store after harvest provides 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.)
76. Rice is the principal crop for both villages, with maize, sugar cane, cassava, banana, and pineapple also grown. Most households have small herb and vegetable gardens grown on stands with flat beds constructed at a high enough level to protect the plants from their animals. Vegetables are grown around the homestead and seasonally along the riverbank. Riverbank gardens, use and productivity, have been assessed and included in the updated asset register (see Chapter 6). Villagers surround the vegetable plots with woven bamboo fences to demarcate use boundaries and to keep out animals. Because of considerable river bank erosion, seasonal cultivation sites tend to shift from year to year.
77. Most crops are grown for home consumption, with some surplus sold: cash sales constitute 15% of total crop income in Hat Gniun and 5% of total income crop income in Thahuea.

### **3.14 Rice Self Sufficiency**

78. The 2014 Baseline Socio Economic Survey found that rice was consumed at least 7 days/week by all households. The average consumption of staples (rice, cassava, maize etc) in October was  $15.5\pm 0.7$ kg per month in Hat Gniun and  $14.0\pm 0.6$ kg per month for Thahuea. Average consumption of staples for both villages are lower than the value previously reported for Hatsaykham ( $18\pm 1$ kg/month). However, total income for Hat Gniun is similar to that reported for Hatsaykham and levels of stunting and anemia are also lower. The existing data therefore suggest that the lower levels of consumption of staples is not part of a systematic pattern of higher poverty levels in these villages but this will be subject to further monitoring and verification.
79. Food and rice consumption are monitored in each village every 6 months using a simple consumption monitoring survey tool. This survey, combined with repeated Socio Economic Surveys will provide the project with a detailed record of the changing patterns of food consumption throughout the relocation and post-resettlement period.

### **3.15 Forest Utilization**

80. The villagers make use of many of the surrounding natural resources, in particular the community forests and rivers. Houses are built from wood and bamboo, and roofed with grasses from the fields. Their food is cooked with firewood gathered from the forests. Many kinds of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), such as mushrooms, bamboo shoots, vegetables, and herbs are gathered. Villagers have planted fruit and other economically valuable trees. Farmers have started recently planting commercial species such as teak (*Tectonagrandis*), auri (*Acacia auriculiformis*), eucalyptus (hybrid for pulp), and Agar wood (*Aquilaria spp.*).
81. Fruit trees are mostly for domestic consumption. During visits to local markets and in nearby towns, nearly all seasonal fruits sold in the market were from local forests. Commercially grown fruits tend to be from China or Thailand. One exception is pineapple, grown for sale in fairly large numbers by some households.
82. The 2014 Baseline SES evaluates cash and in-kind income obtained from forests. This included hunting, the collection of NTFPs, and collection of timber. Forests provide a significant source of income for both villages: Hat Gniun obtained 13% of its total income from Timber and NTFPs, and Thahuea obtained 11% of total income. These are important sources of cash income which constitute approximately 50% of admitted total forest income in both villages.
83. Substantial amounts of rough sawn timber are stored in and around houses at Thahuea. The extent to which this timber was obtained legally could not be determined, but it has the potential to contribute a significant proportion of income. The extent to which income from timber collection is under-reported is unclear.

### **3.16 Hunting**

84. Villagers hunt regularly, partly for own consumption, partly for sale, even though until

now limited access to markets reduced the possibilities for the latter. The NNP1 Environmental Management Office (EMO), together with public authorities, is responsible for ensuring that no NNP1 workers are hunting in the area and that trade of hunting goods is restricted according to national and international regulations.

85. The Baseline SES found that less than 1% of total average income was obtained from hunting in both villages, and less than 30% of hunting income was obtained as cash income.

### **3.17 Fisheries**

86. The Nam Ngiep River, as well as its tributaries, are important sources of income and nutrition. Fresh fish was consumed on 5 days out of seven in both villages with a total per capita consumption of  $3.6 \pm 0.4$  kg /month in Hat Gniun and  $2.5 \pm 0.3$  kg/month in Thahuea. Also, other aquatic species such as shrimps, frogs, snails, etc. are collected and form part of the daily diet. None of the households fish for commercial purposes.
87. Fishing is important from the perspective of income, but the significance of fishing as income has probably been underestimated in the past by both the DPs and by the project team. The Baseline SES (2014) found that fishing constituted 30% of total per capita income. However, the majority of the fish caught is consumed within the household: 30% of fishing income in Nam Ngiep was in cash, and sales contributed only 13% of total fishing income in Thahuea. The majority of sales are made to friends and neighbors within the village, though there is now an expanding opportunity to make sales to a larger external market.
88. A fish-catch monitoring program for all significantly affected villages has been started. The monitoring program commenced in 2015 and results are not yet available. Once the resettlement site is established and after COD, usage of reservoir fisheries will become a shared resource between Houaysoup DPs and the host communities, and a co-management plan will be prepared and implemented.

### **3.18 Livestock**

89. Raising livestock is almost ubiquitous in rural Laos, and 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. Animals are raised both for domestic consumption and for sale, with smaller livestock in particular an important source of protein, though second to fish.

	Village	Buffalo	Cattle	Pig	Large	TOTAL
<b>Percent households owning livestock</b>	Hat Gniun	43%	43%	30%	71%	
	Thahuea	37%	63%	72%	76%	
<b>Average number owned</b>	Hat Gniun	2.3	2.9	1	5.2	
	Thahuea	2.3	5.7	1.6	7.9	
<b>Mean per capita value (million kip)</b>	Hat Gniun	5±1	3.2±0.6	0.1±0.01	8±1	9±1
	Thahuea	5±1	6 ±1	0.2±0.01	11±2	12±2

Table 13: Livestock ownership in Hatsaykham (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)

90. Ownership of large livestock is common but not universal: approximately 70% of households in both village own large livestock (Table 13) with Thahuea having a greater focus on cattle than buffalo; 63% of household in Thahuea own cattle with an average holding of 5.7 head/household, compared to Hat Gniun where only 43% of households own cattle with an average holding of 2.9 head/household.
91. While livestock ownership is common within Hat Gniun and Thahuea, income<sup>8</sup> from livestock is relatively minor. In Hat Gniun, livestock provides only 9% of mean per capita income of which the majority is cash income (91%). Livestock is substantially more important in the poorer village of Thahuea where it contributes 24% of total per capita income with 92% of that income consisting of cash income. Thus livestock is a largely cash livelihood with most income derived from the sale of large livestock. Subsistence livestock income (self-consumption) is of limited economic importance and is restricted to the consumption of a few small animals (pigs, chickens etc.). Consumption of even small amounts of meat is, however, of potentially greater significance in terms of nutrition, particularly anemia in women and children.
92. Livestock also provide an important source of savings (Table 13: 13). The average per capita value of household livestock in Households is 9 million kip/ person in Hat Gniun and 12 million kip/ person in Thahuea. While livestock assets are not as safe or as liquid as other forms of savings, they do form an important reserve for households in times of stress or difficulty, though it should be noted that large livestock constitute the majority of the value of savings and a significant percentage of households do not own large livestock.

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<sup>8</sup> The cash value of animal and meat sold plus the imputed value of self-consumption



### **3.19 Employment**

93. Salaries and wages have become an important component of income in Zone 5, particularly in daily wage labor for construction activities related to the Project. Employment is relatively more common and lucrative in Hat Gniun than in Thahuea.
94. In Hat Gniun, employment was the second biggest source of total income after fishing, and the largest source of cash income (Table 9). Employment of some form was almost universal with 91% of households reporting employment income and 65% of households reporting 2 or more members with employment income in the last year (Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014).
95. Employment in Thahuea is also important. Employment was the third largest source of total income after fishing and livestock and the second largest source of cash income after livestock. Employment in Thahuea is also very common with 83% of households reporting employment income and 53% of households reporting 2 or more members with employment income in the last year (Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014).
96. Both villages in Zone 5 are located close to the main construction site and may therefore benefit from employment in the construction phase of the project. The degree to which this happens depends on a number of factors including skills, availability, alternative opportunities, and contacts with employers. The Baseline Socio Economic Survey undertaken in late 2104, shortly after construction commenced, found that 14% of households in Hat Gniun and 20% of households in Thahuea reported income from the NNP1 project (either directly or indirectly).

### **3.20 Business Income**

97. Most villages and communities support a number of small businesses. These are often small shops but may include a wider variety of shops and business in larger communities.
98. Business income was reported by 26% of households in Hat Gniun but constituted only 8% of average incomes. In Thahuea, only 13% of households reported a business income and business constituted only 4% of average income.

### **3.21 Other Income**

99. Not all income can be neatly categorized. Income such as interest, rents, remittances, and incomes from milling rice etc. were categorized under the general heading of "other income". Compensation payments, and money obtained from the sales of assets such as cars, motorcycles etc. are not categorized as income.
100. In Hat Gniun, other income sources contributed 8% of total income and in Thahuea they contributed 5% of total income. Thus they represent a small but important source of income, particularly cash for households.

### 3.22 Household Expenditure

101. Consumption has been pioneered by the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) program as the key indicator of household living standards since the program's inception in the 1980's. The Lao Expenditure and Consumption Surveys (LECS) are an LSMS style household survey undertaken every 5 years since 1998. They provide an invaluable long-term record of changes in household living standards and poverty in the Lao PDR.

102. 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

103. 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.

104. 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.

105. The Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) divided consumption into:

- Food consumption, cash expenditure and the imputed value of self-produced food consumed by the household.
- Consumables including clothes, footwear, personal items, phone, medical and educational expenses.
- Durable Items such as minor household goods and furniture; and
- Use value of major assets such as cars, motorcycles, major household items etc.

106. Mean per capita consumption in Hat Gniun 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 64% of total consumption (Table 15). Cash expenditure on food account for approximately two thirds 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).

107. Mean per capita consumption in Thahuea in 2014 was 0.85 million kip/ month (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014) which is about 70% of mean consumption in Hat Gniun. Food was the biggest source of consumption accounting for 66% of total consumption (Table 15). Cash expenditure on food accounts for 56% of total food consumption.

	Hat Gniun			Thahuea		
	Mean per capita consumption (LAK/month)	Se	Percent Total Consumption	Mean per capita consumption (LAK/month)	Se	Percent Total Consumption
Food	761,000	44,000	64%	562,000	39,000	66%
Food(cash)	517,000	42,000	44%	313,000	33,000	37%
Consumables	290,000	59,000	24%	149,000	13,000	18%
Durables	116,000	20,000	10%	120,000	29,000	14%
Asset Depreciation	17,000	4,000	1%	16,000	4,000	2%
Total	1,185,000	85,000	100%	847,000	63,000	100%

Table 14 Average Expenditures per Person per Month (Source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey 2014)

108. Household consumption is more normally distributed than income (Table 16). The Baseline Socio Economic Survey (2014) indicates that Ban Gniun is wealthier than Thahuea. Ban Gniun only has 6% of households with a total per capita consumption less than 500,000 LAK /month whereas Thahuea has 24% of households with consumption less than 500,000 LAK/month.

109. Thahuea also lacks the same proportion of wealthy households: 19% of households in Hat Gniun have per capita consumption > 1.5 million LAK/month whereas Thahuea has only 8%.

Per capita consumption (LAK/month)	Ban Gniun		Thahuea	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
0-0.5 million	4	6	13	24
0.5 - 1.0 million	29	41	23	43
1.0 - 1.5 million	24	34	14	26
1.5 - 2.0 million	7	10	3	6
>2.0 million	6	9	1	2

Table 15: Frequency distribution of household consumption in Hat Gniun and Thahuea (source: Baseline Socio Economic Survey, 2014)

### 3.23 Poverty

110. 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 Zone 5.

111. One household in Hat Gniun has been classified as poor through participatory poverty assessment following GoL guidelines. This household also meets a number of vulnerability categories. In these cases, livelihood activity programs alone will not be sufficient to improve their condition, but the specific kinds of vulnerability need addressing. Suggestions have been elicited from both these households as well as from village authorities, and the Project has integrated these into Project activities, as described below.

112. The current estimate (quantitative) of the Lao Rural Poverty Line for October 2014 (the start of the survey period) is approximately 230,000 kip per capita / month (Table 17). Poverty lines are 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 present as an approximate guide only.

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

Table 16 Estimated poverty line for study area.

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

113. Quantitatively, one household in Thahuea with a mean per capita consumption of 217,000 LAK/month was classified as poor, but one other household had per capita consumption of 280,000 LAK/month, and should also be considered near poor.

114. The lowest per capita consumption recorded in Hat Gniun was 396,000 kip/month which is approximately nearly 50% higher than the current estimate of the poverty line.

### 3.24 Vulnerability

115. Households in Zone 5 currently classified as vulnerable are listed in Table 18. A qualitative analysis of each household situation has been conducted by the Project's Vulnerability Officer, so that special attention can be paid to specific kinds of vulnerability. Recommendations from consultations include: (i) extending food assistance beyond the time specified in the CA, (ii) alternative livelihood options, and (iii) health support. For further details, see Chapter 8.

Village	No. of vulnerable HHs*	No. of vulnerable people	Orphan (living alone)	Elderly	Disabled (mentally & physically)	Absolutely Poor	Other (Widower)	Impacted by land acquisition for HSRA
Hat Gniun	8	10	0	0	8	1	1	2
Thahuea	5	5	1	1	3	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 17: Vulnerable person profile of each village in Zone 5 (Source: Vulnerability Report 2015)

*\*Remark: Individual HHs might be found with several indicators of vulnerability*

## CHAPTER 4 - Project Impacts, Land Acquisition and Resettlement

116. Residents of Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Somseun will not lose any residential properties as a result of the project but Hat Gniun and Somseun will lose some agricultural land due to the acquisition of the Houaysoup resettlement site. Hat Gniun and Thahuea will also be required to share natural resources (such as the Nam Ngiep river) with the resettlement village. However, Hat Gniun and Thahuea will also benefit from the public infrastructure improvements provided to the resettlers, including the support of access to electricity networks, provision of potable water sources, and improved health and education facilities. Access to public infrastructure in the resettlement site will be enabled with construction of roads and bridge.
117. Somseun, located 22.6 kilometers downstream of Hat Gniun and requiring a 2 hour boat ride or travel by vehicle, is too distant from the HSRA to either share natural resources or benefit from updated public infrastructure. This village is less remote than Hat Gniun, it is located only 16 km from the Provincial capital of Pakxan and is accessible year round via a high quality sealed road.
118. This REDPU5 update solely addresses land acquisition and compensation in the HRSA as all other forms of LACP have already been covered in different RAPs (Footnote 9).

### 4.1 Loss of Lands and Structures

119. Fifty (50) households from Hat Gniun, 26 Households from Somseun and 1 household from Thasikhai<sup>9</sup> claim a total of 471 hectares of land in the Houaysoup site (Table 19). Households in Hat Gniun have also lost land for the access road, transmission line<sup>10</sup> and regulating dam and an assessment of cumulative land acquisition has been undertaken to identify those households with greatest relative impacts on livelihoods, and to enable the livelihoods team to develop more targeted livelihood programs. Somseun can be described as a peri-urban village and a large component of its income comes from employment. Because land claims from this village were presented much later in the assessment process, analysis of both the validity of the claims as well as the significance of impacts on these 26 households and the one in Thasikhai, is still under way. Thahuea has no land or structure loss.

Village of owner	Number of households	Land area (ha)
Hat Gniun	50	321

<sup>9</sup> Somseun is located about 23 km downstream of Hat Gniun. Thasikhai village is located approximately 5 km past Pakxan along Road 13 South towards Thakhek

<sup>10</sup> Impacts and compensation procedures have already been described in the REDP-TL and REDP-AR, and uploaded onto the Project's and ADB's websites, *op cit*. The details are therefore not included in this REDP-U5

Somseun	26	145
Thasikhai	1	5
Grand Total	77	471

Table 18: Ownership of land claimed in Houaysoup

120. Project affected households own a variety of land types in the HSRA. Estimates of land acquisition and nature of the land acquired are provided in Table 20. These data result from a combination of consultations with DPs, asset registration, and land use analysis based on satellite imagery. Rotational shifting cultivation (301.5 ha), plowed upland fields (73.9 ha) and developed pasture (41.8 ha) are the most common land types claimed in the area.

Land Type in Houaysoup area	Hat Gniun		Somseun		Thasikhai		Total	
	Plots	Area (Ha)	Plots	Area (Ha)	Plots	Area (Ha)	Plots	Area(Ha)
Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 years	76	232.1	28	69.4	0	-	104	301.5
Ploughed upland field	23	38.4	17	35.5	0	-	40	73.9
Land development with natural grass and fence	1	8.5	3	33.3	0	-	4	41.8
Garden land	16	24.5	2	1.7	0	-	18	26.2
Rainfed rice field	3	6.7	2	2.9	0	-	5	9.6
Garden land for industrial plantation	3	3.1	1	1.3	1	5.2	5	9.6
Fallow rice field	7	7.8	1	1.0	0	-	8	8.7
<b>Total:</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>321.1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>471.3</b>

Table 19: Loss of Lands in Zone 5, Somseun and Thasikhai (Source: Assessment 2014)

121. Thirty two households from Hatsaykham also claim land in the Houaysoup Resettlement Area where they will relocate. The REDP Update Zone 3 (REDPU3) includes details of compensation and resettlement for this village.

122. Households in Hat Gniun, Thaheua and Somseun also cultivate dry season riverbank gardens. Many of these gardens will be lost following COD (2019) as project operations will create faster flows and higher water levels downstream of the dam. Compensation will not be required until COD, and cultivation can continue until operations commence. Since these riverbank gardens are seasonal, change locations, and are not cultivated each year, a multi-year observation program using both video and photo monitoring is in place. This will lead to a formal Asset Registration of these gardens in 2017.

123. The land to be acquired in the HSRA contains 16 privately owned structures (Table 21), requiring compensation with a total value of 4.2 million kip (\$525).

Villages	Cattle pen	Other	Rice field hut	Total
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Hat Gniun	1	6	1	8
Somseun	0	6	2	8
Thasikhai	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>

Table 20 Impact on privately owned buildings and infrastructure.

## 4.2 Loss of Crops and Trees

124. Perennial crops, fruit trees and production trees (rubber, timber etc.) are considered as land improvements and are compensated separately to the land area. The numbers of each crop type on affected Houaysoup land are provided in Table 22 and Table 23.



Category	Type	# Impacted
Fruit Tree	Coconut	11
	East Indian plum	1
	Guava	29
	Jack Fruit	58
	Jujube	3
	Kapok	81
	Lime	59
	Litchi	30
	Local Guava	34
	Local jujube	24
	Local Santol	21
	Longan	129
	Mak Fai (Sour berry)	59
	Mak Khor (Lao)	70
	Mak Loth (Lao)	0
	Mak Mone Khai (Lao)	7
	Mango	419
	Midnight Horror	297
	Orange	12
	Pomelo	46
	Rambutan	30
	Santol	0
	Sour tamarind	10
Star Apple	30	
Tamarind	17	
Industry Tree	Eucalyptus	4,840
	Mai Dou (Lao)	212
	Mai Khayoung (Rose wood)	28
	Mai Tea (Lao)	58
	Teak	191
Product Tree	Jatropha	0
	Rubber	490
	Yang Bong (Lao)	476
Bamboo	Mai Hia (Bamboo / <i>Cephalostachyum virgatum</i> )	50
	Mai Phai Ban (Bamboo / <i>Bambusa nutans</i> )	146
	Mai Sang Phai (Bamboo / <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> )	57

Table 21: Loss of Trees in Zone 5 (Source: Asset Registration Survey 2015)

Category	Type	# of Impacted
Perennial	Banana	2,527
	Banana <1 year	140
	Black Sugar cane	0
	Lemon grass	41
	Productive Papaya	109
	Productive Pineapple	655
	Seedling Pineapple	20
	Sugar cane	4,099
	Unproductive Papaya	0
	Unproductive Pineapple	533

Table 22: Perennial crops (Source: *ibid*)

### 4.3 Impact on Income and Livelihood

125. Creation of the Houaysoup Resettlement Village will result in two types of livelihood impacts on Somseun and the host communities: (i) direct impacts due to land acquisition and (ii) indirect impacts due to the need to share natural resources amongst a greater population (e.g. a greater number of people will have access to forest lands and rivers).
126. The Project is developing livelihood programs to benefit the host communities<sup>11</sup> (Zone 5) who will also benefit from improved infrastructure (roads, schools, etc.) as well as increased business opportunities with the growth of the local population. Livelihood restoration activities focus on improving both on-farm and off-farm activities are described in more details in Chapter 8.
127. The greatest impacts will be on subsistence livelihoods resulting from loss of rotational upland plots in Houaysoup before construction of the resettlement village, and loss of riverbank gardens and reduced downstream fisheries after COD.

### 4.4 Gender Impacts

128. Economic and social dislocation caused by resettlement programs often exacerbates existing gender disparities and inequalities. In Lao societies, women often do not have an equal share of land and property rights, have lower levels of education than men, work more in the informal or unpaid sector, experience restricted mobility, and carry responsibilities for meeting basic household needs such as water, fuel, and fodder. Hence, economic and social disruption of may result in greater hardships for women than for men.
21. Possible gender-specific adverse impacts in Zone 5 villages include inadequate nutrition due to operational impacts on fisheries (nutritional impacts are of particular concern for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children). Community consultations have also raised the following concerns:

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<sup>11</sup> These programs will also cover Somseun if it is determined that impacts on the 26 landusers are significant (i.e. 10% or more of total productive assets).

- proximity of external workforce with associated potential for assaults, trafficking and increase of sexually transmitted diseases
- loss of cultivable land and doubts over viability of replacement land

129. To minimize gender impacts the project is taking the following mitigation measures: (i) providing compensation payment to both household head and spouse (ii) undertaking livelihood development programs focusing on traditionally female livelihoods (iii) promoting female education, and (iv) ensuring that adequate health care is provided with at-risk persons monitored for adequate nutritional intake by the Project's Health Team. Mitigation measures are integrated into the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Public Health Action Plan (PHAP), both included in the SDP.

#### **4.5 Community Resources**

130. Host communities will benefit from improved community infrastructure. The primary school at Hat Gniun (which also serves children in Thahuea) will be upgraded to the same standard as the primary school in the resettlement site.

131. Cultural Assets will not be impacted by the Project but the Project will provide cultural awareness support and continuingly monitor culture-social developments via its community development program. It is not anticipated that any other community resource will be affected.

## CHAPTER 5 - Entitlement Policy Framework

### 5.1 Overall Policy

132. The laws, regulations, and safeguards policies that guide this REDPU5 are briefly presented in Chapter 2 and in more detail in the overall REDP. The Project's overall objective is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by land acquisition and Project activities. 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..
133. **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 losses will not be significant (i.e. less than 10% of total productive assets [income generating] is affected), cash compensation will be provided. Where 10% or more of productive assets are affected, the DP will be offered the choice of cash compensation or replacement land of equal productive value in Houaysoup. For Hat Gniun DPs in particular, 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. Size of replacement land parcels 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.
134. All households in Zone 5 will remain eligible to participate in Project programs, including livelihoods training, health, welfare and educational programs.

### 5.2 Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance

135. **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).
136. **Cut-Off-Date.** All DPs 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 sufficient to restore their livelihoods. The cut-off date for the whole Project Area of NNP1 has been declared by the PRLRC (11 April 2014). Additional requirements for establishing a final cut-off-date are 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 when all three components are completed, which is 17 September 2014 in Hat Gniun and Thaheua, and 25 September 2014 in Somseun which is the date of the dissemination of the cut-off-date

in these communities (Table 30). Those who encroach into village lands or who move into either of the two host villages 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

137. **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
138. In consultation with DPs and in accordance with national land law *customary rights to land* are assessed based on activities on claimed land having occurred at least once over the 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 years<sup>12</sup>. 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 within the last 3 years. Land ownership will be determined from land tax records, land use certificates, project records and satellite imagery.
139. Customary land use rights relate primarily to upland rotational swidden plots. With rapid vegetation growth, land use older more than 3 years can be difficult to determine from current satellite imagery. 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 before 3 years, this can also be considered, e.g. tax payment receipts, land use certificate.
140. **Tenants.** In cases where an asset is impacted by the Project but is used by a tenant/leaseholder/sharecropper, both parties have specific entitlements to be compensated as outlined in Concession Agreement, Annex C, and 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**

141. **Valuation.** Valuation of assets for compensation will ensure that all DPs will be compensated at, 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.
142. 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 community consultation procedure, and Zone 5 households agreed that the methodology was fair and transparent. The

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<sup>12</sup> 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

valuation is also consistent with the legal and policy frameworks of the Lao Government and following the principles of ADB SPS and IFC Performance Standards, whichever is more stringent.

143. **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

144. 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 NNP1PC, the PRLRC prepared and reached final agreement on the compensation unit prices/rates to be applied by the Project on 22 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 5.

145. **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 current 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.

146. **Total costs.** Compensation unit prices/rates include fair market value and any fees or transaction costs (taxes, registration, land transfer or other administrative fees).

147. A complete list of unit rates as drafted by the PRLRC can be found in Annex A. The following table provides the unit rates for different land categories.

No.	Land Type	Unit Rate (LAK per square meter)
1	Residential/Housing land	24,000
2	Rain fed 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	Rain fed 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 23: Unit Cost of Compensation by Type of Land Agreed between PRLRC and DPs

148. Crops. In the case of rice paddy and other annual crops, farmers will be given every opportunity to harvest their final crops before land acquisition. However, in cases where they are unable to harvest 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.
149. 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.
150. Plantation Trees. In case of mature plantation trees, in addition to the compensation paid for 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 before handover of land.
151. 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**

152. Consultations and Information Disclosure for Zone 5 are outlined more fully in Chapter 9. DP views and concerns have been strongly integrated into the development of the overall REDP as well as the updated REDP-U5 planning, of which the most important are:
153. Change of resettlement site: DPs from Hatsaykham will resettle to Houaysoup instead of relocating closer to Hat Gniun following their request and with a positive response by the

Project and PRLRC. Hat Gniun will become a separate administrative unit after Hatsaykham relocation.

- The Detailed Entitlement Matrix for Hat Gniun and Thaheua was disclosed to DPs in March and April 2014. Consultations on 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 Hat Gniun and Thaheua were present
- On-going consultations accompany the resettlement implementation in Houaysoup, with physical relocation targeted to start in the period after Hmong New Year in January 2016 and before Lao Phimai in April 2016

154. DPs from Zone 5 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.

155. **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.

156. **Compensation Payment.** Payment will be made to bank accounts of DPs in both husband's and wife'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.

157. **Compensation before Impact.** Agreements will be reached with DPs, full compensation paid, and any other rehabilitation measures agreed upon with the DPs before 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.

158. **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 9.



## CHAPTER 6 - Entitlement Matrix and Mitigation Measures

### 6.1 Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

159. General Principles are presented in section 5.2 of the overall REDP. The following details apply to Zone 5 specifically:

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy
<p><b>1.b.1 Partial Loss of Agricultural Land with no need to resettle for legal owners with valid title or customary or usufruct rights</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>For non-significantly impacted PAPs,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for acquired land will be paid at replacement value according to the decision of the PRLRC outlined in section 5.2.7 of the REDP.</li> <li>• <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>For significantly impacted PAPs,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equivalent area of land with equivalent productive potential at location acceptable to PAP within village boundaries OR</li> <li>• Upgrade of existing agricultural land to a productivity level balancing the loss of area OR</li> <li>• Cash compensation for the lost agricultural land at informed, written request based on the principles in sections 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 described above OR</li> <li>• A package encompassing a selection of the above compensation measures.</li> <li>• For replacement land, land titles will be provided with all related costs borne by the company in accordance with section 5.2.15</li> <li>• The replacement agricultural land is to be surveyed for UXO and rendered safe as outlined in 0.16.</li> <li>• Income restoration measures as outlined under clause 4.</li> </ul> <p><b>All impacted PAPs will be additionally entitled to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land titles will be provided with all related costs in accordance with section 5.2.15 of the REDP</li> <li>• In the case a fence is impacted, it is compensated in accordance to entitlement regarding fencing (see line 3.b.3 and 3.b.4)</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.b.1 Partial or total loss of outbuildings, which are not part of the main</b></p>	<p>Assessment of impact on the structure will be made in coordination with the PAP by a civil engineer and representative(s) of the DCC.</p> <p><b>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</b></p>

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy
<p><b>structure/house such as rice field huts</b></p> <p><b>For:</b></p> <p><b>a) Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights</b></p> <p><b>b) Persons later accepted for inclusion by the Grievance Committee under the Grievance Procedure</b></p> <p><b>c) Owner of affected structure without title to the land</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dismantle by themselves the structure to be impacted with the ability to recover salvageable materials within 2 months' time period; if the PAP does not dismantle the structure within this time frame, the project will be responsible to dismantle it</li> <li>• Cash compensation for impacted structures at rates established by the PRLRC according to sections 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 of the REDP</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.b.3 Movable fence which can be reasonable dismantled and rebuilt without significant loss of construction materials</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for labor requirement for dismantling and rebuilding of fences made from durable materials (such as barb wired and concrete posts); based on average labor costs as agreed by the PRLRC;</li> <li>• Salvage of fencing materials</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></p>
<p><b>6 Loss of standing crops that could not be harvested for owners of affected crops</b></p>	<p>The project together with the RMU will inform the PAP in advance of the timing of impacts on standing crops (and will complete land-related compensation) with sufficient time given for the PAP 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"> <li>• not to engage in crop production is ignored, while the compensation process is completed already</li> </ul>

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• or crops ready for harvest have not been harvested in a reasonable time frame,</li> </ul> such compensation will not be provided. <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i>
<b>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)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 the process described in section 5.2.7 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC.</li> </ul> The PAP 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; At least two months' notice will be given to PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance. <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i>
<b>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)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC.</li> </ul> The PAP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from timber trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities; At least two months' notice will be given to PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance. <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i>
<b>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)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy
	<p>The PAP 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 PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></p>
<p><b>7.d Loss of construction trees for owner of affected trees or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 5.2.7 of the REDP and endorsed by the decision of the PRLRC.</li> </ul> <p>The PAP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from construction trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities;</p> <p>At least two months’ notice will be given to PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></p>
<p><b>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)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>The PAP 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;</p> <p>At least two months’ notice will be given to PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 of the REDP.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>10 Unforeseen Impacts</b></p>	<p>In case of any additional impacts identified during implementation, appropriate entitlement measures would be included. In order to ensure that unexpected impacts get identified swiftly, a comprehensive monitoring program will be established, encompassing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water quality</li> <li>• fisheries</li> <li>• fish catch monitoring</li> <li>• river bank erosion</li> <li>• river bank gardens</li> <li>• pre-COD natural flood monitoring</li> </ul>

Table 24: Compensation and Benefits Entitlements Matrix Zone 5

### 6.1.1 Income Enhancement and Trainings

160. Households in Zone 5 will be entitled to a combination of cash compensation, land for land compensation, project livelihood and/or vulnerable households programs with specific measures developed for each household (which can include investment inputs or a social safety net). Chapter 8 describes how the Project will work with DPs to restore livelihood and enhance economic development, while Table 26. Livelihood restoration activities will focus on households experiencing greatest relative impacts.
161. 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 consulted with the DPs.

<b>Kind of Impact and Entitlement</b>	<b>Compensation Policy</b>
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<p><b>4.3 Loss of trade / livelihood / occupation for significantly impacted PAPs, who are not business owners or wage employees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stream-Bed/Bank Gardens shall be compensated in accordance with decisions by PRLRC</li> </ul> <p><b>In case of significant impact on the PAP's livelihood, they are entitled to:</b></p> <p>Participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual PAPs, 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 PAP which can include a selection of the following if found to be suitable for the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-Farm Activities:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Agricultural livelihood restoration program: intensive agriculture program (fertilizer, seed, agricultural extension program)</li> <li>○ Where feasible and appropriate, 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 within village boundaries.</li> <li>○ 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.</li> <li>○ Participation in aquaculture Program</li> <li>○ 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</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Off-Farm Activities:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package for employment or starting a business</li> <li>○ A range of feasible production and income generating options which will ensure household targets are met</li> <li>○ Priority for employment in project-related jobs</li> <li>○ Participation in Occupational Skill Development Programs which shall be designed to match the PAP's aspirations and potentials.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For students committing to work either in a public function (teachers, medical staff, etc.) in the village or in the designated resettlement site or with NNP1PC eligibility to compete for a scholarship program established and funded by the Company up to a defined quota; scholarships will be allocated via a competitive selection process with gender quotas</li> </ul>
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Table25: Livelihood Activities Entitlements Matrix Zone 5



**6.1.2 Community Resources & Infrastructure**

162. The Project will provide public infrastructure including electricity and improved water supply, upgrade of primary school facilities, and access to the health center in Houaysoup. Specific entitlements are described in :

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Compensation Policy
<p><b>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</b></p>	<p>If restoration of accessibility to common resources and facilities is not possible, then for loss of common resources and facilities (community forests / NTFP and firewood gathering areas, grazing areas, fish ponds, fishing areas) replacement will be provided in kind equivalent to the value of the lost assets. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usage of all public facilities provided in the resettlement site such as school up to high school, library, public health center, market, and bus station</li> <li>• Support of the electrification program</li> <li>• Access to fishery resources downstream of the re-regulation dam</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
<p><b>8.b Loss of public infrastructure and cultural properties for Communities / Households who do not have to resettle</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bus stop in Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea</li> <li>• Repair of existing primary school buildings in Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea</li> <li>• Repair and upgrade of existing water supply systems in accordance to hydrological, geological, and geographic conditions</li> </ul> <p>All specifications and designs for this public infrastructure will be prepared in consultation with the village, and will follow the standards of similar buildings. All shall be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. covered with durable roofing material</li> <li>b. have a concrete structure</li> <li>c. be connected to electricity for school buildings</li> <li>d. have access to the water supply system for school buildings</li> <li>e. have toilets connected to a septic tank for school buildings</li> <li>f. UXO clearance for all community infrastructure land as outlined in section 5.2.16 of the REDP.</li> <li>g. Fencing of school buildings</li> <li>h. Community land titles will be facilitated by the Company as outlined in section 5.2.15 of the REDP</li> </ol>

Table 26: Community Resources and Infrastructure Entitlements Matrix Zone 5

**6.1.3 Special Measures for Vulnerable Households**

163. A dedicated program for the most vulnerable people has been prepared by the Company in consultation with the community to assure there are no additional

adverse impacts (see overall REDP). The Vulnerable Program for Zone 5 addresses four different kinds of vulnerability: (i) vulnerable households with special needs, (ii) women and (iii) poor households, including landless households and households without formal land titles. The needs of these vulnerable groups will be addressed as follows:

- i. acknowledging customary rights to lands with no request for legal titles for asset registration and compensation
- ii. 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)
- iii. poor households will be provided additional livelihood activities, including trainings and inputs as well as the implementation of a social safety net as outlined above
- iv. vulnerable 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:
  - a. assistance specific to the type of vulnerability will also be provided:
  - b. for vulnerable households with people with disabilities;
  - c. for vulnerable households with people with health problems; and
  - d. for vulnerable households with not enough labor to establish independent living.

164. 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.
165. Measures to support vulnerable people are individual, case-responsive strategies, which provide suitable support to specific individual needs instead of providing broad, general support programs. Meanwhile, NNP1 recognizes that some individual vulnerable persons have similar needs where the project can provide assistance. The programs will thereby extend over the period of project impacts.

#### **6.1.4 Project-related employment opportunities**

166. The Project's SMO is supporting the employment of host communities through linking Company, contractors and subcontractors with those looking for employment, as well as in linking employment-related livelihood activities with the Project's construction work. Along the Access Road, some DPs from Hat Gniun are already working in the Project's construction work, also some from Thahuea. In general, Thahuea is more reserved towards linking livelihoods to the construction activities. Most employment is for short term laboring. The Project has established a monitoring system to analyze employment statistics of local communities concerning the commencement of the constructions at the dam site from the second half of 2014. The Project's SMO has hired a labor management officer to support and monitor this process. Further details are presented in the Labor Management Plan as part of the SDP.

## **6.2 Community Resources & Infrastructure**

167. Community assets in the host villages (Zone 5) will not be significantly affected, but

nonetheless the Project has committed to upgrade such assets as outlined above (refer overall REDP). The existing water supply is poor in both villages, and as construction activities have affected water quality, the Project is replacing the domestic water supply with gravity fed clean water systems, (see Section 6.3)

- 168. Continuing use of forest area, above all in the 6,108 ha large resettlement site, which includes designated protected forest areas, is limited for the host villages and their use will no longer be allowed in the Houaysoup area. However, starting from 2017, host villages will be included in the shared fisheries co-management program. This will ensure that sharing of the fishery resources downstream of the dam but also on the future reservoir will be equitable and sustainable for all directly affected communities (Zone 3 and Zone 5).
- 169. Lastly, the two host villages will also have access to the improved health facilities, which will be established in Houaysoup. All season access will be enabled by a bridge across the Nam Ngiep River.

### 6.3 Water provision and water quality monitoring

- 170. Groundwater is monitored in four key locations on a regular basis to determine if construction activities have any significant impacts on water quality (Figure 6).

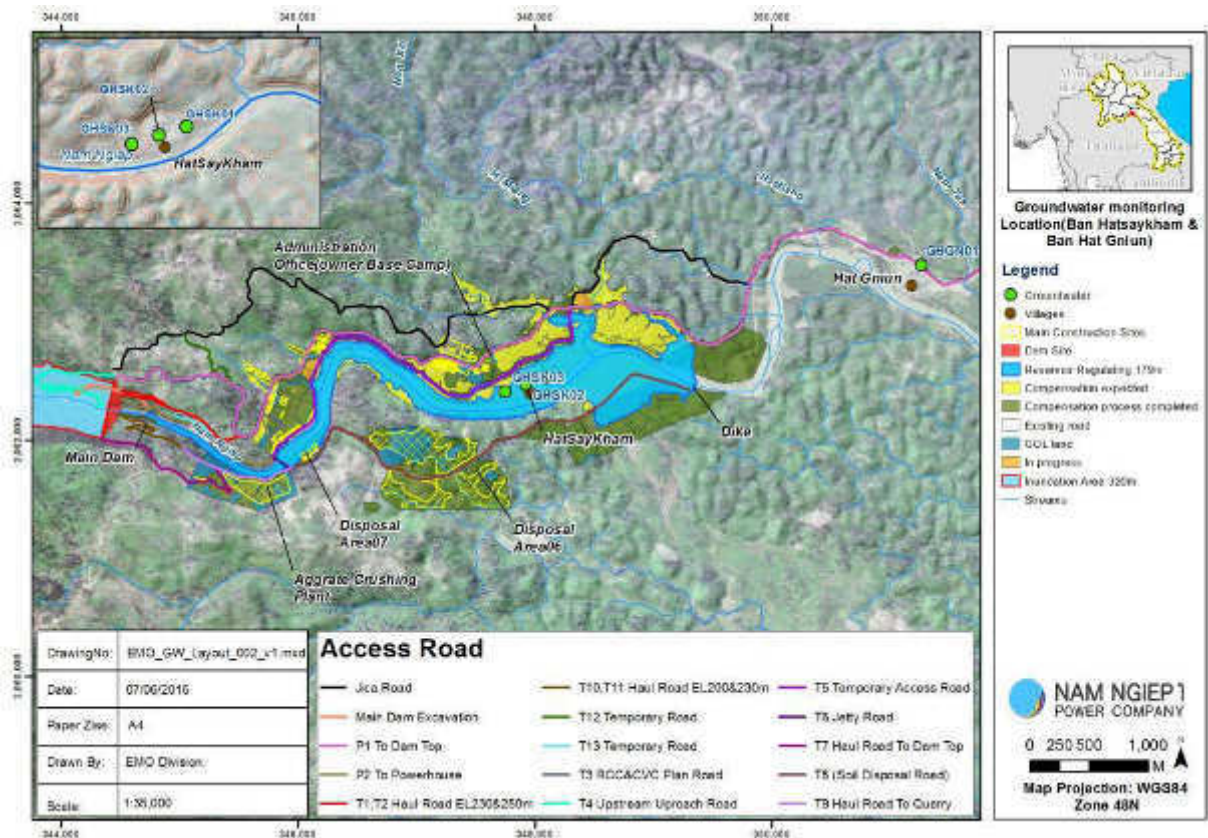


Figure 6: Locations of groundwater quality monitoring. Source: EMO

- 171. NNP1 will also provide GFS for both Hat Gniun and Thaheua, to provide improved water sources, improve health, and relieve water supply constraints that have, in part, been created by the Project. The request for water supply dates back to the 2nd quarter of 2014

when the LTA/ADB requested that NNP1 provide improved water systems to the two villages.

172. The GFS systems were designed in consultation with each village and will pipe water from two source streams located in the hills to the west of Hat Gniun and Thahuea (see Figure 7 below). The design of the GFS includes an offtake structure, sedimentation tank, pipeline to a storage tank located immediately above the village (Figure 9), and a distribution system within each village.



Figure 7. Consultation on suitable water sources to be used for the GFS

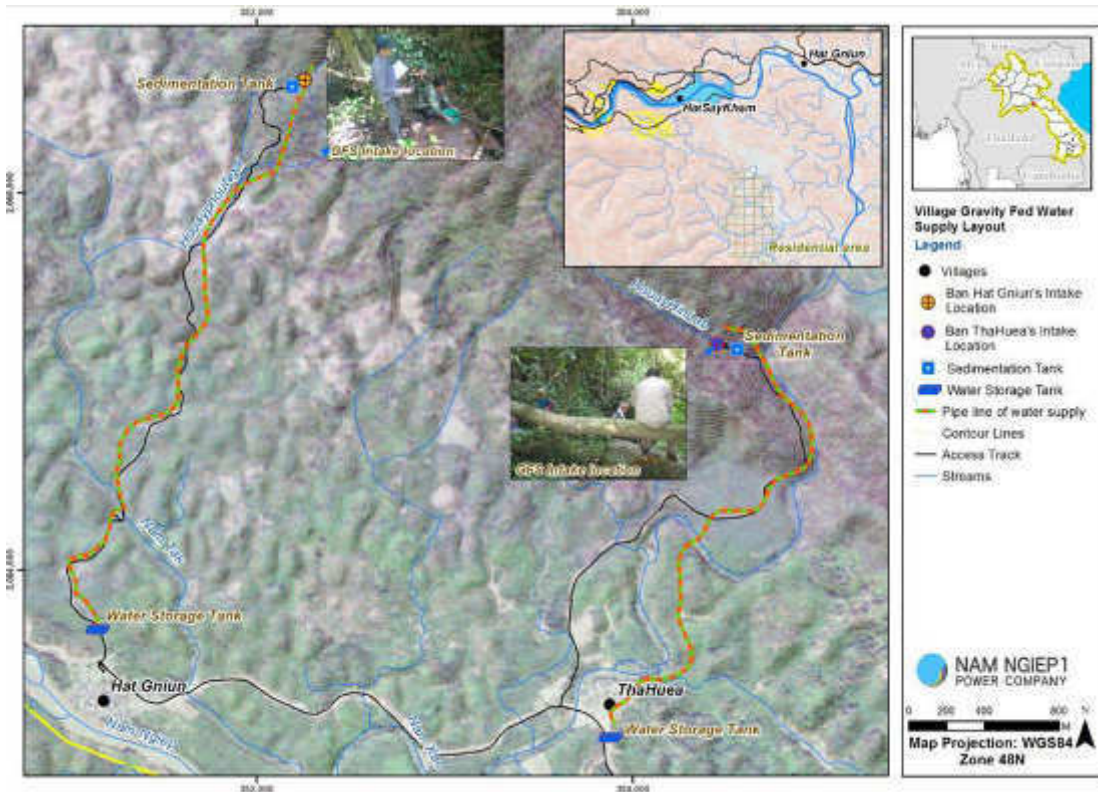


Figure 8: Proposed village gravity fed water supply system



Figure 9 Construction of the water storage tank

173. A water users group is established for each village, trained by the Project in watershed protection to preserve the quality and quantity of their water supply, as well as in maintenance and operation of the village systems.
- 174.

## CHAPTER 7 - Land Acquisition and Compensation Procedures

### 7.1 Chosen Options

175. As outlined earlier as well as in detail in the overall REDP, DPs have a choice to make for significant loss of productive assets (i.e. 10% or more of total household productive assets), either:
- cash payment, or
  - replacement land of equivalent productive capacity in the Houaysoup area
176. These decisions have to be taken sequentially and 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 can be a time consuming process, but is less complicated than the choices in front of those households in Zones 2LR and 3 who will need relocation. For households with land loss of less than 10% of total productive assets, cash compensation at replacement cost will be paid. For land users in Houaysoup, this process is due to conclude by the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016.

177. The Confirmation Survey is considered by the PRLRC and Project as 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 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”*

### **7.1.1 Census**

178. The Census was implemented in Quarter 3 of 2014. Asset registration started in October 2014 and concluded in January 2015.

179. During the Census, the Project registered every affected and vulnerable household in Hat Gniun and Thaheua, with the names of all family members recorded with pictures of husband and wife (see Annex B). This allows rapid and reliable identification of households throughout the project life cycle. At the same time, the Project also collected village profile information including village infrastructure as well as main economic activities of all households, including those households not experiencing land loss. The assessment of impacts on each registered households is part of the asset registration.

180. Registration of project-affected persons was updated in September 2015 following finalization of unit rates and revision of the cut-off date.

### **7.1.2 Asset Registration Survey**

181. Based on the census, the Project has conducted asset registration of all Zone 5 private lands affected by the Project. 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 D). 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.

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

183. 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 where there are clear boundary demarcations such as fences.

184. Assets are registered in the Resettler Database and a Geographic Information

System (GIS) which records each asset registered, assets impacted and later on in the process all assets compensated. Each land plot in the GIS is provided a unique ID linked to the Household and Personal ID of the landholder. The GIS is linked to a database which contains all project relevant information from the DP (see examples in Annex D).

185. The asset registration survey closely involved relevant District authorities (such as the Land department, tax department, and agricultural department), Village Authorities and community elders.
186. Before 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.
187. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for resettlement and compensation makes use of the existing Village Grievance Committees. The Project has provided additional training for these committees to enable them to deal with cases arising from land acquisition or other Project impacts. Furthermore, the Project has provided the contact details of the SMO's grievance officer in charge to facilitate easy access to the GRM.
188. Four copies of the land asset registration are made: 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 soft copy which is included in the asset registration data base. One fully signed set of compensation documents is handed over to the DP and kept by the DP in the project folder.

## **7.2 Data Base**

189. The SMO has established a database has been established containing all relevant data such as census and asset registration information. Each household has been assigned a household ID (HH\_ID) and each member of the household assigned an individual ID (DP\_ID) 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.
190. 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.
191. 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.
192. The database also contains a record of the grievances filed, the progress and

resolution of such grievances. To date, 15 grievances have been filed by residents of Zone 5, of which 10 are closed, 2 are currently under investigation and 3 are pending (Table 28).

No.	Village name	Total # grievance	Total # grievance closed	Total # grievance under investigation	Total # grievance pending
1	Hat Gniun	14	10	1	3
2	Thahuea	1	0	1	0
3	Somseun	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 27: Grievances submitted as of October 2015 (note the number of grievances pending will change over time)

### 7.3 Compensation Calculation

193. Households in Zone 5 and Somseun losing 10% or more than of productive land will be compensated with combination of cash plus an option to be provided with a package of land in Houaysoup. DPs in Zone 5 will be compensated in cash where impacts are less than 10% of total productive holdings.
194. The Project will apply a cross-over-replacement policy in land-for-land compensation, 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 (the area of paddy rice fields equivalent to one hectare of upland rice) will be based on consultations between DPs, RMU, and the Project, and will take into account average yields and crop cycles of both types of rice fields, based on the principle that the replacement land have “a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors which are at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken” (ADB SPS, Appendix 2, Paragraph 9).
195. Compensation for each household is calculated using the finalized compensation unit rates as 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 using the SMO database. 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. The compensation calculation will include both cash value of the compensation and the exact area of land provided to each household.

### 7.4 Individual Household Consultation

196. Before 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.

<sup>13</sup>Annex C Appendix 5, Clause 4 iii, Clause 5 ix, clause 9 ii and Clause 10 xii and Annex C, Clause 89, C,V.



197. 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.

## **7.5 Bank Transfers**

198. Compensation payments will be made through a bank account<sup>14</sup>, 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.
199. 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 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. However, this is not such a barrier in host villages as the overall literacy rate is higher for both men and women.
200. 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 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.

## **7.6 Documentation of Receiving Compensation**

### **7.6.1 Signing of compensation forms for cash compensation**

201. Payment of compensation through a bank account requires trust and several steps to complete the process.
202. 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

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<sup>14</sup>As per CA Annex C, Clause 89, c,v.

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.

203. 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
204. 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.
205. 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.
206. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.
207. One fully signed set of compensation documents is handed over to the DP and kept by the DP in the project folder.
208. 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 landowner.
209. 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.

### **7.6.2 Signing of compensation forms for in kind compensation**

210. 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.
211. Compensation in kind for community land acquisition will be made as a result of the outcome of consultations and be based on prioritized 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.
212. 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.
213. 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.

### **7.6.3 Documented Hand-Over for Common Property Compensation**

214. 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. Before handover of common properties, responsibilities for operation and maintenance will be clearly spelled out and responsible parties for such works adequately trained and equipped, including clear mechanisms to fund Operation and Maintenance. Such handover events are regularly accompanied by a small ceremony.
215. 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.
216. 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.

## **7.7 Special measures for vulnerable households**

217. The Project follows Lao and ADB standards regarding vulnerable household. Four types of vulnerability have been described in Section 6.1.3. Additional 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: 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 labor 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.

218. A vulnerability checklist is 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 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 for further investigation.

219. 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, exploring the option of providing livelihood trainings at dedicated education centers for disabled people and supporting voluntary participation in detoxification programs for those addicted to substance abuse.

### **7.8 DP Training**

220. Training on a range of topics is available to DPs, some specifically related to compensation and others more general, but with specific impacts on the compensation methodology.

221. 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.

222. A range of training session will be conducted at appropriate times during the project, with key messages repeated at regular intervals and integrated in other training sessions if impacts are significant.

223. 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.

### **7.9 Further Gender-Specific Arrangements**

224. To address the needs of Zone 5 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 in Zone 5:
- The DCC includes representatives of the district offices of the LWU and LFNC. Members of the DCC also include the chief and/or deputy chief of Thaheua and Hat Gniun where assets are affected.
  - The DCC consults individually with DPs and their families to ensure that all understand the NNPI’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 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 NNPI 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.

### **7.10 Compensation Process**

225. Compensation for each household is calculated using the finalized compensation unit rates outlined in Section 5.3, and the results of asset registration as described in this Chapter. Compensation for each individual, impacted household are calculated and summarized using the SMO database.
226. Following calculation of compensation values, comparative options can be prepared and discussed with each household as once DPs see the actual figures in each package, they may change their minds.

227. While land for land is the preferred compensation method for DPs, as clearly expressed in social safeguards documents from GoL as well as by ADB and IFC safeguards policies, cash compensation is also a viable option because of specific requests from DP households.
228. Affected households have now been informed of final unit rates, and a comparative package prepared of either (i) full cash compensation; or (ii) replacement land in Houaysoup, plus cash compensation for any asset that cannot be fully replaced. From the start of October 2015, each Zone 5 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.
229. For those DP households who cannot or will not make a choice, they will be deemed to have selected cash compensation. The full amount of the cash will be placed in an escrow account on behalf of the DP, and any dispute about the compensation will then enter the grievance mechanism. Payment will be made upon resolution via the GRM. In the meantime, pegging of replacement land will continue for those who have made the choice of replacement land in Houaysoup. All DP households are informed about the procedure and the date for final decision during the indicative survey.

## **7.11 Cash Compensation**

### **7.11.1 Payment of Cash Compensation**

230. Payment of cash compensation will be made to bank accounts of DPs in both husband's and wife's names. NNP1PC assists DPs to open a bank account in Bolikhan district town, where the closest bank branch is located; all costs of this procedure are borne by the company. Training for DPs on use and financial management has been provided by the Project. Experience by DPs during the compensation process for the Access Road and Transmission Line have shown that this banking process is considered an additional effort, but very positive regarding the transparency of the process; also in comparison to other public-private development projects.

### **7.11.2 Compensation of Land**

231. All registered and impacted land will be compensated by multiplying the registered land loss with the unit rates. All payments will be made before impacts. Those with significant loss (>10%) and opting for replacement land, will be included in the agricultural land distribution planning in Houaysoup together with DPs from Zones 2LR and 3.

### **7.11.3 Compensation of Trees, Perennial Plants, and Crops**

232. The Project will compensate impacted trees, perennial plants and crops via cash compensation as outlined in Chapter 6. In addition, affected host households will be integrated into the livelihood program, which will facilitate a productive investment of cash compensation values, which might include replacement trees, plants, and crops (see Chapter 8).

### **7.12 Benefits Sharing**

233. DPs from Zone 5 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 from Houaysoup
4. Provision of high quality public infrastructure currently not available (e.g. all-weather-road, water supply, market, bus station, upgrade of school, 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.

## CHAPTER 8 - Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

### **8.1 Income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods**

#### **8.1.1 Framework**

234. 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;
  - ii. Maintaining Economic Parity: a living standard of at least pre-project;
  - iii. Net Income Improvement: increase of average community net income by 200% within ten years from COD from what will be measured in the baseline socioeconomic survey, to be carried out after cut-off-date close to the effective date in Q4, 2014
235. Achievement of livelihoods targets will be regularly monitored 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.
236. Following the pre-construction period, income restoration programs extend for approximately 10 years, including preparatory and construction phases and for up to five years of a stabilization phase after COD. First activities started in 2013 in Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun, and livelihood activities were stepped up following Financial Close.
237. Details are available in the overall REDP. DPs from Hatsaykham will need to resettle to the new resettlement site in mid 2016, and preparatory construction to receive these DPs will start in Q1 of 2016. Consequently compensation for Zone 5 affected people will need to be completed before construction starts.
238. 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. Initially the project will be providing both technical and materials support to the DP, however, material support will reduce over time, when DP's will use their own sources, including the option to use loans from the micro finance system to finance required inputs. The project will continue to provide technical inputs, including trainings until the end of the stabilization stage of the resettlement and compensation period.

#### **8.1.2 Agriculture and horticulture livelihood activities**

239. The Project is providing the option of replacement agricultural land in the



resettlement site for Zone 5 DPs affected with total land loss of 10% or more of their productive assets. This includes:

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

240. An assessment of Houaysoup showed that while in general favorable 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 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. For details of this please see REDPU3.

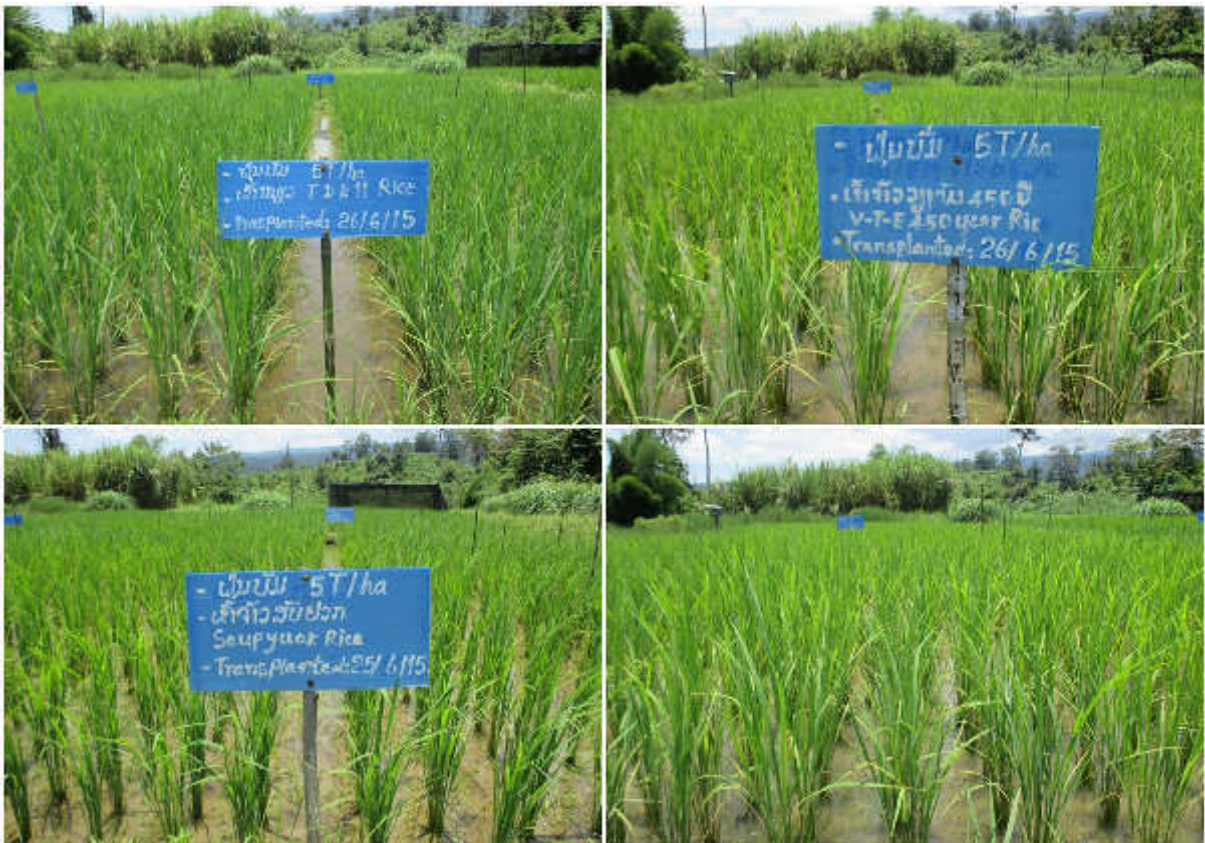


Figure 10 Demonstration of different soil improvement techniques and use of high yield rice varieties.

241. Local labor from Hatsaykham and Zone 5 villages 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.

242. The Vegetable program is promoting vegetable production in both the dry as well as the wet season, when production is more difficult but prices in the market are higher as well. Vegetables are produced for both own consumption and sale to the restaurants in Hat Gniun, the local shop selling groceries and to the construction camps. The marketing officer has arranged a set of workshops to increase mutual understanding between the vegetable producers, traders and representatives of construction camps. Following the initial round of training and input support to 5 households in early 2015, the households have expanded their land area under vegetable production in 2016 and purchased seeds of improved vegetable varieties which fetch higher demand from the vegetable traders.
243. The Mushroom cultivation program has initiated mushroom cultivation with 3 households in Hat Gniun. Mushrooms are produced for both own consumption and sale to the restaurants in Hat Gniun, the local shop selling groceries and supply to the construction camps.



Figure 11 Mushrooms being cultivated by household in Hat Gniun (September 2015).

### 8.1.3 NTFP domestication Program

244. Specific rattan species are one of the traditional NTFPs harvested in Laos which is suitable for cultivation. The Rattan program is working with 4 households to establish rattan plantations. Rattan shoots can be eaten and rattan vines can be used for handicraft and furniture production.



Figure 12 Rattan seedling in the rattan nursery (September 2015).

#### **8.1.4 Livestock Program**

245. The livestock program works with both small and large livestock. The focus is on improved production through increasing productivity with improved breeds, improved nutrition and improved breeding. While at the same time reducing losses during the production cycle through improved health via the vaccination program and improved animal housing. To-date, 4 households in Hat Gniun have established fodder gardens for a cut and carry feeding system (See Figure 13).



Figure 13 Hat Gniun villager demonstrating cut and carry principle to JBIC monitoring mission (September 2015).

### 8.1.5 Off-farm activities

246. The Project has identified several key off-farm activities with potential for growth:
1. Shops and Transport
  2. Repair and other Services
  3. Handicraft
  4. Training and Education
247. **Shops and Transport:** several shops are currently active in Hat Gniun and 2 small booths in Thaheua. With the arrival of more people in the area, including construction workers, further opportunities arise. The Project has made contact with various training facilities and will provide trainings, for example in shop organization including financial measures and logistics. After the Project finished repairing and upgrading the access road, integration into the regional economy has become more important for Zone 5 villages and opened opportunities in retail and transport business. The Project has also provided training for drivers working with the Main Contractor.
248. **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 Zone 5. The Project will provide training in motorbike repairs, after households choose their preferred livelihood activities. Also, the Project will prepare villagers for the resettlement of 2LR, which will expand the resettlement site to a size where further local service provisions are a possible business opportunity, for example food shops, beauty salons etc.
249. **Handicraft:** Handicraft activities are not very prominent in Zone 5. 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 closely together with the off-farm-livelihood officer and the 4 households currently piloting the bamboo weaving.



Figure 14 Training on handicraft production Four (4) HH from Hat Gniun joined this training.

250. **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.

251. 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 and Thahuea, 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.

### 8.1.6 Fisheries

252. Fisheries will be a core component of the Project’s income restoration plan, above all on the reservoir. However, an intensified use of fisheries as a livelihood activity will not be active in 2015. The Project has started with 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 will start in 2016.

253. Currently, prior to reservoir fisheries being a livelihood option, the Livelihood team is working together with 5 households in the aquaculture program, raising catfish in the household back yard pond. These catfish are consumed by the households themselves and sold to the restaurants operating in Hat Gniun.

### **8.2 Measures to provide social safety net**

254. 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).
255. 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.

### **8.3 Measures to address identified gender issues**

256. Special measures to address identified gender issues 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 programs, 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.

257. 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 programs, 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

### **8.3.1 Consultation**

258. All consultations with Zone 5 women have been undertaken by female staff. Visual aids have been used, as some older women are illiterate. 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-centered, as well as respecting traditional leadership.

### **8.3.2 Gender balance targeting**

259. 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 for host villages, which currently require traveling to Bolikhan district. Improved access to high school facilities is expected to increase high school attendance amongst DPs.

260. 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.

261. 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

### **8.3.3 Joint spousal authorization, receipt and ownership**

262. 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 Zone 5 communities 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.

### **8.3.4 Support education programs, girls' schooling and Lao language**

263. The project sets targets for adult literacy programs for women and men. Presently, the project has launched a literacy program as outlined in the next chapters, women are present during all consultations and a gender-balanced staffing of SMO allows discussions among females between DPs and Project.
264. To implement the adult literacy program for women (and men), the Project consulted about literacy need and assessment with the host villages of Thahuea and Hat Gniun, and 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 programs and vocational trainings.
265. Based on the Socio economic baseline survey, the project not only sets targets for higher education (vocational schools) and university degrees, but also for primary and secondary school enrolment and continued attendance of girls.

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

266. The livelihood programs for host villages are classified into three main categories: on-farm, off-farm and fisheries. On-farm activities include but are not limited to the following: (i) cash crop production, (ii) NTFFP domestication and fruit trees, (iii) cut and carry livestock raising, (iv) vegetables, bean, maize/corns/chick/peas and fruit crops, and (v) 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.

### **8.3.6 Community Health Awareness Program**

267. 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 Labor Management Plan and other Health Awareness Programs are relevant issues for Zone 5 villages, but nonetheless opportunities will also be made available and accessible for all DPs. Public Health Management for Hat Gniun 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. Monitoring of sex workers who work in bars in the designated Camp follower area is also implemented.

268. 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. Although levels of stunting in children under 5 years and anemia in women are not as high as in Hatsaykham, the survey still suggests that the burden of diarrheal disease, parasitic infections, frequent births, and poor access to health facilities have counteracted the economic improvements. Improved sanitation, hygiene, parasite treatment, and improved access to health services should dramatically improve the nutritional and health outcomes of the resettlers, particularly women and children.

### **8.3.7 Capacity Building to Promote Women’s Leadership and Decision Making Power**

269. The project promotes the realization of leadership roles and decision-making power of women within affected villages and beyond. In host villages, 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 to gain equality.

Work Plan	Resp. Agency	Beneficiaries	Targets	Pre	Construction Phase (year)					Operation Phase (year)			
					1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
<b>Gender Mainstreaming</b>													
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 <sup>15</sup> 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			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

<sup>15</sup> In case of deviation from the target reason for it will be provided by the Project.

Work Plan	Resp. Agency	Beneficiaries	Targets	Pre	Construction Phase (year)					Operation Phase (year)			
					1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
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		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<b>Capacity Building to Promote Women's Leadership and Decision Making Power</b>													
Village Level Workshops on Gender Roles	SMO Gender	Men and Women	Every male and female DP above 16 attended at least once a training			+	+	+	+	+	+		
Women Management Trainings	SMO Gender	Women (Leadership)	Every institution in the resettlement site includes women			+	+	+	+	+	+		

Table 28: Gender Measurement Targets



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## CHAPTER 9 - Information Disclosure, Consultations and Grievance Mechanism

270. 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 include information on the entitlement matrix, the compensation unit rates, grievance redress mechanism, and schedule of land acquisition.
271. 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 replacement land in Houaysoup, and for preparation of livelihoods strengthening for DPs irrespective of their compensation choices.
272. With the Confirmation Survey in Zone 5 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-U5 will be submitted to ADB for approval and disclosure on ADB website. Results of asset registration will be posted on the village boards, guaranteeing that everybody is informed.
273. Important tools of accountability for construction and in the LAR process are
- Asset registration including IOL calculations (Form A),
  - Declaration Forms (Forms F and G), and
  - Integrated Compensation Receipt Forms (last section of Form G).
274. 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.

Date	Location	Participants	Activity	Content
28-May-14	Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Hat Gniun	Consultation Meeting on Notice-Village level	Dissemination of the entitlement of the affected people who already received compensation (Notice No. 115/CD.BLK dated 21-05-2014)
28-May-14	Thaheua	Representatives of DPs Thaheua	Consultation Meeting on Notice-Village level	Dissemination of the entitlement of the affected people who already received compensation (Notice No. 115/CD.BLK dated 21-05-2014)
23-Jun-14	Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Hat Gniun	Consultation Meeting on GFS and RWS village level	(Water system) Comparison of the advantage and disadvantage between GFS and RWS
24-Jun-14	Thaheua	Representatives of DPs Thaheua	Consultation Meeting on GFS and RWS village level	(Water system) Comparison of the advantage and disadvantage between GFS and RWS
17-Jul-14	Somseun	Representatives of DPs Somseun	Consultation Meeting on Compensation Unit Rate Draft	Consultation on Compensation Unit Rate for DPs' Possession and their comments would be considered in updating unit price next procedure.
18-Jul-14	Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Hat Gniun	Consultation Meeting on Compensation Unit Rate Draft	Consultation on Compensation Unit Rate for DPs' Possession and their comments would be considered in updating unit price next procedure.
5-Sep-14	Thaheua	Representatives of DPs Thaheua	Consultation Meeting on School bus	Dissemination of the rules and regulations regarding the school bus. Agreement of parents by signature and/or thumb print
17-Sep-14	Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Hat Gniun	Consultation Meeting on Cutoff date	To present construction periods, stone blasting and left over UXO survey activities at Thana, re-regulation dam, the related team presents the information to the villagers.

Date	Location	Participants	Activity	Content
				To disseminate on Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014. To handover B/A Books of the DP
17-Sep-14	Thaheua	Representatives of DPs Thaheua	Consultation Meeting on Cutoff date	To present construction periods, stone blasting and left over UXO survey activities at Thana, re-regulation dam, the related team presents the information to the villagers. To disseminate on Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014. To handover B/A Books of the DP
25-Sep-14	Somseun	Representatives of DPs Somseun	Consultation Meeting on Cutoff date	Disseminating Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014. Informing people of start of re-regulation dam construction
13-Nov-14	Somseun	Representatives of DPs Somseun	Consultation Meeting on 230Kv_TL	To disseminate primary environmental impact information to the villages under the NNP1 transmission lines
24-Nov-14	Somseun	Representatives of DPs Somseun	Consultation on Water Supply Usage	Data collection from where that villagers' use. Village wells locates at each point, some fails, some are enough. It is proposed to make water resource use for the families
4-Jun-15	Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Hat Gniun	Dissemination of the notice on the prohibit to enter the construction site	NNP1's Safety team presented the none-entry regulations to the construction site to the villagers due to safety reason.
4-Jun-15	Thaheua	Representatives of DPs Thaheua	Dissemination of the notice on the prohibit to enter the construction site	NNP1's Safety team presented the none-entry regulations to the construction site to the villagers due to safety reason.

Date	Location	Participants	Activity	Content
17-Aug-15	Thaheua & Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Thaheua & Hat Gniun	Exhibition on resettlement activity Preparation	Exhibition to disseminate resettlement activities and development of Houaysoup including community infrastructure accessible to the host community.
09-Oct-15	Somseun	Representatives of DPs Somseun	Dissemination Compensate Unit Rate Policy	To disseminate the compensation unit rate of the assets and focus on the implementation for PAPs.
12-Oct-15	Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Hat Gniun	Dissemination Compensate Unit Rate Policy	To disseminate the compensation unit rate of the assets and focus on the implementation for PAPs.
26-Oct-15	Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Hat Gniun	The consultation meeting on the traffic of villagers	The traffic passing through the bridge at Vangtham ,the villagers should wear the PPE The detour of the cofferdam at Houysoup area. During the blasting rock (PPE).
18—19 Nov-15	Hat Gniun	Representatives of DPs Hat Gniun	Minutes of Data Collection/ Field Survey and its report	Minutes/Reporting-Field Survey and Data Collection of Land 3,715ha that overlapped about 50ha to the National Production Forest (Houysoup – Namteck) which the NNP1 requested for being used as for Houaysoup livelihood and other relevant activities from the Lao Government. (Request for the concession)

Table 29: Record of consultations in Zone 5 (Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Somseun).



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## 9.1 Information Disclosure

275. In addition to these meetings, the Project discloses all its plans including this LACP-U5 in the different Project information points as well as on the Company and ADB websites.
276. An official letter announcing the Final Unit Rates together with the cut-off date for all villages involved in the project was disseminated in Somseun village on October 9<sup>th</sup> 2015 and in Hat Gniun village on October 12<sup>th</sup> 2015. 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.
277. NNP1 recognizes that the affected peoples, including the villagers in Ban Hat Gniun and Somseun, 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 for Hat Gniun and Thaheua 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 programs, infrastructure development in the resettlement site and host community, capacity building and training programs, community health awareness campaigns including health and disability screening such as child nutrition and weigh status and child development, and other assistances.
278. 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 type of replacement land in the HRSA, unit rates of compensation, livelihoods priorities, etc.

## 9.2 Current Status of Grievances

279. Appendix 8 of CA's Annex C presents the Grievance Redress Mechanism (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 Hat Gniun have progressed to the next level, which is the District Grievance Committee (DGC).
280. The GRM system is based first on customary methods of dispute resolution in Lao PDR, 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.
281. Care has also 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.

282. 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.

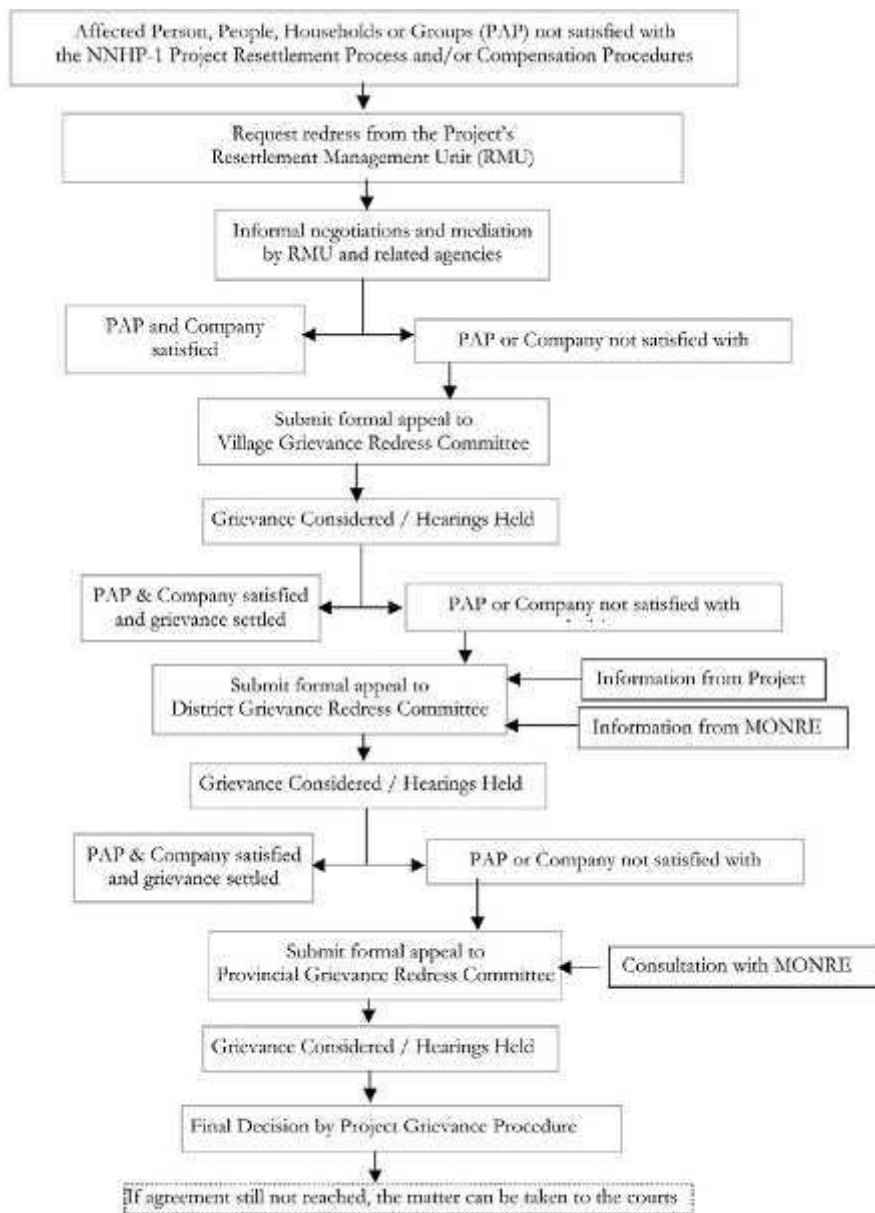
#	Grievance Redress Procedures
1	Stage 1: In the first instance, DPs will address complaints on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses to the Village Grievance Committee. The unit will organize a meeting within 15 days from the date of formal receipt of the grievance with the complainants 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.
2	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
3	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.
4	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.
5	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 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 30 Grievance Redress Procedures

283. 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.

284. 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 51, 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.



Schematic of the Grievance Procedure for the NNHP 1 Project

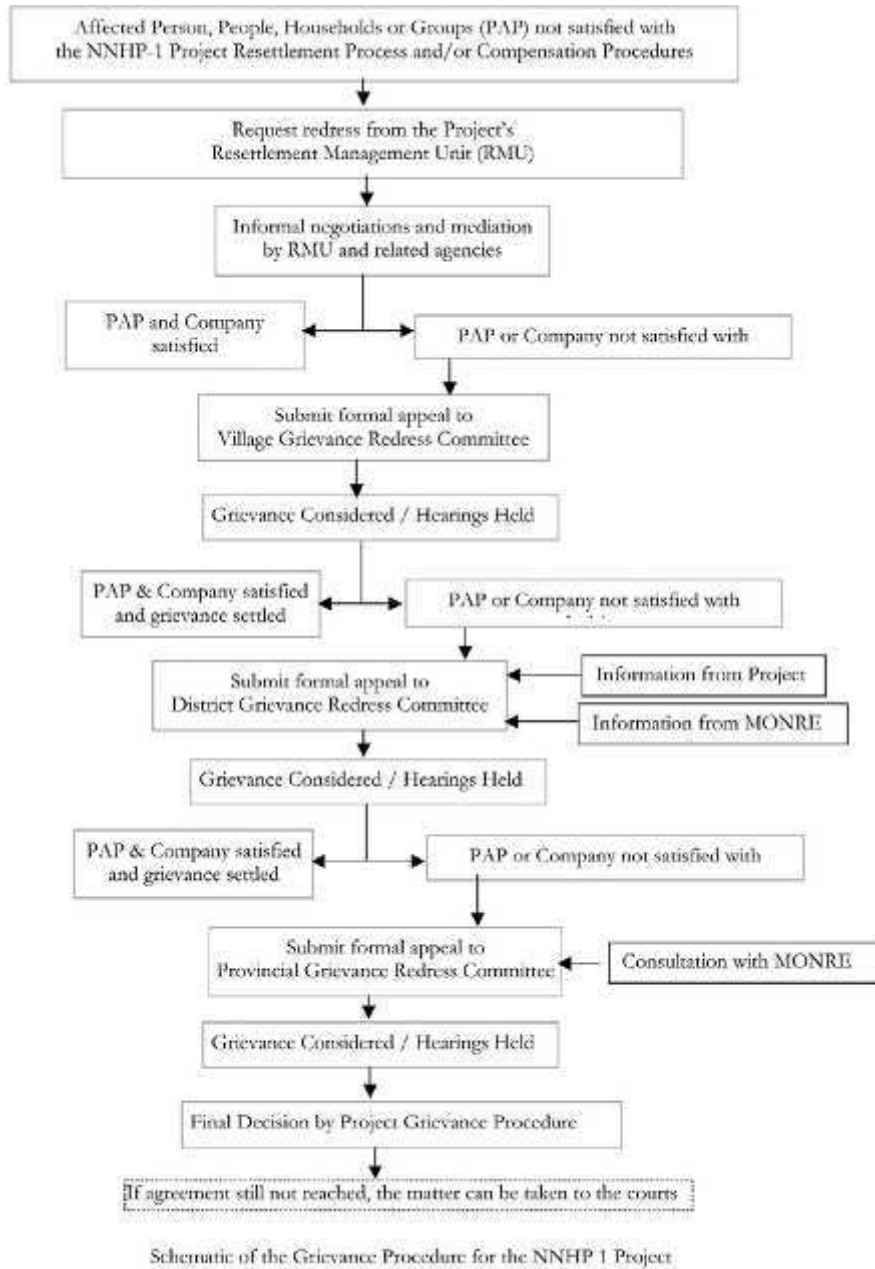


Figure 15 GRM Flowchart

## CHAPTER 10 - Institutional Arrangements

285. The institutional arrangement for the environment and social issues of NNP1 project is presented in Chapter 9 of the REDP and applied uniformly for the Zone 5. The same relationship between the Project and GoL applies, as shown in Figure 9 below. This framework can be modified during the implementation phase as agreed between the parties.

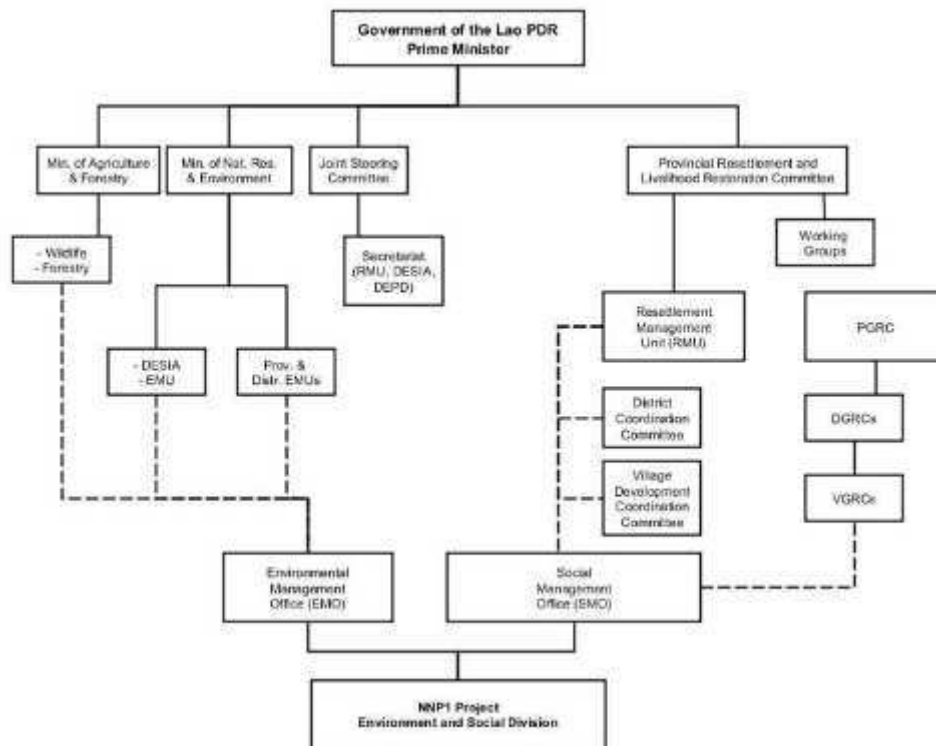


Figure 9: Institutional Arrangement Framework

286. The structure on the operational level under the ESD, with the Project Lands Team managed by the SMO, is presented in Figure 16 . 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 these 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.

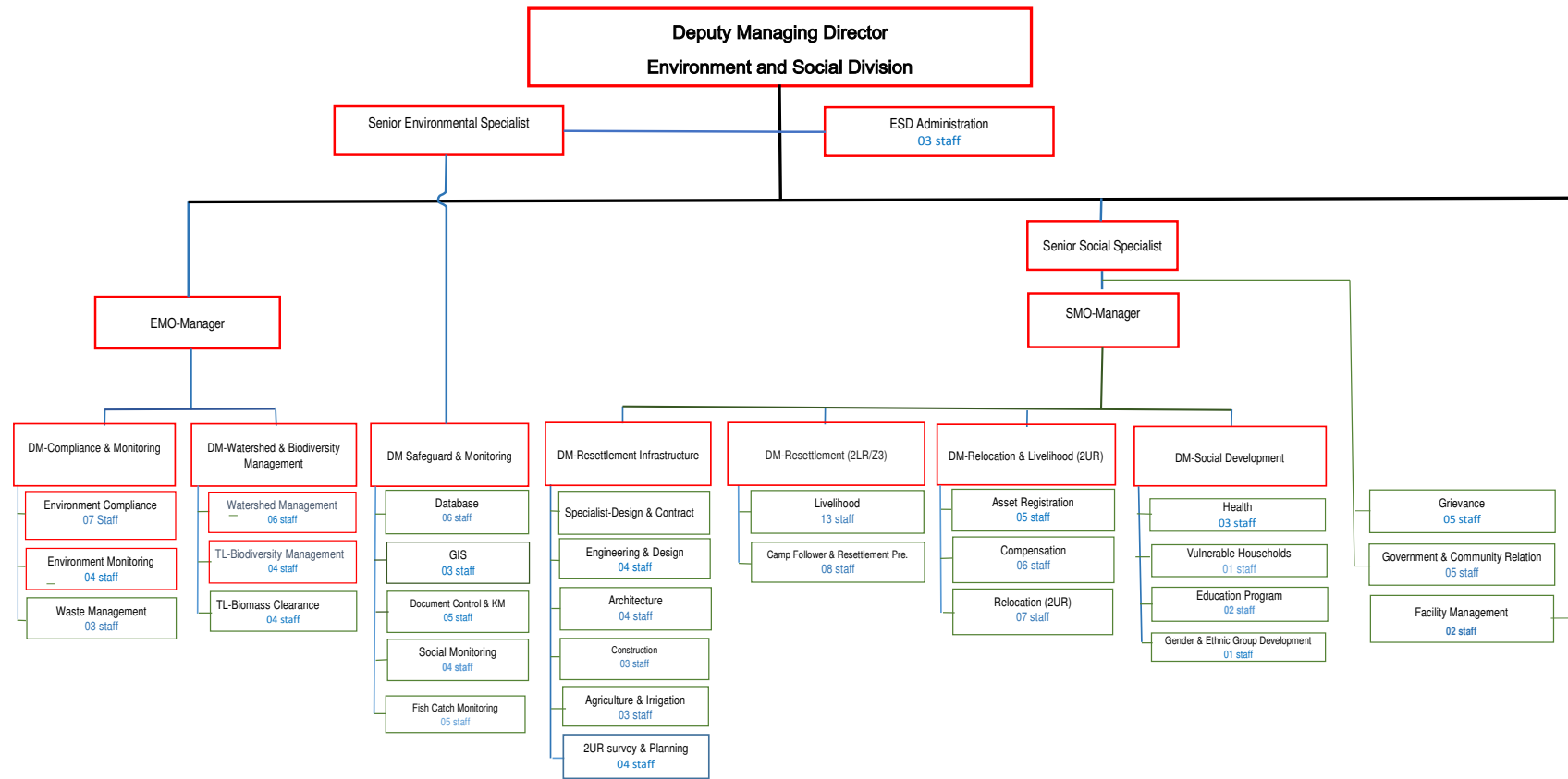


Figure 16: ESD organizational Chart (January 2016)

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287. Staff of these units are based in headquarter and site offices. An owner's camp has been constructed close to the dam site and thus close to the designated resettlement site and Hat Gniun.

288. Day-to-day communication with other NNP1 departments, local GoL and the Bolikhan RMU is essential, including the Environmental Management Office (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 11 - Monitoring and Reporting

289. There are four broad elements of monitoring and reporting pertinent to resettlement and land acquisition:

1. Acquisition of Lands and Compensation;
2. Re-establishment of Livelihoods; and
3. Community, Ethnic and Gender Development.
4. External Monitoring

### ***11.1 Internal Monitoring of Land Acquisition and Development***

290. 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.

291. The objective of internal monitoring is to ensure compliance with NNP1 policies 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 5 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
- (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

292. 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 5 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.

293. 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 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) Compensation schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised compensation 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.

294. 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.

### **11.2 Livelihood Restoration**

295. 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

296. The income growth target is non-binding within the CA and should be therefore an aspirational target for the project to report against. The CA targets are high level targets that reflect the net impact of project activities, 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.

297. 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.

298. 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 included in the survey. 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.

### ***11.3 External Monitoring***

299. Annex C of the CA requires external monitoring of all Project activities, including those relating to Zone 5, to be carried out by the Independent Advisory Panel (IAP). Its task is to assess twice a year whether DPs in Zone 5 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 fifth monitoring mission in December 2015. Further monitoring is carried out by the lenders, including by the ADB and the Lenders Technical Advisory (LTA). An Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) is under recruitment by GoL.

## CHAPTER 12 - Consolidated Budget and Schedule of Activities

### 12.1 Implementation Schedule

300. The current schedule for land acquisition, construction and compensation (cash and land for land) is presented in Table 32. This schedule is relevant for both Zone 3 (relocating to Houaysoup) and Zone 5, as some Zone 5 DPs will receive irrigated paddy land in Houaysoup, which will not be available until quarter 3 of 2017. Figure 17 presents the timeline of compensation and livelihood program in Zone 5.
301. Updates to this schedule will be prepared regularly and provided to all institutional stakeholders involved.

### 12.2 Unit Rates

302. Unit rates have taken a long time for the PRLRC to finalize. Rates for the Access Road were agreed in early 2014 by the PRLRC, then chaired by the Bolikhamxay Provincial Governor. However, reorganization 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 5, 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, resulting in delayed compensation for DPs in Zone 5.
303. Unit rates were finally agreed between DPs and GoL in June 2015 and formalized by the PRLRC on 21 August 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-U5 as Annex A. Now they have been finalized, the Project has started preparing comparative household packages for Zone 5 DPs, to provide them with the full information of what they are entitled to if they select replacement land in Houaysoup or if they opt to take cash compensation. The packages were discussed on a household-by-household basis in Q4 2015, the final decision made by DPs in Q4 2015 and compensation payments are scheduled to be made in Q1 2016.

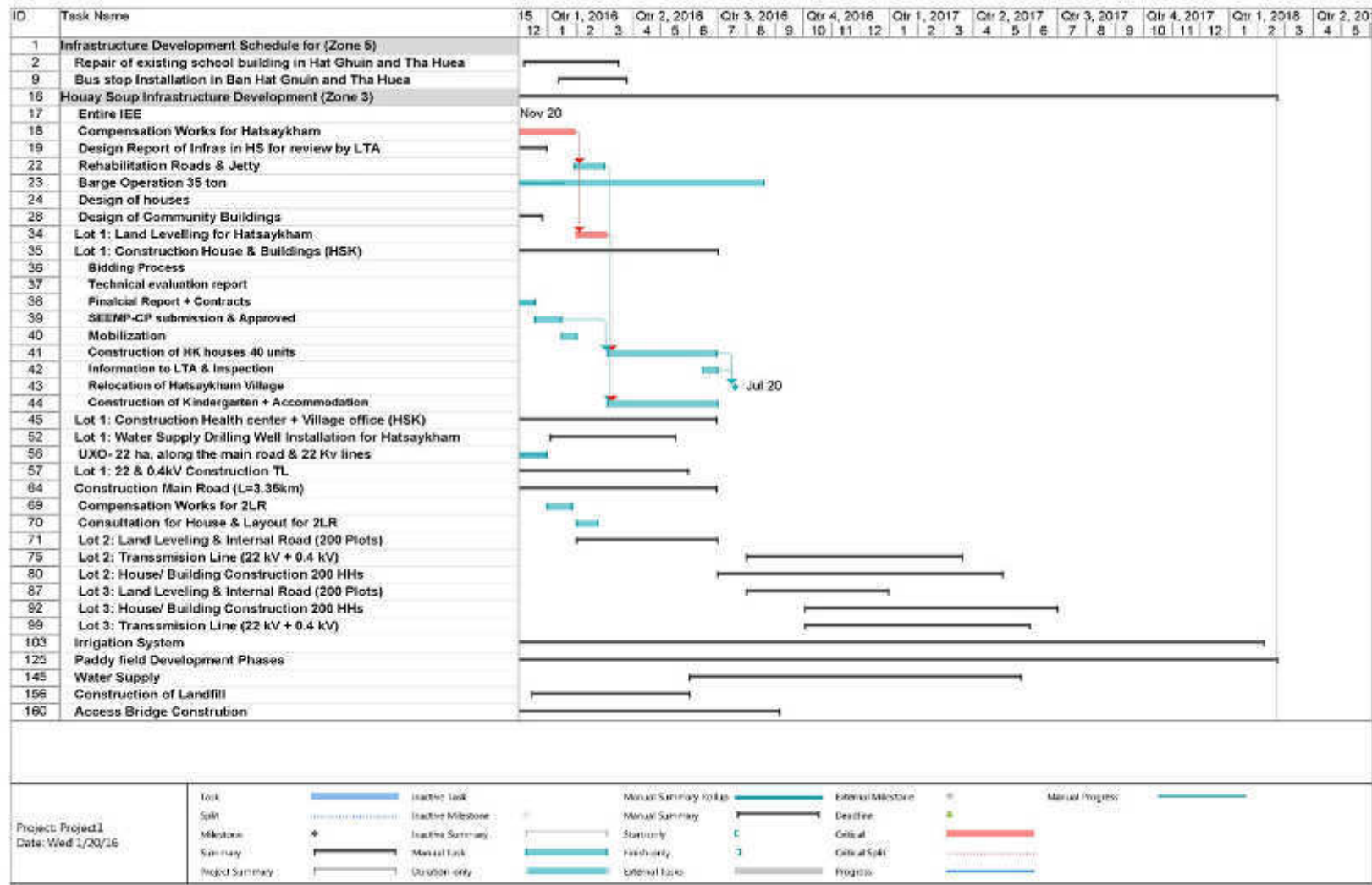


Table 31 Implementation Schedule

### 12.3 Overall SMO Budget

304. The environmental and social budgets are connected in the way that by avoiding, mitigating, and minimizing environmental impacts, social impacts will be less severe. The social budgets of the Project are projected to be USD44M before COD and USD14.4M post-COD during the stabilization phase. An amount of USD1.9M before COD and USD1.7M 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.

305. 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 USD2.1M 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,037,988</b>	<b>14,351,000</b>	<b>58,388,988</b>
<b>ESD Contingencies (SMO + EMO)</b>	1,903,963	1,734,998	<b>3,638,961</b>

Table 32 Overall NNP1 SMO Budget (REDP 2014)

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

### 12.4 Budget and Financing Plan: Zone 5

307. Resettlement steps scheduling from Impacted Asset Survey to construction are summarized in Table 34, complementing the dates from Table 32.

Step	Activity	Responsible	Related document	Tentative time frame
Overall Census	Collect census data as well as village profile information in impacted areas of Zone 5	SMO	Census Database	Q4 2014

Step	Activity	Responsible	Related document	Tentative time frame
Preparation	Develop a separate LACP-U5 for ADB's review. ADB to advise on whether it meets ADB SPS requirements for a satisfactory LACP.	SMO	This LACP, with regular updates.	October 2015
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 Zones 3&5 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&5 replacement land 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.	Q4 2015
Step 5	Sharing REDP U5 ADB and RMU; Availability of REDP U5 Executive Summary in Lao version for the review of DPs upon request	SMO Manager	Final Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan	Q4 2015- Q1 2016
Step 6	Signatures on Compensation Forms F and G and collection of bank books	Compensation Team of SMO	Forms F and G.	Q4 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.	Q1 2016
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	Q1 2016
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 Q 1 2016 onwards
Step 10	Submission of final compensation report to ADB and GoL.	ESD Manager	Final compensation report	August 2016

Table 33 LAR Steps

### 12.5 Budget and Financing Plan for Land Acquisition

308. Compensation and allowance rates have been prepared at replacement costs based on rates acknowledged by PRLRC 21 on August 2015 according to the above outlined process between Project, GoL, and DPs (see Entitlement Matrix, Clause 0.7).

309. For budgeting purposes the Project estimated cost of LAR for Zone 5 based on the land acquisition impacts outlined above. The estimated resettlement costs are outlined in Table 51, 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 A. This number does not include the Project's implementation costs, which are paid from the overall staffing budget of the SMO.

Cost category	Total Costs in USD
Permanent Land Acquisition	1,185,474
Temporary Land Acquisition	-
Structures	1,050
Fences	15,124
Bamboo	6,256
Timber/Plantation Trees	17,304
Production Trees	7,050

Fruit Trees	27,707
Perennial Plants	30,921
<b>Total Permanent and temporary land acquisition incl. assets</b>	1,290,885
Contingency (15 %)	193,633
<b>Total Estimated Budget Zone 5</b>	1,484,518

Table 34 Expected cost calculations for Zone 5 compensation

All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs for Zone 5 are financed using resettlement compensation funds of NNP1.

310. The Project’s obligations to mitigate impacts are limited by scope and therefore a report on all compensation payments and other expenditures will be presented in the “Final Compensation Report for Zone 5” at the end of 2016.

311. The budget for Zone 5 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 and for the Transmission Line in the LACP-TL. 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, labor 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-U5.

## 12.6 Budget and Financing Plan for Livelihood Restoration Activities

312. Budget for the host communities includes infrastructure development, replacement land, and livelihood activities as presented in the following tables. Additionally, the Project will invest in qualified staff in appropriate numbers to support these different activities, included in the overall budget as shown in the REDP Chapter 19 and summarized in Table 33.

Plan components	Assumptions made in the preparation of the budget	Total Pre-COD [2016-2019]	Total Post-COD [2020-Year?]	Estimated Quota Z5	Z5 Pre-COD	Z5 Post-COD
<b>Livelihood Development</b>						
<b>Resettlement preparation</b>						-
Budget covers study tours, training, focus groups, etc. for preparing PAPs to new livelihoods	Lump sum	50,000		3.4%	1,700	-
<b>Agricultural extension &amp; on-farm trials</b>					0	-



Plan components	Assumptions made in the preparation of the budget	Total Pre-COD [2016-2019]	Total Post-COD [2020-Year?]	Estimated Quota Z5	Z5 Pre-COD	Z5 Post-COD
Budget covers trials, demonstration, study tours, farmers' schools	Lump sum	100,000		3.4%	3,400	-
<b>Support to PAPs initiatives for establishment of providers of agricultural inputs &amp; services</b>					0	-
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		3.4%	4,678	-
Income restoration: the budget is indicative as the allocation will be dictated by the wishes coming from the communities For <b>Rice</b> it involves particularly the provision of seeds, agricultural tools, and soil improvement and training in the different zones For <b>Cash crops &amp; fruit trees</b> it includes particularly the provision of seeds/seedlings/saplings, bio-fertilizers, lime or bio-pesticides and training For <b>Livestock</b> 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	3.4%	25,840	2,142

Table 35 REDP June 2014 Livelihood Restoration Program Budget for all Zones – Estimated Quota for Zone 5

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313. Above numbers are based on the overall livelihood program, divided among the beneficiaries, which include in different quantities PAPs from Zone 2UR, Zone 2LR, Zone 3, and Zone 5 based on number of households in the 2011 survey. The budget is an estimate; all mitigation measures are limited by scope and not limited by budget. Any limitations to the budgeting will be reviewed annually and adjusted as required to meet the commitments made, including the Post –COD budget, which covers a period of up to five years.
314. The livelihoods of the people in Zone 5 (Hat Gniun and Thahuea) will also benefit from access to the public facilities in Houay Soup Resettlement Site and improved infrastructure. These budget items are not included in the budget in Table 37. Furthermore, eligible residents of Zone 5 also have the opportunity to apply for scholarships under the NNP1 scholarship programme.
315. The budget allocation to livelihood improvements for the PAPs in Zone 5 also reflect that in general the likely impacts of the loss of land on the income and livelihoods of such PAPs are not significant. As indicated in Table 36 , the people of Hat Gniun and Thahuea generate about 90% of their income from activities not dependent on their land. In addition all eligible PAPs have been offered a choice between land for land and cash compensation, and they all chose cash.

### **12.7 Schedule of LAC Activities Zone 5**

316. The compensation and livelihood restoration schedule for Zone 5 is heavily dependent on the Houaysoup resettlement site development, due to start in 2015, encompassing two phases:
1. In Phase 1, from early 2015 to Mid-2016, the resettlement site will be prepared for the early resettlement of Hatsaykham households, including UXO clearance, the construction of houses, provisional public infrastructure, paddy rice field demarcation and allocation, and pasture development including soil improvement. For infrastructure development, start of construction is depending on completion of the compensation payments to DPs and is expected to start in Q1 2016.
  2. In Phase 2, extending from Q3 2016 until early 2017, 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
317. Key dates for Zone 5 compensation include:
1. Asset Registration and Baselines for villages of Zone 5 completed in January 2015
  2. Compensation for Houaysoup land plots will be made in Q1 2016
  3. Hatsaykham will physically relocate in Mid 2016;
  4. Hat Gniun and Thahuea land users opting for land-for-land will be allocated plots by Q2 2016. The irrigation system will not ready for dry season paddy rice field irrigation but will allow wet season supplementary irrigation.

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This version of the REDP-U5 has been published in February 2016.

This REDP-U5 will be revised whenever major milestones have been reached and/or new information is available to integrate.

## Part VI – Annexes

## CHAPTER 13 - 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 – Example from the Database of information on DP. 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.**

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Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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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
<b>1. Tile roof</b>						
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	
<b>2. CPAC</b>						
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	
<b>3. Roof Zinc</b>						
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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	5,000	
		Double row (Horizontal)		8,000	
		Double row (Vertical)		10,000	
2	Wall plank	Hard wood	m <sup>3</sup>	5,500,000	
		Mixed wood		3,000,000	
3	Brick wall	Double side plaster	m <sup>2</sup>	112,860	
		Single side plaster		98,680	
		Without plaster		84,500	
4	Block wall	Double side plaster	m <sup>2</sup>	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)					<b>1,668,850</b>
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)					<b>1,902,150</b>

Wood for building structure					
No.	Description	Brand	Unit	Rate (Kip)	Remark
1	Wood of building structure	Mai Dou,KhaYoun,Tia	m <sup>3</sup>	10,000,000	
		Hard wood		5,500,000	
		Mixed wood		3,000,000	
2	Bamboo		Pce	5.000	
3	RC concrete		m <sup>3</sup>	1,707,050	
4	Unsaun 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 <sup>2</sup> )	65,000	
10	Ceramic tile 30x30cm (Vietnam)	Unit (m <sup>2</sup> )	51,000	

#### **4.4. Labor structure compensation rate**

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

No.	Description	Unit	Rate (LAK)	Remark
3	Install wood roof structure and roof by cement tiles	m <sup>2</sup>	30.000	
4	Install steel roof structure and roof by cement tiles	m <sup>2</sup>	45.000	
5	Install steel roof structure and roof by CPAC	m <sup>2</sup>	60.000	
6	Install wood roof structure and roof by CPAC	m <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	15.000	
10	Install wood roof structure and roofing tiles	m <sup>2</sup>	80.000	
11	Install wood roof structure and roof by wood plank	m <sup>2</sup>	60.000	
12	Install wood roof structure and roof by plastic	m <sup>2</sup>	5.000	
13	Install ceiling frame	m <sup>2</sup>	25.000	
15	Install ceilin whisperer edge	m <sup>2</sup>	150.000	
16	Install aluminium frame and gypsum board ceiling	m <sup>2</sup>	25.000	
<b>5. Carpenter work</b>				
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 <sup>2</sup>	40.000	
4	Install wood wall plank (dovetail groove joint)	m <sup>2</sup>	50.000	
5	Install bamboo sheet wall, grass or leaf	m <sup>2</sup>	12.000	
6	Install plywood wall with frame	m <sup>2</sup>	10.000	
7	Install cement board	m <sup>2</sup>	13.000	
8	Install gable wall	m	20.000	
<b>6. Door and Window work</b>				
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	
<b>7. Painting work</b>				
1	3 Coats paint	m <sup>2</sup>	5.000	
2	3 Coats oil paint	m <sup>2</sup>	8.000	
3	3 Coats wood paint	m <sup>2</sup>	10.000	
<b>8. Electrical work</b>				
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	
<b>9. Toilet work</b>				
1	Install septic tank	Unit	150.000	
2	Install toilet seat including accessories	Unit	50.000	
<b>10. Water Supply work</b>				

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	
<b>11. Dismantling work</b>				
1	Dismantling temporary house	m <sup>2</sup>	35,000	
2	Dismantling brick and wood house(mixed)	m <sup>2</sup>	45,000	
3	Dismantling brick house	m <sup>2</sup>	55,000	
4	Dismantling permanent wooden house	m <sup>2</sup>	45,000	
5	Dismantling permanent brick and wooden house(mixed)	m <sup>2</sup>	55,000	
6	Dismantling permanent brick house	m <sup>2</sup>	75,000	
7	Dismantling rice storage	m <sup>2</sup>	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  
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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**

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- 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 ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

**ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ**  
**ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ**  
**ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຕົກລົງ.**

**ມາດຕາ 01. ຈຸດປະສົງ.**

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ແມ່ນການກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ ສຳລັບຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ ຢູ່ໃນເຂດຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງການຄິດໄລ່ມູນຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍແກ່ຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບໃນເຂດໂຄງການ ກໍ່ຄືການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານການຊົດເຊີຍ ພ້ອມທັງເປັນການປົກປ້ອງສິດຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ຜູ້ພັດທະນາໂຄງການ, ທັງຮັບປະກັນຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງການພັດທະນາໂຄງການຕາມກຳນົດເວລາ.

**ມາດຕາ 02. ຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້.**

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍສະບັບນີ້ ໄດ້ກຳນົດຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້ສະເພາະ ຊຶ່ງກວມເອົາບັນດາບ້ານໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 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, ນ້ຳໄລ, 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 ທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ, 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 ເພື່ອອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ການກຳນົດເນື້ອທີ່ການຊົດເຊີຍ ດິນກະສິກຳແຕ່ລະປະເພດ ແມ່ນເອົາຕາມເນື້ອທີ່ຕົວຈິງຂອງການຖືສິດ ຫຼື ຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້ຂອງຄອບຄົວນັ້ນໆ ແຕ່ບໍ່ໃຫ້ເກີນຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍທີ່ດິນ ເລກທີ 04/ສພຊ. ໜວດທີ2, ມາດຕາ17 " ລັດອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ ບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ຄອບຄົວ ນຳໃຊ້ດິນກະສິກຳຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມແຜນ 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 ທີ່ດິນໄດ້ຮັບສິດນໍາໃຊ້ກໍສາມາດສະເໜີເຊົ່າ ຫຼື ສໍາປະທານນໍາລັດໄດ້.

ສໍາລັບການອະນຸມັດເນື້ອທີ່ດິນກະສິກໍາ ໃຫ້ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທໍາການຜະລິດນັ້ນແມ່ນອີງໃສ່ ຄວາມສາມາດຕົວຈິງຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງດັ່ງກ່າວ ”.

## 2.1. ດິນນາ

### 2.1.1. ດິນນາເຟືອງ/ດິນນາປີ:

ຄໍາອະທິບາຍ ກ່ຽວກັບດິນນາເຟືອງ.

ດິນນາເຟືອງແມ່ນເປັນພື້ນທີ່ ມີການບຸກເບີກ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ຫຼື ກົນຈັກມາກ່ອນ, ໄດ້ຕິເປັນຄັ້ນ ບ້ານເປັນຄູ, ເຮັດເປັນໄຮ່ນາ ເພື່ອເກັບກັກນໍ້າ ແລະ ນໍາໃຊ້ໃນການກະສິກໍາ ເຊັ່ນວ່າ: ການປູກເຂົ້ານາປີ ຫຼື ພືດຊະນິດອື່ນ(ໃນລະດູຝົນ) ແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີຄັນນາ, ເຫັນຂອບເຂດໄຮ່ນາຈະແຈ້ງ ຊຶ່ງບໍ່ລວມເອົາດິນແຄມນາ ທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ມີການສັບຊ້າວເປັນພື້ນທີ່ນາ, ນອກນັ້ນຍັງມີຮ່ອງຮອຍພືດ ເຊັ່ນວ່າ ຕໍ່ເຟືອງ
- ໃນກໍລະນີ ມີໃບແຈ້ງກໍາມະສິດນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຫຼື ມີໃບຕາດິນ ຫຼື ຫລັກຖານການເສຍພາສີ ເປັນທີ່ດິນນາເຟືອງ 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 ຊຶ່ງບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍກ່ຽວກັບການສົ່ງເສີມປຸດຕິການຖາງປ່າເຮັດໄຮ່ຂອງລັດຖະບານ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ໄດ້ຮັບຊົດເຊີຍ.

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

**2.2.3. ດິນໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນ 1-3 ປີ ຢູ່ໃນເຂດຖືກກະທົບອື່ນໆຂອງໂຄງການ.**

ແມ່ນເປັນດິນທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ ເພື່ອການປູກພືດລົ້ມລູກທີ່ອາຍຸໃຫ້ຜົນບໍ່ເກີນ 6ເດືອນ, ມີການນໍາໃຊ້ ຜະລິດແບບໝູນວຽນໃນໄລຍະບໍ່ເກີນ2ປີ/ຄັ້ງ, ຫຼື ເວົ້າອີກຢ່າງໜຶ່ງ ດິນໄຮ່ຕອນໜຶ່ງ ຈະມີຮອບວຽນການກັບມານໍາໃຊ້ຄືນພາຍໃນເວລາ 2 ປີ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ໄດ້ຮັບຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ສໍາລັບແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ແມ່ນກຳນົດເອົາ ດິນໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ໃນໄລຍະປີ2015-2013;
- ສໍາລັບແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ແມ່ນກຳນົດເອົາ ດິນໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ໃນປີ 2014-2012;
- ໄດ້ຮັບການຍິ່ງຢືນຈາກອໍານາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຂອງໄຮ່ໄກ້ຄຽງ ວ່າໄດ້ນໍາໃຊ້ແທ້.

**2.3. ດິນສວນ**

**2.3.1. ດິນສວນ**

ແມ່ນເປັນດິນທີ່ມີການບຸກເບີກ ແລະ ທຳການຜະລິດແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ, ອາດຈະເປັນການປູກພືດໄລຍະສັ້ນ ຫຼື ໄລຍະຍາວ ແລະ ມີການປົວລະບັດຮັກສາແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງທຸກປີ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີຮ່ອງຮອຍເປັນສວນຢ່າງຊັດເຈນ ເປັນສວນປູກພືດລົ້ມລູກ ຫຼື ຍາວນານ, ມີການນໍາໃຊ້ທຳການຜະລິດແບບຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ ປູກພືດເຊັ່ນ: ມີພືດລົ້ມລູກຄືໝາກເຂືອ, 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 ປ່າແກ່ດັງເດີມ, ອາດມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມຮອຍ ຫຼື ອາດບໍ່ມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມ ຊຶ່ງເປັນດິນຈັບຈອງຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງນາ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

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

2.5. ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດ

2.5.1. ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດທີ່ມີການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ປຸກຫຍ້າ, ມີຮີ່ວອ້ອມ

ເປັນດິນທີ່ມີການພັດທະນາ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ເພື່ອປຸກຫຍ້າ ລ້ຽງສັດ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີເອກະສານສິດນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຫຼື ມີການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.
- ເນື້ອທີ່ ມີຮີ່ວອ້ອມຈອດ, ມີການປຸກຫຍ້າເພື່ອລ້ຽງສັດ
- ມີສັດອາໄສຢູ່ໃນບໍລິເວນຄັງສັດ.

2.5.2. ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດ-ຫຍ້າທໍາມະຊາດ ທີ່ເປັນກໍາມະສິດຂອງບຸກຄົນຫຼືຄອບຄົວ:

ເປັນດິນທີ່ມີຂອບເຂດຈະແຈ້ງ, ມີຮີ່ວອ້ອມບາງຈຸດ (ບ່ອນທີ່ເງື່ອນໄຂອໍານວຍ) ເພື່ອຂັງສັດໄວ້ ໃນບໍລິເວນດັ່ງກ່າວ ຊຶ່ງອາດມີສັດລ້ຽງຢູ່ໃນພື້ນທີ່ໃນລະດູການຜະລິດ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

- ມີເອກະສານສິດນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຫຼື ມີການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.
- ມີສັດອາໄສຢູ່ໃນບໍລິເວນຄັງສັດ.

2.6. ດິນໜອງປາຂຸດ ແລະ ໜອງປາຕັນຫ້ວຍ.

- ດິນໜອງປາຂຸດ. ເປັນດິນທີ່ຜ່ານການບຸກເບີກດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ຫຼື ກົນຈັກ, ບໍລິເວນດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ມີການຂຸດຈັກເປັນໜອງ ສາມາດເກັບກັກນໍ້າ ແລະ ຍັງມີນໍ້າກັກເກັບໄວ້ເພື່ອເຮັດບ່ອນລ້ຽງປາ.
- ດິນໜອງປາຕັນຫ້ວຍ. ເປັນດິນຜ່ານການພັດທະນາໃຫ້ເປັນໜອງ ຫລື ຝາຍ ໂດຍການຕັນຫ້ວຍນໍ້າ ຫລື ຕັນສາຍທາງນໍ້າ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ຫລື ເຄື່ອງຈັກ ສາມາດເກັບກັກນໍ້າ ເປັນອ່າງ ຫຼື ໜອງ ເພື່ອລ້ຽງປາ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂ ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

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

3. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍປະເພດທີ່ດິນ:

ປະເພດຫຼັກ	ປະເພດດິນຍ່ອຍ		ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)
1. ດິນປູກສ້າງ	1.1. ດິນປູກສ້າງ		ມ <sup>2</sup>	24,000
2. ທີ່ດິນເພື່ອການກະສິກໍາ	2.1. ດິນນາ	2.1.1. ດິນນາເຟືອງ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	14,000
		2.1.2. ດິນນາເຮື້ອ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	4,000
	2.2. ດິນໄຮ່	2.2.1. ດິນໄຮ່ໄຖຄົງທີ່	ມ <sup>2</sup>	3,500
		2.2.2. ໄຮ່ໝຸນວຽນ 1-3 ປີ ຢູ່ເຂດຫ້ວຍສຸບ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	1,200
		2.2.3. ໄຮ່ໝຸນວຽນ 1-3 ປີ ຢູ່ເຂດກະທົບອື່ນໆ ຂອງໂຄງການ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	500
	2.3. ດິນສວນ	2.3.1. ດິນສວນປູກພືດ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	4,000
		2.3.2. ດິນສວນປູກໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກໍາ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	3,000
	2.4. ດິນແຄມນາ			ມ <sup>2</sup>
2.5. ດິນຄັງລ້ຽງສັດ	2.5.1. ດິນມີການພັດທະນາ, ປຸກຫຍ້າພັນລ້ຽງສັດ ເຊັ່ນ: ພັນສະໄຕໂລ, ລູຊີ, ປຸກຫຍ້າທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ມີລ້ອມຮີ່ວຈອດ		ມ <sup>2</sup>	2,000
	2.5.2. ມີການພັດທະນາ ຫຍ້າທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ມີລ້ອມຮີ່ວບາງຈຸດ		ມ <sup>2</sup>	600



ປະເພດຫຼັກ	ປະເພດດິນຍ່ອຍ		ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)
	2.6.ດິນໜອງປາ	ດິນໜອງປາຂຸດ ແລະ ໜອງປາຕົ້ນທ້ວຍ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	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: ດິນນາເໝືອງ 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
<b>1.1. ກະເບື້ອງ</b>						
1.1	ກະເບື້ອງຂາວ	ລາວ	70cmx1,2cm	ແຜ່ນ	12,000	ໃນການມຸງກະເບື້ອງ ໜຶ່ງແຜ່ນປະກອບມີ: ຂໍ້ເກາະກະເບື້ອງ 2 ອັນ+ຕະປູ (4) 4ໂຕ ຫຼື • ນິອດຈັບ ກະເບື້ອງ 4ອັນ
		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	ມີນິອດຈັບຫຼົບ 4ອັນ
		ໄທ	-		30,000	
		ຫວຽດນາມ	-		17,000	
<b>1.2. ຊີແຜ່ກ</b>						
2.1	ແຜ່ນຊີແຜ່ກ	ລາວ, ໄທ	35cm x 55cm	ແຜ່ນ	6,500	ໃຊ້ເຫຼັກລວດສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກລ/10 ແຜ່ນ
2.2	ຫຼົບເທິງ(ຊີແຜ່ກ)	ລາວ, ໄທ	-	ອັນ	23,000	
2.3	ຫຼົບຂ້າງ(ຊີແຜ່ກ)	ລາວ, ໄທ	-	ອັນ	23,000	
2.4	ສາມທາງ(ຊີແຜ່ກ)	ລາວ, ໄທ	-	ອັນ	41,000	
2.5	ປົກຈົວຊີແຜ່ກ(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						
ລດ	ລາຍການ	ຂະໜາດ	ຊະນິດໄມ້	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ / ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ເສົາໄມ້ກົມ	ໜ້າຕັດ = 10cm ຫາ 20 cm	ດູ່,ຂະບຸງ	1 ມ <sup>3</sup>	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,ຂະບຸງ	1 ມ <sup>3</sup>	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, ໄມ້ຊື້, ໄມ້ຮຶງ, ໄມ້ຮໍາ

3. ປະເພດວັດສະດຸຝາແອ້ມ						
ລ/ດ	ປະເພດຝາ	ຊະນິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ / ກີບ	ໝາຍເຫດ	
1	ຝາກະແຕະໄມ້ເຮັຍ	ລາຍຄັດ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	5,000	ໃຊ້ຕະປຸ (6) ສະເລ່ຍ 1 ກິໂລ ຕໍ່ 20 ມ <sup>2</sup> ໄມ້ຕົ້ວແນບ 12 ແມັດ ລາຄາ 1.200x12+ 14.400 ກີບ	
		ລາຍສອງນອນ		8,000		
		ລາຍສອງຍືນ		10,000		
2	ຝາໄມ້ແປ້ນ	ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	5,500,000	ໃຊ້ຕະປຸ(6) ສະເລ່ຍ 5 ກິໂລ /1 ມ <sup>3</sup>	
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມ		3,000,000		
3	ຝາກໍ່ຕີນຈີ່	ໂບກສອງດ້ານ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	112,860	ເບິ່ງວິທີຄິດໄລ່ຝາກໍ່ຕີນຈີ່ດ້ານລຸ່ມ	
		ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ		98,680		
		ບໍ່ໄດ້ໂບກ		84,500		
4	ຝາຕີນບົອກ	ໂບກສອງດ້ານ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	80,360	ເບິ່ງວິທີຄິດໄລ່ຝາກໍ່ຕີນບົອກ 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	ນ້ອດຈັບກະເບື້ອງ	ອັນ	1,750	
8	ຕະປຸຕອກສິງກະສິ	ອັນ	6,500	
9	ລວດມັດຂາວ	ກິໂລ	21,000	
10	ລວດມັດທຳມະດາ	ກິໂລ	18,000	

4. ປະເພດ ວັດສະດຸປະກອບ				
ລດ	ລາຍການ	ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ໜ່ວຍ	ໝາຍເຫດ
11	ດິນບຶກ	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 <sup>3</sup>	10,000,000	ສ່ວນປະກອບຂອງໄມ້ແຕ່ລະຊະນິດໃຫ້ເບິ່ງຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ.
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງ(ແຄນ)		5,500,000	
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມ		3,00,000	
2	ພື້ນໄມ້ຟາກ		ມ <sup>2</sup>	10,000	
3	ເບຕົງກັນເປື້ອນ	150/400/800	ມ <sup>3</sup>	321,750	ເບິ່ງການຄິດໄລ່ຢູ່ໝາຍເຫດຂ້າງລຸ່ມ
4	ເບຕົງທຳມະດາ	300/400/800	ມ <sup>3</sup>	501,750	
5	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກແບບເບົາ	300/400/800	ມ <sup>3</sup>	1,707,050	
6	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກແບບໜັກ	350/400/800	ມ <sup>3</sup>	1,951,950	
7	ພື້ນຖົມຊາຍຕຳແໜ້ນ		ມ <sup>3</sup>	120,000	
8	ພື້ນຖົມດິນແດງຕຳແໜ້ນ		ມ <sup>3</sup>	18,000	
9	ພື້ນຢູ່ດ້ວຍກາໄລ້ (30 cm x 30cm )	ໄທ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	56,000	
		ຫວຽດນາມ		41,000	

❖ ວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ມູນຄ່າ ຝາກໍ່ດິນຈີ່ ແລະ ຝາກໍ່ດິນບຶກ ຕາມສ່ວນປະສົມຂອງວັດສະດຸ ມີດັ່ງນີ້ :

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

- ວິທີການຄິດໄລ່ມູນຄ່າວັດສະດຸ ພື້ນເບຕົງທຳມະດາ ຕາມສ່ວນປະສົມຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດເບຕົງ(ມ <sup>3</sup> )	ສ່ວນປະສົມເບຕົງ	ສີມັງ (ກິໂລ)	ຊາຍ (ມ <sup>3</sup> )	ຫີນ (ມ <sup>3</sup> )	ນໍ້າ(ມ <sup>3</sup> )	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 <sup>3</sup> )	ວັດສະດຸ	ປະລິມານ/ໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ (ກີບ)	ລາຄາຕໍ່ປະລິມານ(ກີບ)
1	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກແບບເປົາ (300x400x800)	ສີມັງແດງ (ໂຕນ)	0.3	1,200,000	360,000
		ຊາຍ (ມ <sup>3</sup> )	0.66	110,000	72,600
		ຫີນ (ມ <sup>3</sup> )	0.66	120,000	79,200
		ໄມ້ແບບ (ມ <sup>3</sup> )	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 <sup>3</sup> )	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 <sup>3</sup> )	0.66	110,000	72,600
		ຫີນ (ມ <sup>3</sup> )	0.66	120,000	79,200
		ໄມ້ແບບ (ມ <sup>3</sup> )	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 <sup>3</sup> )	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,ຂີ່,ສີບົວ,ອີກໄກ່,ປ້ານລິມ,ປ້ານຊາຍ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ	ດູ່,ຂະຍຸງ	1 ມ <sup>3</sup>	10,000,000	
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງ(ແຄນ)		5,500,000	
		ໄມ້ເນື້ອແຂງປະສົມ		3,000,000	
2	ໄມ້ໄຜ່		ລໍ່າ	5.000	
3	ເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກ (ຄານ, ຂີ່ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ )		ມ <sup>3</sup>	1,707,050	
4	ໄມ້ກິມທໍາມະຊາດ	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	ມີເບຕິງເທ ສະເລ່ຍ 0,016m <sup>3</sup> ແລະ ເຫຼັກ 6 ຈຳນວນແມັດຍາວ/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	ກົອກນໍ້າ		ອັນ	16,000	
3	ແທ່ງສ້າງເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກ	∅ 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 ແມ່ນລາຄາໃນຫ້ອງຕະຫຼາດ ຂອງເມືອງອີ່ມ ລາຄາຈັດສະດູຕົວຈິງເພີ່ມ15% ເປັນລາຄາ ຫົວໜ່ວຍແຕ່ລະລາຍການ.	
2	ບັນພັບນ້ອຍ (ປ່ອງອ້ຽມ)	ອັນ	4,500		
3	ໄລກອນໃຫຍ່	ອັນ	14,000		
4	ໄລກອນນ້ອຍ	ອັນ	5,000		
5	ມືຈັບ	ອັນ	8,500		
6	ຂໍເກາະບານ	ອັນ	3,000		
7	ສີຫາພາຍໃນ	ຖັງໃຫຍ່ (18ລ)	220,000		
8	ສີຫາພາຍນອກ	ຖັງໃຫຍ່ (18ລ)	280,000		
9	ກະໂລ້ໄທ (30x30 cm)	ແກັດ(m <sup>2</sup> )	65,000		
10	ກະໂລ້ຫວຽດ (30x30cm)	ແກັດ(m <sup>2</sup> )	51,000		

4.4. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍລາຄາແຮງງານ:

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ຫົວໜ່ວຍ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
<b>1. ວຽກດິນ.</b>				
1	ບຸກເບີກສະຖານທີ່	ມ <sup>2</sup>	3,000	
2	ຕີຜັງເອົາລະດັບ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	2,000	
3	ຂຸດດິນຕີນເສົາ, ຮ່ອງຄານ, ຂັ້ນໃຕ້ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	55,000	
4	ຖິ້ມດິນທີ່ຂຸດຂຶ້ນ ລົງຄືນທີ່ເຕີມ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	20,000	
5	ຖິ້ມດິນແດງ-ອັດແໜ້ນ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	25,000	
6	ຖິ້ມຊາຍ-ອັດແໜ້ນ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	20,000	
<b>2. ວຽກເບຕິງ.</b>				
1	ເທເບຕິງກັນເປື້ອນ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	300.000	
2	ເທເບຕິງໂອບຕີນເສົາ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	350.000	
3	ເທເບຕິງຮາກຖານ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	350.000	
4	ເທເສົາຕໍ່ມໍ + ຄານຄໍດິນ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	500.000	
5	ເທເບຕິງເສົາຊັ້ນຕິດພື້ນ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	600.000	
6	ຕັ້ງເສົາເບຕິງສໍາເລັດຮູບ	ຕີ້ນ	50.000	
7	ເທພື້ນເບຕິງທໍາມະດາ(ບໍ່ໄດ້ເສີມເຫຼັກ)	ມ <sup>3</sup>	350.000	
8	ເທພື້ນເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກ	ມ <sup>3</sup>	500.000	
9	ເທເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກຢູ່ລະດັບສູງ(ຊັ້ນ2 ຂອງອາຄານ ຂຶ້ນໄປ)	ມ <sup>3</sup>	1.200.000	
<b>3. ວຽກຕິບແຕ່ງ: ວຽກກໍ່, ໂບກ, ຕິດລ່ຽມ, ຕິດບົວ, ປູພື້ນ, ຕິດກະໂລ ແລະ ຕິດແຕ່ງອື່ນໆ.</b>				
1	ກໍ່ຝາຕີນຈີໜາ 10 cm(ບໍ່ໂບກ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	16.000	
2	ກໍ່ຝາຕີນຈີໜາ 10 cm(ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	25.000	
3	ກໍ່ຝາຕີນຈີໜາ 10 cm(ໂບກສອງດ້ານ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	35.000	
4	ກໍ່ຝາຕີນຈີໂຊໜາ 10 cm	ມ <sup>2</sup>	25.000	
5	ກໍ່ຝາຕີນຈີໜາ 20 cm(ບໍ່ໂບກ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	32.000	
6	ກໍ່ຝາຕີນຈີໜາ 20 cm(ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	40.000	
7	ກໍ່ຝາຕີນຈີໜາ 20 cm(ໂບກສອງດ້ານ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	50.000	
8	ກໍ່ຝາຕີນຈີໂຊໜາ 20 cm	ມ <sup>2</sup>	40.000	
9	ກໍ່ຫີນພູ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	35.000	
10	ກໍ່ດີນບ່ອກ(ບໍ່ໂບກ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	8.000	
11	ກໍ່ດີນບ່ອກ(ໂບກດ້ານດຽວ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	18.000	
12	ກໍ່ດີນບ່ອກ(ໂບກສອງດ້ານ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	28.000	
13	ໂບກປູນຊາຍ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	3.000	
14	ໂບກຫີນອ່ອນ(ຫີນລ້າງ)	ມ <sup>2</sup>	30.000	
15	ຕິດລ່ຽມເສົາ, ຄານ	ມ	8.000	
16	ຕິດບົວຫົວເສົາ	ຫົວ	120.000	
17	ຕິດບົວວົງກີບ 3 ກີບ	ມ	40.000	
18	ຕິດກະໂລພື້ນ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	25.000	
19	ຕິດກະໂລຝາ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	30.000	
20	ເທປູນຊາຍ+ຂັດມັນ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	8.000	

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



ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ຫົວໜ່ວຍ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ທາສີນ້ຳ 3 ເບືອກ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	5.000	
2	ທາສີນ້ຳມັນ 3 ເບືອກ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	8.000	
3	ທາສີນ້ຳມັນໃສ່ໄມ້ 3 ເບືອກ	ມ <sup>2</sup>	10.000	
<b>8. ວຽກໄຟຟ້າ.</b>				
1	ຕິດຕັ້ງດອກໄຟນີອອນ 40w ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ດອກ	25.000	
2	ຕິດຕັ້ງດອກໄຟນີອອນ 20w ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ດອກ	25.000	
3	ຕິດຕັ້ງດອກໄຟຕາແມວ ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ດອກ	25.000	
4	ຕິດຕັ້ງດອກໄຟນີອອນກົມ 20w, 40w ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ດອກ	25.000	
5	ຕິດຕັ້ງເບກເກີ	ອັນ	25.000	
6	ຕິດຕັ້ງແອເປັນ	ໜ່ວຍ	250.000	
7	ຕິດຕັ້ງພັດລົມ	ໜ່ວຍ	50.000	
9	ຕິດຕັ້ງປັກສຽບ	ອັນ	20.000	
10	ຕົງໄຟເຂົ້າອາຄານ/ວັດສະດຸ	ຈຸດ	5.500.000	
<b>9. ວຽກສຸຂະພັນ.</b>				
1	ຕິດຕັ້ງແຫ່ງວິດ	ອັນ	150.000	
2	ຕິດຕັ້ງຫົວວິດທຳມະດາພ້ອມວາງທໍ່ຄົບຊຸດ	ອັນ	50.000	
<b>10. ວຽກທໍ່.</b>				
1	ຕິດຕັ້ງທໍ່ນ້ຳເສຍ	ມ	10.000	
2	ຕິດຕັ້ງທໍ່ນ້ຳໃຊ້	ມ	10.000	

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

**4.5. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍປະເພດຮົ່ວ.**

ຄວາມໝາຍກ່ຽວກັບຮົ່ວ. ຖືວ່າເປັນສິ່ງໂຄງສ້າງປະເພດນຶ່ງ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບຈາກວັດສະດຸຫຼາຍປະເພດ ຮົ່ວທີ່ເຮັດດ້ວຍໄມ້, ໝາມໝາກຈັບ ແລະ ກໍ່ຝາອື່ນໆ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ປະເພດຮົ່ວທີ່ຄວນໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕ້ອງເປັນຮົ່ວທີ່ຍັງມີອາຍຸການໃຊ້ງານໄດ້, ຍັງມີສະພາບດີ. ຮົ່ວທີ່ເປ້ເພ ຫຼື ໝົດອາຍຸການໃຊ້ງານ ແມ່ນບໍ່ນອນໃນເກນຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ລ/ດ	ຮິວທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ/ໜ່ວຍ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ຮິວເສົາສີມັງ + ໝາມໝາກຈັບ	ແມັດຍາວ	25,000	
2	ຮິວເສົາໄມ້ + ໝາມໝາກຈັບ	ແມັດຍາວ	9,000	2-4 ຮາວ
3	ຮິວເສົາໄມ້ + ຮາວໄມ້	ແມັດຍາວ	3,700	
4	ຮິວເສົາໄມ້ + ຮາວໄມ້ໄຜ່	ແມັດຍາວ	3,500	
5	ຮິວເສົາໄມ້ໄຜ່ + ຮາວໄມ້ໄຜ່	ແມັດຍາວ	3,300	
6	ຮິວເສົາໄມ້ + ຕະໜ່າງເຫຼັກ	ແມັດຍາວ	22,500	
7	ຮິວໄມ້ແປ້ນ	ແມັດຍາວ	30,000	ໄລຍະທາງແປ້ນບໍ່ເກີນ20ຊມ

4.6. ປະເພດຄອງເໝືອງ.

ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ. ເປັນຄອງເໝືອງທີ່ຂຸດດ້ວຍແຮງ ຫຼື ກິນຈັກ ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງການລະບາຍນໍ້າເຂດການຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ.

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

ມາດຕາ 05: ການຊົດເຊີຍປະເພດຕົ້ນໄມ້ກິນໝາກ

5.1. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ກິນໝາກ.

ແມ່ນຕົ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ໄດ້ປູກ, ມີການບົວລະບັດຮັກສາ ຈາກຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງ.

5.2. ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ຕົ້ນໄມ້ກິນໝາກທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບສິດການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຂຶ້ນບັນຊີຂໍ້ມູນ ກັບໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ ໂດຍຜ່ານການຮັບຮອງຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທຸກພາກສ່ວນຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ.

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.	ໝາກນໍ້ານົມ	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.	ໝາກລໍາໂຍ	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.	ໜາກງົ່ວ	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.	ໜາກຫັນພື້ນບ້ານ	25,000	35,000	45,000	69,000	69,000	150,000
24.	ໜາກຫັນພັນ	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.	ໜາກຂີ້ຫຼຸດ	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 (ແຕ້ງ)	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/ເກັ້ນ /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	ຢາງບົງ	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 7. 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/ໄມ້ບົງ	ສຸມ	250,000	
3	ໄມ້ເຮັບປູກ	ສຸມ	100.000	
4	ໄມ້ປ່ອງປູກໃໝ່	ສຸມ	10.000	

ມາດຕາ 8. ການຊົດເຊີຍຜົນຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ (ຜົນລະປູກ)ພືດຍືນຕົ້ນ

8.1. ພືດຍືນຕົ້ນ.

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	4ເດືອນ 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 ແມັດ X 1 ແມັດ
11.	ຫົວສິງໄຄ	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 (40ຊຸມ X 60ຊຸມ)
2	ໝາກເຜັດໃຫຍ່	22,000	6,700	19,000	8,700	2.86 (50ຊຸມ X 70ຊຸມ)
3	ໝາກເຂືອນ້ອຍ	6,500	1,600	4,400	6,850	2.86 (50ຊຸມ X 70ຊຸມ)
4	ໝາກເຂືອນໃຫຍ່	6,500	1,300	3,800	6,850	2.86 (50ຊຸມ X 70ຊຸມ)
5	ໝາກແຕງ	5,000	1,570	5,000	10,500	3.33 (30ຊຸມ X 100ຊຸມ)
6	ໝາກແຕງລາຍ	6,000	1,500	7,300	12,000	1.60 (40ຊຸມ X 150ຊຸມ)
7	ໝາກແຕງໂມ	5,000	9,000	7,700	15,000	0.83 (60ຊຸມ X 200ຊຸມ)
8	ໝາກຖົ່ວຂຽວສິ້ນ	10,000	250	1,500	1,400	5.55 (30ຊຸມ X 60ຊຸມ )
9	ໝາກຖົ່ວຍາວ	8,000	1,800	6,500	8,000	3.75 (40ຊຸມ X70ຊຸມ )
10	ໝາກຖົ່ວເຂີນ	10,000	180	1,300	1,300	7.14 (20ຊຸມ X70ຊຸມ )
11	ໝາກຖົ່ວເຫຼືອງ	5,000	136	760	1,500	5.55 (30ຊຸມ X 60ຊຸມ )
12	ໝາກຖົ່ວດິນ	15,000	100	2,500	1,650	25.00 (20ຊຸມ X20ຊຸມ )
13	ໝາກແຄ້ງ	8,000	300	1,200	1,500	ບໍ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນ
14	ໝາກນໍ້າ	5,000	750	2,500	5,000	3.33 (30ຊຸມ X 100ຊຸມ)
15	ໝາກຊູ	5,000	3,000	10,000	20,000	3.33 (30ຊຸມ X 100ຊຸມ)
16	ໝາກອີ	5,000	14,000	3,500	7,000	0.25 (100ຊຸມ X 400ຊຸມ )
17	ໝາກໂຕ່ນ	5,000	1,100	3,600	7,000	3.3 (30ຊຸມ X 100ຊຸມ )

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	ຜັກບົ້ງ	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	ຜັກບົວລະໜາ	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	ຫອມເຢ	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	ຂີງທົ່ວໄປ, ຂີງດຳ, 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, ໃນເຂດອ່າງນ້ຳຖ້ວມຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບາ.

**10.3. ລາຄາຊົດເຊີຍຫຼຸມຝັງສົບ.**

ການຊົດເຊີຍຫຼຸມຝັງສົບ ແມ່ນກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍດຽວ 3,000,000 ກີບ/ຫຼຸມ,

ມາດຕາ 11. ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມອບໃຫ້ກອງເລຂາທິງສອງແຂວງ ນຳໄປຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ, ເຜີຍແຜ່ໃຫ້ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຮັບຮູ້ຢ່າງເລິກເຊິ່ງ ເພື່ອເປັນພື້ນຖານໃນການປະຕິບັດການຊົດເຊີຍ ຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ ແລະ ໂປ່ງໃສ.

ຖ້າມີຊັບສິນລາຍການໃດ ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດຢູ່ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້, ແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ກອງເລຂາທິງສອງແຂວງ ສົມທົບກັບອຳນາດການປົກຄອງຂັ້ນເມືອງ, ບ້ານ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ ຈົ່ງພ້ອມພາກັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມຂັ້ນຕອນ.

ມາດຕາ 12. ຜົນສັກສິດ.

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

**ເຈົ້າແຂວງ-ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ**





















(ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ  
ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ)



**ດຣ.ສິມບັດ ເຢຍລິເອີ**



## **Annex B – Census Information, Zone 3**

HHid 06031	HHid 06031	HHid 06034	HHid 06034
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Garden land
Area(m2) 26,043	Area(m2) 28,750	Area(m2) 7,489	Area(m2) 13,748
			
HHid 06035	HHid 06036	HHid 06036	HHid 06036
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 50,247	Area(m2) 19,106	Area(m2) 16,916	Area(m2) 37,718
			
HHid 06037	HHid 06037	HHid 06040	HHid 06041
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field
Area(m2) 60,444	Area(m2) 35,091	Area(m2) 41,029	Area(m2) 1,600
			
HHid 06042	HHid 06042	HHid 06043	HHid 06043
Land Rained rice field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 33,110	Area(m2) 25,507	Area(m2) 44,256	Area(m2) 15,672
			
HHid 06043	HHid 06043	HHid 06045	HHid 06045
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field	Land Garden land for industrial plantation	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 32,119	Area(m2) 5,815	Area(m2) 5,965	Area(m2) 14,222
			





















HHid	06045	HHid	06045	HHid	06048	HHid	06048
Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Garden land	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2)	30,362	Area(m2)	17,144	Area(m2)	10,147	Area(m2)	15,427
							

HHid	06048	HHid	06051	HHid	06051	HHid	06054
Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2)	23,562	Area(m2)	30,705	Area(m2)	41,804	Area(m2)	52,322
							

HHid	06054	HHid	06054	HHid	06054	HHid	06054
Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2)	25,043	Area(m2)	81,405	Area(m2)	17,758	Area(m2)	12,625
							

HHid	06054	HHid	06054	HHid	06054	HHid	06054
Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Fallow rice field	Land	Garden land	Land	Garden land
Area(m2)	44,074	Area(m2)	18,312	Area(m2)	57,411	Area(m2)	19,997
							

HHid	06055	HHid	06055	HHid	06055	HHid	06056
Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Garden land	Land	Rained rice field
Area(m2)	2,658	Area(m2)	35,817	Area(m2)	11,629	Area(m2)	7,596
							

HHid 06056	HHid 06057	HHid 06057	HHid 06057
Land Plowed upland field	Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 33,304	Area(m2) 17,625	Area(m2) 56,879	Area(m2) 50,069
			
HHid 06057	HHid 06057	HHid 06057	HHid 06059
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Garden land	Land Rained rice field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 19,465	Area(m2) 21,892	Area(m2) 26,375	Area(m2) 29,045
			
HHid 06062	HHid 06062	HHid 06062	HHid 06064
Land Fallow rice field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Fallow rice field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 11,036	Area(m2) 26,127	Area(m2) 11,784	Area(m2) 10,337
			
HHid 06064	HHid 06064	HHid 06065	HHid 06065
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Garden land
Area(m2) 38,813	Area(m2) 31,831	Area(m2) 45,652	Area(m2) 35,495
			
HHid 06065	HHid 06067	HHid 06067	HHid 06069
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 25,955	Area(m2) 25,121	Area(m2) 36,715	Area(m2) 14,882
			

HHid	06071	HHid	06073	HHid	06073	HHid	06074
Land	Land development with natural glass	Land	Fallow rice field	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2)	84,625	Area(m2)	5,720	Area(m2)	16,170	Area(m2)	22,304



HHid	06075	HHid	06075	HHid	06076	HHid	06076
Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2)	20,552	Area(m2)	11,632	Area(m2)	31,568	Area(m2)	40,138



HHid	06076	HHid	06077	HHid	06077	HHid	06077
Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Garden land for industrial plantation	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2)	23,549	Area(m2)	24,019	Area(m2)	4,638	Area(m2)	37,264


















HHid	06077	HHid	06078	HHid	06078	HHid	06078
Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2)	47,228	Area(m2)	37,667	Area(m2)	18,208	Area(m2)	30,668























HHid	06078	HHid	06078	HHid	06130	HHid	06131
Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Fallow rice field	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2)	55,929	Area(m2)	12,774	Area(m2)	41,150	Area(m2)	12,100























HHid 06131	HHid 06132	HHid 06133	HHid 06133
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field
Area(m2) 12,191	Area(m2) 17,321	Area(m2) 59,049	Area(m2) 13,530
			
HHid 06133	HHid 06133	HHid 06133	HHid 06135
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field	Land Fallow rice field
Area(m2) 28,773	Area(m2) 42,135	Area(m2) 1,702	Area(m2) 8,540
			
HHid 06135	HHid 06136	HHid 06138	HHid 06138
Land Garden land	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Fallow rice field	Land Plowed upland field
Area(m2) 40,524	Area(m2) 17,990	Area(m2) 9,687	Area(m2) 13,525
			
HHid 06139	HHid 06139	HHid 06140	HHid 06141
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 24,131	Area(m2) 6,446	Area(m2) 28,677	Area(m2) 7,602
			
HHid 06141	HHid 06141	HHid 06142	HHid 06143
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 44,113	Area(m2) 32,942	Area(m2) 43,431	Area(m2) 38,189
			

HHid 06143	HHid 06144	HHid 06148	HHid 06148
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 47,303	Area(m2) 36,901	Area(m2) 34,464	Area(m2) 29,675
			
HHid 06150	HHid 06151	HHid 06151	HHid 06151
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Garden land	Land Plowed upland field
Area(m2) 8,831	Area(m2) 33,258	Area(m2) 5,922	Area(m2) 12,510
			
HHid 06151	HHid 06152	HHid 06152	HHid 06154
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 36,178	Area(m2) 19,853	Area(m2) 11,738	Area(m2) 21,807
			
HHid 06156	HHid 06157	HHid 06157	HHid 06159
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Garden land	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 25,034	Area(m2) 14,079	Area(m2) 19,043	Area(m2) 37,963
			
HHid 44100	HHid 44101	HHid 44101	HHid 44101
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Garden land	Land Garden land for industrial plantation	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 39,198	Area(m2) 9,294	Area(m2) 13,204	Area(m2) 26,891
			

HHid 44102	HHid 44102	HHid 44103	HHid 44103
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Land development with natural glass
Area(m2) 20,016	Area(m2) 76,886	Area(m2) 17,060	Area(m2) 137,308
			
HHid 44103	HHid 44104	HHid 44104	HHid 44105
Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 24,597	Area(m2) 33,247	Area(m2) 16,661	Area(m2) 22,988
			
HHid 44105	HHid 44105	HHid 44106	HHid 44106
Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 28,157	Area(m2) 31,418	Area(m2) 13,828	Area(m2) 37,073
			
HHid 44107	HHid 44109	HHid 44109	HHid 44109
Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Plowed upland field
Area(m2) 27,577	Area(m2) 28,289	Area(m2) 34,877	Area(m2) 31,044
			
HHid 44110	HHid 44110	HHid 44110	HHid 44111
Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Land development with natural glass	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 33,668	Area(m2) 29,880	Area(m2) 62,995	Area(m2) 14,685
			



HHid 44111	HHid 44111	HHid 44113	HHid 44114
Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 16,422	Area(m2) 22,556	Area(m2) 17,436	Area(m2) 19,128
			
HHid 44115	HHid 44116	HHid 44116	HHid 44117
Land Plowed upland field	Land Rained rice field	Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 26,753	Area(m2) 15,182	Area(m2) 17,682	Area(m2) 14,754
			
HHid 44117	HHid 44118	HHid 44118	HHid 44119
Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye
Area(m2) 16,520	Area(m2) 7,953	Area(m2) 29,925	Area(m2) 14,753
			
HHid 44119	HHid 44120	HHid 44120	HHid 44120
Land Plowed upland field	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rained rice field	Land Plowed upland field
Area(m2) 9,204	Area(m2) 12,931	Area(m2) 13,542	Area(m2) 18,679
			
HHid 44120	HHid 44121	HHid 44122	HHid 44122
Land Land development with natural glass	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land Fallow rice field
Area(m2) 132,824	Area(m2) 21,875	Area(m2) 23,217	Area(m2) 9,558
			

HHid	44122	HHid	44123	HHid	44123	HHid	44124
Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Plowed upland field
Area(m2)	16,989	Area(m2)	13,261	Area(m2)	9,086	Area(m2)	21,380
							
HHid	44125	HHid	44126	HHid	44234	HHid	44234
Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Plowed upland field	Land	Garden land
Area(m2)	22,433	Area(m2)	27,444	Area(m2)	17,093	Area(m2)	7,867
							
HHid	44234	HHid	44234	HHid	91389		
Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Rotational shifting cultivation 1-3 ye	Land	Garden land for industrial plantation		
Area(m2)	23,958	Area(m2)	19,390	Area(m2)	52,221		
							

HHid: 06042 Other



HHid: 06054 Other



HHid: 06055 Other



HHid: 06057 Ricefield hut



HHid: 06065 Other



HHid: 06071 Cattle pen



HHid: 06151 Other



HHid: 06151 Other



HHid: 44105 Other



HHid: 44110 Other



HHid: 44111 Other



HHid: 44114 Other



HHid: 44116 Ricefield hut



HHid: 44120 Other



HHid: 44121 Other



HHid: 44122 Ricefield hut



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

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ສາທາລະນະລັດປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນທິພາບເອກະລາດປະຊາທິປະໄຕເອກະພາບວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

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**ບົດບັນທຶກ**

ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບເລກທີ 16/ຈມ.ບຄ. ລົງວັນທີ 21/05/2014  
ກ່ຽວກັບສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຮົ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ.

ໃນວັນທີ 20ພຶດສະພາ2014, ເວລາ 10:15ນາທີ ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມເພື່ອຜ່ານແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຮົ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນ ແລ້ວ ຕໍ່ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ, ທີ່ອາດຈະລະເມີດເຂົ້າມາທໍາການຜະລິດໃນພື້ນທີ່ໄດ້ ຮັບການທົດແທນສໍາເລັດແລ້ວ. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານ ສີຄໍາ ໄຊຍະວົງ ຫົວໜ້າ ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ. ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີຕາງໜ້າໜ່ວຍງານປົກຄອງຈັດສັນແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ, ຄະນະບ້ານ-ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ ແລະ ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ, ຕະຫຼອດ ຄອບເຖົ້າແກ່ແນວໂສມພາຍໃນບ້ານເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດຈໍານວນ: 62ຄົນ, ປີງ: 25ຄົນ(ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຄັດຕິດ).

ພາຍຫຼັງແຈ້ງຈຸດປະສົງໃນສົບປະຊຸມແລ້ວ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງການປົກຄອງຈັດສັນແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ກໍ່ ໄດ້ຮື້ນຜ່ານແຈ້ງການສະບັບເລກທີ 16/ຈມ.ບຄ. ລົງວັນທີ 21 ພຶດສະພາ 2014. ຊຶ່ງໃນບາງຕອນຂອງແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຢ່າງລະອຽດຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບຮົ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນ ແລ້ວ ເຊັ່ນ:

1. ສິດແລະໜ້າທີ່ໃນໄລຍະທຳກ່ອນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນການກໍ່ສ້າງ.

ພາບຫລັງ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຄ່າທົດແທນ ຕໍ່ຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບແລ້ວ ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນເຕັມຈະໜີດສັດ ໃນການເປັນ ເຈົ້າ ແລະ ຄອບຄອງ ຊັບສິນດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດມີສິດເຂົ້າປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ໃນພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້.

ໃນໄລຍະທີ 1 ນີ້, ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ມີສິດແລະໜ້າທີ່ ໃນການເກັບກູ້ແລະຍົກຍ້າຍຊັບສິນຕ່າງໆອອກ ຈາກພື້ນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ. ຊັບສິນທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າດັ່ງກ່າວອາດຈະແມ່ນ ພືດ, ດິນໄມ້, ຮົ່ວ, ສັງປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ຊັບສິນອື່ນໆທີ່ຍັງມີຄຸນຄ່າ ຊຶ່ງຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ຍັງມີສິດເຕັມສ່ວນໃນການເກັບກູ້ຫລືມີງຽນມົດໃຫ້ປອດ ໄພກ່ອນການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ ການກໍ່ສ້າງ.

ຖ້າຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ມີຄວາມຕ້ອງການເກັບກູ້ ຊັບສິນ(ບາງຢ່າງ)ດັ່ງກ່າວ; ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ດ້ອງເລີ່ມເຮັດພາຍໃນ 1-2 ວັນ ຫລັງຈາກທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ ແລະ ໃຫ້ສໍາເລັດໃນເວລາອັນຕວນ.

ໃນກໍລະນີ ຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ເກັບກູ້ຊັບສິນບໍ່ທັນໃນເວລາອັນຕວນ, ຖືວ່າໄດ້ສະລະສິດແລ້ວ. ຫລັງຈາກນີ້ ຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ບໍ່ມີສິດຮຽກຮ້ອງ ໃນການສູນເສຍ ຫລື ການເປີດເຜີຍ ຂອງຊັບສິນຂອງ ເຂົາເຈົ້າ ທີ່ມີລາເຫດ ມາຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງຂອງບໍລິສັດ.

2. ສິດແລະໜ້າທີ່ ໃນໄລຍະທີ່ຂໍກໍາລັງດໍາເນີນການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ໄລຍະທີ່ ວຽກງານກໍ່ສ້າງໄດ້ສໍາເລັດແລ້ວ.

ໃນໄລຍະທີ 2 ແລະ 3 ນີ້, ບຸກຄົນຫຼືຮຸມຊົນ ບໍ່ມີສິດ ສົບຕໍ່ນໍາໃຊ້ ຫລື ຖືກໍາມະສິດ ຢູ່ໃນຕອນດັນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ການທົດແທນແລ້ວ. ມີຄວາມໝາຍວ່າ ບໍ່ເຮັດຮົ່ວ, ບໍ່ປູກເຮືອນ, ບໍ່ເຮັດສັງປຸກສ້າງອື່ນໆໃສ່ ຫລື ບໍ່ມີການກະທໍາຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຍັງບອກໃນການຫວ່າງທີ່ດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວນັ້ນຕົ້ນ.

ບຸກຄົນຫຼືສູນຊັບ ບໍ່ມີສິດສືບຕໍ່ ປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳກ່ຽວກັບຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຢ່າງໃດນຶ່ງ ຢູ່ໃນຕອນຕົ້ນທີ່ໄດ້  
ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ. ມີຄວາມໝາຍວ່າ ບໍ່ຢຸກພືດ, ບໍ່ຢຸກຕົ້ນໄມ້, ບໍ່ຢຸກເຂົ້າ ຫຼື ບໍ່ເຮັດກິດຈະກຳດ້າງໆ ກ່ຽວກັບ  
ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ໃນຄັນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ.

ກໍລະນີ ບຸກຄົນຫຼືສູນຊັບ ເລີ່ມທວງຕົນສິດເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຕົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນຈາກໂຄງການແລ້ວ, ຫຼື  
ກໍລະນີ ໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳກ່ຽວກັບຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ໃນຄັນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວດັ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ກ່າວມາຂ້າງ  
ເທິງ, ບຸກຄົນຫຼືສູນຊັບເຫລົ່ານີ້ ບໍ່ມີສິດຮຽກຮ້ອງການທົດແທນ ເມື່ອເຂົາເຈົ້າສູນແສຍຊີວິດສິນບົດບາດການກຳສ້າງຂອງ  
ບໍລິສັດ ຫຼື ເມື່ອຊັບສິນຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າຖືກກະທົບທາງລັບ ບົດບາດຈະກຳຢ່າງໃດຢ່າງນຶ່ງຂອງໂຄງການ ຫຼື ບົດບາດການ  
ເຫຼືອອີ່ໄສ.

ຕໍ່ມາກໍ່ໄດ້ມີການສົນທະນາປຶກສາຫາລືແລກປ່ຽນກັນຢ່າງກົງໄປກົງມາ, ຊຶ່ງຕື່ມເຂົ້າຄ່ວມກໍ່ມີຄວາມສົນໃຈ ແລະ  
ຖາມ-ຕອບ ຕໍ່ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມາ. **ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນການກຳສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງຂອງບໍລິສັດຜູ້  
ສັບເໝົາ ເຫັນວ່າບົກບໍ່ທັນຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມແລວທາງທີ່ໄດ້ປຶກສາຫາລືໄວ້ແລ້ວນັ້ນ.** ພ້ອມດຽວກັນນີ້ທ່ານປະທານກໍ່ຍັງໄດ້  
ເນັ້ນຄືນບາງລຽງການທີ່ຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຕ້ອງໄດ້ເຄົາໃຈໃສ່ເຊັ່ນ:

1. ໃຫ້ຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈົ່ງເຄົາລົບ ແລະ ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ປະຕິບັດຕາມລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນ  
ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍທີ່ດິນ;
2. ໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບທຸກຄອບຄົວຈົ່ງພ້ອມກັນເຄົາໃຈໃສ່ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ ເພື່ອປະຕິບັດ  
ຕາມເນື້ອໃນຈັດໃຈຂອງແຈ້ງການສະບັບເລກທີ 115/ຈ.ມ.ບຄ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ພຶດສະພາ 2014.
3. ສຳລັບການຮຸ້ນເຮືອນທີ່ກຳລັງຄຳເນັ້ນຢູ່ແມ່ນອົງໃສ່ລະບຽບຫຼັກການ ແລະ ຮີດຄອງປະເພນີ;
4. ສຳລັບການອອກໃບຕາດິນໃນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມທີ່ບໍລິເວນຄ່ອມ/ຄອບໂຄງການແມ່ນຈະອອກໃຫ້ພາບຫຼັງການ  
ກຳສ້າງໂຄງການສຳເລັດຢ່າງສົມບູນ;
5. ພ້ອມນີ້ຍັງໄດ້ແຈ້ງຫົບທວນຄືນຕໍ່ທີ່ປະຊຸມວ່າ: ກໍລະນີຫາກຜູ້ໃດເຫັນວ່າຕົນເອງຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມຍຸດຕິ  
ທຳຕໍ່ການປະຕິບັດງານຂອງໂຄງການ, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນການຮຸ້ນເຮືອນຜົນເສຍຫາຍ, ຜູ້ກ່ຽວກໍ່ມີສິດຂຽນ  
ຄຳຮ້ອງທຸກຕາມຂະບວນການຍຸດຕິທຳ.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດລົງໃນເວລາ 12:45ນາທີຂອງວັນດຽວກັນ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງຍົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ເພື່ອ  
ເປັນຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບໍລິຄັນ, ວັນທີ 28 ພຶດສະພາ 2014.

ນາຍບ້ານ-ບ້ານສາຕາດປີ້ນ

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

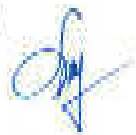


ສູນ ແບບແກ້ວ

ຫົວໜ້າທີ່ສູນວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ  
(ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ)



ສ່ວນ ໄຊຍະວິງ



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**Minutes Of The Meeting**

**Notice No. 115/CD.BLK dated 21-05-2014**

**On The Entitlement Of The Affected Owner That Already Received Compensation.**

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On 28 May 2014 at 10:15 am, at HatGiun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the meeting was held on the entitlement of the affected owner that already received compensation. For people who had not yet understood and accessed unauthorized and compensated areas. In attendance included chairman, Khankeo Sonesaksit, district Party committee, Deputy - Bolikhan district Authority. Besides, a Bolikhamxay provincial representative, the NNP1 including people who had not yet understood deeply in a total of 62 people included 25 women (See the attached attendee list in details).

After stating the purpose of the meeting, on behalf of Bolikhamxay provincial RMU presented the notice Ref. 115/CD.BLK, dated 21 May 2014. Some passages of the notice indicated the affected asset owner got compensation such as:

1. The entitlement in the first period before construction.

After receiving compensation of the affected assets, the previous owner will be ended in the asset ownership and the company shall have the rights to operate in the zone.

The first period, asset owners/users have the rights to clear and allocate the assets out of the compensated area. The value asset would be plantation, trees, fences, buildings and the other valued assets that asset owners/users have the rights to clear or tidy up safely before construction.

If the asset owners/users would like to clear some assets; implementation must begin one-two days after compensation and accomplishment in time.

In case the assets owners/users cannot clear in time, it means renouncing the right. After operation, the asset owners/users shall not have the rights to claim lost or damaged possessions.

2. The entitlement in the second period construction ongoing and the third period construction is completion.

In the second and third period, an individual or a community continues to use or own the compensation. In other words, not to build any fences, houses, buildings or no activities indicating claim the compensated land again.

An individual or a community has no rights to continue to do for a living in the compensated land. It means not to do plantation, trees, and paddy field or do for a living in the compensated land.

In case the individual or community starts to claim the ownership that had already received compensation from the project, or in case the activities on living in the compensated land were implemented as mentioned above, the individual or community shall not have rights to claim when they lost properties due to the project's construction or their properties affected negatively as the project's activities or beyond one's ability.

Later, there was a discussion or swap ideas directly; attendees were interested in asking and answering to the chairman and the NNP1. **Particularly, a sub-contract was seen that road marking was changed to construct another path.** Herewith, the chairman still stressed on some tasks the PAPs had to pay attention to:

1. The PAPs respected and paid attention to implement laws and orders, particularly, the land law.
2. Every family of PAPs shall pay attention to the context of the notice Ref.115/CD.BLK, dated 21 May 2014.
3. For on-going compensation is based on principle procedure, tradition and custom.
4. For issuance the land ownership in the area around the project will be issued after constructing the project completely.
5. In addition, stating revision to the meeting: in case anyone realizes that is unfair from operation project, particularly compensation for loss, the relevant person has rights to write to GRM.

Therefore, the meeting was closed at 12.45 pm at the same day. This is made for use as evidence for future implementation.

Bolikhan, 28 May 2014

Head HatGiun village

Note taker

Stamped and signed

Signed

Phouvieng Phiakeo

Head-Bolikhan District Administration Office

(Chairman)

Sikham Sayyavong





**ສາທາລະນະລັດປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ**  
**ສັນທິພາບແອກະລາດປະຊາທິປະໄຕແອກະພາບວັດທະນະຖາວອນ**

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**ບົດບັນຍັກ**

**ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບເລກທີ 1/ຈ.ມ.ບຄ. ລົງວັນທີ 21/05/2014**  
**ກ່ຽວກັບສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຊຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ.**

ໃນວັນທີ 28ພຶດສະພາ2014, ເວລາ 14:05ນາທີ ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມເພື່ອຜ່ານແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຊຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ ຕໍ່ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ, ທີ່ອາດຈະລະເມີດເຂົ້າມາທໍາການຜະລິດ, ປູກສ້າງ ໃນພື້ນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນສໍາເລັດແລ້ວ. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານ ສີດໍາ ໄຊຍະດົງ ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ. ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີຕາງໜ້າໜ່ວຍງານເບີກບ້າບຈັດສັນແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ, ຄະນະບ້ານ-ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ ແລະ ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ, ຕະຫຼອດຮອດເຖົ້າແກ່ແນວໂຮມພາຍໃນບ້ານເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດຈໍານວນ: 49ຄົນ, ຍິງ: 14ຄົນ(ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕິດຕັດ).

ພາຍຫຼັງແຈ້ງຈຸດປະສົງໃນທີ່ປະຊຸມແລ້ວ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກໜ່ວຍງານເບີກບ້າບຈັດສັນແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ກໍໄດ້ຂຶ້ນຜ່ານແຈ້ງການສະບັບເລກທີ 115/ຈ.ມ.ບຄ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ພຶດສະພາ 2014. ຊຶ່ງໃນບາງຕອນຂອງແຈ້ງການສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຢ່າງລະອຽດຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຊຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ ເຊັ່ນ:

1. ສິດແລະໜ້າທີ່ໃນໄລຍະຫົກກ່ອນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນການກໍ່ສ້າງ.

ພາຍຫລັງ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຄໍາທົດແທນ ຕໍ່ຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບແລ້ວ ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນເຕັມຈະໝົດສິດ ໃນການເປັນເຈົ້າ ແລະ ຕອບຕອງ ຊັບສິນຕັ້ງກ່າວ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດມີສິດເຂົ້າປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ໃນພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້.

ໃນໄລຍະທີ່ 1 ນີ້, ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ມີສິດແລະໜ້າທີ່ ໃນການເກັບກູ້ແລະຍົກຍ້າຍຊັບສິນຕ່າງໆອອກຈາກພື້ນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ. ຊັບສິນທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຕັ້ງກ່າວອາດຈະແມ່ນ ພືດ, ຕົ້ນໄມ້, ຮົ່ວ, ສິ່ງປູກສ້າງ ແລະ ຊັບສິນອື່ນໆທີ່ຍັງມີຄຸນຄ່າ ຊຶ່ງຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ຍັງມີສິດເຕັມສ່ວນໃນການເກັບກູ້ຂໍ້ມູນມັດໃຫ້ຢອດໄພກ່ອນການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ ການກໍ່ສ້າງ.

ຖ້າຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ມີຄວາມຕ້ອງການເກັບກູ້ ຊັບສິນ(ບາງຢ່າງ)ຕັ້ງກ່າວ; ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕ້ອງເລີ່ມເຮັດພາຍໃນ 1-2 ວັນ ຫລັງຈາກທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ ແລະ ໃຫ້ສໍາເລັດໃນເວລາອັນຄວນ.

ໃນກໍລະນີ ຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ເກັບກູ້ຊັບສິນບໍ່ທັນໃນເວລາອັນຄວນ, ຖືວ່າໄດ້ສະລະສິດແລ້ວ. ຫລັງຈາກນີ້ ຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ ບໍ່ມີສິດຮຽກຮ້ອງ ໃນການສູນເສຍ ຫລື ການແປໝ ຂອງຊັບສິນຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ ທີ່ມີສາເຫດ ມາຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງຂອງບໍລິສັດ.

2. ສິດແລະໜ້າທີ່ ໃນໄລຍະທີ່2ກໍາລັງດໍາເນີນການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ໄລຍະທີ່ 3ການກໍ່ສ້າງໄດ້ສໍາເລັດແລ້ວ.

ໃນໄລຍະທີ່ 2 ແລະ 3 ນີ້, ບຸກຄົນຫຼືຮຸມຊົນ ບໍ່ມີສິດ ສືບຕໍ່ນໍາໃຊ້ ຫລື ຖືກໍາມະສິດ ຢູ່ໃນຕອນຕົ້ນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ, ມີຄວາມໝາຍວ່າ ບໍ່ເຮັດຮົ່ວ, ບໍ່ປູກເຕືອນ, ບໍ່ເຮັດສິ່ງປູກສ້າງອື່ນໆໃສ່ ຫລື ບໍ່ມີການກະທໍາຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຢັ້ງຢອກໃນການທວງທີ່ດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວນັ້ນຄືນ.

ບຸກຄົນຫຼືຊຸມຊົນ ບໍ່ມີສິດສືບຕໍ່ ຢະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳກ່ຽວກັບຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຢ່າງໃດໜຶ່ງ ຢູ່ໃນຕອນດັ່ງກ່າວທີ່ໄດ້  
ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ. ມີຄວາມໝາຍວ່າ ບໍ່ປຸກຟັດ, ບໍ່ປຸກຕົ້ນໄມ້, ບໍ່ປຸກເຂົ້າ ຫຼື ບໍ່ເຮັດກິດຈະກຳດ່າງໆ ກ່ຽວກັບ  
ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ໃນດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ.

ກໍລະນີ ບຸກຄົນຫຼືຊຸມຊົນ ເລີ່ມທຽວຄົນສິດເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນຈາກໂຄງການແລ້ວ, ຫຼື  
ກໍລະນີ ໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງຢະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳກ່ຽວກັບຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ໃນດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວຕັ້ງທີ່ໄດ້ກ່າວມາຂ້າງ  
ເທິງ, ບຸກຄົນຫຼືຊຸມຊົນເຫລົ່ານີ້ ບໍ່ມີສິດຮຽກຮ້ອງການທົດແທນ ເມື່ອເຂົາເຈົ້າສູນເສຍຊັບສິນຍ້ອນການກໍ່ສ້າງຂອງ  
ບໍລິສັດ ຫຼື ເມື່ອຊັບສິນຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າຖືກກະທົບທາງລົບ ຍ້ອນກິດຈະກຳຢ່າງໃດຢ່າງໜຶ່ງຂອງໂຄງການ ຫຼື ຍ້ອນເຫດການ  
ເຫຼືອລືໄທ.


ດໍາລະນີໄດ້ມີການສົນທະນາຝາກສາຫາລືແລກປ່ຽນກັນຢ່າງກົງໄປກົງມາ, ຊຶ່ງຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກໍ່ມີຄວາມສົນໃຈ ແລະ  
ຖາມ-ຕອບ ຕໍ່ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳຽບ. ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນຍັງມີກໍລະນີຂອງ ທ່ານ ດໍາເດັນ ທີ່  
ໄດ້ສະຫຼະສິດໃນການເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ, ແຕ່ພໍ່ເມື່ອເຫັນດິນຕົ້ນໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນ, ຜູ້ກ່ຽວຈົ່ງຢາກທີ່ກາຫວຽນເອົາ  
ກໍາມະສິດຂອງດິນຕອນດັ່ງກ່າວນັ້ນດິນ. ແຕ່ສູດທ້າຍການຈັດຕັ້ງຂອງບ້ານຈຶ່ງເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບກັນວ່າ: ດິນຕອນນີ້  
ມາດໃຫ້ເປັນດິນລວມຂອງບ້ານ ເພື່ອນໍາໃຊ້ເປັນເຂດຈັດສັນຮອງຮັບດໍາການຮະຫຍາມຕົວຂອງປະຊາກອນໃນອາກາດິດ,  
ພ້ອມດຽວກັນນີ້ທ່ານປະທານກໍ່ຕັ້ງໄດ້ເປັນຕົ້ນທາງວຽກງານທີ່ຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບເງິນຮາຍທ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ເຊັ່ນ:

1. ໃຫ້ຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈຶ່ງເຄົາລົບ ແລະ ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ປະຕິບັດຕາມລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນ  
ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍທີ່ດິນ;
2. ໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບທຸກພາຍບົວຈຶ່ງພ້ອມກັນເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ ເພື່ອປະຕິບັດ  
ຕາມເນື້ອໃນຈັດໃຈຂອງແຈ້ງການລະບົບເລກທີ 115/ຈ.ມ.ບຄ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ພຶດສະພາ 2014.
3. ສໍາລັບການຊືດເຊີຍທີ່ກຳລັງດຳເນີນຢູ່ແມ່ນອີງໃສ່ລະບຽບຫຼັກການ ແລະ ຮີດຄອງປະເພນີ;
4. ສໍາລັບການອອກໃບຕາດິນໃນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມທີ່ບໍລິເວນອ້ອມຮອບໂຄງການແມ່ນຈະອອກໃຫ້ພາຍຫຼັງການ  
ກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການສໍາເລັດຢ່າງສົມບູນ;
5. ພ້ອມນີ້ຍັງໄດ້ແຈ້ງທົບທວນຄືນຕໍ່ທີ່ປະຊຸມວ່າ: ກໍລະນີຫາກຜູ້ໃດເຫັນວ່າຕົນເອງຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມຍຸຕຕິ  
ຍໍາຕໍ່ການປະຕິບັດງານຂອງໂຄງການ, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນການຊືດເຊີຍດິນເສຍຫາຍ, ຜູ້ກ່ຽວກໍ່ມີສິດຂຽນ  
ຄໍາຮ້ອງທຸກຕາມຂະບວນການຍຸຕຕິຍໍາ.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດລົງໃນເວລາ 15:45ນາທີຂອງວັນດຽວກັນ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນຍັດກະບົບນີ້ໄວ້ເພື່ອ  
ເປັນຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບໍລິຄັນ, ວັນທີ 28 ພຶດສະພາ 2014.

ນາຍບ້ານ-ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ  


ຜູ້ບັນຍັດ  


ຫົວໜ້າໜ່ວຍງານປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ  
(ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ)  
  
ສັກ ໄຊຍະວິງ

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**Minutes Of The Meeting**

**Notice No. 115/CD.BLK dated 21-05-2014**

**On The Entitlement Of The Affected Owner That Already Received Compensation.**

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On 22 June 2014 at 10:00 am, at Thahuea village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the meeting was held on the entitlement of the affected owner that already received compensation. For people who had not yet understood and accessed unauthorized and compensated areas. In attendance included chairman, Khankeo Sonesaksit, district Party committee, Deputy - Bolikhan district Authority. Besides, a Bolikhamxay provincial representative, the NNP1 including people who had not yet understood deeply in a total of 49 people included 14 women (See the attached attendee list in details).

After stating the purpose of the meeting, on behalf of Bolikhamxay provincial RMU presented the notice Ref. 115/CD.BLK, dated 21 May 2014. Some passages of the notice indicated the affected asset owner got compensation such as:

1. The entitlement in the first period before construction.

After receiving compensation of the affected assets, the previous owner will be ended in the asset ownership and the company shall have the rights to operate in the zone.

The first period, asset owners/users have the rights to clear and allocate the assets out of the compensated area. The value asset would be plantation, trees, fences, buildings and the other valued assets that asset owners/users have the rights to clear or tidy up safely before construction.

If the asset owners/users would like to clear some assets; implementation must begin one-two days after compensation and accomplishment in time.

In case the assets owners/users cannot clear in time, it means renouncing the right. After operation, the asset owners/users shall not have the rights to claim lost or damaged possessions.

2. The entitlement in the second period construction ongoing and the third period construction is completion.

In the second and third period, an individual or a community continues to use or own the compensation. In other words, not to build any fences, houses, buildings or no activities indicating claim the compensated land again.

An individual or a community has no rights to continue to do for a living in the compensated land. It means not to do plantation, trees, and paddy field or do for a living in the compensated land.

In case the individual or community starts to claim the ownership that had already received compensation from the project, or in case the activities on living in the compensated land were implemented as mentioned above, the individual or community shall not have rights to claim when they lost properties due to the project's construction or their properties affected negatively as the project's activities or beyond one's ability.

Later, there was a discussion or swap ideas directly; attendees were interested in asking and answering to the chairman and the NNP1. **Particularly, Mr Khamdeum renounced a land ownership, however, he realized another person received compensation, he would like to claim the land ownership. Eventually, head village decided the land was a new place belonged to the village in general for people's expansion in the future.** Herewith, the chairman still stressed on some tasks the PAPs had to pay attention to:

1. The PAPs respected and paid attention to implement laws and orders, particularly, the land law.
2. Every family of PAPs shall pay attention to the context of the notice Ref.115/CD.BLK, dated 21 May 2014.
3. For on-going compensation is based on principle procedure, tradition and custom.
4. For issuance the land ownership in the area around the project will be issued after constructing the project completely.
5. In addition, stating revision to the meeting: in case anyone realizes that is unfair from operation project, particularly compensation for loss, the relevant person has rights to write to GRM.

Therefore, the meeting was closed at 12.00 pm at the same day. This is made for use as evidence for future implementation.

Bolikhan, 29 May 2014

Head Thahuea village Note taker

Stamped and signed

Signed

Phouvieng Phiakeo

Head-Bolikhan District Administration Office

(Chairman)

Sikham Sayyavong

### ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

#### ການສົມທຽບຕົວຕົ-ຕົນເສຍ ລະຫວ່າງນໍ້າສົນ ແລະ ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ

ໃນວັນທີ 23 ມິຖຸນາ 2014 ເວລາ 19:00 ໂມງ ຫາ 22:00, ຢູ່ບ້ານຫາດເປີນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄັນໄຊ, ກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນພ້ອມກັບຊາວບ້ານ ຫາດເປີນ ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບການຕັ້ງລຸ່ມນໍ້າ

- ການສົມທຽບຕົວຕົ-ຕົນເສຍລະຫວ່າງນໍ້າສົນ ແລະ ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ

ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມລວມມີ:

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມບ້ານ: 41 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຝັງ: 11 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ: 3 ຄົນ (ຝ່າຍ ຫອງໄຊ ບົວທອງ, ກອງເລຂາ (RMU),

ທ່ານ ວົງຫວຽງ, ສາທາເມືອງ ແລະ ທ່ານແສງຈັນ ຈັນທະວຽງ, ສາທາແຂວງ)

- ບໍລິສັດໄພ່ຟ້າໂຮງງຸມ 1: 4 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 37 ຄົນ

ປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບການໄດ້ເລີ່ມປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ອະທິບາຍບັນຫາຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້

- ຫົວຂໍ້ສົນທະນາປຶກສາຫາລື ລະດັບນໍ້າປະເພດໃດ?
- ຫົວງານ ອ່າງນໍ້າມອນ, ລະດັບການວາງທໍ່, ອ່າງເກັບນໍ້າ, ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ ມີຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງກໍ່ຄື ມີກໍ່ການນໍ້າຢູ່ໃນຕົວເສືອນ ນໍ້າສົນໄດ້ຮັບໃຊ້ລວມກັນເປັນຈຸດ ກົງເປັນລະອຽດລະອຽດແທກນໍ້າ, ການເກັບເກັບຄ່າໄຊ້ນໍ້າ
- ໜ້າທີ່ສັບຜິດຊອບ ຍ່ອງແຕ່ລະພາກລ່ວນ ຄື: ຊາວບ້ານ, ນໍ້າສະອາດເມືອງ ແລະ ໂຄງການໄພ່ຟ້າໂຮງງຸມ 1.

ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ:

ການສົມທຽບຕົວຕົ-ຕົນເສຍລະຫວ່າງນໍ້າສົນ ແລະ ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ

ຕໍາເກັນ/ຕໍາຖາມຜູ້ຮ້າ ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ:

- ກ່ຽວກັບນໍ້າມອນ, ແຂງນໍ້າມອນ ພ້ອມທັງແມ່ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນ ສະເໜີໂຕ້ທາງໂຄງການໄພ່ຟ້າໂຮງງຸມ 1 ເຮັດໜ້າ ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ ພ້ອມຕອບສະໜອງ ອຸປະກອນກໍ່ສ້າງ, ກົງເຕີ ແລະ ຕໍ່ສໍາເນົາ ແຕ່ລະຄັ້ງເລືອນ ລ່ວນການບົວ

ລະບົດສັກສາດໂດຍກົງແມ່ນ ກອງບ້ານຈະເອົາຕັ້ງເປັນລວມ ຂອງບ້ານ ຫຼື ຂອງປະຊາຊົນມາຳໃຈ ແຕ່ລາກາກທາງ  
ບໍລິສັດ ທີ່ກຽດຮ້ອງ ບໍ່ສາມາດສະໜອງ ດັ່ງທີ່ກຳລັງມາຕົ້ນ ທາງບ້ານກໍ່ປະຕິບັດໄດ້.

- ທາງບ້ານ ໄດ້ຕັ້ງຄ່າເສັ້ນຄິ ເອົາບ້ານປະຊາຊົນນະບົດ ແລະ ໄດ້ມີການກຳລັງເກົ້າປະຊາຊົນນະບົດ ໃນເດືອນ  
ຕຸລາ(10) ສາມເຫດທີ່ບໍ່ສາມາດຕັ້ງເປັນການກຳລັງໄດ້ ບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃນຊ່ວງນີ້ ເປັນລະດູລົບ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນກຳລັງປັກຕັກ  
ເອົາທົ່ວຮ່ອນ

**ຄຳຕອບຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກຽດຮ້ອງ.**

ທາງພະນັກງານສາທາ ແລະ ປະຊາກມໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄຳເຫັນທາງບ້ານຄິ ແລະ ດົງສອນ, ທີນປະໂຫຍດ ແລະ ດົງ  
ທິນປະໂຫຍດ, ການປ່າໄຮ້ລະດັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງແບບມີລະບຽບຫຼັກການເປັນທາ.

**ບົດສອບຖາມ (ເຫັນດີ, ບໍ່ເຫັນດີ, ເຂົ້າໃຈ, ສົມດັ່ງແລະຈາກໃນການປະຊຸມທົ່ວໄປ)**

- ຜ່ານການປະຊຸມປັດ ສັດເລືອກເອົາ ປະເພດລະດັບນ້ຳ ທີ່ ລະດັບນ້ຳຊືນມີ 7 ຄຸນຄ່າ, ລະດັບນ້ຳປະຊາຊົນ  
ນະບົດ ໄດ້ 32 ຄຸນຄ່າ.
- ທາງບ້ານບ້ານ ແລະ ທະນະກຳມະການຈຶ່ງຕົກລົງເອົາ ລະດັບນ້ຳປະຊາຊົນນະບົດເປັນຕາກສາຍກິນ
- ການເຫັນດີເຫັນພໍຕາກ ປະຊາຊົນ ໃນການກຳລັງລະດັບນ້ຳປະຊາຊົນນະບົດ ແບບເດືອນຕຸລາ (10) ບໍ່  
ເນື້ອສິນສຸດລະດູລົບ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 22:00 ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເລົ່າໆບົດປັບສື່ອາລະບົບນີ້ໄດ້ ເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກການໃນການ  
ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບ້ານຫາດຍິນ, ວັນທີ 23 ມິຖຸນາ 2014



ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



ບ້ານຫາດຍິນ

ສຸວ ແບນກົວ

ຊື່ນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ຕົງຫວຽ ມາດມີ

ບົດສັດສາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

**ທອງໄທ ບົວທອງ**  
**Thongsay BOUATHONG**

សំណុំឯកសារគ្រប់គ្រង  
គម្រោង ១៥១៤ គម្រោង ១៥១៤  
សំណុំឯកសារគ្រប់គ្រង

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ 23 6 2014  
ទីកន្លែង/ទីកន្លែង Hat Gnlun

សំណុំឯកសារគ្រប់គ្រង  
**ATTENDANCE LIST**

ប្រធានប្រជុំ/Meet Topic... ការសម្រេចលើកទី-100 គម្រោង ១៥១៤ គម្រោង ១៥១៤

ល/រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name & surname	មកពី From	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Telephone No.	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1.	ឈ. ឈន់ វិសាល	RMU	22 356 883	[Signature]
2.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	28452855	[Signature]
3.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	912492224	[Signature]
4.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	58597916	[Signature]
5.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	59204118	[Signature]
6.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	59994494	[Signature]
7.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	59313118	[Signature]
8.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	58421027	[Signature]
9.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
10.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
11.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	59204981	[Signature]
12.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	55247670	[Signature]
13.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	55152096	[Signature]
14.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
15.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	59203034	[Signature]
16.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	56552157	[Signature]
17.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
18.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	91257042	[Signature]
19.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
20.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
21.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
22.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
23.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
24.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	-	[Signature]
25.	ឈ. ឈន់ ឈន់	ស្ថាប័ន	5347055	[Signature]

၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၁၅ ရက်၊ နံနက် ၈ နာရီ  
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 အစည်းအဝေး အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစွဲအပ်

ဇူလိုင်လ ၂၃ ရက်၊ နံနက် ၈ နာရီ  
 အစည်းအဝေး/နေရာ Hat Gnuin

အစည်းအဝေးအကျဉ်းချုပ်

ATTENDANCE LIST

အစည်းအဝေးအကျဉ်းချုပ်/Meet Topic: Comparison between GFS & RWS

No	Name & surname	From	Telephone No	Signature
26	U. U. U.	U. U. U.	29 26 38 45	[Signature]
27	U. U. U.	U. U. U.	5564621	[Signature]
28	U. U. U.	U. U. U.	59081870	[Signature]
29	U. U. U.	U. U. U.		[Signature]
30	U. U. U.	U. U. U.		[Signature]
31	U. U. U.	U. U. U.		[Signature]
32	U. U. U.	U. U. U.	5950472	[Signature]
33	U. U. U.	U. U. U.	59543092	[Signature]
34	U. U. U.	U. U. U.	96147874	[Signature]
35	U. U. U.	U. U. U.	584-09334	[Signature]
36	U. U. U.	U. U. U.		[Signature]
37	U. U. U.	U. U. U.	59079411	[Signature]
38	U. U. U.	U. U. U.		[Signature]
39	U. U. U.	U. U. U.		[Signature]
40	U. U. U.	U. U. U.		[Signature]
41	U. U. U.	U. U. U.		[Signature]
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Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity



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## **Minute of Meeting**

### **The Consultation Meeting with Hat Gniun Villagers**

On 23 June 2014 from 19:00 to 22:00, at Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Hat Gniun villagers to discuss the following issue:

Comparison on advantage and disadvantage between GFS and RWS

#### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 41 people
- Number of females: 11 people
- GoL: :3people (MrThongsayBuathong, RMU; MrVongluang, district Public health and MrSengchanhChanhthavieng, Provincial Public Health).
- NNP1 PC: : 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 37people

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

- Discussion topics on which water system.
- Construction intake, sedimentation tank, PE pipe lines, water tank, water taps Stan or household connection, meter, water usage cost.
- Duties of each part such as villagers, district clean water, The NNP1

#### **Objectives:**

Comparison of the advantage and disadvantage between GFS and RWS.

#### **Main questions/opinions by PAPs:**

- Head of the village, deputy of the village and villagers proposed the NNP1 to choose RWS, provide construction materials, a water meter and connecting pipes into each household. Conversely, the village authority would use village fund or people's fund for maintenance, however, unless the NNP1 can offer as mentioned, the villagers would not be able to implement.
- The villagers agreed to RWS and it was required to construct in October (10). The reason cannot do operation due to the rainy season and people were busy at the paddy field.

**Main answers:**

Public health staff and the chairman gave comment on negative and positive, advantage and disadvantage for using a control system as fair principle procedure

**Outcomes of the meeting:**

- After voting, GFS was seven(7) points and RWS was thirty-two (32) points.
- The villagers and the committee agreed to choose RWS.
- The villagers' agreement of the construction would be October (this year) at the end of the rainy season.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 22:00 pm and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

**Chairman**

At Hat Gniun village, on 23 June 2014  
**Hat Gniun Summarized and translated by**

*Khamluang Baramy*



### ບົດບັນຍັດກອງປະຊຸມ

#### ການສົມທຽບຕົວຕົ-ຕົນເສຍ ລະຫວ່າງນໍ້າສົນ ແລະ ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ

ໃນວັນທີ 24 ມິຖຸນາ 2014 ເວລາ 08:30 ໂມງ ຫາ 10:30, ຢູ່ບ້ານທ່າເສັຍ, ເມືອງບໍ່ລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄັນໄຊ, ກອງປະຊຸມເກົາສາທາລະນະ ໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນພ້ອມກັບຊາວບ້ານ ທ່າເສັຍ ເມືອງເກົາສາທາລະນະ ມາຮຽນຫາຕັ້ງສູນນີ້

- ການສົມທຽບຕົວຕົ-ຕົນເສຍລະຫວ່າງນໍ້າສົນ ແລະ ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ

ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຫອງປະຊຸມລວມມີ:

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 58 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເີງ: 10 ຄົນ
- ບ່າຍລັດ : 3 ຄົນ (ທ່ານ ທອງໄສ ບົວທອງ, ກອງເລຂາ (RMU), ທ່ານ ວິທູນວາ, ສາທາລະນະ ແລະ ທ່ານແສງຈັນ ຈັນທະວຽກ, ສາທາລະນະ)
- ບັນດາໄພເຜົາຝ້າງຽມ 1 4 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 41 ຄົນ

ປຶ້ມກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກໂຄງການໄດ້ເລີ່ມປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ອະທິບາຍບັນຫາຕ່າງໆ ຕັ້ງລາຍເລກດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ຫົວຂໍ້ສົນທະນາເກົາສາທາລະນະ ລະບົບນໍ້າປະປາເພດໄດ?
- ຫ້ວງການສາງນ້ຳມອນ, ລະບົບການວາງຫໍ, ສ່າງເກັບນ້ຳ, ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ ມີຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງກໍ່ຄື ມີກ່ອນນ້ຳຢູ່ໃນຕົວເສັດນ ນໍ້າສົນເມັກຄາໂຊ້ລວມເກັບເກັບຈຸດ ກົງເຕີຫ້ວຍງາມກັດແທນນ້ຳ, ການເກັບເກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ນ້ຳ.
- ພົບທີ່ບໍ່ມີເຊືອຂອບ ຂອງແຮ່ລະພາກລ່ວນ ຄື: ຊາວບ້ານ, ນໍ້າລະອາດເມືອງ ແລະ ໂຄງການໄພເຜົາຝ້າງຽມ.

ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ:

ການສົມທຽບຕົວຕົ-ຕົນເສຍລະຫວ່າງນໍ້າສົນ ແລະ ນໍ້າປະປາຊິນນະບົດ.

ຕົ້ນຕົ້ນ/ຕໍາຕາມຫຼັກ ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ:

- ນາຍບ້ານ ຊຸກດູໂທປະຊາຊົນປະກອບຄໍາເຫັນ.
- ຂອງນາຍບ້ານໄດ້ປະກອບຄໍາເຫັນຄວາມຫວັງມາຫາ ຂອງນໍ້າສົນ, ບຸນທຽບການນໍ້າໃຊ້ ແລະ ຫົວຫ້ວຍໃຊ້ຈ່າຍນໍ້າປະປາ.
- ພອນນີ້: ສອບຖາມໃຫ້ມີແຕ່ງແຂງງາມເຝັ້ນຈຸ ບໍ່ແມ່ນໄພເຜົາຝ້າງຽມນໍ້າ.

- ກອງບ້ານ ໄດ້ຕິດສົງເກີນເຕີ ເອົາໂທໂຟນປະຊາຊົນແກ້ໄຂ ແລະ ໃຫ້ມີການກໍ່ສ້າງນໍ້າປະປາຊົນນະວິດ ໃນເມັດນພະຈິກ(11) ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ ເພາະວ່າການກໍ່ສ້າງຈະເຂົ້າສຳເລັດແລ້ວ. ຈາຍແຫວນໃນຊ່ອງນີ້ ທີ່ສາມາດຕໍາເນີນການກໍ່ສ້າງໄດ້ ບໍ່ອ່ອນອ້າງເປັນສະດູເປັນ ແລະ ຝ່ອຊາຊົນລ່ວງປັກຕ້ານເຂົ້າສຳເລັດ.

ຄັງຄະບາດພາກພຽ້ນທີ່ກ່ຽວເນື່ອງ:

ປະທານໄດ້ໄດ້ຕໍາເນີນທາງດ້ານດີ ແລະ ດ້ານອ່ອນ ຕົ້ນປະໂຫຍດ ແລະ ບໍ່ມີຕົ້ນປະໂຫຍດ, ການນໍາໃຊ້ລະບົບການຄຸ້ມຄອງແບບມີລະບຽບກ່ຽວກັບການເປັນອໍາ, ພະເພີໃຫ້ທາງໂຄງການຮັບຜິດຊອບໃຫ້ມີແຜນການການສໍາຫຼວດການເອກກະພາບ ຈັດຊື້ຊື້ແລະລາຄາສ່ວນກອງນໍ້າໃນຄາມແລ່ງປັດໄຈ.

ບົດລະຫຼຸບ (ເຫັນດີ, ບໍ່ເຫັນດີ, ເຂົ້າໃຈ, ສືບຕໍ່ເຈລະຈາໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ)

- ຫານການປ່ອຍບັດ ຄັດເລືອກເອົາ ປະເພດລະບົບນໍ້າ ຄື: ລະບົບນໍ້າຈືນມີ 15 ຄະແນນ, ລະບົບນໍ້າປະປາຊົນນະວິດ ໄດ້ 38 ຄະແນນ.
- ທາງຊາວບ້ານ ແລະ ຄະແນນກໍາມະການຈັງເກີນເຕີ ລະບົບໂທໂຟນປະຊາຊົນແກ້ໄຂເປັນເອກະພາບກັນ.
- ການເຫັນດີເຫັນພ້ອມຈາກ ຝ່ອຊາຊົນ ໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງລະບົບນໍ້າປະປາຊົນນະວິດ ແມ່ນເດືອນພະຈິກ(11) ມີ 31.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 10:30 ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນຜູ້ກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂອງການໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບ້ານໜ່າເຂືອ, ບັນທຶ 24 ມິຖຸນາ 2014

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



**ທອງໄທ ບົວທອງ**  
Thongsay BOUATHONG

ບ້ານໜ່າເຂືອ



**ບຸນເຊງ ໄຊຍະລາດ**  
Bounheno XAYALA

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ



ສັດສັດລາມຊີຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

Công ty Cổ phần Điện lực  
 Nam Ngiep 1, Trụ sở: 10 Đường  
 Nguyễn Văn Linh, Phường  
 Thủ Khoa Huân, Quận Thủ Đức, TP. HCM

Ngày soạn: 24/6/2014  
 Ngày họp: Thứ Năm  
 Thành Phố: Thủ Đức

Danh sách thành viên tham dự  
**ATTENDANCE LIST**

Nội dung cuộc họp / Meet Topic: **Comparison on RWS & GFS**

STT No.	Họ và Tên Name & Surname	Đơn vị From	Số Điện Thoại Telephone No.	Chữ Ký Signature
26	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	57891009	[Signature]
27	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	56067995	[Signature]
28	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	2409209262	[Signature]
29	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	56467309	[Signature]
30	Đ. Văn Sơn	-	0909209288	[Signature]
31	Đ. Văn Sơn	-	58409312	[Signature]
32	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
33	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
34	Đ. Văn Sơn	-	59202910	[Signature]
35	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
36	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
37	Đ. Văn Sơn	-	57302319	[Signature]
38	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
39	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
40	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
41	Đ. Văn Sơn	-	9077521	[Signature]
42	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
43	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
44	Đ. Văn Sơn	-		[Signature]
45	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	5842404	[Signature]
46	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	59202910	[Signature]
47	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	59263815	[Signature]
48	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	59081870	[Signature]
49	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	09055646221	[Signature]
50	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	02097777611	[Signature]
51	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	52394631	[Signature]
52	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	54533648	[Signature]
53	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150	939599278	[Signature]
54	Đ. Văn Sơn	MS 150		[Signature]
55				
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57				
58				
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2.49 9/10

## **Minute of Meeting**

### **The Consultation Meeting with Thahuea Villagers**

On 24 June 2014 from 08:30 to 10:00, at Thahuea village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Thahuea villagers to discuss the following issue:

Comparison on advantage and disadvantage between GFS and RWS

#### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 58 people
- Number of females: 10 people
- GoL: 3 people (Mr Thongsay Buathong, RMU; Mr Vongluang, district Public health and Mr Sengchanh Chanhthavieng, Provincial Public Health).
- NNP1 PC: 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 41 people

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

- Discussion topics on which water system.
- Construction intake, sedimentation tank, PE pipe lines, water tank, water taps Stan or household connection, meter, water usage cost.
- Duties of each part such as villagers, district clean water, and the NNP1.

#### **Objectives:**

Comparison of the advantage and disadvantage between GFS and RWS.

#### **Main questions/opinions by PAPs:**

- Head of the village encouraged villagers to contribute ideas.
- Deputy of the village gave comments difficulties of GFS; compared the price unit of water supply usage in town.
- A villager, Phonsy: suggested that villagers work on the construction had better be divided into each different group roster. It means all villagers should not work at the same time.
- The villagers agreed to RWS which was required to construct in November(11). The reason was they would complete cultivation and harvesting rice. Conversely, they could not do operation due to the rainy season and people were busy at the paddy field.

**Main answers:**

- The Chairman commented positive and negative, advantage and disadvantage, control usage system procedure fairly summarized it was a good choice of RWS to supply sufficient water.

**Outcomes of the meeting:**

- After voting, GFS was fifteen (15) points and RWS was thirty-eight (38) points.
- The villagers and the committee agreed to choose RWS.
- The villagers' agreement of the construction would be in November (this year).

Therefore, the meeting ended at 10:30 and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Thahuea village, on 24 June 2014

**Chairman**

**Thahuea Summarized and translated by**

*Khamluang Baramy*

\*\*\*\*\*

## Minute of Meeting

### The Consultation Meeting with Somseun Villagers

On 17 July 2014 from 14:00 - 15:15 am, at Somseun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Somseun villagers to discuss the following issue:

Consultation on Compensation Unit Rate for PAPs' assets

#### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 73 people
- Number of females: 28 people
- GoL: : 6 people
- NNP1 PC: : 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 63 people

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Main questions/opinions by PAPs and Main answers:**

- Proposed for consideration a garden land and field plough reduced from 1,200 – 3,500 Kip because of clearing the field, the root was taken out, leaving due to lack of water, no fund for building irrigation.
- Proposed to ask that a compensated land would belong to the state that was worried where would they do for a living? Due to hard to find a land. The answer: This would be and considered more or discuss with the management team. This would be some families that had a lot of lands that would not take risks. For the one who had a small land would be considered more, defined land for a resettlement zone if there were people moving by themselves (Out of plan) that would be more areas left, which would be used for taking care of the other PAPs' living in the risky area.

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

Chairman

Somseun

At Somseun village, on 17 July 2014  
Summarized by

Phonbua Thong

Khamouane

Translated by Khamluang Baramy





ရက်စွဲ: ၃.၁၂.၂၀၂၀ ပြီးရက် ၁၀:၁၅ ၂၀:၁၅ အ.သ.ဖွဲ့ ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ ရက်စွဲအစီအစဉ် စီစဉ်ရန် ရန်ကင်း၊  
ဗဟိုအဖွဲ့၊ ဘဏ္ဍာရေး၊ အထွေထွေ ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ ရက်စွဲအစီအစဉ် စီစဉ်ရန် ရန်ကင်း၊



၂၀၂၀/၁၂/၁၅ ရက်စွဲ ၁၅ / ၁၂ / ၂၀၂၀

ဦးကျော်စွာ



ဦးကျော်စွာ



ບັນທຶກ: ໂທລີໂຟນ: 8136  
/ ຕົວເອກ: 8136, ຫ້ອງ: 16  
ຕັ້ງ: ໂຄງສ້າງ: ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ, ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ, ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ, ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ  
ໂທລີໂຟນ: 8136, ຫ້ອງ: 16, ຕົວເອກ: 8136

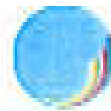
ວັນທີ: 17/7/2014  
ສະຖານທີ່: ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ, ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ

ລາຍຊື່ຕົວເອກຂອງປະຊຸມ

ຕົວເອກຂອງປະຊຸມ: ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ, ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ, ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ (ແຕ່ລະນາມສ່ວນ)	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ສາຍເຮັດ
1	ທ. ພິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	RTV ທີ່ບ້ານ	22 41 27 22	ສິມວິໄນ
2	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ			
3	ທ. ພິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	RMU ທີ່ບ້ານ	22 83 68 85	ສິມວິໄນ
4	Mr Chakrit Draj	NPF 1, SMO	8553 9372	Chakrit
5	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ	969 89453	ສິມວິໄນ
6	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ	2 25 2 9371	ສິມວິໄນ
7	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	- // -	22 8 21 83	ສິມວິໄນ
8	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	ບ້ານ ສີສັດຕານ	18 700760	ສິມວິໄນ
9	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	- // -	23400846	ສິມວິໄນ
10	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ	- // -		ສິມວິໄນ
11	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ	- // -	0307060184	ສິມວິໄນ
12	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ	- // -	080 9891920	ສິມວິໄນ
13	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ	- // -		ສິມວິໄນ
14	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	- // -	5 8541165	ສິມວິໄນ
15	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ ສິມວິໄນ	- // -	97003103	ສິມວິໄນ
16	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ			ສິມວິໄນ
17	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ			ສິມວິໄນ
18	ທ. ສິມວິໄນ		5 8308089	ສິມວິໄນ





ວິໄນສັດ ໂຍນິນຸນ ຈຳກັດ  
ເມັດສິນວານ ວັດ, ຫມວນ 16  
ບ້ານໂຍນິນຸນ, ເມັດສິນວານ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ  
ໂທລະສັບ: ຫາ 201251, ເຟັກ: 021 261252

ວັນທີ: 19/7/2014.  
ສະຖານທີ່: ຫາ 201251, ເມັດສິນວານ.

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມປະຊຸມ: ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ ທ່ານ ທາດ ຫົວ ກິດ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ມາດຕະຖານ ແລະ ນ	ຕີໄນ ແລະ ຈົບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ ທ່ານ ທາດ ຫົວ ກິດ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	54 061546	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
2	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ		ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
3	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	55 309696	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
4	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ		ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
5	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	22 039650	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
6	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ		ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
7	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	22 7124 98	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
8	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	56 704532	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
9	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	0909977073	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
10	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	020 9707707	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
11	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	02089104326	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
12	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ		ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
13	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	02082100024	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
14	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	23211 0117	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
15	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	02022118060	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
16	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	8 33 88 820	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
17	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	9 95 60 210	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
18	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	22 808891	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ
18	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ	ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ	55 922660	ສວມ ສິ່ງ ພົວ





ເມັດໄຟ: ໄຟຟ້າຈຳນວນ 4 ມັດ  
 ເຮງຮ່ວມ: 206 ຫ້ອງ 16  
 ໄຮງໄຟເປັນໄຟ: ໄຟຟ້າໄຮງໄຟ, ໄຟຮ່ວມຮ່ວມ  
 ໄຮງໄຟເປັນ ຫຸ້ນ-ໄຮງໄຟເປັນໄຟ: 021 20 022

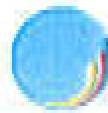
ວັນທີ 17/11/2014  
 ສະຖານທີ່... ຫ. ດ. ຊຸ... ຫໍ້ 20 ຫໍ້ 1...

**ການສິດເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ**

ຕົວສັກກອງປະຊຸມ: ..... ສາມ ວຸ່ນ ຫໍ້ 1 ຫໍ້ 2 ຫໍ້ 3 ຫໍ້ 4 ຫໍ້ 5 ຫໍ້ 6 ຫໍ້ 7 ຫໍ້ 8 ຫໍ້ 9 ຫໍ້ 10 ຫໍ້ 11 ຫໍ້ 12 ຫໍ້ 13 ຫໍ້ 14 ຫໍ້ 15 ຫໍ້ 16 ຫໍ້ 17 ຫໍ້ 18

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ພະນັກງານ	ມາຈາກຫ້ອງ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍຮັບ
1	21 ສິວ ທິດສາດ	ຫ້ອງ 20 ຫໍ້ 1	0307972752	ສິວ
2	22 ສິວ ສິວ	- II -	55727310	ສິວ
3	23 ສິວ ສິວ	- II -	03079741893	ສິວ
4	24 ສິວ ສິວ	- II -	55270897	ສິວ
5	25 ສິວ	- II -	030	
6	26 ສິວ	- II -	030946834	ສິວ
7	27 ສິວ	- II -	22876824	ສິວ
8	28 ສິວ	- II -	0305776392	ສິວ
9	29 ສິວ	- II -	0309927584	ສິວ
10	30 ສິວ	- II -	65477210	ສິວ
11	31 ສິວ	- II -		ສິວ
12	32 ສິວ	- II -		ສິວ
13	33 ສິວ	- II -	22008233	ສິວ
14	34 ສິວ	- II -	08519776	ສິວ
15	35 ສິວ	- II -	22775424	ສິວ
16	36 ສິວ	- II -		ສິວ
17	37 ສິວ	- II -	54240586	ສິວ
18	38 ສິວ	- II -	2211930	ສິວ





ວັນສິດ ໄປສົ່ງກຽມ ຈ່າກ  
ເດີມເດີມ ຈຳນວນ ຈຳນວນ  
ບັນດາບັນດາ, ເມັດບັນດາ, ບັນດາບັນດາ  
ໂດຍສິດ ຈຳນວນ ຈຳນວນ ຈຳນວນ

ວັນທີ: 15/11/2014  
ສະຖານທີ່: ບັນດາບັນດາ...

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຕົວຊື່ກອງປະຊຸມ: ບັນດາບັນດາ...

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ແລະນາມຂອງບຸກຄົນ	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	22 02 29010	ບັນດາ
2	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	22 10 39177	ບັນດາ
3	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	22 11 9902	ບັນດາ
4	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	557 558 55	ບັນດາ
5	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	08 07 755 164	ບັນດາ
6	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
7	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	03 05 14 4662	ບັນດາ
8	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
9	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
10	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	21 19 965	ບັນດາ
11	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
12	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
13	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
14	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
15	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
16	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ		ບັນດາ
17	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	70 819 32	ບັນດາ
18	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	140 9018580	ບັນດາ
19	ທ. ບັນດາບັນດາ	ບັນດາບັນດາ	020 22239839	ບັນດາ





မိမိ၏ မိခင်ဘဝကို စောင့်ရှောက်ပေးရန်အတွက် ဖိတ်ခေါ်ရန်ပါရှိပြီး ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင်  
ခေါ်ဆိုရပါမည်။

- မိခင်အဖို့ ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရန်ပါရှိပြီး ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရပါမည်။
- မိခင်အဖို့ ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရန်ပါရှိပြီး ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရပါမည်။
- မိခင်အဖို့ ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရန်ပါရှိပြီး ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရပါမည်။
- မိခင်အဖို့ ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရန်ပါရှိပြီး ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရပါမည်။

ဤသို့ ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရန်ပါရှိပြီး ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရပါမည်။

မိမိ၏ မိခင်ဘဝကို စောင့်ရှောက်ပေးရန်အတွက် ဖိတ်ခေါ်ရန်ပါရှိပြီး ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင်  
ခေါ်ဆိုရပါမည်။  
ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရန်ပါရှိပြီး ချစ်မိနိုး ဦးစွာ သိကြားရအောင် ခေါ်ဆိုရပါမည်။







ເຈັບໄຟ ທີ່ບໍ່ມີຮຽກຮ້ອງຈ່າຍຄ່າ  
(Petition for relief from payment)  
ເຈັບໄຟ ທີ່ບໍ່ມີຮຽກຮ້ອງຈ່າຍຄ່າ ທີ່ບໍ່ມີຮຽກຮ້ອງ  
ໂທລະສັບ: 021 261251 ທີ່: 021 261252

ວັນທີ: 16/12/2014  
ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທີ່: 021 261251 ທີ່: 021 261252

ລາຍຊື່ໄຟຟ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ທີ່ຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ: ..... ວັດ ຫຼື ສາທາລະນະລາຍ ທີ່: ຫໍ ຫຼື ບ້ານ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ພະນັກງານ	ບັນດາໜ້າທີ່	ເລກບັນທຶກ	ຊື່ພະນັກງານ
1	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງປະຊຸມ	22808230	ຈິດ
2	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	RMU	22335116	ບຸນ
3	ທ. ພອນ ສິມສິມ	RMU ທີ່ບ້ານ	22102777	ສິມ
4	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງປະຊຸມ	55491910	ສິມ
5	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງປະຊຸມ	59774434	ສິມ
6	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	RMU ທີ່ບ້ານ	22336885	ສິມ
7	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	NNP PC	22239839	ສິມ
8	Mu Chakvit Drangjai	NNP PC	55534372	Chalut
9	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	NNP PC	0509518380	ສິມ
10	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	—	59081872	ສິມ
11	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ສາທາລະນະລາຍ	59204118	ສິມ
12	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ຍ	55770637	ສິມ
13	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ຍ	5766547	ສິມ
14	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ສາທາລະນະລາຍ	5820364	ສິມ
15	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ຍ	—	ສິມ
16	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ຍ	91751767	ສິມ
17	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ຍ	56230356	ສິມ
18	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ຍ	55636392	ສິມ
19	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ປ/ຍ	271137202	ສິມ





ສັນຕິ ດຳລົງກຳລັງ  
ເຮືອນ: 236, ຫ້ອງ 16  
ບ້ານສີມິນ, ບ້ານສີມິນ, ເມັງຄາມສັງຄົມ  
ເມັງຄາມສັງຄົມ, ວິເທຍສາດສີມິນ, ວິເທຍສາດສີມິນ

ວັນທີ 15/11/2014 ກຸ່ມ  
ຄະນະກຳມະການ ພັກ ສາມາດສິມິນ

ການຊື້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຮັບກຳລັງປະຊຸມ: ດົນເຊີ ສິມິນ, ສາມາດສິມິນ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ບ່ອນຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ	ປະເພດການຮ່ວມ	ເນີໂທລະສັບ	ອຸປະກອນ
1	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ	59445715	ຂ. ສິມິນ
2	ຂ. ສາມາດສິມິນ	—	54410340	ຂ. ສາມາດສິມິນ
3	ຂ. ສິມິນ	—	98907481	ຂ. ສິມິນ
4	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
5	ຂ. ສາມາດສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ	56552677	ຂ. ສາມາດສິມິນ
6	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
7	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
8	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
9	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
10	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ	55 283572	ຂ. ສິມິນ
11	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
12	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
13	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
14	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
15	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ	56582472	ຂ. ສິມິນ
16	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
17	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ
18	ຂ. ສິມິນ	ປ/ຮ		ຂ. ສິມິນ





ບັນທຶກ ບັນທຶກງານ ທີ່ເຮັດ  
(Form No. 001) ທີ່  
ໃຫ້ແກ່ບັນດາ ຜູ້ມີສິດທິ ທາງກົດໝາຍ  
ເພື່ອບັນທຶກ ການເຮັດງານ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ເດືອນ ມີ. / ກ. / 2014.

ສະຖານທີ່: ສປປ ລາວ ຫມວິຫານ

ລາຍຮັບເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຕີລາຄາກອງປະຊຸມ

ໂທລະສັບ ທີ່ ພະແນກ ທາງການ

ດ/ດ	ຊື່ບັນດາ ທ່ານ ທີ່ຮ່ວມ	ພາກພື້ນ ທີ່ຮ່ວມ	ຕີລາຄາ ທີ່ຮ່ວມ	ລາຍຮັບ
1	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ	ປ. ກ.		ທ. ສິມ
2	ທ. ສິມ	ປ. ກ.		ທ. ສິມ
3	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ	ປ. ກ.	54052126	ທ. ສິມ
4	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ. ກ.		ທ. ສິມ
5	ທ. ສິມ	-		ທ. ສິມ
6	ທ. ສິມ	-	58203034	ທ. ສິມ
7	ທ. ສິມ	-	59588690	ທ. ສິມ
8	ທ. ສິມ	-		ທ. ສິມ
9	ທ. ສິມ	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ	9777.1042	ທ. ສິມ
10	ທ. ສິມ	ປ. ກ.		ທ. ສິມ
11	ທ. ສິມ	ປ. ກ.	82059203087	ທ. ສິມ
12	ທ. ສິມ	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ	59540494	ທ. ສິມ
13	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ	ປ. ກ.	548342053	ທ. ສິມ
14	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ. ກ.	91755340	ທ. ສິມ
15	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ	ປ. ກ.	58497916	ທ. ສິມ
16	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ	ປ. ກ.		ທ. ສິມ
17	ທ. ສິມ	ປ. ກ.	5247679	ທ. ສິມ
18	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ. ກ.	197977	ທ. ສິມ





ບັນທຶກ ບັນທຶກຄຸນນະພາບ ຄຸນນະພາບ  
ເລີ່ມຕົ້ນທີ່ ວັນທີ 01/01/2014  
ປິດ ທີ່ວັນທີ 31/12/2014 ມາດຕະການ ສາມາດເຮັດໄດ້  
ໃນເວັບໄຊ ຫຼື ສາມາດເຮັດໄດ້ ທີ່ 01-2014

ວັນທີ 08/1/2015  
ສະຖານທີ່ ຫມ.ໂຮງຮູ້.ປ. ຫມ.ໂຮງຮູ້ຮາກໄມ້.....

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຕິດຕໍ່ກັບຄຸນນະພາບ..... ວັນທີ 01/01/2014 ຫາວັນທີ 31/12/2014

ລ/ດ	ື່ນລະຫວ່າງຄຸນນະພາບ	ນາຍກວດກາຄຸນນະພາບ	ວັດໄຫລ(ກີໂລ)	ສາຍແຮງ
1	1 ສາມ	ປ/ຮ	X	1 ສາມ
2				
3	ໄຮງ	ປ/ຮ	X	ໄຮງ
4	ໂອກ	ປ/ຮ	X	ໂອກ
5	ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ	ປ/ຮ	5935438	ໄຮງ
6	ໄຮງ	ປ/ຮ		ໄຮງ
7	ໄຮງ	ປ/ຮ		ໄຮງ
8	ໄຮງ	ປ/ຮ		ໄຮງ
9	ໄຮງ	VHL	59960226	ໄຮງ
10	ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ	V/ຮ		ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ
11	ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ	ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ		ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ
12	ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ	ໄຮງ	56152496	ໄຮງ
13	ໄຮງ	ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ	58599396	ໄຮງ
14	ໄຮງ	ໄຮງ		ໄຮງ
15	ໄຮງ	ໄຮງ		ໄຮງ
16	ໄຮງ	ໄຮງ		ໄຮງ
17	ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ	ໄຮງ	5918527	ໄຮງ-ໄຮງ
18	ໄຮງ	ໄຮງ	59203049	ໄຮງ



## **Minute of Meeting**

### **Consultation Meeting with Hat Gniun Villagers**

On 18 July 2014 from 09:00 - 11:15 am, at Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at 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: 72 people
- Number of females: 25 people
- GoL: 5 people
- NNP1 PC: 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 63 people

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Main questions/opinions by PAPs and Main answers:**

The participants in the meeting discussed the compensated price unit in the agreement, discussed and contribute their opinions and proposal as follows:

- It was seen rice field land (Rotation of rice field) suitable and long because we were main farmers before. The family worked on the farm but a little crop.
- Rosewood, sindorasiamense, scented rose wood, along the fence, if there is maintenance, it would be compensated.
- Proposed the three years rice field, to be six years because the villagers worked on the farm mainly and paid tax land would get compensated or not? The answer: It would be taken to be considered and Compensation for a tax paid land (There was a land pay slip) and no pay slip would be a little different was compensated as the proposed rate draft, however, the one which was not paid tax would be decreased 10%.
- Tax paid, our village was conducted many formats as collection based on a pay slip of the land. Moreover, it is paid for the obligations. So it was requested to the same price because every land was paid obligations, too.
- Mr Xiengheuang received money inappropriate with loss of a land over two (2) hectares. Besides, there was a clump of the village bamboo, so it was required the related team to meet him.

- Request to ask: - The village Land compensation. The answer: It would communicate because it was based on the changing agreement.
  - Cash for electricity to household was uncleared but there was an attempt more.
- The lands near the Namtarkbridge belong to Mr In and Mrs Dam MrChanh seng, MsOun were not compensated. It was explained to them. The reason was late was due to define the affected area in a detail. So it would be proceeded. Contacted the related team urgently and defined the affected zone as soon as possible.
- Proposed to maintain the unserviceable access road to the village. Laid the hose to the village. Tables and chairs x 10 sets ( Ten(10) tables + Sixty (60) chairs)
- Proposed to the access road was small and there was a deep drain. The path to their garden was small. So it was introduced to write in word and proposed to the related unit.

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

**Chairman**

**PhouviengPhiakeo**

**Hat Gniun Summarized by**

**Khamouan**

At Hat Gniun village, on 18 July 2014

*Translated by Khamluang Sarany*

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**ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ**

**ແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບການບໍລິຫານລົດເມ ຮັບລົງມັກ ງານ ຈາກ ບັນທຶກ**

**ໂຮງຮຽນປະຖົມ ບັນທຶກຍົມ**

ໃນວັນທີ 5-9-14 ເວລາ 9:45 ໂມງ ຫາ 10:30, ຢູ່ບ້ານ ທ່າເຮືອ, ເມືອງ

ບໍລິຄັບ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ. ກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນພ້ອມກັບຊາວບ້ານ

ທ່າເຮືອ ເພື່ອປຶກສາຫາລື ບາງບັນຫາດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

ລະບຽບວິໄນ ຄວາມເປັນເປົ້າ, ເຫດການລຸກ/ສົມ

ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມລວມມີ:

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 18 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 8 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ : 1 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານ ບຸນເອັງ ພິມທະສອນ ຫົວໜ້າບໍລິຫານ ສຶກສາເມັຊ ບໍລິຄັບ)

- ບໍລິສັດໄພພິບໍາງຽບ 1: 4 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 13 ຄົນ

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກໂຄງການໄດ້ເລີ່ມປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ອະທິບາຍບັນຫາຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

ຫົວໜ້າ ບໍລິຫານ ສຶກສາເມັຊ ບໍລິຄັບ ໄດ້ຮຽນ, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ  
ກ່ຽວກັບການ ລ່າ 9 ບໍລິຫານ ລົດຮັບ- ລົງມັກ ງານ

**ຈຸດປະສົງ ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ:**

1. ເພື່ອແກ້ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການ ລ່າ 9 ບໍລິຫານ ລົດ ຮັບລົງມັກ ງານ
2. ສູ່ ເຊັ່ນ ລາຍລະອຽດ: ແປ: ໃຫ້ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການ ລ່າ 9 ບໍລິຫານ ລົດ ຮັບລົງມັກ ງານ

ຄຳເຫັນ/ຄຳຖາມຜູ້ກ ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ:

Blank lined area for handwritten notes.

ຄຳຕອບຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:

1. ປົກຄອງເມັດເສັ້ນ ຕາມ 1 ສຳປາ 5 ຕາມ 1 ພາຍໃຕ້ ສຳປາ 5 ຕາມ 1

2. ພະນັກງານ ຂັບເຄື່ອນ ບໍລິເວນ 1 ຕາມ 1 ພາຍໃຕ້ ສຳປາ 5 ຕາມ 1 ພາຍໃຕ້ ສຳປາ 5 ຕາມ 1

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ (ເຫັນດີ, ບໍ່ເຫັນດີ, ເຂົ້າໃຈ, ສືບຕໍ່ເຈລະຈາໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ)

ພໍ່ແມ່ ປະຊາຊົນ ອີງ ສິດສຳປາ 5 ຕາມ 1 ພາຍໃຕ້ ສຳປາ 5 ຕາມ 1 ພາຍໃຕ້ ສຳປາ 5 ຕາມ 1

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 10:22 ແລະ ຈິ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນ ຜູ້ກຖາມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບ້ານ ຫ້າແຮ່ ວັນທີ 5-9-14

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

Handwritten signature of the meeting chair.

ບ້ານ ຫ້າແຮ່



ເຊັນຕູບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

Handwritten signature and name of the recorder: Khamluang.















ໃບລົງທະບຽນ Registration Form

ຊື່ ຂອງກິດຈະກຳ / Name of Activities ..... School Bus Program. Agreement

ສະຖານທີ່ / Location ..... Thahuea

ວັນທີ / Date ..... 5 / 9 / 2014

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ຈຳນວນ	ລຸດບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ຈຳນວນ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
6001		ທ. ຂັນທະສິ			ນ. ແກ້ວຕາ		020 9852 2594
6002		ທ. ຕາ			ນ. ເມັງ		020 9852 2594
6003		ທ. ແຄນສັງ			ນ. ຈຽງ		020 9570 8324
6004		ທ. ບຸນຮຽງ			ນ. ເຂັ້ມພອນ		020 5549 1810
6005		ທ. ວິງ			ນ. ດຳຫຼ້າ		020 5606 4795
6006		ທ. ຍິນ			ນ. ໝິ່ນ		020 5626 8328
6007		ທ. ຄຳວ່ານ			ນ. ພູດິງ		020 5920 2763
6008		ທ. ສິມບັດ			ນ. ຫອມ		020 5406 4577
6009		ທ. ພອນສີ			ນ. ຈັດ		020 5920 0977
6010		ທ. ສິມຫວັງ			ນ. ຄຳຈັນ		020 5559 2803
6011		ທ. ຄຳຈັນ			ນ. ຂັນທະສິ		020 9826 3903
6012		ທ. ຄຳຫຼ້າ			ນ. ບຸນມິ		030 9077523, 96515874
6013		ທ. ອ່າພອນ			ນ. ວັນຄຳ		020 5921 2574
6014		ທ. ກະທິ້ງ			ນ. ແອັດ		020 5954 9224
6015		ທ. ສີທອງ			ນ. ດິນຄຳ		020 5439 9470
6016		ທ. ຄຳສານ			ນ. ອິນຖາ		020 5830 2319
6017		ທ. ວິສອນ			ນ. ກ້ຽງ		020 9190 8022
6018		ທ. ຊຽງຄຳມິ			ນ. ບິອມ		030 9067872
6019		ທ. ວິນ			ນ. ໄມໝອນ		96240721/58422904

HF ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຳດັບ	ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຳດັບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
6020		ທ. ຊຽງທອງຈິນ			ນ. ໄມຊິນ		030 9077521
6021		ທ. ຫຸ້ນຄໍາ			ນ. ເພັດ		020 5899 3173
6022		ທ. ໄມຈັບ			ນ. ເລນ		020 5598 3112
6024		ທ. ຊຽງຈິນ			ນ. ແສງ		020 5406 8127
6025		ທ. ສີຟອງ			ນ. ຄໍາປອງ		56467302
6101		ທ. ຄໍາເມິງ			ນ. ພິມພາ		-
6102		ທ. ບຸນມິ			ນ. ດອກແກ້ວ		-
6103		ທ. ບອງ			ນ. ສຽງ		54404303
6104		ທ. ໄມຄໍາ			ນ. ຫຸ້ນວັນ		020 5606 1018
6105		ທ. ສິງທອງ			ນ. ລອນ		020 5525 6185
6106		ທ. ນັນ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		-
6107		ນ. ແດງ					020 9666 7963
6108		ທ. ບຸນເລນ			ນ. ໄມ		020 5870 1933
6109		ທ. ບຸນລັດ			ນ. ໄມຕາ		-
6110		ທ. ຄໍາເພັດ			ນ. ຍິວ		-
6111		ທ. ຄໍາປຽນ			ນ. ດາ		020 5984 7215
6112		ທ. ຄໍາເດີນ			ນ. ປີ້		020 5453 3648
6113		ທ. ຫອງທິບ			ນ. ຄໍາມິ		020 5920 2609
6114		ທ. ປານ			ນ. ລຸນມິ		020 5974 9331
6115		ທ. ຫອງປານ			ນ. ຍິວ		020 5842 2904
6116		ທ. ເສິດ			ນ. ໄພ		020 5440 4303
6117		ທ. ຄໍາສີ			ນ. ສີ		020 9773 6501
6118		ທ. ຄໍາສາວ			ນ. ເພິງ		020 9734 7304
6119		ທ. ຈານຍິວຄໍາ			ນ. ຄຸນ		020 5484 5534
6120		ທ. ຄໍາເສີອນ			ນ. ສອນ		020 5879 3909



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### **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 09:45 to 10:22 pm, at Thahuea 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: 18 people
- Number of females: 8 people
- GoL: :1 people  
(Mr Bounseng Phinhasone, Head of District Education Administration office).
- NNP1 PC: : 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 13 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:**

None

#### **Main answers:**

1. The NNP1 team reminded the villagers to wear a seatbelt if their children taking the bus.
2. The driver, Anousit company, stressed to the villagers that he wouldn't pick the other people on the way from/to school. Excluding the pupils.

#### **Outcomes of the meeting:**

The villagers were happy that there were a school bus and ready to prepare food packets for their children.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 10:22 am and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Thahuea village, on 05 September 2014

**Chairman**

**Thahuea Summarized and translated by**

**Bounseng Phonesyxieng**

*Khamluang Baramy*



ສາທາລະນະລັດປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດປະຊາທິປະໄຕເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.

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**ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ**

ກ່ຽວກັບການລົງປະກາດວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ, ເຂື່ອນໃຫ່ຍ, ເຜີຍແຜ່ເອກະສານວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແລະ ການສົ່ງປົ້ມບັນຊີທະນາຄານໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນພາຍຫຼັງໄດ້ ໂອນເງິນຄ່າຕິດຕັ້ງໄຟຟ້າໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະເຮືອນແລ້ວ ຂອງບ້ານ ຫາດຍື້ນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ

ໃນວັນທີ 17 ກັນຍາ 2014 ເວລາ 14:00 ຫາ 16:15 ໂມງ, ທີ່ບ້ານຫາດຍື້ນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ເພື່ອແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ(ເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ), ເຂື່ອນໃຫ່ຍ, ຜ່ານເອກະສານວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ແລະ ການສົ່ງປົ້ມບັນຊີທະນາຄານໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ພາຍຫຼັງບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ໄດ້ໂອນເງິນນະໂຍບາຍການຕໍ່ໄຟຟ້າເຂົ້າເຮືອນຊ່ວຍປະຊາຊົນສຳເລັດແລ້ວ.

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນ ທ່ານຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ຫ່ວຍ ງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູ ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳ ໄຊ ແລະ ນອກຈາກນີ້ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1, ບໍລິສັດຮັບເຟົາ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານຫາດຍື້ນ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານຫາດຍື້ນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມລະອຽດມີຄື:

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 86 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 34 ຄົນ, ເທົ່າກັບ 39,53 % ຂອງຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ: 3 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ, ທ່ານ ຄຳສອນ ໄຊຍະສຸກ ແລະ ທ່ານ ສຸວັນໄຊ)

- ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1: 8 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 68 ຄົນ
- ບໍລິສັດ ໂອບາຢາຊີ: 6 ຄົນ

(ມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕິດ)

ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ໄດ້ກ່າວສະເໜີແຂກທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ໄດ້ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງ ປະຊຸມເຊິ່ງມີຕັ້ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ການລະເບີດທຶນ ແລະ ກິດຈະກຳສຳຫຼວດລະເບີດທີ່ຕົກຕ່າງ ໂດຍສະເພາະເຂດທ່ານາ ເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ(ເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ), ເຊິ່ງທີ່ມີການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈະໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານຕ່າງໆເພື່ອແຈ້ງໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ.
2. ຜ່ານແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບວັນເລີ່ມກິນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຂອງທ່ານ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ161/ມບຄ ລົງວັນທີ 4 ສິງຫາ 2014.
3. ມອບສັບປັ້ນປັນຊີທະນາຄານຄົນໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ຫຼັງຈາກໄດ້ໂອນເງິນຄ່າຕິດຕັ້ງໄຟຟ້າເຂົ້າໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະຄົວເຮືອນແລ້ວ.

**ຕໍ່ຈາກນັ້ນທ່ານ**

ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກ ບໍລິສັດໂອບາຢາຊີ ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານລະເບີດ ແລະ ເອກະສານຄວາມປອດໄພ. ການລະເບີດແມ່ນມີ 3 ຈຸດໃຫຍ່ຄື: ເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ,ເຂື່ອນໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ຊຸໂມງ. ເວລາມີການລະເບີດ ຖ້າບໍ່ຈຳເປັນ ແລະ ບໍ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແມ່ນບໍ່ໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ພີ່ນ້ອງເຂົ້າໄປ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ ແລະ ເພື່ອຄວາມປອດໄພທຸກຄົນແມ່ນຕ້ອງຢູ່ຫ່າງອອກຈາກລັດລະໝີ 400-500 ແມັດ.

ການລະເບີດຈະໄດ້ລະເບີດໃນເວລາຕອນທຽງ (ເວລາກິນເຂົ້າທ່ຽງ) ຄົນສ່ວນຫຼາຍພັກຜ່ອນ ແລະ ຕອນແລງແມ່ນເວລາ 5 ໂມງເຄິ່ງ, ເຊິ່ງເວລານີ້ປະຊາຊົນໄປທາງກິນກໍ່ກັບຄືນມາແລ້ວ ນີ້ກໍ່ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງບໍ່ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ. ສ່ວນລາຍລະອຽດ ການລະເບີດແຕ່ລະເທື່ອແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ກ່ອນມື້ນຶ່ງໂດຍຈະແຈ້ງໃຫ້ທ່ານນາຍບ້ານ ແລະ ຕິດປະກາດໃສ່ກະດານຂ່າວ, ສະນັ້ນເມື່ອ ປະຊາຊົນຈະໄປທາງຢູ່ຫາກິນໃຫ້ໝັ້ນເບິ່ງກະດານຂ່າວກ່ອນ. ສຳລັບຜູ້ບໍ່ສາມາດອ່ານແມ່ນລູກຫຼານອ່ານໃຫ້ຟັງ ແລະ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ ຖ້າໄປຮອດບໍລິເວນໃນເສັ້ນລັດສະໝີທີ່ໄດ້ ໝາຍໄວ້ ນັ້ນໃຫ້ພວກທ່ານລະມັດລະວັງເພາະຈະມີການສົ່ງສັນຍານກ່ອນການລະເບີດຈົນກ່ວາການລະເບີດສິ້ນສຸດ ແລະ ຈະມີຄົນຍາມແຕ່ລະຈຸດ, ພະນັກງານຈະຕັ້ງທາງບໍ່ໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ພີ່ນ້ອງປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໄປ. ສະນັ້ນຂໍໃຫ້ມີການຮ່ວມມືນຳ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ,ຖ້າຫາກບໍ່ຟັງ ແລະ ຍັງເຂົ້າໄປອາດຈະຖືກສະເກັດ ຫີນຕ່າງໆຢັ້ງໃສ່.

ພ້ອມນີ້ຂໍໃຫ້ບ້ານຊ່ວຍສື່ສານບອກຂ່າວຕໍ່ໃຫ້ຜູ້ບໍ່ໄດ້ມາຮັບຟັງ ໃຫ້ຮູ້ນຳ. ສິ່ງສຳຄັນໃຫ້ເຂົ້າໃຈວ່າ ບໍ່ຢາກໃຫ້ພີ່ນ້ອງຊາວບ້ານມີບັນຫາກ່ຽວກັບການບາດເຈັບຕ່າງໆຈາກການລະເບີດ.

ແລະ ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າໜ່ວຍງານວິຊາການກໍ່ສ້າງໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີເພີ່ມຕື່ມກ່ຽວກັບໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ ວ່າ: ສຳລັບເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ ເດືອນ 9 ເດືອນ 10 ມື້ແມ່ນ ຈະມີການລ້ຽວນຳ ແລະ ຕິດຕັ້ງທີ່ເພື່ອລະບາຍນ້ຳ ອ່ານວຍຄວາມສະດວກການກໍ່ສ້າງ. ໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແມ່ນຮອດເດືອນ 3 ປີ 2015 ໃຫ້ວາງທີ່ລະບາຍນ້ຳ ໃຫ້ແລ້ວ.

ແຕ່ກ່ອນການກໍ່ສ້າງນີ້ ພະນັກງານຈະເຮັດການສຳຫຼວດເພື່ອເກັບກູ້ລະເບີດໃຕ້ນ້ຳ, ເຊິ່ງຈະເລີ່ມແຕ່ເດືອນ 9 ປີ 2014ນີ້. ໄລຍະການສຳຫຼວດຈະໃຊ້ເວລາ 01 ເດືອນ, ສຳຫຼວດໄປທາງລຸ່ມ ແລະ ທາງເທິງ ບ່ອນຈະສ້າງເຂື່ອນດັດສົມໃນໄລຍະປະມານ ເບື້ອງລະ 200 ແມັດ. ພະນັກງານຈະໃຊ້ຫຸ້ນລອຍພາຍບອກຕໍ່ແໜ່ງວ່າມີລະເບີດ, ຕອນນີ້ພວກເຮົາສາມາດເດີນເຮືອໄປມາໄດ້. ຖ້າຫາກພົບເຫັນຫຸ້ນລອຍດັ່ງກ່າວ ແມ່ນບໍ່ໃຫ້ຍ້າຍອອກ.

ຊ່ວງທີສອງ ຊ່ວງຕົ້ນນ້ຳ, ໝາຍວ່າຄູກັນນ້ຳທີ່ຂະໜານກັບຕາຝັ່ງແມ່ນ້ຳ ຈະຮື້ອອກ ເພາະເຮົາຈະລ້ຽວນ້ຳເຂົ້າທີ່ຕິດຕັ້ງ, ເວລານີ້ ເດີນເຮືອບໍ່ໄດ້ແລ້ວ.

ຊ່ວງທີ ສາມ ເລີ່ມການກໍ່ສ້າງເຄື່ອງຈັກ, ຈະໄດ້ສ້າງຂົວເພື່ອເຂົ້າໄປບ້ານຈັດສັນໃໝ່.

ແລະ ທ່ານຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການເມືອງບໍລິຄັນໄດ້ຜ່ານໃບແຈ້ງການຂອງ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ161/ມບຄ ລົງວັນທີ 04 ເດືອນ 08 ປີ 2014. ເລື່ອງ ການເລີ່ມໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃຫ້ນາຍບ້ານ-ບ້ານຫາດຍັນ, ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ, ບ້ານຊົນຊື່ນ, ບ້ານຫ້ວຍຄູນ ແລະ ບ້ານນ້ຳປາ, ບັນດາຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເມືອງ, ຫ້ອງການພະລັງງານ-ບໍ່ແຮ່ ແລະ

ຫ້ອງການກະສິກໍາ-ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ທີ່ເປັນພາກສ່ວນປະສານງານກັບໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ລຽບແຄມແມ່ນ້ຳງຽບນັບແຕ່ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນລົງຮອບບ້ານນ້ຳປາ ຊາຍດັ່ງນີ້: ເລີ່ມແຕ່ວັນທີ 11 ເມສາ 2014 ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງຽບ1 ໄດ້ເລີ່ມລົງມືກໍ່ສ້າງ.

2. ມອບໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເມືອງ ປະຕິບັດຕາມມາດຕາ 63(ໃໝ່) ຂໍ້ 2 ຂອງກົດໝາຍທີ່ດິນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການເສຍສິດໃຊ້ ຫຼື ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນທີ່ລະບຸແຈ້ງຢູ່ໃນມາດຕາ 70 (ໃໝ່) ຂອງກົດໝາຍທີ່ດິນວ່າ ດ້ວຍການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ທີ່ເກີດຈາກການໂອນເອົາສິດນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຄືນ ສຳລັບບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ມີ ຜົນກະທົບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳເຂື່ອນດັດສິມທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນເສຍຫາຍໂດຍກົງຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນດັ່ງກ່າວໃຫ້ມີການ ສຶກສາຄົບຮົມແນວຄິດ ຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ ອີງໃສ່ນະໂຍບາຍການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນພູມລຳເນົາຂອງລັດຖະບານທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງ ແລ້ວນັ້ນເປັນຫຼັກ.

3. ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ປະຊາຊົນຄອບຄົວໃດໜຶ່ງຢູ່ໃນບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ໄດ້ຢູ່ຂໍ້ 1 ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳ ເຂື່ອນດັດສິມ ຂອງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1ນີ້ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ຕ້ອງແມ່ນຜູ້ທີ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນລະອຽດທີ່ເປັນ ເຈົ້າ ຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ເກັບກຳ ເລີ່ມແຕ່ມີປະກາດແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບນີ້ ແຕ່ວັນທີ 06 ສິງຫາ 2014 ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຮັບຊາບ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

- ສຳລັບຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ມາທຳການຜະລິດໃໝ່ ຫຼື ມາແຈ້ງຂໍ້ມູນຫຼັງວັນທີ 06 ສິງຫາ 2014 ແມ່ນຈະບໍ່ໄດ້ມີການພິຈາລະນາຊົດ ເຊີຍໃຫ້ແຕ່ຢ່າງໃດໝົດ.

4. ມອບໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ,ໂຄງການ (ຜູ້ປະສານງານ) ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ສືບຕໍ່ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ກວດກາຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຄອບຄົວ ທີ່ຖືກກະທົບໃຫ້ລະອຽດຄົບຖ້ວນກ່ອນການຍົກຍ້າຍ ແລະຈັດສັນ ຕົ້ນປີ 2015.

5. ພາຍຫຼັງຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຄະນະວິຊາການໂຄງການ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນ ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບສຳເລັດແລ້ວ ປະຊາຊົນມີສິດຂໍຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຄືນໄດ້ພາຍໃນກຳນົດເວລາ 30 ວັນ ນັບແຕ່ມີປະກາດ ຜົນສຳເລັດເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

-ຖ້າກາຍກຳນົດເວລາດັ່ງກ່າວຖືວ່າສະຫຼະສິດ.

6. ມອບໃຫ້ໂຄງການ ຫຼື ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ພ້ອມກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂຶ້ນເມືອງນຳເອົາແຈ້ງການສະບັບນີ້ ລົງເສີຍແຜ່ຢູ່ບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍໃຫ້ຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ຫົວເຕີງ, ອອກຂ່າວ, ສື່ສານຕ່າງໆທາງວິທະຍຸໂທລະພາບ ຫຼື ຫ້ວງສື່ພິມ ວາລະສານຕ່າງໆ ຖ້າມີບັນຫາໃດຄອບຄົວໃດ ມີຄວາມຂັດຂ້ອງໃຫ້ສະເໜີຫາຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຂອງເມືອງສົມທົບກັນລົງແກ້ໄຂໃຫ້ທັນເວລາ.

**ຄຳເຫັນ/ຄຳຖາມຫຼັກ ຂອງຊາວບ້ານ:**

ບໍ່ມີ

**ຄຳຕອບຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:**

ບໍ່ມີ

**ບົດສະຫຼຸບ(ທ່ານປະທານມີຄຳເຫັນຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມ)**



• ຕາງໜ້າ ຊ່ຽວຊານບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ໄດ້ກ່າວຂອບໃຈຕໍ່ຊາວບ້ານທີ່ໃຫ້ການຮ່ວມມືນໍາບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ1. ວຽກຊຸດເຈາະ(ວຽກອຸໂມງ), ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍຂົນສົ່ງອຸປະກອນສະໜັບສະໜູນການກໍ່ສ້າງຈະເປັນສິ່ງລົບກວນປະຊາຊົນ ແຕ່ພວກເຮົາກໍຍິນດີທີ່ຈະແກ້ໄຂບັນຫານັ້ນໃຫ້ທ່ວງທັນກັບການດໍາເນີນກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ. ອີກຢ່າງໜຶ່ງ, ພວກເຮົາຈະດໍາເນີນໂຄງການສໍາເລັດຕາມເປົ້າໝາຍ.

• ທ່ານ ພຸກັດຊີ້ ຊ່ຽວຊານ ຕາງໜ້າ ບໍລິສັດໂອບາຢາຊີ ເປັນຕົ້ນຮັບເໝາະສົມ ຂອງການສ້າງເຂື່ອນນີ້ ກ່າວຂອບໃຈຕໍ່ຊາວບ້ານ ທີ່ເຂົ້າມາຮ່ວມໃນມື້ນີ້.ພວກເຮົາຫວັງວ່າການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນສໍາເລັດຜົນເປັນຢ່າງດີ, ບວກເຮົາຄິດວ່າການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກບັນດາທ່ານ ແມ່ນເຮັດໃຫ້ໂຄງການປະສົບຜົນສໍາເລັດ ຂໍຄວາມກະລຸນາ ການຮ່ວມມືຮ່ວມແຮງຮ່ວມໃຈ ໃຫ້ໂຄງການນີ້ປະສົບຜົນສໍາເລັດ ບໍ່ວ່າຈະເປັນ ຂອງໂຄງການ ໂອບາຢາຊີ ຫຼື ຂອງລັດຖະບານ ຖ້າຫາກໂຄງການດໍາເນີນໄປເຖິງຂັ້ນສຸດທ້າຍ ປະສົບຜົນສໍາເລັດ, ຖ້າພວກທ່ານມີຄວາມດີໃຈ ຫຼື ມີຄວາມສຸກ ແລະ ພວກເຮົາກໍມີຄວາມສຸກຄືກັນ.

• ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າ ກອງເລຂາ ຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນພື້ນຜູ້ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ປະຈຳແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ແມ່ນໄດ້ກ່າວວ່າໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບມາຮອດປະຈຸບັນໄດ້ເລີ່ມເປັນທາງການແລ້ວ ແລະ ເປັນແຜນບູລິມະສິດ ຂອງລັດຖະບານແລ້ວ ລັດຖະບານໄດ້ເຊັນສັນຍາສໍາປະທານ ວັນທີ 27 ສິງຫາ 2013 ມີຜົນສັກສິດໃຊ້ເປັນທາງການ.

ພ້ອມນີ້ເອດີປີໄດ້ປ່ອຍເງິນກູ້ ໃນວັນທີ 14/8/2014 ມາຮອດປະຈຸບັນຍັງໃກ້ທີ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນກັງວົນຕໍ່ບັນຫາການກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການນີ້. ຕາມຊ່ຽວຊານໄດ້ເວົ້າເລີ່ມກໍ່ສ້າງຢູ່ທາດທ່ານາ ແລະ ທ່ານອຸດົມໄດ້ຍົກຂຶ້ນນັ້ນ. ການກໍ່ສ້າງຈະໄດ້ມີການຕັ້ງນໍ້າເຄິ່ງໜຶ່ງ ແລະ ເຮືອພວກເຮົາແລ່ນຂຶ້ນທໍາມາຫາກິນໄດ້, ແຕ່ຖ້າຫາກມີການລະເບີດໃນລັດສະໝີ 400 ແມັດ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ໄປກິ່, ໃຫ້ຄິດຕາມກະດານຈະລະເບີດຕອນສວຍ ຕອນແລງ 5 ໂມງ, ຈະໄດ້ມີການແຈ້ງ ໃຫ້ນາຍບ້ານເພື່ອປະກາດໂທລະໂຄ່ງອີກ, ເຂັ້ມງວດເວລາ ນອກຈາກຄົນຍັງມີສັດລ້ຽງ ຕ້ອງລະມັດລະວັງ. ສະນັ້ນໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມນໍາກັນ.

ການປະກາດວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການນັ້ນ ເພາະບ້ານເຮົາຈະຖືກກະທົບຕໍ່ດິນຢູ່ເຂດຫົວຍສູບມີຈໍານວນຫຼາຍ, ຖືວ່າການປູກຝັງດິນໄມ້ຍາວນານບໍ່ໃຫ້ເຮັດເດັດຂາດ, ຖ້າໃຜເຮັດຖືວ່າບໍ່ມີການທົດແທນ ປູກໝາກເທັດໝາກເຂືອໄດ້ຢູ່ 2-3 ເດືອນ. ໝາກກ້ວຍ, ໝາກນັດ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ເຮັດ.

ການຕໍ່ໄຟຟ້າເຂົ້າເຮືອນຂອງບ້ານເຮົາແມ່ນສໍາເລັດແລ້ວ ແລະ ຜ່ານມາພະນັກງານໄດ້ຄັບເອົາປື້ມບັນຊີໄປແລ້ວ ມື້ນີ້ຈະເອົາມາສົ່ງ ໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະຄົນກວດກາເບິ່ງບັນຊີຄັບແນ່ ຄິດວ່າ ແກ້ລະຄົນໄດ້ຮັບເງິນເຂົ້າບັນຊີໝົດແລ້ວ.

ຫົນທາງເຂົ້າບ້ານຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ເຮັດເພາະເປັນລະດູຝົນ ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຊຸດຮ່ອງລະບ່າຍນໍ້າ ເພື່ອຄວາມປອດໄພໃນການດໍາລົງຊີວິດ ປາສະຈາກພະຍາດທີ່ຈະເກີດຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ນໍາສະເໜີໂຄງການຕໍ່ບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 16:15 ແລະ ຈິ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບ້ານຫາດຍື້ນ, ວັນທີ17/09/2014



ທ່ານ ພຸກັດຊີ້ ຊ່ຽວຊານ ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



ບ້ານຫາດຍື້ນ

ເຊັນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

*(Handwritten signature)*

ຄໍາທຽວ ບາລະມີ

ຄໍາສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ  
Khamasing SAYPHOUVONG

ພູວຽງ ພຍແກ້ວ  
Phouvieng PHIACHEO



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

## ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ເມື່ອແລ່ນກມ: ເຂົ້າທົ່ວ, ເຊີງກມ 161/ບບຄ 4.8, 2014  
 ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ປັບປຸງ ລະບົບ ທາງໄຟຟ້າ ທີ່ ສະໜອງ ຄືນ ຈຸດ ທີ່ 21 ຈຸດ ທີ່ 10 ຮັບ  
 B lasting + cut off date + Bank A/C Hand over ລະບົບ.  
 ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ທາງ 9/2 Hat Grium

ວັນທີ/Date: 17/9/2014

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທລີຄຕີ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	Mr. Khamcing	Head	RMU	22335546	
2	ທ້າວ ສິດສອນ ຊາວສອນ	ຊ່ວຍນັກວິຊາການ	ຊ່ວຍນັກວິຊາການ	22808280	
3	Masato Matsumi	Assistant Manager	Tech/NNP/PC		
4	Mitsuo Fukutsu	Deputy construction manager	Obayashi	020 5908 8205	
5	Mr. SOUVAN KAY	ຊ່ວຍນັກວິຊາການ	RMU	22113900	
6	Xiangmao	CRD	NNP1	59081870	
7	12/1/2014	CRDTL	NNP1	59081872	
8	Khamluang	CRD	NNP1	59081869	
9	Mr. Oudom	Civil Eng	Tech/NNP1	55126999	
10	Ha Bao Sun	Engineer	OBAYASHI	99492141	
11	Nguyen The Dat	Engineer	Song Da 5	91264997	
12	Xayson Souv Phommavongse		OBAYASHI	55534900	
13	Le Duc Chuyen	Engineer	Obayashi	99991446	
14	Hieu Vang PHONGTONG	Env. Inspector	NNP1/ENVO	55735370	
15	<del>Phoungchai</del>	SMD	NNP1/SMD	091883699	



**ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form**

ຂໍ້ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ເລືອກລຸກ ກະຊວງ ເງິດເງິນ, ແຊັງ ກຸນ 16/10 ມາ 4.8.2014  
// ນີ້: ພອນ ສິງ ພິມ ທ: ມາຄາມ ລີມ ສຸ ຢ: ຊາຊິນ ສິງ ກິ ງັດ ງັດ  
Blasting + Cut-off-date + Bank A/C Hand over ມີ ກ: ທີ່ ບ  
ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ຫາດ ອີນ Hat Oun

ວັນທີ/Date: 17-9-2014

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມ ສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກ ພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີ ໂທ ຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍ ເຊັນ Signature
1	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	GOL Relations	NNP, PC SMU	5676 8883 2223 9839	
2	Vanhxay Sengsavang	Safety Environment	Obayashi	2222 5981	
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



**NAM NGIEP 1  
POWER COMPANY**

**ໃບລົງທະບຽນ Registration Form**

(ກມ ວິໄສ ຍຶງ ທຸກ)

ຊື່ ຂອງກິດຈະກຳ / Name of Activities

ໄດ້ ຈຳນວນ ການ ຈຸດ ຈັດ ທີ່ ມີ, ແລະ ການ 161/ບບຄ 4.8.2014  
 ມີ ລາຍ ຈຳນວນ ການ ຈຸດ ຈັດ ທີ່ ມີ ຈຳນວນ ການ ຈຸດ ຈັດ ທີ່ ມີ ຈຳນວນ ການ ຈຸດ ຈັດ ທີ່ ມີ  
 Blasting + cut off date + Bank A/c Handover



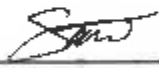

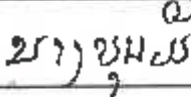
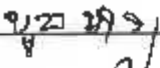
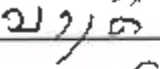

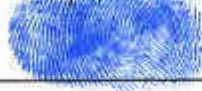

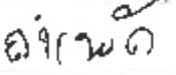
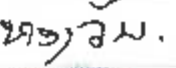
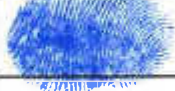



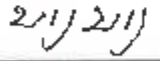

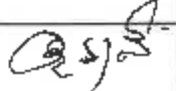
ສະຖານທີ່ / Location

Hat Gniun

ວັນທີ / Date

17 / 9 / 2014

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ຄອດ	ລາຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທດິດຕໍ່
6031		ທ. ຈານເຊັງ			ນ. ອຸ່ນ		020 5440 7493
6032		ທ. ດຸ້ຍ	ທ ດຸ້ຍ		ນ. ຈິນໄດ		
6033		ທ. ສິມໂອ			ນ. ໄກສອນ		020 5920 3059
6034		ທ. ກິ່ງ	ກິ ກິ		ນ. ໂອ		020 5864 9398
6036		ທ. ຊວງຈິນ			ນ. ໄຊ		090 997 9790
6036		ທ. ສາຍ	lee		ນ. ທອງ		020 5534 3394/0306225499
6037		ທ. ເກ້ວ	✓		ນ. ດານ	ມ. ດານ	020 5682 8287/54384024
6038		ທ. ໄມຕາ			ນ. ສອນ	ມ. ສອນ	020 5578 0637/99593072
6040		ທ. ບຸນທັນ			ນ. ດຸ້ຍ	ມ. ດຸ້ຍ	
6041		ທ. ອິນ			ນ. ດ່າ	ມ. ດ່າ	020 9978 2749
6042		ທ. ກິ່ນ			ນ. ສິນ	ມ. ສິນ	020 5490 8007/5494 1075
6043		ທ. ທອງໄຊ			ນ. ດາ	ມ. ດາ	020 5920 3049
6045		ທ. ກິ່ງດິດ			ນ. ສິມ		
6047		ທ. ບຸລິນ			ນ. ບຸນນ້ອຍ		020 5441 0340
6048		ທ. ສິມຈິດ			ນ. ຈິນທອນ		0309978778/02054346016

HM ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
໑໐໐໐	໑໐໐໐	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	໑໐໐໐	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລັດຕ໌
6049		ທ. ສິດລິດ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		020 5489 0356/5736226
6050		ທ. ບຸນມິ			ນ. ອິລະໄທ		020 5482 2509
6051		ທ. ຄຳມິນ			ນ. ແສງເກັດ		020 5954 0894/55216815
6053		ທ. ດ້ານອຍ			ນ. ແອກ		030 919 7977
6054		ທ. ບຸວຽງ			ນ. ບຸນມິ		020 5977 4434
6055		ທ. ສິສຸພັນ			ນ. ບຸນທອງ		020 5494 7056
6056		ທ. ເມັງ			ນ. ດີ		020 5675 4880
6057		ທ. ເຫຼັກ			ນ. ບຸນໝັກ		030 982 3837
6058		ທ. ສຸດໃຈ			ນ. ດຳ		
6059		ທ. ສຸວິນ			ນ. ດຳ		020 5817 3703
6062		ທ. ດຳເພັດ			ນ. ພອນໄຊ		020 5538 3578
6063		ທ. ທອງວັນ			ນ. ເຫຼືອ		020 9812 2029
6064		ທ. ໄກ້			ນ. ປິວຄຳ (ປີອກ)		020 5998 8228
6065		ທ. ດຳ			ນ. ສີ		030 997 9780
6067		ທ. ຊຽງວັນ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		
6068		ທ. ວຽງ			ນ. ບຸນຊຸ (ກຸດ)		020 5808 3860/0305203131
6069		ທ. ເສນ			ນ. ນາງ		020 5859 7916
6070		ທ. ສຸກ			ນ. ປີ		020 5438 7417
6071		ທ. ຊຽງສີ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		020 5920 4118/59148884

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍຊື່	ລາຍຊື່	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍຊື່	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຢ່າຍ
6072		ທ. ຈານເຕີນ			ນ. ເພັດ		020 5931 3274/50673158
6073		ທ. ສອນ			ນ. ຄຳຕັນ		020 8524 0258/85240284
6074		ທ. ຊຽງເອືອງ			ນ. ບຸນນ້ອຍ		
6075		ທ. ຕອງ			ນ. ໄມ		
6076		ທ. ບຸນຈິນ			ນ. ໄສ		
6077		ທ. ໃບ			ນ. ປານ		
6078		ນ. ອວນ					
6130		ທ. ນ້ອຍ			ນ. ພາ		020 5858 2951
6131		ທ. ຄຸນໄຊ			ນ. ຈຳຍ		020 5867 2853
6132		ທ. ແອກ			ນ. ດຽນ		
6133	L	ທ. ດັນ			ນ. ລອດ		020 5920 3089
6134		ທ. ພິມ			ນ. ເລືອກ		
6135		ທ. ເສີມເພັດ			ນ. ຫຸມ		
6136		ທ. ໄກ້					
6137		ທ. ດຳມິງ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		020 9102 4180
6138		ທ. ຫັກສະພອນ			ນ. ສຸດສະດາ		020 9178 5236
6139		ທ. ຂັນ			ນ. ຜິວ		020 5515 6573
6140		ທ. ອຸ່ນ			ນ. ແສງ		
6141		ທ. ສິງ			ນ. ໃບ		030 997 9767

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍຊື່	ລາຍຊື່	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍຊື່	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີໂຕນ໌
6142		ທ. ພອນໄຊ			ນ. ມາ		020 6842 4027
6143		ທ. ຄຳຈັນ			ນ. ບາງ		
6144		ທ. ຄຳສາວ (ສີສະຫວັນ)			ນ. ກຸດ		020 6935 4078
6145		ທ. ດອນ			ນ. ສິນ		030 967 9863
6146		ທ. ສຸກັນ			ນ. ອຸ່ນ		020 9614 7874
6147		ທ. ວອນ			ນ. ຫອຍ		020 9781 5332
6148		ທ. ລັດ			ນ. ພິດ		020 5920 4408
6149		ທ. ແຫຼ້			ນ. ເນົາ		
6150		ທ. ເກມ			ນ. ແກ່ນ		020 6883 0976
6151		ທ. ສີປະເສີດ			ນ. ສີສະຫວັນ (ແຫຼ້)		020 5615 2496
6152		ທ. ສິມພັນ			ນ. ພິມມິ		030 941 3969
6153		ທ. ຫວັນ			ນ. ມິນ		020 5440 7828
6154		ທ. ແຫຼ້ອ			ນ. ທ່າງ		020 9175 4041
6155		ທ. ທອງໄສ			ນ. ແຫມ		030 997 9/86
6156		ທ. ດວງ			ນ. ຈິນທານ		030 575 2443
6157		ທ. ເກມ			ນ. ສິນ		
6158		ທ. ຈິນໄຕ			ນ. ແຂກ		
6159		ທ. ແອັບເປີນ			ນ. ຈິນທອນ		

## Minute of Meeting

**On Cut Off Date notice constructing re-regulation dam, main dam, disseminating Official notice the NNP1 project and handover Bank Account Books to PAPs after electrical reimbursement into households of Hat Gniun, Bolikhan district and Bolikhamxay province.**

On 17 September 2014 from 14:00 to 16:15, at Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Hat Gniun villagers to discuss the following issue:

- Informing the people on initiation of re-regulation dam construction.
- Disseminating on Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014.
- Handover Bank Account Books to PAP.

Attended by the chairman MrKhamsingSaiphouvong, Bolikhamxay RMU,

Also, participated from the NNP1, Subcontract company, representative from Bolikhan district, Hat Gniun authority and Hat Gniun villagers.

### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 86 people
- Number of females: 34 people
- GoL: : 3 people (MrKhamsingSaiphouvong, MrKhamsonexayyasouk, MrSouvanxay).
- NNP1 PC: : 8 people
- Number of PAPs: 68 people
- Obayashi 6 people

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

### **Objectives:**

1. To present construction period, stone blasting and left over UXO survey activities at Thana, re-regulation dam, the related team would present the information to the villagers.
2. To disseminate on Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014.
3. To handover Bank Account Books to households of PAP.

After that, on behalf of Obayashi company presented on UXO work and safety document. The UXO Lao had three main points such as: re-regulation, main dam and tunnel. When there was a blast, if unnecessary and not related, it was not allowed the villagers to enter. This was to avoid the danger and Safety distance will be 400-500 meters.

The blasting is at noon, most people have a rest. And at 5:30 pm, people come back from finding food. This is to avoid not getting the danger. The details of each blasting are noticed to the head of the village prior to a day and put on the Blasting board. Illiterate people asked their children to read for them to avoid dangers. If reaching the marking area, people had to be aware as before explosion, they would the blasting signals till the end and would have guards at each point, they would block to



allow people to go in. So the villagers' cooperation was to avoid the dangers, if not listen and enter that area that would cause injured by fragmentations, stones others.

In addition, the attendees may assist to communicate and inform to the others. The importance was the villagers understand not having problem with UXO injuries.

- 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.

- Deputy Bolikhan district office passed the notice of Mayor Bolikhan district Ref. 161/BLK on 04 August 2014. Subject: Dam Construction project as follows:

1. Heads of villages Hat Gniun, Somseun, Hat Gniun, Houykhoun and Nampa, the related offices, Natural Resource and Environmental Office, Energy & Mine Office and District Forest - Agricultural office, which were in connection with the NNP1, advised villagers living along Namngiep river from KhumHatsaykham, Hat Gniun to Nampa as follows: from 11 April 2014, the NNP1 started construction.
2. Bestowed to Natural Resource and Environmental Office conducting as the Article 63 (New) of point No.2 of the Land Law on the loss of the Land Ownership in the Article 70 (New) of the Land Law on compensation for loss of transferring the Land Utilization Rights for individuals and the affected people from downstream of re-regulation dam construction, directly get loss from the dam construction to educate and aware them in compliance to the resettlement policies of Government approved mainly.
3. The person or family people in the target villages mention in point 1 that affected in the NNP1 re-regulation construction will get compensated from the project, it must be the one whose information about the asset owner recorded in detailed that collected before 06 August 2014.
  - The person who made new production or informed after 06 August 2014 would not be considered for any compensation.
4. Bestowed the relevant offices, the project (Coordinator), authority of Bolikhan district, and the target villages continue to survey information, and check registrations of the affected families in details before resettlement in the early year 2015.
5. After the related offices, the project technical committees, authorization of the target villages registered the affected assets, and people have rights to register within 30 days after the effective date announcement.
  - If it is expiry, it will be void.
6. Bestowed the project or the NNP1 with the district relevant parts passed this statement to aware the target villagers acknowledged thoroughly, issue, radio and televisions or newspaper and magazines if there was confliction proposed to the responsible committees of the project and the district integrated to solve in time.

**Main questions/opinions by PAPs:**

No comment

**Main answers:**

No comment

**Outcomes of the meeting:**

- On behalf of the NNP1 thanked to the villagers’ cooperation to the NNP1. Drilling work (Tunnel) ; Transporting support equipment would interrupt the villagers, however, we are happy to solve the issue in time with other activities. Further more, we would meet the target.
- Fucutsu , on behalf of Obayashi company, sub-contract of the project, thanked to the villagers’ attendance today. We hoped the dam construction would succeed , we thought your cooperation would be successful. May your cooperation make the project achievement? Not only Obayashi project but also the government. If the project proceed until the final complete, if you were glad or happy, we are too.
- MrKhamsingSaiphouvong, RMU, said the NNP1 project was the first priority plan and began official of the government (GoL), the GoL signed CA on 27 August 2013, took into effect officially. ADB loaned to the project on 14/08/014. The villagers should not concern about it. Regarding technical group said starting constructing at Thana and ThaOudom mentioned it. Construction would block half of the water and tour boats could run to find food. If there was blasting within 400 meters, they should not get nearby. They should follow the Blasting board at 5:00 pm, there would be a notice to the village head and announcement on microphone morestrict time. Not only people but also animals had to be cautious. Consequently,people had to understand and cooperate each other.
- Cut Off date, due to our village would be affected to the lands at Houaysoup. It meaned not to plant a long life trees, if anyone planted, there would not be any compensation. They could plant chilly or tomatos about two – three months. Bananas and pipapple should not do.

Electrical connection to household was completed and the staff collected the bank account books. Today, they would be returned, the villagers could check. He thought all got their money into their account. The road to the village could not be done due to the rainy season. The villagers could dig the drain to be safety in their living without any disease occurring. It would be proposed to the project.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 16:15am and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Hat Gniun village, on17 September 2014

Chairman Hat GniunSummarized and translated by

Stamp & signature Stamp & signature

KhamsingSaiphouvongPhouvieng PHIAKEO Khamluang Baramy



ສາທາລະນະລັດປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດປະຊາທິປະໄຕເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.

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### ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ກ່ຽວກັບການນຳສະເໜີການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ, ເຂື່ອນໃຫ່ຍ, ເສີຍແຕ່ເອກະສານ  
ວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແລະ ການລົງປຶ້ມບັນຊີທະນາຄານໃຫ້  
ປະຊາຊົນພາຍຫຼັງໄດ້ໂອນເງິນຄ່າຕິດຕັ້ງໄຟຟ້າໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະເຮືອນແລ້ວ.

ໃນວັນທີ 17 ກັນຍາ 2014 ເວລາ 9:40 ຫາ 12:00 ໂມງ, ທີ່ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິ  
ຄຳໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ(ເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ), ເຂື່ອນໃຫ່ຍ, ຜ່ານ  
ແຈ້ງການວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ຂອງເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ແລະ ການລົງປຶ້ມບັນຊີ  
ທະນາຄານໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນພາຍຫຼັງໄດ້ໂອນເງິນຊ່ວຍຄ່າຕິດຕັ້ງໄຟຟ້າແລ້ວ.

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນ ທ່ານຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ທົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ໜ່ວຍ  
ງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພິນຟູ ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳ  
ໄຊ.ແລະ ນອກຈາກນີ້ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1, ບໍລິສັດຜູ້ສັບເໝົາ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ,  
ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານທ່າເຮືອເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ.

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 111 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 50 ຄົນ, ເທົ່າກັບ 45,05%
- ຝ່າຍລັດ : 3 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ, ທ່ານ ຄຳສອນ ໄຊຍະສຸກ, ແລະ ທ່ານ ສຸວັນໄຊ)

- ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1: 6ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 96 ຄົນ
- ບໍລິສັດ ໂອບາຢາຊີ: 6 ຄົນ

(ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕິດ)

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1ໄດ້ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມເຊິ່ງມີດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ການລະເບີດຫີນ ແລະ ກິດຈະກຳສຳຫຼວດລະເບີດທີ່ຕົກຄ້າງ ໂດຍ  
ລະເພາະເຂດທ່ານາ ເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ(ເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ), ເຊິ່ງທີມງານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈະໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ  
ຕ່າງໆເພື່ອແຈ້ງໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ.

2. ຜ່ານແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຂອງທ່ານ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນສະບັບເລກທີ161/ມບຄ ລົງວັນທີ 4 ສິງຫາ 2014.
3. ມອບຮັບປຶ້ມບັນຊີທະນາຄານຄືນໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຫຼັງຈາກໄດ້ໂອນເງິນຄ່າຕິດຕັ້ງໄຟຟ້າເຂົ້າໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະຄົວເຮືອນແລ້ວ.

**ຈາກນັ້ນທ່ານ**

1. ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກ ບໍລິສັດໂອບາຍາຊີ ໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານລະເບີດ ແລະ ເອກະສານຄວາມປອດໄພ.ການລະເບີດແມ່ນມີ 3 ຈຸດໃຫຍ່ຄື: ເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ,ເຂື່ອນໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ອຸໂມງ. ເວລາມີການລະເບີດ ຖ້າບໍ່ຈຳເປັນ ແລະ ບໍ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງແມ່ນບໍ່ໃຫ້ພິພິນ້ອງເຂົ້າໄປ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ ແລະ ເພື່ອຄວາມປອດໄພທຸກຄົນແມ່ນຕ້ອງຢູ່ຫ່າງອອກຈາກວົງລັດສະໝີ 400-500 ແມັດ.

ການລະເບີດຈະໄດ້ລະເບີດໃນເວລາຕອນທ່ຽງ (ເວລາກິນເຂົ້າທ່ຽງ)ຄົນສ່ວນຫຼາຍພັກຜ່ອນ ແລະຕອນແລງແມ່ນເວລາ 5 ໂມງເຄິ່ງ,ເຊິ່ງເວລານີ້ປະຊາຊົນໄປຫາກິນກໍ່ກັບຄືນມາແລ້ວ ນີ້ກໍ່ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງບໍ່ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ. ສ່ວນລາຍລະອຽດ ການລະເບີດແຕ່ລະເທື່ອແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ກ່ອນມື້ນຶ່ງໂດຍຈະແຈ້ງໃຫ້ທ່ານນາຍບ້ານ ແລະ ຜິດໃສ່ກະດານຂ່າວ,ສະນັ້ນເມື່ອ ປະຊາຊົນຈະໄປຫາຢູ່ຫາກິນໃຫ້ຟັ້ນເບິ່ງກະດານຂ່າວກ່ອນ. ສຳລັບຜູ້ບໍ່ສາມາດອ່ານແມ່ນລູກຫຼານອ່ານໃຫ້ຟັ້ງ ແລະ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ ຖ້າໄປຮອດບໍລິເວນໃນເສັ້ນລັດສະໝີທີ່ໄດ້ໝາຍໄວ້ ນັ້ນໃຫ້ພວກທ່ານລະມັດລະວັງເພາະຈະມີການສົ່ງສັນຍານກ່ອນການລະເບີດຈົນກ່ວາການລະເບີດສິ້ນສຸດ ແລະ ຈະມີຄົນຍາມແຕ່ລະຈຸດ, ພະນັກງານຈະຕົ້ນທາງບໍ່ໃຫ້ພິພິນ້ອງປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໄປ. ສະນັ້ນຂໍໃຫ້ມີການຮ່ວມມືນຳ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຄວາມອັນຕະລາຍ,ຖ້າຫາກບໍ່ຟັ້ງ ແລະ ຍັງເຂົ້າໄປອາດຈະຖືກສະເກັດ ຫົນຕ່າງໆຟັ້ງໃສ່.

ພ້ອມນີ້ຂໍໃຫ້ບ້ານຊ່ວຍສື່ສານບອກຂ່າວຕໍ່ໃຫ້ຜູ້ບໍ່ໄດ້ມາຮັບຟັ້ງ ໃຫ້ຮູ້ນຳ. ສິ່ງສຳຄັນໃຫ້ເຂົ້າໃຈວ່າ ບໍ່ຢາກໃຫ້ພິນ້ອງຊາວບ້ານມີບັນຫາກ່ຽວກັບການບາດເຈັບຕ່າງໆຈາກການລະເບີດ.

ແລະຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າວຍງານວິຊາການກໍ່ສ້າງໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີເພີ່ມເຕີມກ່ຽວກັບໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍທີ່ທ່ານາ ວ່າ: ສຳລັບເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ ເດືອນ 9 ເດືອນ 10 ນີ້ແມ່ນ ຈະມີການລ້ຽວນ້ຳ ແລະຕິດຕັ້ງທໍ່ເພື່ອລະບາຍນ້ຳ ອ່ານວຍຄວາມສະດວກການກໍ່ສ້າງ. ໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແມ່ນຮອດເດືອນ 3 ປີ 2015 ໃຫ້ວາງທໍ່ລະບາຍນ້ຳ ໃຫ້ແລ້ວ.

ແຕ່ກ່ອນການກໍ່ສ້າງນີ້ ພະນັກງານຈະເຮັດການສຳຫຼວດເພື່ອເກັບກູ້ລະເບີດໃຕ້ນ້ຳ,ເຊິ່ງຈະເລີ່ມແຕ່ເດືອນ 9 ປີ 2014 ນີ້. ໄລຍະການສຳຫຼວດຈະໃຊ້ເວລາ ນຶ່ງເດືອນ, ສຳຫຼວດໄປທາງລຸ່ມ ແລະ ທາງເທິງ ບ່ອນຈະສ້າງເຂື່ອນດັດສົມໃນໄລຍະປະມານ ເບື້ອງລະ 200 ແມັດ. ພະນັກງານຈະໃຊ້ທຸ່ນລອຍໝາຍບອກຕໍ່າແຫ່ງວ່າມີລະເບີດ,ຕອນນີ້ພວກເຮົາສາມາດເດີນເຮືອໄປມາໄດ້. ຖ້າຫາກພົບເຫັນທຸ່ນລອຍດັ່ງກ່າວ ແມ່ນບໍ່ໃຫ້ຍ້າຍອອກ.

ຊ່ວງທີ່ສອງ ຊ່ວງຕົ້ນນ້ຳ,ໝາຍວ່າຄູກັ້ນນ້ຳທີ່ຂະໜານກັບຕາຝັ່ງແມ່ນ້ຳ ຈະຮື້ອອກ ເພາະເຮົາຈະລ້ຽວນ້ຳເຂົ້າທີ່ຕິດຕັ້ງ,ເວລານີ້ ເດີນເຮືອບໍ່ໄດ້ແລ້ວ.

ຊ່ວງທີ ສາມ ເລີ່ມການກໍ່ສ້າງເຄື່ອງຈັກ, ຈະໄດ້ສ້າງຂົວເພື່ອເຂົ້າໄປບ້ານຈັດສັນໃໝ່.

ຕໍ່ຈາກນັ້ນທ່ານຮອງຫົວໜ້າຂອງວ່າການເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ໄດ້ຜ່ານແຈ້ງການຂອງ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 161/ມບຄ ລົງວັນທີ 04 ເດືອນ 08 ປີ 2014, ເລື່ອງ ການເລີ່ມໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ເຊິ່ງມີເນື້ອໃນລະອຽດດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃຫ້ນາຍບ້ານ-ບ້ານຫາດຍື້ນ, ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ, ບ້ານຊົນຊື່ນ, ບ້ານຫ້ວຍຄູນ ແລະ ບ້ານນ້ຳປາ, ບັນດາຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເມືອງ, ຫ້ອງການພະສັງງານ-ບໍ່ແຮ່ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ-ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ທີ່ເປັນພາກສ່ວນປະສານງານກັບໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ພິພິນ້ອງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ລຽບແຮມແມ່ນ້ຳງຽບນັບແຕ່ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳບ້ານຫາດຍື້ນລົງຮອຍບ້ານນ້ຳປາ ຊາບດັ່ງນີ້:

ເລີ່ມແຕ່ວັນທີ 11 ເມສາ 2014 ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງຽບ1 ໄດ້ເລີ່ມລົງມືກໍ່ສ້າງ.

2. ມອບໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເມືອງ ປະຕິບັດຕາມມາດຕາ 63(ໃໝ່) ຂໍ້ 2 ຂອງກົດໝາຍທີ່ດິນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການເສຍສິດໃຊ້ ຫຼື ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນທີ່ລະບຸແຈ້ງຢູ່ໃນມາດຕາ 70 (ໃໝ່) ຂອງກົດໝາຍທີ່ດິນວ່າດ້ວຍການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ທີ່ເກີດຈາກການໂອນເອົາສິດນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຄືນ ສຳລັບບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ພໍ່ແມ່ ປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳເຂື່ອນດັດລົມທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອິນເສຍຫາຍ ໂດຍກົງຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນ ດັ່ງກ່າວໃຫ້ມີການສຶກສາອົບຮົມແນວຄິດ ຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ ອົງໂສນະໂຍບາຍການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນພູມລຳເນົາຂອງ ລັດຖະບານທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງ ແລ້ວນັ້ນເປັນຫຼັກ.

3. ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ປະຊາຊົນຄອບຄົວໃດໜຶ່ງຢູ່ໃນບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ໄດ້ຢູ່ຂໍ້ 1 ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງ ອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳເຂື່ອນດັດລົມ ຂອງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1ນີ້ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ຕ້ອງແມ່ນຜູ້ທີ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນ ລະອຽດທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າ ຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ເກັບກຳ ເລີ່ມແຕ່ມີປະກາດແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບນີ້ ແຕ່ວັນທີ 06 ສິງຫາ 2014 ໃຫ້ ປະຊາຊົນຮັບຊາບ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

- ສຳລັບຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ມາທຳການຜະລິດໃໝ່ ຫຼື ມາແຈ້ງຂໍ້ມູນຫຼັງວັນທີ 06 ສິງຫາ 2014 ແມ່ນຈະບໍ່ໄດ້ມີການພິຈາລະນາ ຊົດເຊີຍໃຫ້ແຕ່ຢ່າງໃດໝົດ.

4. ມອບໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ໂຄງການ (ຜູ້ປະສານງານ) ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ສືບຕໍ່ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ກວດກາຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຄອບຄົວ ທີ່ຖືກກະທົບໃຫ້ລະອຽດຄົບຖ້ວນກ່ອນການຍົກຍ້າຍ ແລະ ຈັດ ສັນຕົ້ນປີ 2015.

5. ພາຍຫຼັງຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຄະນະວິຊາການໂຄງການ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບ ສິນທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບສຳເລັດແລ້ວ ປະຊາຊົນມີສິດຂໍຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຄືນໄດ້ພາຍໃນກຳມິດເວລາ 30 ວັນ ນັບແຕ່ມີ ປະກາດຜົນສຳເລັດເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

-ຖ້າກາຍກຳມິດເວລາດັ່ງກ່າວຖືວ່າສະຫຼະສິດ.

6. ມອບໃຫ້ໂຄງການ ຫຼື ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ພ້ອມກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂຶ້ນເມືອງນຳເອົາແຈ້ງການສະບັບ ນີ້ລົງເຕີຍແຕ່ຢູ່ບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍໃຫ້ຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ທົ່ວເຖິງ, ອອກຂ່າວ, ສື່ສານຕ່າງໆທາງວິທະຍຸໄທລະພາບ ຫຼື ຫົງສີພິມ ວາລະສານຕ່າງໆ ຖ້າມີບັນຫາໃດຄອບຄົວໃດ ມີຄວາມຂັດຂ້ອງໃຫ້ສະເໜີທາຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຂອງເມືອງສົມທົບກັນລົງແກ້ໄຂໃຫ້ທັນເວລາ.

**ຄຳເຫັນ ແລະ ຄຳຖາມຂອງຊາວບ້ານ**

ຜ່ານການອະທິບາຍ ແລະ ທາງບໍລິສັດກໍ່ໄດ້ຖາມຄືນວ່າ: ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໃຈບໍ່ຖ້າບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈຈຸດໃດກໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຖາມ ຕື່ມ ແລະ ກໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບຄຳຕອບວ່າ: ເຂົ້າໃຈຢ່າງຈະແຈ້ງແລ້ວ ອີງຜົນຫາຍັງ ເຂດການກໍ່ສ້າງດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນທ່າງໄກ ຈາກບ້ານທ່າເສີອ, ເຊິ່ງບ້ານທ່າເສີອ ແມ່ນບໍ່ໄດ້ໄປທາກິນໃນເຂດການກໍ່ສ້າງດັ່ງກ່າວ.

**ບດສະຫຼຸບ(ທ່ານປະທານມຄາເທົນຕກອງປະຊຸມ)**

- ທ່ານ ພູກັດຊີ ຕາງໜ້າ ບໍລິສັດໄອບາຢາຊີ ເປັນຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາຫຼັກ ຂອງການສ້າງເຂື່ອນນີ້ ກ່າວຂອບໃຈຕໍ່ ຊາວບ້ານ ທີ່ເຂົ້າມາຮ່ວມໃນມື້ນີ້ ແລະທ່ານຍັງໂຕເນັ້ນວ່າຈຸດປະສົງຫຼັກແມ່ນຂໍໃຫ້ມີການການຮວມມືຈາກປະຊາຊົນ ທຸກຄົນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ໂຄງການດໍາເນີນໄປຈົນເຖິງຜົນສໍາເລັດ.
- ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າ ກອງເລຂາ ຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າ ງຽບ 1 ປະຈຳແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊໄດ້ກ່າວຕື່ມອີກວ່າ: ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ໄດ້ເຊັນສັນຍາກັບລັດຖະບານລາວໃນ ເມື່ອວັນທີ 27 ສິງຫາ 2013. ໄດ້ກໍ່ສ້າງທາງມາ ແຕ່ເດືອນ 11. 2013, ລະດູມືນນີ້ພວກເຮົາກໍ່ສາມາດໄປມາສະ ດວກ ແລະ ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນກໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບການທົດແທນສິ່ງທີ່ເສຍຫາຍຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງທາງນັ້ນ. ຈຸດປະສົງຈັດກອງ ປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ກໍ່ເພາະວ່າຢູ່ໃນເຂດການກໍ່ສ້າງອາດຈະມີຜົນກະທົບທາງກົງ ທລີທາງອ້ອມ ຫຼາຍແບບ ເຊັ່ນ ລົດ ແລ່ນເຂົາ-ອອກອາດ ມີຂີ້ຝຸ່ນ, ອຸປະຕິເຫດ ແລະ ມີບັນຫາທາງດ້ານສັງຄົມຕ່າງໆ ອີກຢ່າງນຶ່ງໄດ້ແຈ້ງເອກະສານ ວັນເລີ່ມໂຄງການຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ພີ່ນ້ອງຮັບຊາບ ແລະ ທຸກຄົນຕ້ອງໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ. ສໍາລັບການຕໍ່ໄຟຟ້າເຂົ້າເຮືອນທີ່ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ1ໄດ້ຕອບສະໜອງໃຫ້ຄົວເຮືອນລະ 1.500.000 ກີບ ແມ່ນ ໄດ້ໂອນເຂົ້າທະນາຄານໃຫ້ແລ້ວ ແລະຈະໄດ້ມອບປຶ້ມໃຫ້ໃນມື້ນີ້. ຖ້າຫາກຜູ້ໃດຕ້ອງການຖອນກໍ່ສາມາດໄປຖອນໄດ້. ຂໍຊົມເຊີຍຕໍ່ອໍານາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານທ່າເຮືອທີ່ມີລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງເປັນຢ່າງດີ ໃນການປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ໂຄງການຜ່ານມາ, ຍັງບໍ່ມີບັນຫາໃດທີ່ ກອງເລຂາ ໜ່ວຍງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນລົງມາແກ້ໄຂ, ປະຊາຊົນມີນໍ້າໃຈ ໃນ ການພັດທະນາ ມີສະຕິ ເຂົ້າໃຈຕໍ່ແນວທາງການນໍາຂອງພັກລັດເຮົາ ແລະ ໄລຍະນີ້ຈະມີການລະເບີດຢູ່ທາດທະນາ, ເຂົາເຈົ້າອວຍນໍ້າໄປເບື້ອງນຶ່ງເພື່ອໃຫ້ສະດວກໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍ. ພ້ອມນີ້ຈະມີລົດໜັກແລ່ນເຂົ້າ-ອອກລວມ ທັງໄອບາຢາຊີ, ເມືອງວັງ ແລະ ຫຼາຍໆບໍລິສັດຂົນສົ່ງເຄື່ອງມາຮັບໃຊ້ໂຄງການຢູ່ພາກສະໜາ ແລະ ຈະມີ ພະນັກງານຈໍານວນຫຼາຍເຂົ້າມາ, ປະຊາຊົນຕ້ອງໄດ້ປູກຝັງ-ລົງສັດເພື່ອສ້າງລາຍຮັບ ໂດຍຂາຍໃຫ້ແກ່ພະນັກງານ ແລະກໍາມະກອນ.

ສະນັ້ນ ວຽກທີ່ມີຫຼາຍ,ຄົນກໍ່ຫຼາຍ, ລົດກໍ່ຫຼາຍ. ຢາກແຈ້ງເຕືອນອັນທີ 1 ເລື່ອງຍົມເຊີນຍົມຄໍາ ແລ້ວທາຍລາຍສູນ. ຕົວຢ່າງ: ຊາວບ້ານບ້ານຫາດຍືນ ໄດ້ໃຫ້ນັກງານບໍລິສັດຍົມເຊີນຈໍານວນຫຼາຍກ່ວາ 4 ລ້ານ,ລຸດທ້າຍບໍ່ຮູ້ຜູ້ກ່ຽວໄປ ທາງໃດ. ອັນທີ 2 ເລື່ອງບ່າວສາວຕ້ອງໃຫ້ລະດັງ,ເຂົາເຈົ້າອາດມາຕົວະ ຫຼືມາຄໍາມະນຸດ, ຖ້າບໍ່ລະວັງມີບັນຫາແລ້ວ ແກ້ບໍ່ທັນຂໍໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນເຮົາຈຶ່ງມີສະຕິນໍາຈິນແທ້ໆ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 12:00 ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນຟັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ, ວັນທີ17/09/2014



ທ່ານ ພູກັດຊີ ຕາງໜ້າ  
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ

ເຊັນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

*(Handwritten signature)*

ຄໍາຫຼວງ ບາລະມີ

ຄໍາສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ  
Khamsing SAYPHOUVONG

ບຸນຮຽງ ໄຊຍະລາດ  
Bounhng XAYALAT



**ໂປລິງທະບຽນ/Registration Form**

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ຕັ້ງແຮງໄຟ ທີ່ ບ້ານ ບໍ່ມີ ທີ່ 161/ນ.ບ.ຄ.48.2014  
 Blasting cut off date+Bank Ac 1.0: ສອບສ້າງ ປັບ ທາງ ທາງ ທີ່ ບ້ານ ບໍ່ມີ ທີ່ 161/ນ.ບ.ຄ.48.2014  
 Hand over  
 ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ກະເມີນ ທາງ ທາງ Thahuia

ວັນທີ/Date: 17.9.17

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ. ທ້າວ ສິມ ສິມ	ສູນ ທຳມະ ທຳ	ວິຊາ ທຳມະ ທຳ	22 808 2800	
2	Masato Kutsuda	Assistant manager Tech			
3	Mr. Khamsing Sengsavang	Head of RMU	RMU	22485546	
4	Mitsuo Fukatsu	Deputy Construction manager Obayashi		020 5888 8203	
5	Vanhxay Sengsavang	Environment safety Obayashi		020 22225981	
6	Xay som boom Phimmason	engineer	Obayashi	55534900	
7	Ha Bao Son	Engineer	OBAYASHI	99492141	
8	Le Duc chung	Engineer	Obayashi	99991446	
9	Nguyen Dang Khanh	Assistant	Song Da 5	52997563	
10	Hau vang PAUSE TONG	Env. Inspector	NNPI/EMO	55755570	
11	Vilaphanh Khanthavong	GOL relations	NNPI/PC_SMO	5676 8883	
12	Oudom Keopraseuth	Civil Eng/NNPI	nnpi/tech	55126999	
13	MR: Sou Van say	Same	RMU	22112900	
14	ti sengkhar	CRD	NNPI	59081872	
15	Mr. Xiongmao	CRD	NNPI	59081870	



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ Registration Form  
 ເພື່ອແລ່ນກຸມລະເບີດເກີມ, ກຸມລະເບີດລູກ 161/4.8.2014

ຊື່ ຂອງກິດຈະກຳ / Name of Activities ກຸມລະເບີດເກີມ ກຸມລະເບີດລູກ  
 Blasting + cut off date + beam (161/4.8) A/C Hand over

ສະຖານທີ່ / Location .....

ວັນທີ / Date 17 / 19 / 2014

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫດ	ລຫຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
6001		ທ. ຂັນທະລີ			ນ. ແກ້ວຕາ		020 9852 2594
6002		ທ. ຕາ			ນ. ເມີງ		020 9852 2594
6003		ທ. ເຕນສິງ			ນ. ວຽງ		020 9570 8324
6004		ທ. ບຸນຮຽງ			ນ. ເຂັມພອນ		020 5549 1810
6005		ທ. ວິງ			ນ. ຄຳຫຼ້າ		020 5608 4795
6006		ທ. ບິນ			ນ. ຫ້າມ		020 5626 8328
6007		ທ. ຄຳວ່ານ			ນ. ພູວິງ		020 5920 2763
6008		ທ. ສິມບັດ			ນ. ຫອມ		026 5406 4577
6009		ທ. ພອນສີ			ນ. ຈັນ		020 5920 0977
6010		ທ. ສິມຫວັງ			ນ. ຄຳຈັນ		020 5559 2803
6011		ທ. ຄຳຈັນ			ນ. ຂັນທະລີ		020 9826 3903
6012		ທ. ຄຳຫຼ້າ			ນ. ບຸນມິ		030 9077523, 96516474
6013		ທ. ອຳພອນ			ນ. ວັນຄຳ		020 5921 2574
6014		ທ. ກະທິງ			ນ. ແອັດ		020 5954 9224
6015		ທ. ສີທອງ			ນ. ດິນຄຳ		020 5439 9470
6016		ທ. ຄຳສານ			ນ. ສິນຕາ		020 5830 2319
6017		ທ. ວິສອນ			ນ. ກ້ຽງ		020 9190 8022
6018		ທ. ຊຽງຄຳມິ			ນ. ປ້ອມ		030 9067872
6019		ທ. ບິນ			ນ. ໄມໝອນ		8524073150422904



HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
໑໗໑໑	໑໗໑໑	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	໑໗໑໑	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
6020		ທ. ຊຽງທອງຈັນ			ນ. ໄມຊື່ນ		030 9077521
6021		ທ. ຫຸດຳ			ນ. ເພັດ		020 5899 3173
6022		ທ. ໄມຈັບ			ນ. ເຄານ		020 5598 3112
6024		ທ. ຊຽງຈັນ			ນ. ເສງ		020 5406 8127
6025		ທ. ສິ້ນອງ			ນ. ຄຳຟອງ		-
6101		ທ. ຄຳເມິງ			ນ. ພິມພາ		-
6102		ທ. ບຸນມິ			ນ. ດອກແກ້ວ		-
6103		ທ. ບອງ			ນ. ຮຽງ		-
6104		ທ. ໄມຄຳ			ນ. ຫຸວັນ		020 5606 1018
6105		ທ. ສິ້ງທອງ			ນ. ລອນ		020 5525 6185
6106		ທ. ນິນ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		-
6107		ນ. ແດງ					020 9666 7963
6108		ທ. ບຸນແຄນ			ນ. ໄມ		020 5870 1933
6109		ທ. ບຸນລັດ			ນ. ໄມຕາ		-
6110		ທ. ຄຳເພັດ			ນ. ປິວ		-
6111		ທ. ຄຳປຽນ			ນ. ດາ		020 5984 7215
6112		ທ. ຄຳເດີນ			ນ. ປີ້		020 5453 3648
6113		ທ. ທອງທິດ			ນ. ຄຳມິ		020 5920 2609
6114		ທ. ປານ			ນ. ລຸນນິ		020 5974 9331
6115		ທ. ທອງປານ			ນ. ປິວ		020 5842 2904
6116		ທ. ເສິດ			ນ. ໄພ		020 5440 4303
6117		ທ. ຄຳສີ			ນ. ສີ		020 9773 6501
6118		ທ. ຄຳສາວ			ນ. ເພັງ		020 9734 7304
6119		ທ. ຈານປິວຄຳ			ນ. ຄຸນ		020 5484 5534
6120		ທ. ຄຳພິອນ			ນ. ຂອນ		020 5879 3909

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍການ	ລາຍການ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍການ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທເຕີດັ່ງ
6121		ທ. ບາຍງ			ນ. ຈິນ		020 5935 6524
6122		ທ. ໄມລີ			ນ. ສີ		020 5935 6524
6123		ທ. ບຸນເພັງ			ນ. ຄຳ		020 5987 0978
6124		ທ. ຄຳຊື່			ນ. ແກນອ່ອນ		020 5459 2278
6125		ທ. ສຸວາ			ນ. ຕາດຳ		020 9773 6603
6126		ທ. ຈັນດີ					ບໍ່ມີ
6127		ນ. ສອນ					030 915 4856
6128		ທ. ບິວເຖິນ			ນ. ສອນ		
6129		ທ. ແສນ			ນ. ແວ່ນ		
6100		ນ. ບຸນມິ					
໕໕໕		ທ. ອາມິງ			ນ. ຄຳ		

## Minute of Meeting

### **On Cut Off Date notice constructing re-regulation dam, main dam, disseminating Official notice the NNP1 project and handover Bank Account Books to PAPs after electrical reimbursement into households of Thahuea, Bolikhan district and Bolikhamxay province.**

On 17 September 2014 from 09:40 to 12:00, at Thahuea village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Thahuea villagers to discuss the following issue:

- Disseminating on Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014.
- Informing the people on initiation of re-regulation dam construction.
- Handover Bank Account Books to PAP.

Attended by the chairman Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, Bolikhamxay RMU,

Also, participated from the NNP1, Subcontract company, representative from Bolikhan district, Thahuea authority and Thahuea villagers.

#### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 111 people
- Number of females: 50 people, equals 45.05 %
- GoL: 3 people (Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, Mr Khamsone Xayyasouk, Mr Souvanxay).
- NNP1 PC: 6 people
- Number of PAPs: 96 people
- Obayashi 6 people

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

#### **Objectives:**

1. To present construction periods, stone blasting and left over UXO survey activities at Thana, re-regulation dam, the related team presents the information to the villagers.
  2. To disseminate on Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014.
  3. To handover Bank Account Books to households of PAP.
- After that, on behalf of Obayashi company presented on UXO work and safety document. The UXO Lao had three main points such as: re-regulation, main dam and tunnel. When there was a blast, if unnecessary and not related, it was not allowed the villagers to enter. This was to avoid the danger and Safety distance will be 400-500 meters.

The blasting is at noon, most people have a rest. And at 5:30 pm, people come back from finding food. This is to avoid not getting the danger. The details of each blasting are noticed to the head of the village prior to a day and put on the Blasting board. Illiterate people asked their children to read for them to avoid dangers. If reaching the marking area, people had to be aware before explosion, they would the blasting signals till the end and would have guards at each point, they would block to allow people to go in. So the villagers' cooperation was to avoid the dangers, if not listen and enter that area that would cause injured by fragmentations, stones and etc.

In addition, the attendees may assist to communicate and inform the others. The importance was the villagers understand and not having problems with UXO injuries.

- 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 markings, Do not move them.

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.

- Deputy Bolikhan district office passed the notice of Mayor Bolikhan district Ref. 161/BLK on 04 August 2014. Subject: Dam Construction project as follows:

1. Heads of villages Hat Gniun, Thahuea, Somseun, Houykhoun and Nampa, the related offices, Natural Resource and Environmental Office, Energy & Mine Office and District Forest - Agricultural office, which were in connection with the NNP1, advised villagers living along Namngiep river from Khum Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun to Nampa as follows: from 11 April 2014, the NNP1 started construction.
2. Bestowed to Natural Resource and Environmental Office conducting as the Article 63 (New) of point No.2 of the Land Law on the loss of the Land Ownership in the Article 70 (New) of the Land Law on compensation for loss of transferring the Land Utilization Rights for individuals and the affected people from downstream of re-regulation dam construction, directly get loss from the dam construction to educate and aware them in compliance to the resettlement policies of Government approved mainly.
3. The person or family people in the target villages mention in point 1 that affected in the NNP1 re-regulation construction will get compensated from the project, it must be the one whose information about the asset owner recorded in detailed that collected before 06 August 2014.
  - The person who made new production or informed after 06 August 2014 would not be considered for any compensation.
4. Bestowed the relevant offices, the project (Coordinator), authority of Bolikhan district, and the target villages continue to survey information, and check registrations of the affected families in details before resettlement in the early year 2015.

5. After the related offices, the project technical committees, authorization of the target villages registered the affected assets, and people have rights to register within 30 days after the effective date announcement.
  - If it is expiry, it will be void.
6. Bestowed the project or the NNP1 with the district relevant parts passed this statement to aware the target villagers acknowledged thoroughly, issue, radio and televisions or newspaper and magazines if there was confliction proposed to the responsible committees of the project and the district integrated to solve in time.

### **Main questions/opinions by PAPs:**

1. Unclear water making unclear wells. The water supply has a lot of lime and dirt.
2. The project TTL block the embankment, Nam Houay stream broke down; Fish were dead because of water from the cassava flowing to the river.

### **Main answers:**

- Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, Chairman, commented that the issue handed over to Khamsone, deputy District Authority to bring opinion to coordinate with the relate office district.

### **Outcomes of the meeting:**

- On behalf of the NNP1 thanked to the villagers' cooperation to the NNP1. Drilling work (Tunnel) ; Transporting support equipment would interrupt the villagers, however, we are happy to solve the issue in time with other activities. Further more, we would meet the target.
- Fucutsu , on behalf of Obayashi company, sub-contract of the project, thanked to the villagers' attendance today. We hoped the dam construction would succeed , we thought your cooperation would be successful. May your cooperation make the project achievement?Not only Obayashi project but also the government. If the project proceed until the final complete, if you were glad or happy, we are too.
- Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, RMU, said to understand systematically. The dam power project contracted between the NNP1 and the government on 27 August 2013. To make the road from November, December 2013, just completed on May 2014. The rainy season, we travel convenient. And the PAPs got compensation. The villagers hesitated, the company tried to loan from ADB. So there were questions and procedures. Thus, the RMU integrated with the district and the province. ADB had the meeting in Manila, and approved fund to the NNP1. Besides, ADB, Japanese banks, Thai banks and other one. The value \$700-800. The reason held the meeting here due to the construction zone of the company. It might affect directly or indirectly such as vehicles in and out, the dust, the incidents and the social issues. In addition, there was Cut Off Date notice for the villagers to acknowledge; All named and photos taken. Consequently, this was to recognized. The electricity connection to the household

1.500.000 Kip, the books would be handed over. If anyone required withdrawing, they could do. Congratulations to Thahuea authority that had good management procedures in the previous project implementation, RMU never solved any issue. The authority solve by themselves. The villagers were open minded, self-developed, aware, understand our Party-State. Handed to the village. Further, there would be blasts at Hat Thana, they would change water direction. There would heavy vehicles passing in and out such as Obayashi, Meung Vang and the others. There would be many people, people had to plant and make income. There would be more work, more people and more vehicles. Warning 1 on lending cash or gold, then disappeared. Eg. Hat Gniun proposed four million Kip. The second one, love making had to be aware; Prior to making a decision, they had to ask the authority whether they came to lie or human trafficking. If any trouble, it could not be solved in time. The villagers understood the first was the Cut Off Date, the second was doing for a living.

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

At Thahuea village, on 17 September 2014

Chairman	Thahuea Summarized and translated by
Stamp & signature	Stamp & signature
Khamsing Saiphouvong	Bounhieng XAYALAT Khamluang Baramy

## Minute of Meeting

### The Consultation Meeting with Somseun Villagers

On 25 September 2014 from 09:15 to 10:20, at Somseun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Somseun villagers to discuss the following issue:

- Disseminating on Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014.
- Informing the people on initiation of re-regulation dam construction.

Attended by the chairman Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, Bolikhamxay RMU,

Also, participated from the NNP1, representative from Bolikhan district,

#### The participants in the meeting included:

- Total of participants: 51 people
- Number of females: 21 people
- GoL: : 2 people  
(Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, Mr Khamsone Xayyasouk).
- NNP1 PC: : 2 people
- Number of PAPs: 47 people
- Others:

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

#### Objectives:

- Disseminating on Official notice the NNP1 Cut-Off-Date 161/BLK on 4 August 2014.
  - Informing the people on initiation of re-regulation dam construction.
1. Heads of villages Hat Gniun, Thahuea, Somseun, Houykhoun and Nampa, the related offices, Natural Resource and Environmental Office, Energy & Mine Office and District Forest - Agricultural office, which were in connection with the NNP1, advised villagers living along Namngiep river from Khum Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun to Nampa as follows: from 11 April 2014, the NNP1 started construction.
  2. Bestowed to Natural Resource and Environmental Office conducting as the Article 63 (New) of point No.2 of the Land Law on the loss of the Land Ownership in the Article 70 (New) of the Land Law on compensation for loss of transferring the Land Utilization Rights for individuals and the affected people from downstream of re-regulation dam construction, directly get loss from the dam construction to educate and aware them in compliance to the resettlement policies of Government approved mainly.
  3. The person or family people in the target villages mention in point 1 that affected in the NNP1 re-regulation construction will get compensated from the project, it must be the

one whose information of asset owner recorded in detailed that collected before 06 August 2014.

- The person who made new production or informed after 06 August 2014 would not be considered for any compensation.
- 4. Bestowed the relevant offices, the project (Coordinator), authority of Bolikhan district, and the target villages continue to survey information, and check registrations of the affected families in details before resettlement in the early year 2015.
- 5. After the related offices, the project technical committees, authorization of the target villages registered the affected assets, and people have rights to register within 30 days after effective date announcement.
  - If it is expiry, it will be void.
- 6. Bestowed the project or the NNP1 with the district relevant parts passed this statement to aware the target villagers acknowledged thoroughly, issue, radio and televisions or newspaper and magazines if there was confliction proposed to the responsible committees of the project and the district integrated to solve in time.

**Main questions/opinions by PAPs:**

1. Unclear water making unclear wells. The water supply has a lot of lime and dirt.
2. The project TTL block the embankment, Nam Houay river stream broke down; Fish were dead because of water from the cassava flowing to the river.

**Main answers:**

Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, Chairman, commented that the issue handed over to Khamson, deputy District Authority to bring opinion to coordinate with the relate office district.

**Outcomes of the meeting:**

Mr Khamsing Saiphouvong, RMU, gave some comments on moving four (4) villages in Hom zone. Xaysomboon and Khum Hatsaykham, to move to Houaysoup zone, where the government approved Houaysoup land to be a resettlement zone where the NNP1 proposed to the government 6000 hectares. Then he expressed the re-regulation dam construction initiative at Hatthana in January, drain water pipe would be dug, there would be blasting stones at 12:30 pm and 17:30 daily. The permanent bridge would be built under the re-regulation to Houaysoup. Besides, there would be main dam construction; there would be more stone blasts. Consequently, if anyone going there to find food, they should coordinate with Hat Gniun village authority first and travelling must take precautions.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 10:20 am and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

**Chairman**

**Somseun**

At Somseun village, on 23 June 2014  
**Summarized and translated by**

Stamp & signature

Samthong Xayvongsaa

Xiongmao

Translated by Khamluang Baramy



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ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ກຸ່ມວຽກງານເສີຍແຕ່ເອກະສານວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1  
ຂອງເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ

ໃນວັນທີ 25 ເດືອນ 09 ປີ 2014 ເວລາ 9:15 ໂມງ ຫາ 10:20 ໂມງ ທີ່ບ້ານຊົມຊື່ນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ເສີຍແຕ່ແຈ້ງການວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຂອງ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ // ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ ປະຊາຊົນ ຮຽນຮູ້ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການເລີ່ມການກໍ່ສ້າງ ເຂື່ອນ ຄັ້ງ ສົມ.

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ໜ່ວຍງານ ຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພົນພູ ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ແລະ ນອກຈາກນີ້ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານຊົມຊື່ນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 51 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 21 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ : 2 ຄົນ  
(ທ່ານຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູເງິນ, ທ່ານ ຄຳລອນ ໄຊຍະສຸກ)
- ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1: 2 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 47 ຄົນ,
- ຈາກພາກສ່ວນອື່ນໆ(ໃຫ້ລະບຸ) \_\_\_\_\_

(ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕິດ)

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກ \_\_\_\_\_ ໄດ້ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ, ມີດັ່ງລາຍລະ ອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

- ຜ່ານແຈ້ງການກຸ່ມວຽກງານວັນເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຂອງທ່ານ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 161/ມປຄ ລົງວັນທີ 4 ສິງຫາ 2014.
- // ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ ປະຊາຊົນ ຮຽນຮູ້ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການເລີ່ມການກໍ່ສ້າງ ເຂື່ອນ ຄັ້ງ ສົມ. ຈາກນັ້ນທ່ານປະທານກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ກ່າວເປີດກອງປະຊຸມ

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ຕໍ່ຈາກນັ້ນ ທ່ານ ອາໄສນາ ໄຊຍະລາ ຊອບຄົວພັນຊິວ ກຳມະໄນ ບໍລິສັດ ໄດ້ຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ຂອງ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 161/ມຍຄ ລົງວັນທີ 04 ເດືອນ 08 ປີ 2014, ເລື່ອງ ການເລີ່ມໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ ເຊິ່ງມີເນື້ອໃນລະອຽດດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃຫ້ນາຍບ້ານ-ບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນ, ບ້ານທ່າເສືອ, ບ້ານຊົນຊື່ນ, ບ້ານຫ້ວຍຄູນ ແລະ ບ້ານນ້ຳປາ, ບັນດາຫ້ອງການທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເມືອງ, ຫ້ອງການພະລັງງານ-ບໍ່ແຮ່ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ-ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ທີ່ເປັນພາກສ່ວນປະສານງານກັບໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ ປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ລຽບແຄມແມ່ນ້ຳງຽບ ນັບແຕ່ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳບ້ານຫາດຍື່ນລົງຮອບບ້ານນ້ຳປາ ຊາບດັ່ງນີ້: ເລີ່ມແຕ່ວັນທີ 11 ເມສາ 2014 ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງຽບ1 ໄດ້ເລີ່ມລົງມືກໍ່ສ້າງ.

2. ມອບໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເມືອງ ປະຕິບັດຕາມມາດຕາ 63(ໃໝ່) ຂໍ້ 2 ຂອງກົດໝາຍທີ່ດິນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການເສຍສິດໃຊ້ ຫຼື ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນທີ່ລະບຸແຈ້ງຢູ່ໃນມາດຕາ 70 (ໃໝ່) ຂອງກົດໝາຍທີ່ດິນວ່າດ້ວຍການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ທີ່ເກີດຈາກການໂອນເອົາສິດນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຄືນ ສຳລັບບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ພໍ່ແມ່ ປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງອ່າງດັບນ້ຳເຂື່ອນດັດສົມທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນເສຍຫາຍໂດຍກົງຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນ ດັ່ງກ່າວໃຫ້ມີການສຶກສາອົບອົມແນວຄິດ ຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ ອົງໃສ່ນະໂຍບາຍການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນພູມລຳເນົາຂອງ ລັດຖະບານທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງ ແລ້ວນັ້ນເປັນຫຼັກ.

3. ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ປະຊາຊົນຄອບຄົວໃດໜຶ່ງຢູ່ໃນບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ໄດ້ຢູ່ຂໍ້ 1 ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງ ອ່າງດັບນ້ຳເຂື່ອນດັດສົມ ຂອງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1ນີ້ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ຕ້ອງແມ່ນຜູ້ທີ່ມີຂໍ້ມູນ ລະອຽດທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າ ຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ເກັບກຳ ເລີ່ມແຕ່ມີປະກາດແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບນີ້ ແຕ່ວັນທີ 06 ສິງຫາ 2014 ໃຫ້ ປະຊາຊົນສັບຊາບ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

- ສຳລັບຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ມາທຳການຜະລິດໃໝ່ ຫຼື ມາແຈ້ງຂໍ້ມູນຫຼັງວັນທີ 06 ສິງຫາ 2014 ແມ່ນຈະບໍ່ໄດ້ມີການພິຈາລະນາ ຊົດເຊີຍໃຫ້ແຕ່ຢ່າງໃດໝົດ.

4. ມອບໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ໂຄງການ (ຜູ້ປະສານງານ) ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ສືບຕໍ່ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ກວດກາຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຄອບຄົວ ທີ່ຖືກກະທົບໃຫ້ລະອຽດຄົບຖ້ວນກ່ອນການຍົກຍ້າຍ ແລະ ຈັດ ສັນຕົ້ນປີ 2015.

5. ພາຍຫຼັງຫ້ອງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຄະນະວິຊາການໂຄງການ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບ ສິນທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບສຳເລັດແລ້ວ ປະຊາຊົນມີສິດຂໍຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຄືນໄດ້ພາຍໃນກຳນົດເວລາ 30 ວັນ ນັບແຕ່ມີ ປະກາດຜົນສຳເລັດເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

-ຖ້າກາຍກຳນົດເວລາດັ່ງກ່າວຖືວ່າສະຫຼະສິດ.

6. ມອບໃຫ້ໂຄງການ ຫຼື ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ພ້ອມກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂັ້ນເມືອງນຳເອົາແຈ້ງການສະບັບ ນີ້ລົງເຜີຍແຜ່ຢູ່ບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍໃຫ້ຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ຫ້ວເຖິງ, ອອກຂ່າວ, ສື່ສານຕ່າງໆທາງວິທະຍຸໂທລະພາບ ຫຼື ໜັງສືພິມ ວ່າລະສານຕ່າງໆ ຖ້າມີບັນຫາໃດຄອບຄົວໃດ ມີຄວາມຂັດຂ້ອງໃຫ້ສະເໜີທາຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຂອງເມືອງສົມທົບກັນລົງແກ້ໄຂໃຫ້ທັນເວລາ.

**ຄຳເຫັນ ແລະ ຄຳຖາມຂອງຊາວບ້ານ**





### ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ... ປະຊາກອນ ຜູ້ cut-off date

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ... ກົມ ສິນ

ວັນທີ/Date: ... 25/9/2014

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	Mr. Khamsing	Head	RMU	82395566	<i>Khamsing</i>
2	ນ. ສິນສິດ ຈຳພວນສິດ	ລູກໜີ້ສິດ	ອົງຄະນີ	22802280	<i>Sin Sitsit</i>
3	ນ. ຊຽງເອນ	CR	NNPI	59081840	<i>Stang En</i>
4	Mr. Neng Her	CAD	NNPI	59081872	<i>Neng Her</i>
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



# NAM NGIEP1 POWER COMPANY




## ໃບລົງທະບຽນ / Registration Form



ຊື່ ຂອງກິດຈະກຳ / Name of Activities ..... ພ້ອມແມ່/ວຽກງານ ຊຸມທົ່ວເກົາມະໄຊ ກຸ່ມຕົວ ວັມ/ລາວ ລາວ  
 ຮ່ອງການ ມັງກູນ



ສະຖານທີ່ / Location ..... ບ.ຊົມຊື່ນ ..... Somseun

ວັນທີ / Date ..... 25/ 09/ 2014 .....



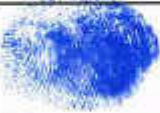


HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລາຍ	ລາຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4100	ມ	ທ. ສຸກ		ບາ	ນ. ເກນ		
4101	ມ	ທ. ທອງພັງ		ບາ	ນ. ບຸນຈັນ		221 00034
4102	ມ	ທ. ລຽນ		ບາ	ນ. ອັນ		
4103	ມ	ທ. ເພັງ		ບາ	ນ. ແອ		97097167
4104	ມ	ທ. ສົມພັນ		ບາ	ນ. ຄຳສອນ		
4105	ມ	ທ. ນົງ		ບາ	ນ. ຄຳຜາງ		
4106	ມ	ທ. ປິດ		ບາ	ນ. ບຸນສວນ		0309065186
4107	ມ	ທ. ສົມພິດ		ບາ	ນ. ສົມຈິດ		
4108	ມ	ທ. ໄມ		ບາ	ນ. ສີທາດ		
4109	ມ	ທ. ຈູງ		ບາ	ນ. ໄມ		
4110	ມ	ທ. ໄມ		ບາ	ນ. ຈານພວງ		



HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລະອຽດ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4111	ມ	ທ. ໄລ		ທ	ທ. ສິງຄໍາ		
4112	ມ	ທ. ນິອຍ		ທ	ທ. ແກ້ວ		
4113	ມ	ທ. ບົວຄໍາ		ທ	ທ. ທອງພິມ		
4114	ມ	ທ. ວັນເດັດ		ທ	ທ. ໂຕເລ່		
4115	ມ	ທ. ທອງລຽນ (ຫຼຽນ)					
4116	ມ	ທ. ພູພອນ (ຫຼູ)		ທ	ທ. ເຂັມພອນ (ເລ່)		55964632
4117	ມ	ທ. ກອງ		ທ	ທ. ຈັນທາ		
4118	ມ	ທ. ບິ່ງ		ທ	ທ. ຄໍາແກ້ວ		
4119	ມ	ທ. ໄຂ່		ທ	ທ. ຫີ		
4120	ມ	ທ. ສີຈັນ		ທ	ທ. ບຸນໂກ້		
4121	ມ	ທ. ສິມ		ທ	ທ. ບຸນເຜິ້ງ		
4122	ມ	ທ. ຈັບ		ທ	ທ. ຄູນ		
4123	ມ	ທ. ເຂັມ		ທ	ທ. ິສ		
4124	ມ	ທ. ດວງປີ		ທ	ທ. ຄໍາເຜິ້ງ		22423646
4125	ມ	ທ. ທຸມມະວິນ		ທ	ທ. ຄໍາຮູ້		


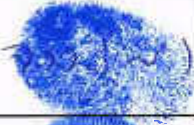



HH ID	ເພດ	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫດຄຳ	ລຫຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫຍ	ຊື່&ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4126	ນ	ທ. ທອງຄຳ		21	ທ. ສາລີ		
4127	ມ	ທ. ວອນ		6	ທ. ສຸລິຍາ		
4128	ນ	ທ. ຄຳ (ຂັນຄຳ)		8	ທ. ປີ້		
4129	ນ	ທ. ຈັນ		27	ທ. ບຸນມິ	 79784260.	
4130	ນ	ທ. ບົວໄລ (ນາງ)		6	ທ. ຄຳອິນ		
4131				6	ທ. ດວງຕາ		
4132		ທ. ບຸນມິ			ນ. ບຸນມິ		
4133	ນ	ທ. ຈັນ		6	ທ. ຄຳເມິງ		
4134	ນ	ທ. ຕີ					
4135	ນ	ທ. ສິມຈັນ		2	ທ. ສີຄານ		
4136	ນ	ທ. ໄມ (ນ້ອຍ)					
4137	ນ	ທ. ແພນ		5	ທ. ແສງຈັນ		
4138	ນ	ທ. ນ້ອຍ		2	ທ. ແຂກ		
4139		ທ. ແພງ					
4140				5	ທ. ສຸກ		







HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຼາດ	ລຫຼບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫຼບ	ຊື່&ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ
4141		ທ. ຄຳພັນ					
4142		ທ. ວັນ			ນ. ເຄນ		
4143		ທ. ທິມ			ນ. ຄຳຄວນ		
4144		ທ. ສຸດໃຈ			ນ. ຈັນທອນ (ຈ່ອຍ)		
4145		ທ. ໄມ			ນ. ຕຸ້ຍ (ສີສະ ງົບ)		
4146		ທ. ພິ			ນ. ແສງທອງ		
4147		ທ. ມັງ			ນ. ພິມພາ		
4148		ທ. ໂຕ້ມ ((ຂັນ))			ນ. ທອນ		
4149		ທ. ດົກ			ນ. ເສົາ		
4150		ທ. ກອງມີ			ນ. ວັນນາ		
4151					ນ. ທອງ		
4152		ທ. ບຸນ			ນ. ອຸດອນ		
4153		ທ. ພູ			ນ. ບຸນມິ		
4154		ທ. ພວງວິໄລ			ນ. ຄຳໄພ (ໂຕ້)		
4155		ທ. ທອງ			ນ. ສະໄໝ		

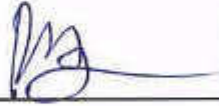


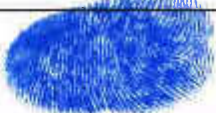





HH ID	PHD	Name & Surname	Signature	PHD	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລະອຽດ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4156		ທ. ນວນຈັນ		ຍາ	ທ. ເຄນ		
4157	ມ	ທ. ສອງ					
4158	ມ	ທ. ຄອນ ສະຫວັນ (ເພງ)		ຍາ	ນ. ສັດຕະນະ (ນະ)		
4159	ມ	ທ. ດ້ວງ		ຍາ	ນ. ຊຸວັນນີ (ແອັດ)		
4160	ມ	ທ. ພອນສະຫວັນ		ຍາ	ນ. ພິລາ		
4161	ມ	ທ. ສົມພິດ		ຍາ	ນ. ກອງແລ		
4162	ມ	ທ. ກອນ					
4163	ມ	ທ. ວິໄລວັນ					
4164	ມ	ທ. ອຳພອນ		ຍາ	ນ. ສຸລິນທອນ		
4165	ມ	ທ. ຫັນ		ຍາ	ນ. ເພັດ ສາຄອນ		
4167	ມ	ທ. ດຳຄວນ		ຍາ	ນ. ທອງວຽງ		
4168	ມ	ທ. ອຸດລາ		ຍາ	ນ. ຈັນທະຄານ		
4169	ມ	ທ. ເກາະ		ຍາ	ນ. ບຸນຕັນ		
4170	ມ	ທ. ອຳໄພວັນ		ຍາ	ນ. ພູເວີນ		
4171	ມ	ທ. ຈັນທະນວນ		ຍາ	ນ. ພວງມະລິ		

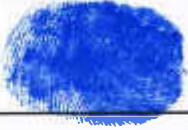
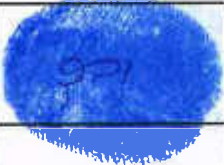

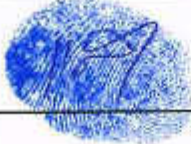
HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄຄ	ຈຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່&ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4172	ມ	ທ. ຫອງວັນ		ທ.	ນ. ພູວຽງ		
4173	ມ	ທ. ອອມ		ທ.	ນ. ປອງ		
4174	ມ	ທ. ແພ້ງ		ທ.	ນ. ເຕີມ		
4175	ມ	ທ. ດວນນ້ອຍ		ທ.	ນ. ຫອງສາຍ		
4176	ມ	ທ. ຈັນ		ທ.	ນ. ຄຳບຸ່ນ		
4177	ມ	ທ. ຕາງ		ທ.	ນ. ບຸນກອງ		
4178	ມ	ທ. ວັນ		ທ.	ນ. ແກ້ວ		
4179	ມ	ທ. ດວງຈັນ		ທ.	ນ. ໂມ		
4181	ມ	ທ. ອອ່ນສີ		ທ.	ນ. ສີທັດ		
4182	ມ	ທ. ສີທາ					
4183	ມ	ທ. ບົວໄອ		ທ.	ນ. ຄຳ ສະຫວາດ		
4184	ມ	ທ. ສົມພັນ		ທ.	ນ. ຄຳສົມ		
4185	ມ	ທ. ສົມ		ທ.	ນ. ນວນໄຊ		
4186	ມ	ທ. ປານ		ທ.	ນ. ທິດພັນ		
4187	ມ	ທ. ວັນນາ		ທ.	ນ. ສາຍຍັນ		

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫາຄຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່&ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4188	ມ	ທ. ຜິວ			ນ. ຄອນ ສະຫວັນ		
4189	ມ	ທ. ແດງ		໑໓	ນ. ໄຫວ		
4190	ມ	ທ. ພັນ		໒໗	ນ. ແພ		
4191	ມ	ທ. ພອນ		໑໓	ນ. ເພັດສະໜ ອນ		
4192	ມ	ທ. ນ້ອຍ		໒໗	ນ. ອຸໄທ		
4193	ມ			໒໗	ນ. ຈານມາ		
4194	ມ	ທ. ສິວ		໒໗	ນ. ບຸນກອງ		
4195	ມ	ທ. ສິມໃຈ		໒໗			
4196	ມ	ທ. ສົມ		໒໗	ນ. ສາມທອງ		໑໑ ໖໐ ໒໐ 15
4197	ມ	ທ. ລຽງ		໒໗	ນ. ທິດດວນ		
4198	ມ	ທ. ບົວ		໑໓	ນ. ຄຳແສງ		
4199	ມ	ທ. ປະຄອງ		໒໗	ນ. ຄຳຜ່ອນ		
4200	ມ	ທ. ທອງດຳ		໒໗	ນ. ຂາວ		
4201	ມ	ທ. ແກ້ນ		໒໗	ນ. ສີ		
4202	ມ	ທ. ຫວາດ		໒໗	ນ. ບາ		

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຄຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
* 4203	ມ	ທ. ເພັງ		27	ທ. ແອ		
4204	ມ	ທ. ສົມພັນ		27	ທ. ຜີ		22808891
4205	ມ	ທ. ອອ່ນຈັນ		27	ທ. ຈັນທາ		
4206	ມ	ທ. ວິໄລວັນ		27	ທ. ແສງເດືອນ		
4207				27	ທ. ທອງໃບ		
4208	ມ	ທ. ຄຳພົວ		27	ທ. ບົວເກດ		
4209	ມ	ທ. ກົງໃຈ		27	ທ. ຄຳໄມ		
4210	ມ	ທ. ລິ້ນ		27	ທ. ແຍ້ມ		
4211	ມ	ທ. ຈັນທອນ		27	ທ. ສາຍ		
4212		ທ. ກອງ			ນ. ຄຳ		
4213	ມ	ທ. ພວງ		27	ນ. ຈາວ		22802012
4214	ມ	ທ. ສູນທະວີ		27	ທ. ຈະເລີນ		
4215	ມ	ທ. ຈັນສິດ		27	ທ. ຄຳມ່ວນ		0309633878
4216	ມ	ທ. ກົງໃຈ		27	ທ. ຄຳພັດ		
4217	ມ	ທ. ແນັດ		27	ທ. ສີທັດ		


HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍການ	ລາຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ
4218		ທຸ ອິລະໄທ			ທຸ ທະລາ		
4219		ທຸ. ໄຕ			ນ. ໄລ		
4220		ທຸ. ດາວ			ນ. ກອງຄຳ		
4221		ທຸ. ອຸນ			ນ. ກິມ		
4222		ທຸ. ສາຍ			ນ. ປັນ		
4223		ທຸ. ໂມ					
4224		ທຸ. ພູວັນ			ນ. ຕິ່ງ		
4225		ທຸ ແຕ່ງ			ນ. ບຸນເສື່ອມ		
4226		ທຸ ເຄນ			ທຸ ບຸນເຫຼືອ		
4227		ທຸ. ທຸດ			ນ. ຄຳຫຼ້າ		
4228		ທຸ. ບຸນ			ນ. ຄາມ		
4229		ທຸ. ໄລພອນ			ນ. ສິມໃຈ (ຕອ່ກ)		
4230		ທຸ. ຜອງ					
4231		ທຸ. ຄຳແພງ			ນ. ຄຳຜອງ		
4232		ທຸ. ກອນ					

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລະອຽດ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ
4233		ທ. ດວງໃຈ			ນ. ຄຳໄພ		
4234		ທ. ເພັດ			ນ. ພອນ		
4235	ນ	ທ. ດອງ		ຂສ	ທ. ຄຳຫຼ້າ		
4236		ທ. ສາ					
4237		ທ. ສົມພັນ			ນ. ສີທ່າ		
4238	ນ	ທ. ດຽງ		ທ	ທ. ບຸນບັນ		
4239	ນ	ທ. ຕິກ		ຂສ	ທ. ບຸນກອງ		12119902
4240	ນ	ທ. ພິມມາ		ທ	ທ. ສົມພອນ		
4241	ນ	ທ. ລຸນ		ທ	ທ. ວົງຄຳແຫງ		
4242	ນ	ທ. ໂຈມ					
4243	ນ	ທ. ໄພ		ທ	ທ. ໄມ		
4244	ນ	ທ. ພິນ		ທ	ທ. ສົມສັກ		
4245	ນ	ທ. ນາງ		ທ	ທ. ກອງເງິນ		
4246	ນ	ທ. ວອນ		ຂສ	ທ. ສອນ		02821854
4247	ນ	ທ. ພິມ		ທ	ທ. ຄຳກອນ		

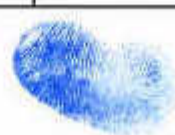
HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫດຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່&ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4248	ຂ	ທ. ວອນ		ທ	ທ. ເຕ້ມ		
4249	ບ	ທ. ມະນີວັນ		ທ	ນ. ອຳຄາ		
4250	ມ	ທ ໄໝ		ທ	ທ ອຸລາ		
4251	ມ	ທ. ແກ້ວ		ທ	ນ. ສີທັດ		
4252	ນ	ທ. ລຳພັນ		ທ	ນ. ເປ		
4253	ມ	ທ. ໄຂສີ		ທ	ນ. ນອ້ຍ		
4254	ມ	ທ. ຄຳປານ		ທ	ນ. ຜາລີ		
4255	ມ	ທ. ແກ້ວ		ທ	ນ. ພູວຽງ		
4256	ນ	ທ. ສາມ		ທ	ນ. ສຳລານ		
4257	ມ	ທ. ພັນ		ທ	ນ. ຊຽງ		
4258	ນ	ທ. ສົມພາວັນ		ທ	ນ. ອຸ່ນ		
4259	ນ	ທ. ມະນີວັນ		ທ	ນ. ສີສະຫວັດ		
4260	ນ	ທ. ຈັນລິງ		ທ	ນ. ຟອງສາສີ		
4261	ນ	ທ ທອງດຳ		ທ	ທ ແສງ		
4262	ນ	ທ. ທັດ		ທ	ນ. ວຽງ		

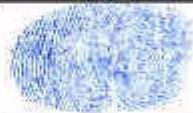

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລະອຽດ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4263		ທ. ສາ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		
4264		ທ. ຄຳສິວິໄລ			ນ. ແດງ		
4265		ທ. ໂຫຼ			ນ. ບຸນຕີ		
4266		ທ. ຈັນທາ			ນ. ຄຳຈັນ		
4267		ທ. ເຄນ			ນ. ຄຳໄສ		
4268		ທ. ຫ້າ (ນ້ຳ)			ນ. ນອ້ຍ		
4269		ທ. ເພັດສະໄໝ			ນ. ບຸນຍູ້		
4270		ທ. ຫອງສີ			ນ. ພິມ		
4271		ທ. ແພງ			ນ. ສາຍພອນ		
4272		ທ. ພອນ					
4273		ທ. ຫວານ			ນ. ຄຳເທີນ		
4274		ທ. ເພັງ			ນ. ຈອນ		
4275		ທ. ຄຳພາ			ນ. ຄຳດີ		
4276		ທ. ດີ					
4277		ທ. ນ້ອຍ			ນ. ແອັດ		



HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລະອຽດ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4278		ທ. ນາງ (ຄໍາໄພ)			ນ. ກອງສີ		
4279	ສ	ທ. ນອ້ຍ		ຜ	ນ. ເລີນ		
4280		ທ. ໄມ			ນ. ຄໍາແພງ		
4281					ນ. ສິມຫວັງ		
4282		ທ. ສິວ			ນ. ຄໍາ		
4283		ທ. ຕ່ວນ					
4284		ທ. ດວງດີ			ນ. ຊຽງມີ		
4285		ທ. ບຸນອອ້ມ			ນ. ອຸດົມ		
4286		ທ. ສຸກສາດອນ			ນ. ແສງ		
4287		ທ. ແສງທອງ			ນ. ທອງໃສ		
4288		ທ. ທຸມມາ			ນ. ສີຈັນ		
4289		ທ. ນວນ			ນ. ຊຽງ		
4290		ທ. ຄໍາມອນ			ນ. ບຸນສິງ		
4291		ທ. ໄມ			ນ. ແພງ		
4292		ທ. ບຸນລຽງ			ນ. ໄມເສນ		


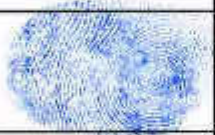

ນ. ອຸ




HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫາຄຄ	ລຫບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລຫບ	ຊື່&ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4293	ສ	ທ. ໄສ		ໜ	ນ. ທຸ້ນ		
4294	ນ	ທ. ໄມ		໔໗	ສ. ຂັນທອງ		22818979
4295		ທ. ບຸນເລັງ			ນ. ທຸດ		
4296		ທ. ຈັນ			ນ. ຈັນທະພອນ		
4297		ທ. ແມັດ			ນ. ສົມບັດ		
4298		ທ. ລະຄອນຄໍາ			ນ. ນິມ		
4299	ນ	ທ. ຫຼິງ		໖	ສ. ສີ		
4300	ສ	ທ. ຄອງ		໖	ສ. ບຸນຫຼາຍ		
4301	ສ	ທ. ສົມ		໘	ສ. ເຫຼືອມ		
4302	ສ	ທ. ສົມຈິດ		໖	ສ. ສຸກັນ		
4303		ທ. ຈໍາປາ					
4304		ທ. ວຽງ			ນ. ເພັງ		
4305		ທ. ຈັນທະສີ			ນ. ຄໍາບາງ		
4306	ສ	ທ. ແຕ່ງ		໘	ສ. ມິດ		
4307		ທ. ດໍາ			ນ. ສິງ		

ນ. ໄພຣົມ



HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍສາກ	ລາຍສາກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍສາກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທເຟັດ
4308	ຊ	ທ. ສີຟອງ		ທ	ທ. ຄຳກຽງ		
4309	ຊ	ທ. ຊົງ		ທ	ທ. ຄຳພັດ		
4310	ຊ	ທ. ໄລຍອນ		ທ	ນ. ຈິດຕະກອນ (ຊື່)		
4311	ຊ	ທ. ນ້ອຍ		ທ	ທ. ຊຽງມາ		
4312		ທ. ດາວອນ			ນ. ຄຳ		
4313	ຊ	ທ. ມິນ		ທ	ທ. ພາໄຊ		
4314	ທ	ທ. ກິງ		ທ	ທ. ບຸນລຳ		
4315	ຊ	ທ. ໄມ		ທ	ທ. ຈານໂສພາ		
4316	ຊ	ທ. ເພັງ		ທ	ທ. ແປງ		
4317	ຊ	ທ. ສີ		ທ	ທ. ໃຈ		
4318	ຊ	ທ. ໃຈ		ທ	ທ. ຖາວອນ		
4319	ທ	ທ. ພອນສີ		ທ	ທ. ທອງສາ		
4320	ຊ	ທ. ພອນ					
4321		ທ. ດາວອນ			ນ. ສະໄຫວ		
4322	ຊ	ທ. ນີ້		ທ	ທ. ບຸດສະດີ		

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາກຄ	ລາກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາກ	ຊື່&ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່
4323		ທ. ອໍ້າ					
4324		ທ. ພອນ			ນ. ຫຼ້າມ້ອຍ		
4325		ທ. ຈິນຕາ			ນ. ໄຄຄອນ		
4326		ທ. ສຸດຕາ			ນ. ຈານລິມ ຊາຍ		
4327		ທ. ນິ່ງ			ນ. ອໍອດ		
4328		ທ. ຈັນທອນ			ນ. ອິນແປງ		
4329		ທ. ແອ			ນ. ຄໍາຂຽນ		
4330		ທ. ແລ					
4331		ທ. ໃຈ			ນ. ຕິນ		
4332		ທ. ເພັງ			ນ. ຕາ		
4333	ນ.	ທ. ແພງ		ທ.	ທ. ຄໍາພັດ		20220626
4334		ທ. ໂພະ			ນ. ປູນ		



ສາທາລະນະລັດປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດປະຊາທິປະໄຕເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.

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### ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ກຸ່ມກັບການນໍາສະເໜີ ການອະທິບາຍພາບລວມ, ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ເຈາະຈົງ  
ກິດຈະກຳການກໍ່ສ້າງ 230 ກິໂລໂວນ, ການກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ແລະ ການຮ້ອງທຸກ,  
ການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕໍ່ພວດໄ້ນທີ່ໃກ້ກະທົບ.

ໃນວັນທີ 13 / 11 / 2014 ເວລາ 14:00 ຫາ 16:00 ໃນຖານ ຊຸມຊົນ,  
ທີ່ ບ້ານ ຊຸມຊົນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ແຈ້ງການກຸ່ມກັບ  
ກຸ່ມກັບການນໍາສະເໜີ ການອະທິບາຍພາບລວມ, ຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ເຈາະຈົງກິດຈະກຳການກໍ່ສ້າງ  
230 ກິໂລໂວນ, ການກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ແລະ ການຮ້ອງທຸກ, ການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕໍ່ພວດໄ້ນທີ່ໃກ້ກະທົບ.

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນ ທ່ານ ນ. ສິງພັດຕາ ສິງຄອງ  
ສຽງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ຮ່ອງຕາປະເທດ ແລະ ທ່ານ \_\_\_\_\_ ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ໜ່ວຍ  
ງານບໍລິຫານຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພົນພູ ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳ  
ໄຊ ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີອຸຕາງພັກຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1, ອຸຕາງພັກຈາກເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງ  
ບ້ານ ຊຸມຊົນ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ນ. ຊຸມຊົນ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ,

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 55 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 17 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ : 1 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານ ນ. ສິງພັດຕາ ສິງຄອງ )

- ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1: 6 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 38 ຄົນ ມ.15

(ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຄັດຕິດ)

ຫົກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ໜ່ວຍງານພົວພັນພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ ໄດ້ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງຂອງ  
ກອງປະຊຸມ ມີດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

ມີການນໍາສະເໜີກຸ່ມກັບ



ຄຳຕອບຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:

*(Handwritten signature)*

**ບົດສະຫຼຸບ (ນິຕິບັນຍັດກອງປະຊຸມ)**

ທີ່ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ບົດສະຫຼຸບນັ້ນ ໄດ້ເວົ້າເຖິງ ທີ່ປະຊາຊົນ ບໍ່ໄດ້ມາອາໄສ ແຈ້ງສະເໜີ  
ສື່ສານ ທາງ ປົກຄອງ ແລະ ພັກ ກຳລັງມີ ຜົນເຊິ່ງ ກຳລັງມີ ແລະ  
ຊື່ ກຳລັງ ທາງ ປົກຄອງ ທາງ ປົກຄອງ ແລະ ກຳລັງ ທາງ ປົກຄອງ ທາງ  
ປົກຄອງ ທາງ ປົກຄອງ ທາງ ປົກຄອງ ທາງ ປົກຄອງ

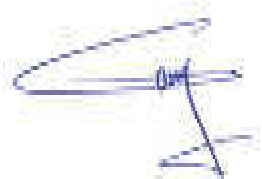
ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ມີເວລາ 16:00 ຕອນ 11:00 ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນຍັດສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອ  
ເປັນຜູ້ກຳນົດໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບ້ານ ສຸມສິບ ວັນທີ 13 / 11 / 2014

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

ບ້ານ ສຸມສິບ

ເຈົ້າໜີ້ສັນຕິພາບກອງປະຊຸມ



ນ. ສຸມສິບ



ກວ ສິບບັດ





បែងចែកបញ្ជី/Registration Form

ឈ្មោះកម្មវិធី/Name of Activity: វិស័យកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ តាមដានសត្វល្អិត និងការគ្រប់គ្រងសត្វល្អិត  
 ទីតាំង/Location: ភូមិស្រែចម្ការ ឃុំស្រែចម្ការ ស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ ខេត្តកោះកុង  
 ថ្ងៃ/Date: 13.11.14

ល/ក No.	ឈ្មោះនិងឈ្មោះត្រកូល Name and Surname	តំណែង Position	មន្ទីរពេទ្យ Department	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ក. ឌីណូ (សម្របសម្រួល)	ប្រធាន		4125	[Signature]
2	ក. ឌីណូ (ស្រី)	ប្រធាន		4106	[Signature]
3	ក. ឌីណូ (ស្រី)	ប្រធាន		4284	[Signature]
4	ក. ឌីណូ (ស្រី)	ប្រធាន		4183	[Signature]
5	ក. ឌីណូ (ស្រី)	ប្រធាន		4133	[Signature]
6	ក. ឌីណូ (ស្រី)	ប្រធាន			[Signature]
7	ក. ឌីណូ (ស្រី)	ប្រធាន		4145	[Signature]
8	ក. ឌីណូ (ស្រី)	ប្រធាន		4213	[Signature]
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					





### ໄບລິງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ... ມາດຕະການປ້ອງກັນ ອຸດົມສຸກ ສະໜອງພະລັງໄຟຟ້າ ກະຊວງ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ກະຊວງ ພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ  
 ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ..... ຕື້ນ ສີ ຂຽນ .....  
 ວັນທີ/Date: ..... (3.11.14) .....

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ລະບານລະຫຼານ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ພະຈັກກາທຸກາກສວນ Department	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ຂຽນ ( ທ່ານ )		A121		
2	ສິມສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		4306		
3	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		A287		
4	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		A273		
5	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		A278		
6	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		A126		
7	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		A205		
8	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )	A115	A115		
9	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )	4100			
10	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		4283		
11	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		4276		
12	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		4269		
13	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		4107		
14	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		4114		
15	ພ. ສິມ ( ທ່ານ )		4109		



បែងចែកប្រកាស/Registration Form

ឈ្មោះសកម្មភាព/Name of Activity: កីឡាស្រី រដ្ឋបាលស្រុក ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម

ទីតាំង/Location: ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម

ថ្ងៃ/Date: 18 - 11 - 14

ល/ក No.	ឈ្មោះនិងសញ្ជាតិ Name and Surname	តំណែង Position	មន្ទីរពាក់ព័ន្ធ Department	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ក. តី (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4104		[Signature]
2	ក. ឌីណា (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4101		[Signature]
3	ក. ឌីណា (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4110		[Signature]
4	ក. តី (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4227		[Signature]
5	ក. ឌីណា (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4131		[Signature]
6	ក. តី (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4178		[Signature]
7	ក. ឌីណា (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4120		[Signature]
8	ក. តី (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4208		[Signature]
9	ក. ឌីណា (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4122		[Signature]
10	ក. តី (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4100	4100	[Signature]
11	ក. ឌីណា (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4112		[Signature]
12	ក. តី (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4126		[Signature]
13	ក. ឌីណា (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4116		[Signature]
14	ក. តី (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4192		[Signature]
15	ក. ឌីណា (ស្រីស៊ី)	ឯកសារ	4220		[Signature]



បែងចែកបញ្ជី/Registration Form

ឈ្មោះសកម្មភាព/Name of Activity: ការងារប្រយោជន៍សាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធបណ្តាញប្រទេស ក្នុង រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ  
 ទីតាំង/Location: ភ្នំពេញ (SOMSEUM) ផ្នែកសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធបណ្តាញប្រទេស  
 ថ្ងៃ/Date: 13-11-14

ល/ក No.	ឈ្មោះនិងឈ្មោះត្រកូល Name and Surname	តំណែង Position	មន្ទីរការងារ Department	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	លោកស្រី ហ៊ុន សែន	ប្រធានគម្រោង 3-11-14	CRD/SMO	030 5340026	
2	លោក ឌីណូ ឌីណូ	—//—	—//—	56664116	
3	លោក ចាន់ ឈន់	និស្សិតបរិច្ចាគសាស្ត្រ	EMO	55925263	
4	លោក ឌីណូ ឌីណូ	—//—	—//—	28263555	
5	លោកស្រី ឌីណូ ឌីណូ	ម/ន ប្រតិបត្តិការប្រព័ន្ធ	FD	22493886	
6	លោក ស៊ី វិចិត្រ វិចិត្រ	នាយកប្រតិបត្តិការ	Dec	22803368	
7	លោក ឌីណូ ឌីណូ	ម/ន ប្រតិបត្តិការប្រព័ន្ធ	NR/P1/S10	22185008	
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

ແບບຟອມເວົ້າກຳລັງມາການສື່ສານຊຸມຊົນ

Community Contact Form – SMO, NNP1PC

1. ວັນທີຂົ່ງສະໜັບສະໜູນ / Contact date: 13-11-14
2. ທີມງານ / Team: C.R.D., Compensation team, Tech Team, Environment Team
3. ໄປຕົນດຽວ ຫຼື ໄປຫຼາຍຄົນ: ໄປຕົນດຽວ / In person. ຫຼື ໄປຫຼາຍຄົນ / In group: 0
4. ຊື່ຂອງພະນັກງານທີ່ສື່ສານກັບຊຸມຊົນ / NNP1 staff:

1	ທ. ສິມສິມ	5	ທ. ສິມສິມ
2	ທ. ສິມສິມ	6	ທ. ສິມສິມ
3	ທ. ສິມສິມ	7	ທ. ສິມສິມ
4	ທ. ສິມສິມ	8	

5. ຕິດຕໍ່ກັບຄົນໃດກ່ອນ / Contact with:

5.1. ບ້ານ / Village: ຊຸມຊົນ

	ລະຫັດຄົນເຮັນທີ່ເຮົາກ່ອນ / Household ID	ລະຫັດຄົນມາສື່ສານທີ່ເຮົາກ່ອນ / Household member	Remarks
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

5.2 ສິ່ງການສັດ / GoL: 1. ມາສື່ສານກ່ອນ ມີລະຫັດ ພ້ອມທັງ ພ້ອມທັງ ພ້ອມທັງ

5.3 ສົ່ງການບໍ່ສື່ສານກ່ອນ / NGO:

5.4 ຜູ້ຮັບເໝາ / Contractor:

5.5 ຜູ້ຮັບເໝາ / Sub Contractor:

- 6 ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳທີ່ໄປພົວພັນ / Activities:

ແອດ ສ ໂຍ ອັງ ໄຟ ຟຣີ ມີ ອອກ

- 7 ກິດຈະກຳຍ່ອຍ / Sub activities:

ແອດ ສ ໂຍ ອັງ ມາ, ອັງ ແອດ ສ ໂຍ, ມາ ກໍ່ ແອດ

- 8 ລະຫັດຍາກພົວພັນ / Descriptions:

ບໍ່ ສະ ເໜີ ອອກ ມາ ອອກ ອອກ ອອກ ອອກ ອອກ ອອກ

- 9 ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳ / Total Num of participants: 55 ຄົນ.

- 10 ຕ້ອງຕິດຕາມ / Follow-up needed:

- 11 ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງບັນຫາຕິດຕາມ / Detail of follow-up issues:

- 12 ກຳລັງເວົ້າກ່ອນ / Deadline:

## Minute of Meeting

### Presentation on 230 KV Transmission lines

On 13 November 2014 from 14:00 - 16:00 am, at Somseun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Somseun villagers to discuss the following issue:

#### **Objectives:**

Consultation on 230 KV Transmission lines (TLs)

1. Basic PROJECT Overview /Project Outline (1)/Development Scheme/transmission line )
2. TL 203KV construction (TL process, temporary and permanent impacts)
3. Environmental impacts, Compensation horizontal and vertical ROW details,
4. explain compensation process and Grievance Redress Mechanism of NNP1PC

#### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 55 people
- Number of females: 17 people
- GoL: : 1 people ( Ms Suphatta Buathong, Deputy District E&M office)
- NNP1 PC: : 6 people
- Number of PAPs: 38 people

#### **Main questions/opinions by PAPs:**

- The villagers: said no problems.
- Head of the village mentioned the impact of drinking water. The water was unclean. Could not complain which company Nam Ngiep 2 or 1. Groundwater flow **systems (GFS)** aiming to start to get water from Nampa resource..

#### **Main answers:** N/A

#### **Outcomes of the meeting:**

Chairwoman on behalf of DCC explained which is unclear, would like to propose authorities and villagers in a construction period and request all to cooperate with the construction project.

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

**Chairwoman**

**Somseun**

At Somseun village, on 13 Nov 2014  
**Summarized by**

**Souphatta**

**Jao Sombat**

**Khamluang**

\*\*\*\*\*

## Minute of Meeting

### Consultation on Water Supply Usage

On 24 November 2014 from 10:00 - 11:30 am, at Somseun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Somseun villagers to discuss the following issue:

#### **Objectives:**

Consultation on Water Supply Usage

#### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 52 people
- Number of females: 27 people
- GoL: : 2 people ( Mr Vongluang Souvanhnavong, Bolikhan Public health Office, Mr Thongsay Buathong, Bolikhamsay RMU)
- NNP1 PC: : 4 people
- Number of PAPs: 46 people

#### **Main questions/opinions by PAPs:**

Mr Bounmee ( the village front) proposed the project.

1. Drilling Well 2. Well 3. If possible, rural water 4. Water supply ( 2-3 year use). A well per 4-5 families, but 9-10 families use, it is insufficient. There are 6-7 drilling wells but four are out of order.
2. A villager: If mixed cement, what causes 40-50 animals because of animals drink Nam Ngiep river.
3. Women union: Insufficient water supply from November to May. The well is dried.

#### **Main answers:**

1. Mr Thongsay: Regarding villager mind proposed rural water supply such as Piengdy village. It is a good solution. Water usage of Luxembourg assistance, first time was really good from 2006 until now. It wasn't clean in 2014. It could not be in depth 10-15 families. Water supply has no responsible owner. It will be issue for villagers later.
2. Mr Thongsay: There is a water quality team not to impact the villagers and animals. There is an environment. The cement is not allowed to be pour into the water. The complete concrete is laid there. They has technique turning to the back of the mountain to a new way. If a company could not pass the technique, they would be penalty.
3. Water team Representative: It is unclear during raining season, it will be clear during clear water. Nowadays, it is unclear all the time. One –two places are unclear. But the dam is not constructed yet.

**Outcomes of the meeting:**

A chairman commented in data collection from where that villagers' use. Village wells locates at each point, some fails, some are enough. It is proposed to make water resource use for the families; general well use is hard. Thirty –six wells, eight drilled water supply. The Water supply has provided 40%, but its quality is unsatisfied for the villagers. Lack of water usage, it is unstable whether there is any direction in updating. If many villagers use water, it will cause the situation has no difference from the town. It is proposed the management line to find the solution to use water resource. It continues to make drilling well, Groundwater flow systems (GFS) and rural water supply.

Therefore, the meeting ended at 11:30; and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

**Chairman**

**Somseun**

At Somseun village, on 24 Nov 2014  
**Summarized by**

**Thongsay**

**Phone Buathong**

**Khamluang**



ລາຍການພະລັງໄຟປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດປະຊາທິປະໄຕເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.



**ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ**

ກາຍປົກລາຍກວດລື ຂໍ້ມູນ ມັດຕິນ - ມັດຕິນ

ໃນວັນທີ 24 / 11 / 2014 ເວລາ 10:00 ຫາ 11:30 ໃນຮູບ ເຊົ້າ

ທີ່ ບ. ຊົມ ຊົມ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບ  
ກຽດກັບການເປົາສະເໜີ ສາຍ ລວມ ຂອງ ອອກມາ ສົບ ແກ້ ຂອງ ອາກາດປະເພີ  
ມັດຕິນ 1

ເວັບ ມັດຕິນ ມັດຕິນ - ມັດຕິນ

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນ ທ່ານ ອົງ ຫຼວງ ສຸວັນ ນະວົງ  
ຫວັງ ກາມ ສາ ທາ ມະວິງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແລະ ທ່ານ ທອງ າລ ບົວທອງ ຊົມ ຫາກເອງເລຂາ ຫ່ວຍ  
ງານດີກວ່າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພົມພູ ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຮືອນໄພພິບັດນຳກຽມ 1 ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳ  
ໄຊ ນອກນີ້ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານຳກຽມ 1, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ສຳນັກການປົກຄອງ  
ບ້ານ ຊົມ ຊົມ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ຊົມ ຊົມ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ: 52 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ: 26 ຄົນ
- ຝ່າຍລັດ: 2 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານ ອົງ ຫຼວງ ສຸວັນ ນະວົງ ແລະ ທ່ານ ທອງ າລ ບົວທອງ)

- ບໍລິສັດໄພພິບັດນຳກຽມ 1: 4 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາວບ້ານ: 46 ຄົນ

(ລະບຽບມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດເຕັດ)

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄພພິບັດນຳກຽມ 1 ຫ່ວຍງານພົວພັນພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ ໄດ້ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງ  
ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ ມີດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດດັ່ງນີ້: ມີການປຳສະເໜີກ່ຽວກັບ



វិធីសាស្ត្រវិភាគសេចក្តីសម្រេច ១  
: ហ៊ុន សែន - ហ៊ុន សែន

ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់

ស្តីទាក់ទងនឹង ១២) ឃុំ ២០១ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ស្រុកស្រែកស្រី, ស្រុកស្រែកស្រី  
ឃុំ ២០២ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៣ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី  
ឃុំ ២០៤ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៥ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី  
ឃុំ ២០៦ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៧ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី  
ឃុំ ២០៨ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៩ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី

ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់/ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ សម្រាប់បញ្ជី:

១. ឃុំ ២០១ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី (ឃុំ ២០១) ឃុំ ២០២ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី
២. ឃុំ ២០៣ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៤ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៥ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៦ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៧ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៨ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៩ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី
៣. ឃុំ ២០១ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី (ឃុំ ២០១) ឃុំ ២០២ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៣ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៤ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៥ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៦ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៧ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៨ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី ឃុំ ២០៩ តាមស្រុកស្រែកស្រី



ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ

ບ້ານ

ສູນ

ເຊັ່ນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*



ທ່ານ ບິວທອງ

*[Handwritten signature]*



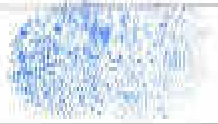

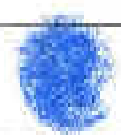
ໃບລົງທະບຽນ / Registration Form






ຊື່ ຂອງກິດຈະກຳ / Name of Activities ..... ປະຊາກອນ ທີ່ ຊຶມຊ້າງ - ຊຶມຊ້າງ



ສະຖານທີ່ / Location ..... ບ.ຊຶມຊ້າງ ..... Somseun

ວັນທີ / Date ..... 24 / 11 / 2014

HH ID ໜ້າ	PH ສາມ	Name & Surname ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ	PH ສາມ	Name & Surname ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ	Telephone No. ເບີໂທລີຟັງ
4100		ທ. ເດນ			ນ. ສຸກ		
4101	1	ທ. ບຸນຈັນ			ນ. ທອງສິງ		
4102	2	ທ. ສັນ			ນ. ລຽນ		
4103		ທ. ແດ			ນ. ເສິງ		
4104		ທ. ສົາສອນ			ນ. ສົມພິບ		
4105		ທ. ສົາຕາງ			ນ. ເນີ້		
4106		ທ. ບຸນສອນ			ນ. ປັດ		
4107		ທ. ສົມຈິດ			ນ. ສົມພິດ		
4108		ທ. ສີທາດ			ນ. ໄມ		
4109		ທ. ໄມ			ນ. ຈຽງ		
4110		ທ. ຈານພອງ			ນ. ໄມ		


HH ID	PH	Name & Surname	Signature	PH	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍສາກ	ພັນ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ພັນ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ
4111		ທ. ວິງຄຳ			ນ. ໄລ		
4112		ທ. ແກ້ວ			ນ. ນິອຍ		
4113		ທ. ທອງພັນ			ນ. ດິວຄຳ		
4114		ທ. ໄຕເລີ			ນ. ວັນເດັດ		
4115					ນ. ກອງລຽນ (ສູງ)		
4116		ທ. ເສັມພອນ (ເລີ)			ນ. ພູມເອນ (ສູງ)		
4117		ທ. ຈັນທາ			ນ. ກອງ		
4118		ທ. ຄຳແກ້ວ			ນ. ປິງ		
4119	3	ທ. ທີ			ນ. ໄຮ່		
4120		ທ. ບຸນໄກ້			ນ. ສີຈັນ		
4121		ທ. ບຸນເພັງ			ນ. ສິມ		
4122		ທ. ຄຸນ			ນ. ຈົບ		
4123		ທ. ໄສ			ນ. ເສັມ		
4124		ທ. ຄຳເພັງ			ນ. ດວງປີ		
4125		ທ. ຄຳສຸ້			ນ. ຫຼາມມະລິນ		

HH ID	ល.រ	Name & Surname	Signature	PH	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
លេខផ្ទះ	ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ & ឈ្មោះត្រកូល	ហត្ថលេខា	ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ & ឈ្មោះត្រកូល	ហត្ថលេខា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
4126		ព. ឆាន់			ឈ. កន្សែង		
4127		ព. ធីតា			ឈ. កន្សែង		
4128		ព. ធីតា			ឈ. កន្សែង		
4129		ព. បុណ្យ			ឈ. កន្សែង		
4130		ព. កន្សែង			ឈ. កន្សែង (ប្អូន)		
4131		ព. កន្សែង					
4132		ព. បុណ្យ			ឈ. បុណ្យ		
4133	4	ព. កន្សែង			ឈ. កន្សែង		
4134					ឈ. កន្សែង		
4135	5	ព. កន្សែង			ឈ. កន្សែង		
4136					ឈ. កន្សែង (ប្អូន)		
4137		ព. កន្សែង			ឈ. កន្សែង		
4138		ព. កន្សែង			ឈ. កន្សែង		
4139					ឈ. កន្សែង		
4140		ព. កន្សែង					

HH ID	ກຳ	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍເລກ	ພັນ	ຊື່ & ນາມສ່ວນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍ	ຊື່ & ນາມສ່ວນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ
4141					ນ. ດຳດິນ		
4142		ທ. ເຄນ			ນ. ວັນ		
4143		ທ. ດຳດລາ			ນ. ທິມ		
4144		ທ. ຈັນທອນ (ຈອນ)			ນ. ສຸດໃຈ		
4145		ທ. ດຸ້ນ (ສີສະຫຼົງ)			ນ. ໂມ		
4146		ທ. ດ.ສາງທອງ			ນ. ພິ		
4147		ທ. ພິມພາ			ນ. ມັງ		
4148		ທ. ທອນ			ນ. ໄຕ້ມ ((ຂັນ))		
4149		ທ. ເອົາ			ນ. ດິກ		
4150	໒	ທ. ວັນນາ			ນ. ກອງມີ		
4151		ທ. ທອງ					
4152		ທ. ອຸດອນ			ນ. ບຸນ		
4153		ທ. ຂຸນມິ			ນ. ພູ		
4154		ທ. ສຳໄລ (ໂຕ)			ນ. ພອງມິໄລ		
4155	໒	ທ. ສະໄໝ			ນ. ຫອງ		

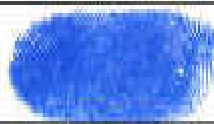
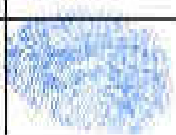

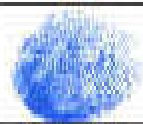
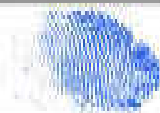

HH ID	ທຳ ລາຍ	Name & Surname ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ	ທຳ ລາຍ	Name & Surname ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ	Telephone No. ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ
4156		ທ. ເກມ			ນ. ນອນຈັນ		
4157					ນ. ສອງ		
4158		ທ. ສັດຕະນະ (ນະ)			ນ. ຕອນສະຫວັນ (ແມງ)		
4159		ທ. ສຸວັນນີ (ແອັດ)			ນ. ດັກ		
4160		ທ. ພິລາ			ນ. ພອນສະຫວັນ		
4161		ທ. ກອງແລ			ນ. ສົມພິດ		
4162					ນ. ກອນ		
4163					ນ. ສິໂລວັນ		
4164		ທ. ສຸລິນທອນ			ນ. ສຳພອນ		
4165		ທ. ເພັດສາດອນ			ນ. ກິນ		
4167		ທ. ທອງວຽງ			ນ. ດຳດອນ		
4168		ທ. ຈັນທະຄານ			ນ. ຊຸດລາ		
4169		ທ. ບຸນຜົນ			ນ. ເກາະ		
4170		ທ. ພູເວີນ			ນ. ສຳໄພວັນ		
4171		ທ. ພວງມະນີ			ນ. ຈັນທະນອນ		





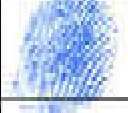

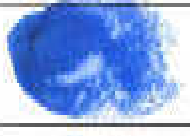


HH ID	ຊື່	Name & Surname	Signature	ຊື່	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລັກ	ລາຍລັກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍລັກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ
4172		ທ. ພູວຽງ			ນ. ທອງລົງ		
4173		ທ. ປອງ			ນ. ຈອມ		
4174		ທ. ເສີມ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		
4175		ທ. ທອງສາຍ			ນ. ດວນນິຕຍ		
4176		ທ. ສິນທິນ			ນ. ຈິນ		
4177	8	ທ. ບຸນກອງ			ນ. ຕາງ		
4178		ທ. ແກ້ວ			ນ. ວິນ		
4179		ທ. ໄມ			ນ. ຕອງຈິນ		
4181		ທ. ກິນ			ນ. ອ່ອນ		
4182		ທ. ສີວິດ			ນ. ອ່ອນສີ		
4183					ນ. ສິນທາ		
4184		ທ. ສິນທິນ			ນ. ວິດໄລ		
4185		ທ. ສິນທິນ			ນ. ສິນທິນ		
4186		ທ. ນອນໄຊ			ນ. ສິນ		
4187		ທ. ສິນທິນ			ນ. ປານ		

HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍເລກ	ລາຍເລກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາຍເລກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ
4188		ທ. ສາຍຊັນ			ນ. ຈັນນາ		
4189		ທ. ສາຍສອກຊັນ			ນ. ຜິດ		
4190		ທ. ໄຫວ			ນ. ແຕງ		
4191		ທ. ແພ			ນ. ສິນ		
4192		ທ. ເພັດສະໜອນ			ນ. ພອນ		
4193		ທ. ມຸໄຫ			ນ. ນ້ອນ		
4194		ທ. ຈານນາ					
4195		ທ. ບຸນກອງ			ນ. ຜິດ		
4196					ນ. ສົມໃຈ		
4197		ທ. ສາຍກອງ			ນ. ສິນ		
4198		ທ. ທິດດອນ			ນ. ຈຸງ		
4199		ທ. ສົມສອງ			ນ. ຜິດ		
4200		ທ. ສົມສອນ			ນ. ປອດສອງ		
4201		ທ. ສາວ			ນ. ກອງດົງ		
4202		ທ. ສີ			ນ. ຜານ		

HH ID	PIB	Name & Surname	Signature	PIB	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາກສະນະ	ເລກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເລກ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ
4203	7	ທ. ວາ			ນ. ທວາດ		
4204		ທ. ມຍ			ນ. ເກີງ		
4205	10	ທ. ສີ			ນ. ສິມພັນ		
4206		ທ. ຈິນທາ			ນ. ຕຕນຈິນ		
4207		ທ. ແສງເດືອນ			ນ. ວິໄລວັນ		
4208		ທ. ທອງໄບ					
4209		ທ. ດິວເກດ			ນ. ຕົ້າພິ້ວ		
4210		ທ. ສົກໄພ			ນ. ກິ່ງໃຈ		
4211		ທ. ແຍັມ			ນ. ສິນ		
4212		ທ. ສາຍ			ນ. ຈິນທອນ		
4213		ທ. ສົກ			ນ. ກອງ		
4214		ທ. ຈາວ			ນ. ພວງ		
4215		ທ. ຈະເລີນ			ນ. ສູນທະວີ		
4216		ທ. ສົກວອນ			ນ. ຈິນສັດ		
4217		ທ. ສົກສິດ			ນ. ກິ່ງໃຈ		

HH ID	PH	Name & Surname	Signature	PH	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລັກ	ເພດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເພດ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ
4218		ທ. ສິສິດ			ນ. ແນັດ		
4219		ທ. ທະລາ			ນ. ອິລະໄທ		
4220		ທ. ໄລ			ນ. ໄຕ		
4221		ທ. ກອງຄຳ			ນ. ດາລ		
4222		ທ. ກິມ			ນ. ອຸນ		
4223		ທ. ກິນ			ນ. ສາຍ		
4224					ນ. ໄມ		
4225		ທ. ສິງ			ນ. ພູສິນ		
4226		ທ. ບູນເສືອນ			ນ. ແຕງ		
4227		ທ. ບູນເສືອນ			ນ. ຕານ		
4228	11	ທ. ດຳຫຼັກ			ນ. ທຸດ		
4229		ທ. ຕາມ			ນ. ບູນ		
4230	12	ທ. ສົມໃຈ(ຕອ່າ)			ນ. ໄລພອນ		
4231					ນ. ຕອງ		
4232		ທ. ດຳສອງ			ນ. ດຳແມງ		



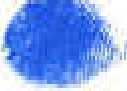
HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລູກຄ້າ	ພັນ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ພັນ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີຟັງ
4233					ນ. ກອນ		
4234		ທ. ຄຳໄພ			ນ. ດວງໃຈ		
4235		ທ. ພອນ			ນ. ເພັດ		
4236		ທ. ຄຳພູ້ງ			ນ. ດອ່ງ		
4237					ນ. ສາ		
4238		ທ. ວິຫາ			ນ. ສົມພັນ		
4239	13	ທ. ບຸນບັນ			ນ. ດຽງ		
4240	16	ທ. ບຸນກອງ			ນ. ຜາ		
4241		ທ. ສົມພອນ			ນ. ພິມມາ		
4242		ທ. ວິງຄຳແຫງ			ນ. ລຸນ		
4243					ນ. ໂຈນ		
4244		ທ. ໂມ			ນ. ໂພ		
4245		ທ. ສົມສັກ			ນ. ສິນ		
4246		ທ. ກອງເງິນ			ນ. ນາງ		
4247		ທ. ສອນ			ນ. ຄອນ		

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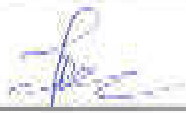


HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລູກຄ້າ	ລູກຄ້າ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລູກຄ້າ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລັບ
4248		ທ. ຕົ້ນອນ			ນ. ພິມ		
4249		ທ. ເຕັມ			ນ. ວອນ		
4250		ທ. ສິສາ			ນ. ມະນີວິນ		
4251		ທ. ສຸວາ			ນ. ໂພນ		
4252		ທ. ສີສິດ			ນ. ແກ້ວ		
4253		ທ. ເປ			ນ. ສິງພິນ		
4254		ທ. ນອນ			ນ. ໄຂສີ		
4255		ທ. ຜາລີ			ນ. ສິງພານ		
4256		ທ. ພູນງາ			ນ. ແກ້ວ	22/1/2017	
4257		ທ. ສິງພານ			ນ. ສາມ		
4258		ທ. ສຸງ			ນ. ພິມ		
4259		ທ. ສຸນ			ນ. ສິມພາວິນ		
4260		ທ. ສິສິທິວິດ			ນ. ມະນີວິນ		
4261		ທ. ກອງສາລີ			ນ. ຈິນສິງ		
4262		ທ. ແສງ			ນ. ສອງຕໍາ		




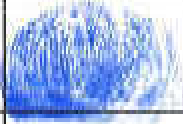

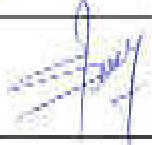
16

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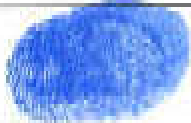
HH ID	PIB	Name & Surname	Signature	PIB	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຼາດ	ສາມ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ສາມ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີຟັງ
4263		ທ. ດຽງ			ນ. ຫິດ		
4264		ທ. ແກ້ວ			ນ. ສາ		
4265		ທ. ແຕງ			ນ. ຄຳສິວິໄລ		
4266		ທ. ບຸນດີ			ນ. ໄຊ		
4267	໔	ທ. ຄຳຈັນ			ນ. ຈັນທາ		
4268		ທ. ທຳໄວ			ນ. ເລນ		
4269		ທ. ນຣົຍ			ນ. ທິ້າ (ນ້າ)		
4270		ທ. ບຸນຍູ້			ນ. ເພັດສະໄໝ		
4271		ທ. ຄົມ			ນ. ທອງສີ		
4272		ທ. ສາຍພອນ			ນ. ແພງ		
4273					ນ. ພອນ		
4274		ທ. ຄຳເຫິນ			ນ. ຫວານ		
4275		ທ. ຈອມ			ນ. ເພັງ		70
4276		ທ. ທຳດີ			ນ. ຄຳພາ		21
4277					ນ. ດີ		

HH ID	PH	Name & Surname	Signature	PH	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລຫຮາດ	ສາມ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ສາມ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ
4278		ທ. ແອັດ			ນ. ບໍ່ສອບ		
4279		ທ. ກາດງຸ່ມ			ນ. ພາຍ (ຄຳໂພ)		
4280		ທ. ເລີ້ນ			ນ. ບອບ		
4281		ທ. ຄຳແພງ			ນ. ໂມ		
4282		ທ. ສັມຫວັງ					
4283	6	ທ. ຄຳ			ນ. ສິວ		
4284					ນ. ຕ່ວນ		
4285	17	ທ. ສຸງມິ			ນ. ດວງດີ		
4286		ທ. ອຸດົມ			ນ. ບຸນອອ້ມ		
4287		ທ. ແລງ			ນ. ສຸກລາດອນ		
4288	19	ທ. ຫອກໂສ			ນ. ແລງຫອກ		
4289		ທ. ສິຈິນ			ນ. ຫຸນມາ		
4290		ທ. ຊຽງ			ນ. ບວນ		
4291		ທ. ຫຸນສິງ			ນ. ຄຳມອນ		
4292		ທ. ແພງ			ນ. ໂມ		


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HH ID	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	PID	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາກດຳ	ລາກດຳ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ລາກດຳ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີຟັດ
4293		ທ. ໂມເຕນ			ນ. ບຸນລຸງຸ່ງ		
4294		ທ. ພູວັນ			ນ. ໂພ		
4295		ທ. ສິນທອງ			ນ. ໂພ		
4296		ທ. ພຸດ			ນ. ບຸນເສີງ		
4297		ທ. ຈິນທະພອນ			ນ. ຈິນ		
4298		ທ. ສິມບັດ			ນ. ເພັດ		
4299	11	ທ. ວິມ			ນ. ລະຄອນສິດ		
4300		ທ. ວິ			ນ. ຫຼິງ		
4301		ທ. ບຸນຫຼາຍ			ນ. ຄອງ		
4302		ທ. ເຫຼີຍມ			ນ. ສົມ		
4303		ທ. ສຸກັນ			ນ. ສົມຈິດ		
4304					ນ. ຈຳປາ		
4305		ທ. ເພັງ			ນ. ວຽງ		
4306		ທ. ຄຳບາງ			ນ. ຈິນທະສີ		
4307		ທ. ມິດ			ນ. ແຕ່ງ		

HH ID	លេខ	Name & Surname	Signature	លេខ	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
គណិត	លេខ	ឈ្មោះ & ឈ្មោះត្រកូល	ហត្ថលេខា	លេខ	ឈ្មោះ & ឈ្មោះត្រកូល	ហត្ថលេខា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
4308		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4309		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4310		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4311		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4312		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4313		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4314		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4315		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4316		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4317		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4318		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4319		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4320		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4321		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		
4322		ក. ឆីង			ក. ឆីង		

HH ID	PIU	Name & Surname	Signature	PIU	Name & Surname	Signature	Telephone No.
ລາຍລັກ	ຄອບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ຄອບ	ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ	ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລີໂຟນ
4323		ທ. ບຸດສະນະດີ			ນ. ປີ		
4324					ນ. ສີ່ງາ		
4325		ທ. ຫຼ້າງນ້ອຍ			ນ. ພອນ		
4326		ທ. ໂທດອນ			ນ. ຈິນຕາ		
4327		ທ. ຈາມສິມຊາຍ			ນ. ສຸດຕາ		
4328		ທ. ບອນ			ນ. ວິງ		
4329		ທ. ສິນແປງ			ນ. ຈິນທອນ		26
4330		ທ. ສົ້ງສູນ			ນ. ແອ		
4331					ນ. ແອ		
4332		ທ. ດິນ			ນ. ໄຈ		
4333		ທ. ຕາ			ນ. ເພິງ		
4334		ທ. ສົ້ງສິດ			ນ. ແພງ		
		ທ. ຊູນ			ນ. ໄໝ້		



ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ປະຊາ. ປຶກສາ ຫາກ... ຂໍສອບຖາມ ທີ່... ທີ່...  
.....

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ລ. ໂພນລືມ ພັກ ວິນ ສີມ  
.....

ວັນທີ/Date: 24/11/2014  
.....

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ບາງກອນ Department	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ. ທຸດໂກ ທິພາຍ	ຮອງ RMU	RMU	22338885	
2	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ວິນາຍາກ	NNPI	65646021	
3	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	CRD	NNPI	59081872	
4	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	CRD		030534022	
5	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ວິນາຍາກ	ວິນາຍາກ	92452857	
6	ທ. ສິມສິມ	WB	NNPI	72125830	
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					





ໄບລິງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ..... ສົມ. ຊຸມ ປັດທະນາການ ລົດ ມາດຕະຖານ ລາຍ - ມາດຕະຖານ

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ..... ວ. ກິມ ສາມ ບ້ານ ຫຼີນ ຫຼີນ

ວັນທີ/Date: ..... 24/11/2014

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ພາກສາມຫາກວມ Department	ເບີໂທລີຟອນ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ຂວັນ ກິມ	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ			
2	ທ. ວິສາ ວິສາ				
3	ທ. ຈິນ ຈິນ				
4	ທ. ພິມ ພິມ	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ			
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

**ແບບຮ່ວມເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນການພົວພັນຊຸມຊົນ**

**Community Contact Form – SMO, NNP1PC**

1. ວັນທີລົງສຳພັນ / Contact date: 24-11-2014
2. ກຸ່ມງານ / Team: CRD, Infrastructure team & Water Test team x 1
3. ໄປຄົນດຽວ ຫຼື ໄປກຸ່ມຄົນ: ໄປຄົນດຽວ / In person: ; ໄປກຸ່ມຄົນ / In group:
4. ຊື່ສະມາຊິກໂຄງການທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນຊຸມຊົນ ຫຼື ໄປພົວພັນ / NNP1 staffs:

1	<u>ທ. ແກ້ວເສີ ງິດເສີ</u>	5	
2	<u>ທ. ສິນທິ ບຸນສິນ</u>	6	
3	<u>ທ. ສິນທິ ບຸນສິນ</u>	7	
4	<u>ທ. ສິນທິ ບຸນສິນ</u>	8	

5. ພົວພັນກັບພາກສ່ວນໃດ / Contact with:
  - 5.1. ບ້ານ / Village: ບ້ານ ສີມິດ

	ລະຫັດລັດຊະບັນຍັດບ້ານ / Household ID	ລະຫັດສະມາຊິກບ້ານໃນລັດຊະບັນຍັດ / Household member	Remarks
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

- 5.2 ສັງຄານສັດ / Col: ທ. ແກ້ວເສີ ງິດເສີ ທ. ສິນທິ ບຸນສິນ
- 5.3 ສັງຄານບໍ່ສືບກັບສັດ / NGO: .....
- 5.4 ຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາ / Contractor: .....
- 5.5 ຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາຄັ້ງ / Sub Contractor: .....

6 ສິດຈະເກັບກຳໃນພົວພັນ / Activities: ປຸກປາກ ທາງ ສູນ ສິນທິ ບຸນສິນ - ວັດ ສີມິດ

7 ສິດຈະເກັບກຳສ່ວນ / Sub activities:   
 \_\_\_\_\_

8 ສະຫຼັບາບເພີ່ມເຕີມ / Descriptions:   
 \_\_\_\_\_

9 ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ / Total Num of participants: 52 ຄົນ.

10 ຕ້ອງຕິດຕາມ / Follow-up needed:

11 ລາຍລະອຽດການຕິດຕາມ / Detail of follow-up (ແກນ):   
 \_\_\_\_\_

12 ກຳນົດມື້ສຳເລັດ / Deadline: .....

**ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ**

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ລັດທະນາຖາວອນ.

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**ບົດບັນຍັກ**

ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບເລກທີ 234/ຫປມຍຄ. ລົງວັນທີ 2 / 06 /2015

ວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1.

ໃນວັນທີ 4 ມິຖຸນາ 2015, ເວລາ 09:50 ນາທີ ທີ່ ບ້ານຫາດຍືນ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄັນໄຊໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມເພື່ອຜ່ານແຈ້ງການວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານ ທອງໃສ ບົວທອງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາທິການຄົນກຳມະຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1 ແຂວງບໍລິຄັນໄຊ, ມີທ່ານ ຕຸລາຄອນ ບໍລິຄັນ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າທຶນວ່າມີກຳລັງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ແລະ ນອກນີ້ ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1, ຄະນະບ້ານ-ບ້ານຫາດຍືນ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ລວມທັງ ພົດມີ 53 ທ່ານ, ມີງ 32 ທ່ານ (ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດສິດ).

ພາຍຫຼັງແຈ້ງຈຸດປະລິງໃນທີ່ປະຊຸມແລ້ວ, ທ່ານ ທອງໃສ ບົວທອງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາທິການຄົນກຳມະຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1 ໄດ້ຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ສະບັບເລກທີ 234/ຫປມຍຄ, ລົງວັນທີ 2/06/2015 ຂອງທ່ານວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1, ຊຶ່ງເນື້ອໃນຂອງແຈ້ງການ ມີ ລາຍລະອຽດດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໄປພື້ນທີ່ເຮດກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1 ບໍ່ວ່າຈະເປັນຈຸດປະລິງໃດກໍຕາມ, ຖ້າຈະໄປຊອກລຽກເຮັດງານທຳຕ້ອງໄປຫາພາກລ່ວນແຮງງານສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກແຮງປະຈຳຊູ່ໂຮງຮຽນປະຈຳບ້ານຫາດຍືນ, ນອກນີ້ຈະບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດເຮັດສາດ
2. ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ ບຸກຄົນໃດໜຶ່ງເຂົ້າໄປມາຫາກິນ (ຫາປາ) ໃນເວລາຕ່າງເວັນ ຫຼື ກາງຄືນ ຖ້າບຸກຄົນໃດໜຶ່ງລະເມີດສ້າງຄວາມລຸ່ນລ້າຍຢູ່ເຮດພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ຖ້າຫາກພົບເຫັນຈະໄດ້ກ່າວເຕືອນ, ສັກສາອັບສັມ ແລະ ກັກຕົວຕາມລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຫຼື ຫາກມີຫຍັງເກີດຂຶ້ນທາງໂຄງການຈະບໍ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ.

ນອກຈາກນີ້ທ່ານຄວາມປອດໄພຂອງ NNP1 ໄດ້ແນະນຳກຽວກັບລະບຽບການເຂົ້າອອກໃນພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງ ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນທຸກໆທ່ານວ່າການເຂົ້າໄປພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເປັນກຸ່ມຈຶ່ງຕ້ອງຫ້າມໂດຍສະເພາະແຜດໜ້າເຂື່ອນໃນການໄປຫາປາ ເພາະໂຄງການແມ່ນເຮັດລຽກຕະລອດເວັນແລະຄືນໃນການລະເບີດສະກັບມີຄວາມສ່ຽງໃຫ້ຝົນແມ່ປະຊາຊົນໃນການເຂົ້າໄປ, ຖ້າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນທີ່ຈະເຂົ້າໄປແມ່ນໃຫ້ເຂົ້າຫາຜູ້ຍາມເພື່ອລ່ວງທະບຽນ ແລະ ໃສ່ເສື້ອສະຫຼັບ ແລະ ຫວຍທີ່ພວກເຮົາໄດ້ແຈກໃຫ້ບ້ານນັ້ນຈຶ່ງເຂົ້າໄປ.



ທ່ານ ຕູລາຄອນ ບໍລິວັນ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິສັດໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄໍາແນະນຳອີກວ່າການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນແມ່ນເພື່ອແນໃສ່ການພັດທະນາໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສຸກເຊື່ອງສິວິໄລ ມີບານເກົາກໍ່ແມ່ນບ້ານທີ່ຕ້ອຍໂອກາດໃນການພັດທະນາ ສະນັ້ນເມື່ອມີໂອກາດ ຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງພັດທະນາ ແລະ ອາດມີການສ້າງອາຊີບໃໝ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ, ປະຊາຊົນມີລາຍຮັບ ເຮັດໃຫ້ສິວິດການເປັນຊູ່ດີຂຶ້ນ. ເມື່ອມີການກໍ່ສ້າງກໍ່ມີບັນຫາເສື່ອງຄວາມຕໍ່ເນື່ອງໄພຕ່າງໆໃນສະໜາມ, ສະນັ້ນມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງມີມາດຕະການເພື່ອກຳນົດບັນດາຂໍ້ທ້າມຕ່າງໆເຮັດໃຫ້ການປະຕິບັດວຽກໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ ແລະ ມີຄວາມປອດໄພໃຫ້ທຸກໆທ່ານ.

ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ, ປະຊາຊົນມີ ຄຳຕາມ ແລະ ໄດ້ຕອບໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄື:

1. ທ່ານ ສຽງສີ ຮອງບາຍບ້ານທາດບືນ ສະເໜີວ່າ: ທາງສຳມູນຜູ້ບໍ່ອ່ນກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນນ້ອຍທີ່ປະຊາຊົນເຄີຍສຳມໄປຝາກຫ້ວຍສູບ, ປະຈຸບັນບໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນສຳມ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນຈະເຂົ້າໄປຮອດທາງກົນ ແລະ ເບິ່ງງົວຄວາມເບື້ອງເນັ້ນແນວໂຕໃ

ທ່ານ ທອງໄສ ບົວທອງ ຕອບວ່າ: ພວກເຂົາໄດ້ລົມກັນກັບທາດບືນກ່າວເລີກວ່າມີແລ້ວ, ແນວໃດກໍ່ຕາມພວກເຂົາຈະນຳສະເໜີໃຫ້ນຳໆນຳ ເພື່ອຄົ້ນຄ້ວາແລະ ຊອກຫາທາງອອກໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ.

ສະຫຼຸບ ຜົນຂອງການປະຊຸມ:

ຜົນວ່າທຸກໆທ່ານ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈກ່ຽວກັບໃບແຈ້ງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ທ່ານ ທອງໄສ ບົວທອງ ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ກ່າວສະຫຼຸບວ່າ: ດ້ວຍຄວາມເປັນທ່າງເປັນໄຍ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ແມ່ນທຸກພາກສ່ວນທາງພາກສັດ ແລະ NNP1. ພວກເຂົາຈຶ່ງໄດ້ມາເຕົ້າລວມພໍ້ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ເອີຍແຜ່ແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ພໍ້ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນໄດ້ຮັບຊາບ, ເຂົ້າໃຈເຖິງຄວາມປອດໄພທີ່ສຳຄັນ ແລະ ຊີວິດປະຊາຊົນ, ຮູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າມາສ່ວນພັດທະນາການປົກຄອງບ້ານຈຶ່ງຮູ້ຄວາມສຳຄັນໃຫ້ຜູ້ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ມາຝັງໃຫ້ຮັບຮູ້ນຳ ແລະ ການເຂົ້າໄປເຮດຫ້ອຍສູບແມ່ນບ້ານລາມາຕໄປຕາມເສັ້ນທາງທີ່ບໍລິສັດຕອບສະໜອງເຮັດແນວສຳມູນນຳຜູ້ບ້ານທາດບຸນຄຳເພາະວ່າໂຖນາບໍ່ອາດສາມາດໄປໄດ້.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 11.00 ໃນວັນດຽວກັນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບັນດາບັນທຶກສະບັບມີໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ທີ່ ບ້ານທາດບືນ, ວັນທີ 04 /08/2015

ຄະນະປະສານງານຂັ້ນເມືອງ ນາຍບ້ານ ທ/ດ ເຊີນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

ຕູລາຄອນ ບໍລິວັນ  
Mr. Toulakhone BOLIVANT

ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງບ້ານບ້ານຈັດສັນ (RMLU)







**បែត្រងបញ្ជី/Registration Form**

ឈ្មោះសកម្មភាព/Name of Activity: .....

តំបន់ប្រតិបត្តិ/Location: ..... ភ្នំពេញ

ថ្ងៃ/Date: ..... 4/6/2015

ល/ច No.	ឈ្មោះនាម Name and Surname	តំណែង Position	អនាមាត្រាភាគ Department	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ឈ: ឌីន 6036	ប/ប	ភ្នំពេញ		ឈ: ឌីន
2	ឈ: វ៉ាន់ ឌីន 6032	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: វ៉ាន់ ឌីន
3	ឈ: ឈន់ 6142	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
4	ឈ: ឈន់ 6051	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
5	ឈ: ឈន់ 6137				ឈ: ឈន់
6	ឈ: ឈន់ 6058	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
7	ឈ: ឈន់ 6148	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
8	ឈ: ឈន់ 6071	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
9	ឈ: ឈន់ 6033	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
10	ឈ: ឈន់ 6049	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
11	ឈ: ឈន់ 6065	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
12	ឈ: ឈន់ 6062	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
13	ឈ: ឈន់ 6145	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
14	ឈ: ឈន់ 6033	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់
15	ឈ: ឈន់ 6054	ប/ប	- ១ -		ឈ: ឈន់



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

## ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: .....

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ..... *ບ້ານ ຈູນ*

ວັນທີ/Date: ..... *14/6/2015*

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສ່ວນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທລີໂຕນ໌ Phone Number	ສາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ຂ. ດາວ 6059	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
2	ຂ. ງຽງເພງ 6075	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ຂ. ງຽງສີ 6035	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6058	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6153	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6063	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6137	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6146	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
9					
10	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6149	ປ/ປ	ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6034	ປ/ປ			<i>[Signature]</i>
12	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6048	ປ/ປ			<i>[Signature]</i>
13	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6049	ປ/ປ			<i>[Signature]</i>
14	ຂ. ງຽງສິມ 6151	ປ/ປ			<i>[Signature]</i>
15					

ຂໍ້ສອບຖາມ ຫຼື ຈຸດສອບຖາມ ຈົດໄວ້ ຫຼື ອີເມວ ຫາ: ພະນັກງານປັບປຸງ, ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນປັບປຸງ, ມາຍາງ ທາງເລີຍ: +856-21-261253 ອີເມວ: nam-21-261253; House No. 256 Ban Phominuan Unit 10, Dongpains Road, Sattanak District, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR Tel: (+856-21-261253) Fax: +856-21-261253



**ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form**

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: .....

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ..... ທາງ ສີ

ວັນທີ/Date: ..... 4/6/2015

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສ່ວນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທລີເຈັດ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ສົມ ຊຽງ ຈັນ 6085	ປ. ຊ	ພາກ ສີ	91741767	
2	ທ. ສີ 6065	ປ. ຊ	-	56751860	
3	ທ. ສິ ສິ ສິ 6074	ປ. ຊ	-	91751042	
4	ສົມ ຊຽງ 6140	ປ. ຊ	-	58821971	
5	ທ. ສິ ສິ 6132	ປ. ຊ	-	59313118	
6	ທ. ສິ ສິ ສິ 6055	ປ. ຊ	-	0307277790	
7	ທ. ສິ ສິ ສິ 6072	ປ. ຊ	-		
8	ທ. ສິ ສິ 6034	ປ. ຊ	-		
9	ທ. ສິ ສິ 6153	ປ. ຊ	-		
10	ທ. ສິ ສິ ສິ 6134	ປ. ຊ	-	56552159	
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

ແບບຟອມເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນການພົວພັນຊຸມຊົນ

Community Contact Form – SMO, NNP1PC

1. ວັນທີລົງສາມານ / Contact date: 4/6/2015
2. ທີ່ມາງານ / Team: CRD, LF, Safety
3. ໄປພົບຄູ່ ຫຼື ໄປຫຼາຍຄົນ: ໄປພົບຄູ່ / In person: ; ໄປຫຼາຍຄົນ / In group:
4. ຊື່ລາວລຸ່ມມີກຽມບົດສື່ຕໍ່ໄປພົວພັນ / NNP1 staffs:

1	<u>Mr. Nong Hoi</u>	5	
2	<u>Mrs. Souphan</u>	6	
3	<u>Mr. Kroou Loue</u>	7	
4		8	

5. ພົວພັນກັບພາກສ່ວນໃດ / Contact with:

5.1. ບ້ານ / Village: Hach Niem

	ລະຫັດລາຍການບ້ານ / ສາມ / Household ID	ລະຫັດລາຍການບ້ານທີ່ເປັນສະມາຊິກ / Household member		ລະຫັດລາຍການບ້ານ / ສາມ / Household ID	ລະຫັດລາຍການບ້ານທີ່ເປັນສະມາຊິກ / Household member
1			6		
2			7		
3			8		
4			9		
5			10		

5.2 ຮັງການສັດ / SO: Mr. Thongyay (RMU), Mr. Toula Khan (DCC)

5.3 ຮັງການບໍ່ໃຫ້ສັດ / NGO: .....

5.4 ຜູ້ຮັບເໝາະ / Contractor: .....

5.5 ຜູ້ຮັບເໝາະ / Sub Contractor: .....

6. ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳທີ່ໄປພົວພັນ / Activities:

Disseminate notification letter of administration office of Balikhon District

7. ກິດຈະກຳອື່ນ / Sub activities:

8. ອະທິບາຍເພີ່ມເຕີມ / Descriptions:

to disseminate notification letter of administration office of Balikhon District for not allow people entering construction site for fishing.

9. ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ / Total Num of participants: 54 ຄົນ, ຜູ້ຍິງ / Women: 19 ຄົນ

10. ຕ້ອງຕິດຕາມ / Follow-up needed:

54

32

11. ອາດຈະມີບັນຫາຕິດຕາມ / Detail of follow-up issues:

12. ກຳນົດເວລາສິ້ນສຸດ / Deadline: .....

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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### **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 4 June 2015 9:50a.m, at Hat Gniun, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Hat Gniun 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 53 people, 32 females (Attached details)

#### **Objectives:**

"No Entrance" for doing a living in the NNP1 site

#### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 53 people
- Number of females: 32 people
- GoL: : 2 person (Deputy District Administration: Toulakhone, RMU: Thongsay)
- NNP1 PC: : 3 people (1 Female)
- Number of PAPs: 50 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 Hat Gniun 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 to efficient operation safety for everyone.

**Main questions/opinions by PAPs and Main answers:**

MrXiengsy proposed: Cross road at re-regulation where the villagers pass to Houaysoup, are not allowed to pass, what would they do for a living and look after their cattle?

MrThongsay answered: We talked about this issue yesterday, however, we would like the NNP1 to study and find the solutions for the villagers.

**Outcomes of the meeting:**

It is seen that everyone understood the notice and MrThongsayBouathong, the chairman of the meeting concluded: concerning, particularly, state counterparts and the NNP1. 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 riverat Hatsaykhambecause 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 Hat Gniun, date 04/06/2015

DCCDeputy Head of the villageRecorded by

Stamped and signed

Stamped and signed

Signed

ToulakhoneBolivanhSyThamavongNeng Her

RMU

Signed

Thongsay



ສາທາລະນະລິດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ.

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**ບົດບັນທຶກ**

ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ລະບົບເລກທີ 234/ຫປມບຄ. ລົງວັນທີ 2/06/2015  
ວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຝູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1.

ໃນວັນທີ 4 ມິຖຸນາ 2015, ເວລາ 01:20 ນາທີ ທີ່ ບ້ານທ່າເສືອ, ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊໄດ້ຈັດ  
ກອງປະຊຸມເພື່ອຜ່ານແຈ້ງການວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຝູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1.  
ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະທານໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງນີ້ໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານ ທອງໄສ ນົດທອງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ  
ທ່ວຍງານບົກຍົກຍົວລິ້ນ ແລະ ພື້ນຜູ້ຊີວິດການເປັນຝູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1  
ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ມີທ່ານ ຕຸລາຄອນ ບໍລິຄັນ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກໍ່ສ້າງວ່າມີກຳລັງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ແລະ ນອກນີ້  
ຍັງມີຜູ້ຕ່າງໜ້າຈາກບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1, ຕະນະບ້ານ-ບ້ານທ່າເສືອ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ລວມທັງ  
ໝົດມີ 34 ທ່ານ, ຍິງ 14 ທ່ານ (ລະອຽດມີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຜັດ).

ພາຍຫຼັງແຈ້ງຈຸດປະສົງໃນທີ່ປະຊຸມແລ້ວ, ທ່ານ ທອງໄສ ນົດທອງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ ທ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມ  
ຄອງການບົກຍົກຍົວລິ້ນ ແລະ ພື້ນຜູ້ຊີວິດການເປັນຝູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1 ໄດ້  
ຜ່ານແຈ້ງການ ລະບົບເລກທີ 234/ຫປມບຄ, ລົງວັນທີ 2/06/2015 ຂອງທ່ອງວ່າການບົກຍົກຍົວລິ້ນ  
ສັນວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມເຂົ້າໄປທຳມາຫາກິນຝູ່ພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1. ສິ່ງເນື້ອໃນຂອງແຈ້ງການ  
ມີ ລາຍລະອຽດດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໄປພື້ນທີ່ແຕ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ 1 ບໍ່ວ່າຈະເປັນຈຸດປະສົງໃດກໍ່  
ຕາມ, ຖ້າຈະໄປຊອກກວຽກເຮັດງານທຳຕ້ອງໄປຫາພາກສ່ວນແຮງງານສະໜັບສະໜູນຂອງປະຈຳຝູ່  
ໂອງຮຽນປະຖົມບ້ານທ່າເສືອ, ນອກນີ້ຈະບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດເດີນສາດ.
2. ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ຫຼື ບຸກຄົນໃດຍິ່ງເຂົ້າໄປມາຫາກິນ (ຫາປາ) ໃນເວລາກາງເວັນ ຫຼື ກາງຄືນ  
ຖ້າບຸກຄົນໃດຍິ່ງອະເມີດລ້າງຄວາມມຸ່ນວາຍຝູ່ແຂພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ຖ້າຫາກພົບເຫັນຈະໄດ້ກ່າວເຕືອນ  
ສຶກສາລົງຄົມ ແລະ ກ້າດົວຕາມລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຫຼື ຫາກມີຫຍັງເກີດຂຶ້ນທາງໂຄງການຈະບໍ່  
ຮັບຜິດຊອບ.

ນອກຈາກນີ້ທ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄວບຜິດໄພຂອງ NNP1 ໄດ້ແນະນຳກຽວກັບລະບຽບການເຂົ້າອອກໃນພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງ  
ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນທຸກໆທ່ານວ່າການເຂົ້າໄປພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງເປັນຫຍັງຈິ່ງຕ້ອງຫ້າມໂດຍສະເພາະແຂພື້ນທີ່ເຂື່ອນໃນ  
ການໄປຫາປາ ຕາມໂຄງການແມ່ນເຮັດລຽກຕະລອດເດີນແລະຄືນໃນການລະເຜີດສະນິນມີຄວາມສ່ຽງໃຫ້ພໍ້  
ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນໃນການເຂົ້າໄປ, ຖ້າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນທີ່ຈະເຂົ້າໄປແມ່ນໃຫ້ເຂົ້າຫາຕູ້ຍາມເພື່ອລ່າງຂະບຽນ ແລະ  
ໃສ່ເສັ້ນສະກັດນ ແລະ ໜວກທີ່ໝວກເຂົ້າໄດ້ແຈກໃຫ້ຍາມນັ້ນຈິ່ງເຂົ້າໄປ.

ແລະ ທ່ານ ດູລາຄອນ ບໍລິວັນ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າໜີ້ສິ່ງວ່າການບົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິເວນໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄຳແນະນຳສຶກ  
ວ່າການກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນແມ່ເພື່ອແນໃສ່ການພັດທະນາໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສຸກເຂື່ອງສິວິໄລ,ບ້ານເອົາກໍ່ແມ່ນບ້ານທີ່  
ດ້ອຍໂອກາດໃນການພັດທະນາ ສະນັ້ນເມື່ອມີໂອກາດ ຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງພັດທະນາ ແລະ ອາດມີການສ້າງ  
ອາຊີບໃໝ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ, ປະຊາຊົນມີລາຍສັບ ເຮັດໃຫ້ຊີວິດການເປັນຜູ້ດີຂຶ້ນ. ເມື່ອມີການກໍ່ສ້າງກໍ່ມີບັນຫາ  
ເສື່ອງຄວາມປ່ຽນໄປຕ່າງໆໃນສະໜາມ, ສະນັ້ນມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງມີມາດຕາການເພື່ອກຳນົດບັນດາຂໍ້  
ຫ້າມຕ່າງໆເຮັດໃຫ້ການປະຕິບັດລຽກໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ ແລະມີຄວາມປອດໄພໃຫ້ທຸກໆທ່ານ.

ກອງປະຊຸມວ່າມາແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ, ປະຊາຊົນມີ ຄຳຖາມ ແລະ ໄດ້ຕອບໃນກອງປະຊຸມດັ່ງ:

ປະຊາຊົນ ບໍ່ມີຄຳຖາມ.

**ສະຫຼຸບ ຜົນຂອງການປະຊຸມ:**

ເຫັນວ່າທຸກໆທ່ານ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈກຽວກັບໄພແຈ້ງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ທ່ານ ຫອງໄສ ດົວທອງ  
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ກ່າວສະຫຼຸບວ່າ: ຕ້ວຍຄວາມເປັນຫ່ວງເປັນໄປ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ແມ່ນທຸກພາກສ່ວນ  
ທາງກາກສັດ ແລະ NNP1 ພວກເຮົາຈຶ່ງໄດ້ມາເຊົ່າລວມກໍ່ແມ່ນປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ເຫັນແຕ່ແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ກໍ່ແມ່ນ  
ປະຊາຊົນໄດ້ຮັບຊາຍ,ເຂົ້າໃຈເຖິງຄວາມປອດໄພຕໍ່ສັບສິນ ແລະ ຊີວິດປະຊາຊົນ, ຄໍ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າມາຮ່ວມ  
ກິລິມສຳນາດການບົກຄອງບ້ານຈຶ່ງຊ່ວຍບອກຄຳໃຫ້ຜູ້ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ມາຝັງໃຫ້ຮັບຊູນຳ ແລະ ການເຂົ້າໄປເຮດຫ້ວຍ  
ລູບແມ່ນບ້ານລາມາຄໄປຕາມເສັ້ນທາງທີ່ບໍ່ມີສັດຕອບສະໜອງເຂື່ອແພຊ້າມນ້ຳຜູ່ບ້ານທາດຊາຍຄຳເພາະລັດ  
ໂຖນາໂອຍສາມາດໄປໄດ້

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 02:10 ໃນວັນດຽວກັນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກລະບົບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອ  
ເປັນຜູ້ກຳນົດໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ກ່າ.

ທີ່ ບ້ານຫ່າເຮືອ, ວັນທີ 04 / 06 /2015

ທ່ານປະຊານຸກອນເພັດເມືອງ  

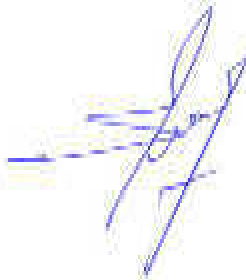

**ດູລາຄອນ ບໍລິວັນ**  
**Mr. Toulaknon BOLIVANH**

ນາຍບ້ານ  


**ບຸນຮຽງ ໄຊຍະລາດ**  
**Bounheng XAYALAT**

ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງບົກຄອງຈັດສັນ (RMU)

ເຊິ່ນຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ  



ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: ..... ເພື່ອເປັນສຳນັກງານໜັງສືພິມ ແລະ ບັນທຶກ ການຊຸກຍູ້ ການຊຸກຍູ້ ການຊຸກຍູ້

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ..... ພື້ນທີ່ ຫໍ 150 .....

ວັນທີ/Date: ..... 4/1/2015 .....

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມເສຍກຽມ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ພາສາກາມກາລ່ອນ Department	ເບີໂທລີຟອນ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ. ສິມໂອວິງ ສິມມະ 6010	ຮອງ ຫົວໜ້າ	ປ ຫໍ 150	55592803	
2	ມ. ຊິງ 6003		ປ ຫໍ 150	95108324	
3	ມ. ຊິງ 6004		ປ ຫໍ 150		
4	ມ. ສິມມະ 6111		- - -		
5	ມ. ສິມມະ 6124		ປ ຫໍ 150		
6	ທ. ສິມມະ ສິມມະ 6015	ຮອງ ຫົວໜ້າ	ປ ຫໍ 150	54399490	
7	ທ. ສິມມະ ສິມມະ 6022	ອຸປະກອນ	ປ ຫໍ 150	55983112	
8	ທ. ສິມມະ ສິມມະ 6025	ຫົວໜ້າ	ປ ຫໍ 150	56467802	
9	ທ. ສິມມະ 6113		ປ ຫໍ 150		
10	ມ. ສິມມະ 6019		ປ ຫໍ 150	58428704	
11	ມ. ສິມມະ 6124		ປ ຫໍ 150		
12	ມ. ສິມມະ 6101		ປ ຫໍ 150	9227295	
13	ມ. ສິມມະ 6005		ປ ຫໍ 150	56044995	
14	ມ. ສິມມະ 6121		ປ ຫໍ 150	98298295	
15	ທ. ສິມມະ 6128		ປ ຫໍ 150	95907849	



**ໂບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form**

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: .....

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ..... <sup>1 A</sup> ທີ່ 152

ວັນທີ/Date: ..... 4/6/2015

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ບາງກາງພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທລີໂຕນີ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ຂ. ກວ້າຍ 6129		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
2	ທ. ຄຳ 6027		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
3	ທ. ຄຳ 6002		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
4	ທ. ງາວິນ 6122		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
5	ທ. ງາວິນ 6104		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
6	ທ. ທຸກວິນ 6123		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
7	ທ. ທຸກວິນ 6020		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
8	ທ. ທຸກວິນ 6011	ຊ. ທຸກວິນ	ບ. ທີ່ 150	94265903	
9	ຂ. ຂຽນ 079.2 600	ຊ. ທຸກວິນ	ບ. ທີ່ 150	1306785	
10	ຂ. ຂຽນ 6106	ຊ. ທຸກວິນ	ບ. ທີ່ 150	598036398	
11	ຂ. ທຸກວິນ 6001		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
12	ຂ. ທຸກວິນ 6118		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
13	ທ. ທຸກວິນ 6115		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
14	ທ. ທຸກວິນ 6105		ບ. ທີ່ 150		
15	ທ. ທຸກວິນ 6004	ຊ. ທຸກວິນ	ບ. ທີ່ 150	5549180	



ໃບລົງທະບຽນ/Registration Form

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ/Name of Activity: .....

ສະຖານທີ່/Location: ... ທີ່ ທີ່ ທີ່ ທີ່ .....

ວັນທີ/Date: ..... 4/6/2015 .....

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ແລະນາມລູກ Name and Surname	ຕຳແໜ່ງ Position	ພາກກາງພາກສ່ວນ Department	ເບີໂທລີຟັງ Phone Number	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ນ. ສິມສິມ	ຊື່ນາມ	ໜັງສື	55663047	
2	ທ. ທອງ ໂສ ທິມ ທອງ	ຮອງ	RMU	22 33 6885	
3	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຮອງ	ໜັງສື	55491810	
4	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຮອງ	ໜັງສື	55729053	
5	ນ. ສິມສິມ	ຮອງ	ໜັງສື	55525669	
6					
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14					
15					

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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### 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 4 June 2015 13:20a.m, at Thaheua, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province, the consultation meeting was held at Thaheua 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, Thaheua village committees and the PAP attended 34 people, 14 females (Attached detailed)

#### Objectives:

"No Entrance" for doing a living in the NNP1 site

#### **The participants in the meeting included:**

- Total of participants: 34 people
- Number of females: 14 people
- GoL: : 2 person  
(Deputy District Administration: Toulakhone, RMU: Thongsay)
- NNP1 PC: : 3 people (1 Female)
- Number of PAPs: 29 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 Hat Gniun 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 explosion on all day and night. So there is a risk for people for entry. If necessary for entry, registration 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:**

The villagers have no questions.

**Outcomes of the meeting:**

It is seen that everyone understood the notice and MrThongsayBouathong, the chairman of the meeting concluded: concerning, particularly, state counterparts and the NNP1. 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 14:10; and this meeting minutes is created as reference for the implementation in the future.

At Thaheua, date 04/06/2015

DCC Deputy Head of the village Recorded by

Stamped and signed

Stamped and signed

Signed

Toulakhone Bolivanh Bounhieng Xayalat Nengher

RMU

Signed

Thongsay

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

Handwritten signature in blue ink.



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ງານວາງສະແດງ ກິດຈະກຳ ການກະກຽມບົດກຳປັ້ນວັດສັມ...

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ອຸມຫາດ ຊຸບອິ່) ບ້ານ ຫາດປືນ, ເມືອງ ບໍ່ລິ້ນ ແຂວງ ສີສັງໄງ

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/ປຊ	ອຸມຫາດ ຊຸບອິ່	55088613	
2	POKOR	GOR	NMPI	2309195	
3	Xieng ma	GOR	—	59081840	
4	Somsouvanh	DB	NMPI	82100005	
5	Say Khan		ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	58961783	
6	ທ. ວອນ ວິ		ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	58141497	
7	ສົມສິມສິມ ທີ່: ບາງ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	55553679	
8	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	5555557	
9	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	5888912	
10	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	99888552	
11	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	—	—	22566712	
12	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	—	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	23280888	
13	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	—	—	95515118	
14	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	030577825	
15	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	55330861	
16	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	ອ.ສ. ບໍ່ລິ້ນ	22110954	



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ກຸມວຽກວິໄນ ກິດຈະກຳ ການກວດກາ ບົດບາດ ບົດຮຽນ ສົມ...

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ວັດທະນາຊາດ) ບ. ຫວຽດ ບ. 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. ພິດສະຫາ ຫວຽດ ວິໄນ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	99560731	[Signature]
2	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	98082339	Pency
3	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	55792152	[Signature]
4	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	55796601	[Signature]
5	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	9997711	[Signature]
6	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	91751394	[Signature]
7	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	22332229	[Signature]
8	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	22245820	[Signature]
9	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	55332015	[Signature]
10	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	22803368	[Signature]
11	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	23006080	[Signature]
12	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	59769878	[Signature]
13	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	222037405	[Signature]
14	ທ. ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	ວິໄນ	ຫວຽດ ຫວຽດ	22938198	[Signature]
15					
16					



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ງານວາງສະໄໝງົດຂອງກົມກວດກາຄຸນນະພາບສິນຄ້າ ວິຈິດສົມ.

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ສົມບາດກຸບຮຸ່ງ) ບ. ຫາດວິມ ມ. ບໍລິເວນ 2 ບໍລິເຂດ 13

Date ວັນທີ: 17/18/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກບາງສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ມ. ວາງເປັ້ງ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ສູນກາງພັດທະນາ	030 938860	ມ. ວາງເປັ້ງ
2	ມ. ວິງ ທີ່	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ສູນກາງພັດທະນາ	02054173181	ມ. ວິງ ທີ່
3	ທ. ພອນສີ ຊິງ	ນາຍ ທະນາ	ບາດກ້າວອຳນວຍ	54604340	ທ. ພອນສີ ຊິງ
4	ທ. ຢູນຊຽງ ຊິງ	ນາຍ ທະນາ	ທ່ວ່ວິ	55491810	ທ. ຢູນຊຽງ ຊິງ
5	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	54052325	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
6	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	9999941	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
7	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	24477168	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
8	ທ. ບຸນລັບ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	22236655	ທ. ບຸນລັບ ພິມມະສິນ
9	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	22105031	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
10	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	56536423	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
11	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	28942500	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
12	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	55177984	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
13	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	22831991	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
14	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	91180875	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
15	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	99444491	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ
16	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ	ຮອງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ	ທຳມະ ງ-ລ ທາ	28534790	ທ. ສິມສິນ ພິມມະສິນ



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໂບລິງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ຈຳນວນໂຄງລ່າງ: ມາດຕະການປ້ອງກັນຄວາມສະຫງົບຄວາມຍືດຍາວຈັດລຳດັບ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ຊື່ບ່ອນ) ບ້ານຫາດຊ້າງ, ບ. ບໍລິເວນ 2, ບໍລິເວນ 13

Date ວັນທີ: 17/8/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍ:ຊື່ນ
1	ທ. ສິມສິມ	ປຶກສາ	ຊຸບ	28263578	
2	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	— — —	ຊຸບ	0305054113	
3	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຮອງປະທານ	ກວດກາ (20)	22317324	
4	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ປຶກສາ	ທ່ານ	28860852	
5	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຮອງປະທານ	ບໍລິເວນ	54529000	
6	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບໍລິເວນ	54599363	
7	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຮອງປະທານ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	22104100	
8	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ຮອງປະທານ	ບໍລິເວນ	55953231	
9	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	223385A3	
10	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	56754911	
11	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	224096752	
12	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	55859985	
13	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	56012513	
14	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	5559179	
15	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	55491811	
16	ທ. ສິມສິມ ສິມສິມ	ບໍລິເວນ	ບ. ສິມສິມ	55578807	



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ກຸ່ມວຽກວິໄນ ກົມກວດກາ ການປັບປຸງເວີເນີນ

Location ສະຖານທີ່: (ຊຸມ ທາດທຸນ ວິນ) ເມັດ ທາດວິນ, ມ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ ວິນ

Date ວັນທີ: 17/8/15

No ລດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ວິຊາການ	ພາກພູມ	030944282	
2	ນ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ວິຊາການ	ຫ້ອງການ ຊຸມວິນ	02097574882	
3	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	-/-	-/-	92804431	
4	ນ. ພູມສັນດານ ວິວັດ	-/-	-/-	02096915553	
5	ນ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	-/-	ຫ້ອງການ ຊຸມວິນ	030503884	
6	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	-/-	ວິສາມະໄນ	92422448	
7	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ເມັດ ທາດວິນ	ວິສາມະໄນ	630522026	
8	ນ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ຫ້ອງການ ຊຸມວິນ	ຊຸມວິນ	58277997	
9	ນ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ວິຊາການ	ຊຸມວິນ	23188438	
10	ນ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	-/-	ຫ້ອງການ ຊຸມວິນ	28380588	
11	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	-/-	-/-	97337646	
12	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	-/-	-/-	5799485	
13	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ຫ້ອງການ	ຫ້ອງການ ຊຸມວິນ	5751132	
14	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ຫ້ອງການ	ຊຸມວິນ	22103288	
15	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ຮຽນ	ຊຸມວິນ	5432559	
16	ທ. ວິວັດ ພູມສັນດານ	ຮຽນ	ຮຽນ	22336995	



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

Registration Form ໂຍລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ: ງານຂຽນ: (1) ການກວດກາ ມາດຕະການ ບັນຍາຍາວເວັດສິມ.....

Location ສະຖານທີ່: ( ຕຸ້ຍ ຫາດຊາຍດີ ) ບ. ຫາດຊາຍ ມ. ວິນັດ ມີ ລີ ດີ ດີ 1.3

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 ສຸວັນ ວະລາດ	ປົກ ສຸວັນ	ສື່ສ : ຫວຽດ	540815245	
2	ທ. ສິມສັກ ໂຊນາ ສິມ	ຜູ້ຄວບຄຸມ	ທ່ຽວ	55067487	
3	ທ. ວິລາວັນ ຈິມທາວັນ		Earth systems	55154345	
4	ທ. ພອນສິ ຫາກສິມວັນ	ຫວັງ	RMU & SB	55552229	
5	ທ. ຫາກສິ ສິມທາວັນ	ຜູ້ຄວບຄຸມ	RMU(BLX)	551540919	
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**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

**Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity**

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Minutes of Meeting

Of

The dissemination of the compensation policy and compensation unit rate of the assets of the NNP1

On October 9<sup>th</sup> 2015, by 9:00 to 11:00 at Somseun village, Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxay Province. The meeting was held to disseminate the compensation policy and compensation unit rate to the villagers and authorities

The chairman of this meeting was Mr. Khamsing Sayphouvong, head of Province Resettlement Management Unit, representatives of NNP1 and representative of Bolikhan District Office, Somseun authorities and villagers as:

- Total participants: 46 persons
- Number of woman 13 persons
- Government staffs 5 persons

Mr. Maithong keoviengkham, Head of Bolikhan District office, Mr. Khamsing Sayphouvong, head of Bolikhamxay Province RMU, Mr. Thongsay Bouathong, vice head of Bolikhamxay Province RMU, Sonsathith and Noupanh

- NNP1 representatives 11 persons
- Number of villagers 30 persons
- Participants from other sectors

(As the list of participants attached herewith)

At the meeting, the vice head of Bolikhamxay RMU gave the speech on the objective of the meeting, as the detail below:

1. Compensation unit rate
2. Compensation policy

And then the chairman opened the meeting:

The head of RMU said: The target of the meeting to disseminate the compensation unit rate of the assets to compensate for the villagers affected by the NNP1 project and to pass the compensation policy to focus on the implementation of the compensation for the affected villagers.

After that the head of RMU passed as:

1. The compensation policy issued No.1170/PG.XB, dated 29/09/2015 to the villagers and authorities to listen to and explanation clearly of each chapter to the authorities and affected

villagers to understand the compensation principle to the damages, persons who have right to get the compensation and replace the damage by others for the affected villagers, including the policy for the affected villagers.

2. To pass the agreement on the use of the compensation unit rate No. 1003/PG.XB, dated 21/8/2015 to the villagers and authorities to understand and acknowledge the compensation unit rate for each type of assets such as the land plot, construction materials, industry trees, fruit trees and annual crops.
3. To explain the interview form of alternative decision to accept the compensation, the interview will be commenced in the next week.

### **Comments and Questions rose by the villagers:**

Mr. Chao, village head proposed that: For the Affected person who has not the area for the production and make decision the alternatives as replace by cash or land by land and then he proposed to the company to study finding the water source for the villagers because of water shortage.

### **The answer of concerned sector:**

RMU answered: With regard to the water, we will propose to the NNP1 project to study

NNP1 answered that: On October 14<sup>th</sup> 2015, the project had the meeting with the district, we need to know whether the bidding in the past will be continued or not?. As the NNP1 plan will be surveyed on November 2015 and then it will design and implement in the beginning of year 2016.

### **Commented and summarized by the chairman of the meeting**

As the discussion, the village authorities and affected villagers understood the dissemination of this policy and all persons should cooperate in the survey of making decision of the compensation alternatives.

Therefore, the meeting closed by 11:00 and this MoM was made as evidence to implement next activities

At Somseun village, date Oct 9th 2015

**Chairman of the meeting**  
**(Head of RMU)**

**Somseun village head**

**Recorder**

**Mr. Khamsing SAYPHOUVONG**

**MR. Chao SOMBATH**

**MR. Nengher**







ນາມ ກອບຮູບ: ວ. ດີ ປາ ກອບຮູບ ມີ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ ປັບ ດຸ ຈຸນ ຈຳ  
ເລີຍ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ  
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ບົດສອບຮູບ(ທ່ານປະທານໄດ້ຕໍາເລັກຕໍາກອງປະຊຸມ) (ເຫັນດີ, ບໍ່ເຫັນດີ, ເຂົ້າໃຈ, ສືບຕໍ່ເຈາະລະຈາໃນກອງປະຊຸມຕໍ່ໆໄປ)

ທ່ານ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ  
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ບັງພັນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 11 ວ. ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ ເປີດຜ່ານ  
ຜູ້ກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລູກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບ້ານ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ, ວັນທີ 9/12/2016

ບ້ານ ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ

ເຊັນຕູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ



Handwritten signature and date: 12/12/16

ຄຳສັ່ງ ສາທາລະນະລັດ  
Khamphoum SAYPHOUVONG

ກອບຮູບ ກຳລັງ



# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

## Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ກິດຈະກຳ: 1659/1654/1657 ມາ 25 1720/12 ເລີ່ມ ກວດກາ ການ ຈັດ

Location ທ່າງໜ້າ: ຫຼີ ຫຼີ ຫຼີ

Date ວັນທີ: 01/10/2015

No ລດ	Name and Surname ຊື່ຄອບຄົວສ່ວນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກອົງການ ຫຼື ບ້ານ	Telephone number ເລີກສອບສັບສິດ	Signature ຕົວເຕັ້ນ
1	ທ. ທິນ ພິດ ດວງຈິດ	Manager	ໂຄງ ລັດ ສິດ	22264966	[Signature]
2	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	Manager	SNO NNPI	55534398	[Signature]
3	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	SO	RMU	22316895	[Signature]
4	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	ທ່ານ ດວງຈິດ	ທ່ານ ດວງຈິດ	22333992	[Signature]
5	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	ທ່ານ ດວງຈິດ	ທ່ານ ດວງຈິດ	54653838	[Signature]
6	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	ທ່ານ ດວງຈິດ	RMU	145110919	[Signature]
7	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	ທ່ານ ດວງຈິດ	NNPI- SMO	55408849	[Signature]
8	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	Gender	NNPI - SMO	29291540	[Signature]
9	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	Officer	NNPI- SMO	59087870	[Signature]
10	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	ທ່ານ ດວງຈິດ	NNPI - SMO	22185008	[Signature]
11	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	ທ່ານ ດວງຈິດ	---	22218402	[Signature]
12	Thongseawath Keovichit	---	NNPI - SMO	22325983	[Signature]
13	Nang Her	TL/CRD	---	59081872	[Signature]
14	Mr. Khamseawath	Driver	NNP,	54997488	[Signature]
15	Kham Sing	Driver	NNPI,	53008370	[Signature]
16	ທ. ດວງຈິດ ດວງຈິດ	Driver	NNPI	55696368	[Signature]
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# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

## Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

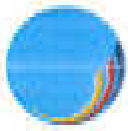
Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ ປະຕິບັດການໄຟຟ້າ ໃນ ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17

Location ສະຖານທີ່ ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17

Date ວັນທີ 9 ທັນວາ 2015

No ລດ	Name and Surname ຊື່ສະເໝີນາມສະກຸນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ ຫຼື ບ້ານ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕົວຕິ	Signature ລະຫັດຊື່
1	ທ້າວ ບຸນ ວິຊຸນ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	95100311	ທ້າວ ບຸນ ວິຊຸນ
2	ມ. ອິດ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	0306343929	ມ. ອິດ
3	ມ. ວິ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	053779254	ມ. ວິ
4	ທ້າວ ສິມ (ອຸ) ສິມ ພົມ.		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	5613297	ທ້າວ ສິມ (ອຸ) ສິມ ພົມ.
5	ທ້າວ ສິມ ວິຈິນ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	0205653155	ທ້າວ ສິມ ວິຈິນ
6	ທ. ສິມ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	0307645374	ທ. ສິມ
7	ທ. ສິມ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	58408795	ທ. ສິມ
8	ທ. ສິມ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	82423646	ທ. ສິມ
9	ມ. ສິມ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	99547877	ມ. ສິມ
10	ມ. ສິມ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	0509010212	ມ. ສິມ
11	ມ. ສິມ		ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	02099372210	ມ. ສິມ
12	ມ. ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	02022586332	ມ. ສິມ
13	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17		ທ. ສິມ ສິມ ສິມ
14	ທ. ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	0309091229	ທ. ສິມ
15	ທ. ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	0305094630	ທ. ສິມ
16	ທ. ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	91561808	ທ. ສິມ
17	ທ. ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	0305220830	ທ. ສິມ
18	ທ. ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	55969692	ທ. ສິມ
19	ທ. ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17	28534775	ທ. ສິມ
20	ທ. ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ບ້ານ ຫ່ວງ ສາ ກຸ່ມ 17		ທ. ສິມ





# NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

## Registration Form ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

Name of Activities ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳ..... ກິດຈະກຳ ກຳລັງມາດຕະຖານ / ລຸ ທາງ ກະຊວງ ກະສິກຳ ກຳມະການ ກະຊວງ ກະສິກຳ ກຳມະການ

Location ສະຖານທີ່..... ບ້ານ ສຸມ ສຸມ

Date ວັນທີ..... 10/09/2015

No ລ/ດ	Name and Sure Name ຊື່ແທນບາດສະບຽນ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	From ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ ຫຼື ບ້ານ	Telephone number ເບີໂທລະສັບຕິດຕໍ່	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ		
2	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	5730987	
3	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	22960316	
4	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	52515885	
5	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ		
6	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	98929453	
7	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	22802012	
8	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	-	
9	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	65967632	
10	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	221000311	
11	ທ. ສິມ ສິມ	ປ/ກ	ສຸມ ສຸມ	55288855	
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 16. 2015/05/30 - 2015/05/31

1. 2015/04/29 - 2015/05/01  
 2. 2015/05/02 - 2015/05/03  
 3. 2015/05/04 - 2015/05/05  
 4. 2015/05/06 - 2015/05/07  
 5. 2015/05/08 - 2015/05/09  
 6. 2015/05/10 - 2015/05/11  
 7. 2015/05/12 - 2015/05/13  
 8. 2015/05/14 - 2015/05/15  
 9. 2015/05/16 - 2015/05/17  
 10. 2015/05/18 - 2015/05/19  
 11. 2015/05/20 - 2015/05/21  
 12. 2015/05/22 - 2015/05/23  
 13. 2015/05/24 - 2015/05/25  
 14. 2015/05/26 - 2015/05/27  
 15. 2015/05/28 - 2015/05/29  
 16. 2015/05/30 - 2015/05/31

ຄຳຂໍ້ສອບຖາມ ຫຼື ການຮ້າງຮ້າຍ ຈຶ່ງ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ຊາວໜຸ່ມ ສຳຄັນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
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ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່

ບົດສອບຖາມ (ທ່ານປະທານ ຫຼື ທ່ານເປັນຕົວກອງປະຊຸມ) (ເປັນຕົວ, ບໍ່ເປັນຕົວ, ເຂົ້າໃຈ, ສືບຕໍ່ ແລະ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 12:10 ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນ  
ຖານະການໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບັນ ຫາວ ຈຶ່ງ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ບັນ ຫາວ ຈຶ່ງ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ເຊັນຕົວບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

( ຫາວ ຈຶ່ງ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ  
ຄຳສິງ ສາຍພູວົງ  
Khamling SAYPHOUVONG

ບັນ ຫາວ ຈຶ່ງ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່  
ຟອງ ພູເຟັກເຮົາ  
Phouvieng PHIAKEO

ຊື່  
11/10





# NAMA (NAMA) (NAMA)

.....

.....

.....

စ/က No.	အမည်အကျဉ်း Name and Surname	တာဝန် Position	ဌာန Department	ဖုန်းနံပါတ် Phone Number	လက်မှတ် Signature
၁	.....	.....	.....		.....
၂	.....	.....	.....	52745565	.....
၃	.....	.....	.....	91755260	.....
၄	.....	.....	.....	91751707	.....
၅	.....	.....	.....		.....
၆	.....	.....	.....		.....
၇	.....	.....	- / -	50381014	.....
၈	.....	.....	.....		.....
၉	.....	.....	.....		.....
၁၀	.....	.....	.....	55407340	.....
၁၁	.....	.....	.....	69140794	.....
၁၂	.....	.....	.....	59354378	.....
၁၃	.....	.....	.....	20327790	.....
၁၄	.....	.....	.....	59960726	.....
၁၅	.....	.....	.....	56520761	.....



ပြည်ထောင်စု အကျဉ်းချုပ်စာရင်း

ပြည်ထောင်စု/အဖွဲ့အစည်း

ရက်စွဲ

အ/ဂ No.	အမည်အကျဉ်းချုပ် Name and Surname	တာဝန်ပေး Position	အဖွဲ့အစည်း Department	ဖုန်းနံပါတ် Phone Number	လက်မှတ် Signature
1	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
2	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
3	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
4	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
5	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
6	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...	၇၆၆၅၅၅၅	
7	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
8	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...	၇၇၇၇၇၇၇	
9	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
10	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
11	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
12	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
13	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
14	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		
15	ဒေါ်အောင်	၁/၂	...		



ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE  
LE MINISTRE DE LA SANTE  
LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

Province/Locality: .....

Signature .....

No.	Name and Surname	Position	Department	Phone Number	Signature
1	ឃុំ ១០៧	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	9195358	ស្រី
2	ឃុំ ១០៨	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល		ស្រី
3	ឃុំ ១០៩	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល		ស្រី
4	ឃុំ ១១០	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល		ស្រី
5	ឃុំ ១១១	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល		ស្រី
6	ឃុំ ១១២	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល		ស្រី
7	ឃុំ ១១៣	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	99850916	ស្រី
8	ឃុំ ១១៤	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	81890356	ស្រី
9	ឃុំ ១១៥	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	55408845	ស្រី
10	ឃុំ ១១៦	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	59081872	ស្រី
11	ឃុំ ១១៧	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	58597916	ស្រី
12	ឃុំ ១១៨	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល		ស្រី
13	ឃុំ ១១៩	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	59665211	ស្រី
14	ឃុំ ១២០	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	54241966	ស្រី
15	ឃុំ ១២១	ឯកឧត្តម	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	35780037	ស្រី





Address/Location

Date/Time

No	Name and Surname	Position	Department	Phone Number	Signature
1	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	[Handwritten Department]	5485 38 38	[Handwritten Signature]
2	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	ANP	92000 680	[Handwritten Signature]
3	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	ANP	5566 3068	[Handwritten Signature]
4	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	ANP	6885 4414	[Handwritten Signature]
5	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	[Handwritten Department]	54290356	[Handwritten Signature]
6	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	[Handwritten Department]	59588130	[Handwritten Signature]
7	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	[Handwritten Department]	53313118	[Handwritten Signature]
8	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	[Handwritten Department]	[Handwritten Number]	[Handwritten Signature]
9	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	[Handwritten Department]	917 13043	[Handwritten Signature]
10	Mr. [Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Position]	-13		[Handwritten Signature]
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

**Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity**

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Minutes of Meeting

Of

The dissemination of the compensation policy and compensation unit rate of the assets of the NNP1

On October 12 th 2015, by 10:00 to 12:00 at Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxay Province. The meeting was held to disseminate the compensation policy and compensation unit rate to the villagers and authorities

The chairman of this meeting was Mr. Khamsing Sayphouvong, head of Province Resettlement Management Unit, representatives of NNP1 and representative of Bolikhan District Office, Hat Gniun authorities and villagers as:

- Total participants: 70 persons
- Number of woman 22 persons
- Government staffs 3 persons

Mr. Maithong keoviengkham, Head of Bolikhan District office, Mr. Khamsing Sayphouvong, head of Bolikhamxay Province RMU, Mr. Thongsay Bouathong, vice head of Bolikhamxay Province RMU,

- NNP1 representatives 6 persons
- Number of villagers 61 persons
- Participants from other sectors

(As the list of participants attached herewith)

At the meeting, the vice head of Bolikhamxay RMU gave the speech on the objective of the meeting, as the detail below:

- To gather the villagers and disseminate the documents as:
  1. Compensation unit rate
  2. Compensation policy

And then the chairman opened the meeting:

The head of RMU said: Based on the agreement had signed for past 2 years, due to we had not the policy and compensation unit rate to support. Presently the compensation unit rate and compensation policy has been endorsed and used for 2 provinces as Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay Provinces, to help the villagers to understand so we called the villagers to gather for listening to the head of RMU to pass and explain the documents as:

1. To pass the agreement on the policy of resettlement, compensation principle to the damage and livelihood restoration for the villagers affected by the NNP1 project issued No.1170/PG.XB, dated 29/09/2015 for the PAPs and authorities to listen to the detailed explanation of each concerned chapter, understand the principle of compensation, policy, right to get the compensation and PAPs livelihood restoration.
2. To pass the agreement of Xaysomboun Province governor, president of PRLRC of the NNP1 project on the use of the compensation unit rate No. 1003/PG.XB, dated 21/8/2015 to the villagers and authorities to understand and acknowledge the compensation unit rate for each type of assets such as the land plot, construction materials, industry trees, fruit trees and annual crops.
3. To explain the interview form of alternative decision to accept the compensation

#### **Comments and Questions rose by the villagers:**

Mr. kaisorn proposed that: the installation of water supply pipe is not in line with the plan.

Mr. Phouvieng proposed that it should report How to do, How deep to bury the water supply pipe, How much the expenditure, it should make the contract, there is no clean water Technician to come checking water, he proposed that DMD should meet the villagers 2 times per month( consultation on issues)

Wife of Mr. Khin proposed that the water supply pipe is not connected with her house.

Vice head of village proposed that

1. the water meter is not sufficient, 4 houses have not the water meter,
2. the connection of pipe in the house is not suitable place
3. It doesn't ensure on the intake basin
4. During the further rainy season , the big intake basin will be eroded

#### **The answer of concerned sector:**

RMU answered: The school and facilities such as bridge using in Houysoup, for water pipe and gravity water supply is the concerned sector which will be continued to monitor with the construction company and Mr. Khamsing will check with the company to see the detailed construction plan and budget in the contract.

DMD said: he is very happy to meet the villagers and to listen to the comments of them on the water construction system issues at Hat Gniun village. We will coordinate with the RMU to verify the contract to help the water supply construction effectively and sustainably

#### **Commented and summarized by the chairman of the meeting**

RMU said : in the past time, it seemed that there were some issues which would not solve but we tried to solve it together. For this dissemination, if not understand, we will consult again for understanding of authorities and villagers to enable making decision on the compensation acceptable

Therefore, the meeting closed by 12:10 and this MoM was made as evidence to implement next activities

At Hat Gniun village, date Oct 12th 2015

**Chairman of the meeting**  
**(Head of RMU)**

**Hat Gniun village head**

**Recorder**

**Mr. Khamsing SAYPHOUVONG**

**MR. Phouvieng PHIAKEO**

**MR.Nengher**

ປີ ທີ່ສິ້ນສຸດລາຍຮັບ

ປີ 2015 ມາດຕະຖານລາຍຮັບ ສ່ວນຕົວ ມາດຕະຖານລາຍຮັບ

ໃນວັນທີ 26 ເດືອນ 10 ປີ 2015 ເວລາ 10:30' ໂມງ ຫາ 12:00' ທີ່ ທ່ານ ພາສາສິນ  
ເມີອງ ວິສິສັດ ແຂວງ ວິສິສັດຊຽງ

ໄດ້ຈັດຕາງປະກອບ ປຶກສາພາສາສິນ ກຽມກວ້າງໃຫ້ ສອບເສັງ ໄດ້ໃຫ້ ສອບເສັງ ທ່ານ  
ອິນ ແອວ ວິສິສັດ

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນປະກອບໃນກອງປະຊຸມທັງໝົດໂດຍແມ່ນທ່ານ ອິນ ແອວ ພ.ທ.ບ ວິສິສັດຊຽງ

ແລະ ນອກໄປຍັງມີຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກຄຳສັ່ງໂດຍຜ່ານຮ່າງກາ, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກເມືອງ \_\_\_\_\_, ຕຳນານ  
ການເມັດທອງບ້ານ ຫາດຊຽງ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ຫ. ພາສາສິນ \_\_\_\_\_ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ.

- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ 44 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຜູ້ຍິງ 30 ຄົນ
- ຜ່ານສັດ 01 ຄົນ

(ທ່ານ \_\_\_\_\_)

- ບັນດາໄພຢາກຽມ 1: 03 ຄົນ
- ຈຳນວນຊາລາການ 40 ຄົນ

(ລະອຽນມີລາຍຮັບຕົວເມັດ)

ທີ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ຕາງໜ້າຈາກ \_\_\_\_\_

ໄດ້ກ່າວຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ, ມີດັ່ງລາຍລະອຽດດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ການສຶບສວນ ຂາມຂາດ ດັ່ງກຸ້ມ ຕາຍ 9/10/15 ສິດສິດ.
2. ຫາຍ 1 ວັນ ຈຸດກັບເມັດ / ຂັດ ຫາດຊຽງ.
3. ການສຶບສວນ (ຕາຍ 9/10/15 ສິດສິດ.)

ຈາກນີ້ທ່ານປະທານໄດ້ກ່າວເມັດກອງປະຊຸມ

សំណួរលំដាប់

ឧទាហរណ៍ ១៖ គេបានបញ្ជាក់អំពីការកើនឡើងនៃស្តុកទំនិញ។

ស្តុកទំនិញមានស្តុកទំនិញដែលបានបញ្ជាក់នៅក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម។

គេបានបញ្ជាក់អំពីការកើនឡើងនៃស្តុកទំនិញនៅក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម។

គេបានបញ្ជាក់អំពីការកើនឡើងនៃស្តុកទំនិញនៅក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម។

គេបានបញ្ជាក់អំពីការកើនឡើងនៃស្តុកទំនិញនៅក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម។

ឧទាហរណ៍ ២៖

សំណួរលំដាប់លំដោយ

១. គេបានបញ្ជាក់អំពីការកើនឡើងនៃស្តុកទំនិញនៅក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម។

២. គេបានបញ្ជាក់អំពីការកើនឡើងនៃស្តុកទំនិញនៅក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម។

សំណួរលំដាប់លំដោយ

គេបានបញ្ជាក់អំពីការកើនឡើងនៃស្តុកទំនិញនៅក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម។

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ(ທ່ານປະທານນຳກຳເນີດເປັນຕົວກອງປະຊຸມ) (ເທ່ງເນີ, ບໍ່ເທ່ງເນີ, ເຂົາໃຈ, ຫ້າດ່ວນຈາກກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງດັ່ງນີ້)

ການ ຕາວິວອນ ທີ່ ກອງ ປະຊຸມ ທີ່ ສຳຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳຄັນ  
ລາຍ ສຳ ກອງ ປະຊຸມ ວ່າ : ຂໍ ນຳ ອອກ ບັນ ນາ ກອ ຄົນ ຂອງ ພວກ ມາ ຮັບ  
ອາ ສັງ ກຳ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ  
ທາງ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ  
ກະ ພິ ດ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ  
ອາ ສັງ ກຳ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ ທີ່ ສຳ ຄັນ

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດເວລາ 12:00 ພຶ້ນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນ  
ຫຼັກຖານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລູກຖານໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ບັນນາທິການ ທີ່ 21, ວັນທີ 26-10-15

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ  
(ກອງ 1021)

ຕາວິວອນ ສິດທິໄຊ  
Daovivone SITHIXAY

ບັນນາທິການ



ທິວິງ ແພບແກ້ວ  
PHOUVIENG PHIAKEO

ເຊີນຕູ່ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ

26/10/15

Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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Minutes of Meeting

Of

The consultation meeting on the traffic of villagers.

On October 26th 2015 from 10:30 to 12:00 at Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province.

The meeting was held on the safety along the road in the construction site. The chairman of the meeting was Mr. Daovivone, Bolikhamxay RMU. Besides this, there were the representatives of NNP1, District office, Hat Gniun authorities and villagers.

- Total participants: 44 persons
- Number of woman: 30 persons
- Government staffs: 01 person  
(Mr. Daovivone, Bolikhamxay RMU)
- NNP1 representative : 03 persons
- Total villagers: 40 persons

(As the list of attendants herewith)

At the meeting, the representative gave the speech on the objective as below:

1. The traffic passing through the bridge at Vangtham, the villagers should wear the PPE
2. The detour of the cofferdam at Houysoup area.
3. During the blasting rock (it should wear PPE).

The chairman gave the speech to open the meeting:

After that, Mr. XongHer explained on the wearing PPE to the Hat Gniun villagers, but each village has the work to do at the construction site and should wear PPE which the project was distributed in the past time to be compliance with the traffic safety regulation of the villagers.

Comments/ questions of the villagers:

1. Mr. Phouvieng, Hat Gniun village head, proposed that the project constructs the detour for the villagers; not to construct the road as the same as JAICA road.
2. Mr. Xiengsy, vice head of the village, proposed that the project should construct the detour and the cofferdam should construct towards the Hat Gniun village to ease and avoid the disturbance in the construction area

The answer of the concerned sectors:

Mr. XongHer will take these comments to submit the concerned sectors to study and consider



Conclusion (the chairman briefs the comments)

Mr. DAOVIVONE, chairman of the meeting gave the comments as the Hat Gniun villagers would be paid attention in order on the traffic on the road in the construction area , the villagers should wear PPE every time to the construction site to be safe

Therefore, the meeting was closed by 12:00 and then it made this MoM as evidence to further implement the activities.

At Hat Gniun, date October 26 th 2015

The chairman of the meeting  
(RMU)

Hat Gniun village head

Recorder

Mr. Daovivone

Mr. Phouvieng PHIAKEO

Yangneng



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ



ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ

1792 --- 1

ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ເລກທີ...../ພຊສ.ຂບຊ

ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ວັນທີ 17 9 NOV 2015

ບົດລາຍງານ

ຮຽນ: ທ່ານ ຮັກສາການຫົວໜ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ.

ເລື່ອງ: ການລົງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ທັບຊ້ອນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນໍ້າເຕັກ)

ຈຳນວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ມອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ທີ່ບໍລິສັດ ສະເຫນີຂໍອະນຸຍາດສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນລັດ ຢູ່ເຂດຫ້ວຍສູບ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ.

- ອີງຕາມ ມະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແຫ່ງ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຮັບຮອງເອົາການຕົກລົງໃຫ້ສໍາປະທານ ແກ່ ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 062/ຄປຈ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ສາ 2014;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງລັດຖະມົນຕີວ່າການກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 4631/ກຊສ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ມິຖຸນາ 2014 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະວິຊາການລົງເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 6.108 ເຮັກຕາ (ເຂດຫ້ວຍສູບ) ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ນຳໃຊ້ເປັນເຂດຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານຮັກສາການຫົວໜ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 2895/ກຊສ.ກທດ, ລົງວັນທີ 11 ພະຈິກ 2015 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ ແລະ ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ ເພື່ອລົງກວດກາ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍເຂດແດນ ຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ທີ່ກວມເອົາປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດນໍ້າເຕັກຈຳນວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ມອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ;
- ອີງຕາມ ບົດບັນທຶກ, ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 19 ພະຈິກ 2015.

ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດຢ່າງສູງຮຽນລາຍງານມາຍັງທ່ານຂາບວ່າ: ໃນລະຫວ່າງວັນທີ 16-18 ພະຈິກ 2015 ຄະນະທີມງານວິຊາການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂຶ້ນສູນກາງ ໄດ້ລົງສຶມທົບກັບຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ແລະ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ

ບ່ອນທີ່ດິນຕັ້ງຢູ່ ໄດ້ພ້ອມກັນປົກສາຫາລື ແລະ ລົງສໍາຫຼວດເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ທັບຂ້ອນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ) ຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,716 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ສະເໜີຂໍອະນຸຍາດສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນລັດໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ເພື່ອເປັນເຂດປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ເຂດທໍາມາຫາກິນຂອງ ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານ ນ້ຳປວກ, ບ້ານ ໜອງ, ບ້ານ ສົບພວນ ແລະ ບ້ານ ຫວ້ຍບໍາມ້ອມ, ເມືອງຮົ່ມ, ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ; ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄໍາ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳ ງຽບ ແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາແບບຍືນຍົງ ແລະ ສາມາດເຂົ້າມາໃຊ້ໄດ້ ເພື່ອທໍາມາຫາກິນ ແລະ ຊອກ ຫາເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງໃນການດໍາລົງຊີວິດ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບມີຄະນະກໍາມະການເຂົ້າຮວມລາຍລະອຽດ (ມີບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ຄັດຕິດ ມາພ້ອມ).

ຜ່ານການລົງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ຕົວຈິງສາມາດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ສັງລວມໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

I. ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າພິກັດ

1. ທີ່ຕັ້ງ

ພື້ນທີ່ດິນຕອນດັ່ງກ່າວຕັ້ງຢູ່ເຂດຫວ້ຍສູບ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ແມ່ນນອນຢູ່ໃນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ).

2. ຄ່າພິກັດ

Point	Northing	Easting
1	2059471.360	341677.030
2	2059082.208	341298.115
3	2058667.693	341268.813
4	2058758.916	341695.752
5	2058502.534	341591.621
6	2057606.316	346356.805
7	2057062.918	346688.256
8	2055039.306	347799.201
9	2054642.272	348130.023
10	2054402.771	348259.852
11	2053899.888	348678.109

ຂໍ້ມູນຄ່າພິກັດໄດ້ມາຈາກການກໍານົດເຂດແດນລະຫວ່າງປ່າປ້ອງກັນແຫ່ງຊາດ ນ້ຳງຽບ-ນ້ຳມັງ ແລະ ປ່າຜະລິດ ແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ).

II. ສະໜາບພື້ນທີ່

ພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວເປັນເຂດພູຮຽງ, ຮ່ອມພູ, ມີປ່າໄມ້ປະສົມ, ປ່າເລົ່າແກ່, ທີ່ໄດ້ກໍານົດເປັນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍ ສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ) ຫຼັກເຂດມີຂະໜາດ 10 x 10 ຊັງຕີແມັດ, ຄວາມຍາວຂອງຜູ້ກ 60 ຊັງຕີແມັດ ຝັງເປັນບ່ອນໝາຍເຂດ ແດນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນຂອງບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ທີ່ລັດໃຫ້ສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຈໍານວນ 6.108 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ເປັນເຂດ ຮອງຮັບການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນພູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

ໃນການກຳນົດເຂດລະຫວ່າງປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສຸບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ) ແລະ ເຂດໄດ້ຮັບສິດນຳໃຊ້ຈາກລັດຂອງ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ຈຳນວນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ໄດ້ກຳນົດເຂດກັນຊິນໄລຍະຫ່າງ(ຄວາມກ້ວາງ) ປະມານ 5 ແມັດ ຫາ 45 ແມັດ ການກຳນົດເຂດແດນໃໝ່ແມ່ນອີງຕາມຂໍ້ມູນຄາພິກັດໄດ້ມາຈາກການປັບປຸງແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ມູນໃນກອງ ປະຊຸມວິຊາການໃນວັນທີ 22 ຕຸລາ 2015.

III. ພາກສະເໜີຄະນະວິຊາການ ແລະ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງ

ຜ່ານການສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ຕົວຈິງເຫັນວ່າ ມີບັນຫາທີ່ຄວນຈະແກ້ໄຂຄື:

1. ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນຈຳນວນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ໂດຍລວມແລ້ວ ຕາງດ້ານຕັ້ງກາກນ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ເມືອງ, ບ້ານ ເຫັນດີມອບໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ນຳໃຊ້ເປັນເຂດປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ເຂດທຳມາຫາ ກິນຂອງປະຊາຊົນບ້ານ ນ້ຳຢວກ, ບ້ານ ໜອງ, ບ້ານ ສົບບວນ ແລະ ບ້ານ ຫວ້ຍປາມ້ອມ, ເມືອງຮົ່ມ, ແຂວງໄຊ ສົມບູນ; ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ ກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາແບບຍືນຍົງ ແລະ ສາມາດເຂົ້າໃຊ້ໄດ້ ເປັນທຳມາຫາກິນ ແລະ ຊອກຫາເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງໃນການດຳລົງຊີວິດ
2. ສະເໜີ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ພະແນກການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້າງຂອງແຂວງ, ເມືອງ, ບ້ານ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດ ປະສານສົມທົບກັນສ້າງແຜນ ການແກ້ໄຂຫລັກຫມາຍເກົ່າ ແລະ ປັບຫລັກຫມາຍໂດຍການນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໄດ້ສຳ ຫຼວດ ແລະ ຕົກລົງເປັນເອກກະພາບໃນບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 22 ຕຸລາ 2015;
3. ສະເໜີ ບໍລິສັດ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການປົກປັກຮັກສາອ່າງຮັບນ້ຳ ແລະ ອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳ-ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັນອອກລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ສ້າງແຜນການບໍລິຫານຈັດການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດແບບປະສົມບະສານ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ກວດກາ ໃນການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຈຳນວນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ລັດໄດ້ໃຫ້ສິດໃຊ້ຂອງປະຊາ ຊົນ;
4. ສະເໜີ ບໍລິສັດສະໜັບສະໜູນງົບປະມານໃນແຕລະປີຂຶ້ນໃນການພື້ນຟູປ່າໃນເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວ;

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

5 ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ  
ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ



ກອງສີ ມະໂນກຸນ  
Kongly MANOKOUN



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ  
ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ

**ບົດບັນທຶກ**

ການລົງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ທັບຊ້ອນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນໍ້າເຕັກ)  
ຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ທີ່  
ບໍລິສັດສະເໜີຂໍອະນຸຍາດສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນລັດ ຢູ່ເຂດຫວ້ຍສູບ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ.

- ອີງຕາມ ມະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງຄະນະປະຈໍາສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແຫ່ງ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຮັບຮອງເອົາການຕົກລົງໃຫ້ສໍາປະທານ ແກ່ ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 062/ຄບໍ.ຈ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ສາ 2014;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງລັດຖະມົນຕີວ່າການກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 4631/ກຊສ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ມິຖຸນາ 2014 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະວິຊາການລົງເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 6.108 ເຮັກຕາ (ເຂດຫ້ວຍສູບ) ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ນໍາໃຊ້ເປັນເຂດປົກຄ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນພູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານຮັກສາການຕົວໜ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 2895/ກຊສ.ກທດ, ລົງວັນທີ 11 ພະຈິກ 2015 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນໍາ ແລະ ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ ເພື່ອລົງກວດກາ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍເຂດແດນ ຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ທີ່ກວມເອົາປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດນໍ້າເຕັກຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ;
- ອີງຕາມ ບົດບັນທຶກພາກສະໜາມ, ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 18 ພະຈິກ 2015.

ໃນລະຫວ່າງວັນທີ 16-18 ພະຈິກ 2015 ຄະນະວິຊາການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂຶ້ນສູນກາງ ໄດ້ລົງສົມທົບກັບ ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ຫ້ອງການກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ແລະ ອໍານາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ ບ່ອນທີ່ດິນຕັ້ງຢູ່ ໄດ້ພ້ອມກັນປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ລົງສໍາຫຼວດເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ທັບຊ້ອນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນໍ້າເຕັກ) ຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ສະເໜີຂໍອະນຸຍາດສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນລັດໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ເພື່ອເປັນເຂດປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ເຂດທໍາມາຫາກິນຂອງປະຊາຊົນບ້ານ ນໍ້າຢວກ, ບ້ານ ໜອງ, ບ້ານ ສິບພວນ ແລະ ບ້ານ ຫວ້ຍປ່າມ້ອມ, ໄມ້ອງຮໍ່ມ, ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ; ແລະ

ຄູ່ມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳ ງຽບ ແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາແບບຍືນຍົງ ແລະ ສາມາດເຂົ້ານຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ ເພື່ອທຳມາຫາກິນ ແລະ ຊອກ ຫາເຄື່ອງຢາຂອງດົງໃນການດຳລົງຊີວິດ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບມີຄະນະກຳມະການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມລາຍລະອຽດ (ມີບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ຄັດຕິດ ມາຟ້ອມ).

ຜ່ານການລົງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ຕົວຈິງສາມາດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ສັງລວມໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

I. ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າພິກັດ

1. ທີ່ຕັ້ງ

ພື້ນທີ່ດິນຕອນດັ່ງກ່າວຕັ້ງຢູ່ເຂດຫວ້ຍສູບ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ຈຳນວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ແມ່ນນອນຢູ່ໃນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ).

2. ຄ່າພິກັດ

Point	Northing	Easting
1	2059471.360	341677.030
2	2059082.208	341298.115
3	2058667.693	341268.813
4	2058758.916	341695.752
5	2058502.534	344591.621
6	2057606.316	346356.805
7	2057062.918	346688.256
8	2055039.306	347799.201
9	2054642.272	348130.023
10	2054402.771	348259.852
11	2053899.888	348678.109

ຂໍ້ມູນຄ່າພິກັດໄດ້ມາຈາກການກຳນົດເຂດແດນລະຫວ່າງປ່າປ້ອງກັນແຫ່ງຊາດ ນ້ຳງຽບ-ນ້ຳມັງ ແລະ ປ່າຜະລິດ ແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ).

II. ສະພາບພື້ນທີ່

ພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວເປັນເຂດພູພຽງ, ຮ່ອມພູ, ມີປ່າໄມ້ປະສົມ, ປ່າເລົ່າແກ່, ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດເປັນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍ ສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ) ຫຼັກເຂດມີຂະໜາດ 10 x 10 ຊັງຕີແມັດ, ຄວາມຍາວຂອງຫຼັກ 60 ຊັງຕີແມັດ ຝັ່ງເປັນບ່ອນໜາຍເຂດ ແດນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນຂອງບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ທີ່ລັດໃຫ້ສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຈຳນວນ 6.108 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ເປັນເຂດ ຮອງຮັບການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

ໃນການກຳນົດເຂດລະຫວ່າງປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ) ແລະ ເຂດໄດ້ຮັບສິດນຳໃຊ້ຈາກລັດຂອງ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ຈຳນວນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ໄດ້ກຳນົດເຂດກັນຊົນໄລຍະຫ່າງ(ຄວາມກ້ວາງ) ປະມານ 5 ແມັດ ຫາ 45 ແມັດ ການກຳນົດເຂດແດນໃໝ່ແມ່ນອີງຕາມຂໍ້ມູນຄ່າພິກັດໄດ້ມາຈາກການປັບປຸງແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ມູນໃນກອງ ປະຊຸມວິຊາການໃນວັນທີ 22 ຕຸລາ 2015.

III. ພາກສະໜິຄະນະວິຊາການ ແລະ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງ

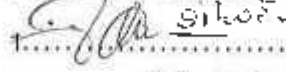


ຜ່ານການສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ຕົວຈິງເຫັນວ່າ ມີບັນຫາທີ່ຄວນຈະແກ້ໄຂຄື:

- 1) ສະເໜີ ອໍານາດການປົກຄອງແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ພະແນກການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ໍ້ຂອງແຂວງ, ເມືອງ, ບ້ານ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດ ປະສານສົມທົບກັນສ້າງແຜນ ການແກ້ໄຂຫຼັກໝາຍເກົ່າ ແລະ ປັບປຸງຫຼັກໝາຍໂດຍການນໍາໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໄດ້ສໍາ ຫຼວດ ແລະ ຕົກລົງເປັນເອກກະພາບໃນບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 22 ຕຸລາ 2015;
- 2) ສະເໜີ ບໍລິສັດ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການປົກປັກຮັກສາອ່າງຮັບນໍ້າ ແລະ ອ່າງເກັບນໍ້າ-ນໍ້າງຽບ 1 ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັນອອກລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ສ້າງແຜນການບໍລິຫານຈັດການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດແບບປະສົມປະສານ , ຄຸ້ມຄອງຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ກວດກາ ໃນການນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຈຳນວນ 3,716 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ລັດໄດ້ໃຫ້ສິດໃຊ້ຂອງປະຊາ ຊົນ;
- 3) ສະເໜີ ບໍລິສັດສະໜັບສະໜູນງົບປະມານໃນແຕ່ລະປີເຂົ້າໃນການພື້ນຟູຢູ່ໃນເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວ;

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ທີ່ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ວັນທີ 19 ພະຈິກ 2015

ຕາງໜ້າຄະນະວິຊາການ

1. 
2. 
3. 

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

  
ບຸນສອນ ອິນທະວິງ

ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານໍ້າງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ  
(ພາກສະໜາມ)

  
Vilaphanh.kk

ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳຊາດ  
ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ



ບຸນທັນ ວິໄລທອງ

ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້  


ບຸນສອນ ອິນທະວິງ  
Mone INTHASEN



ບຸນສອນ ຄູນໂຊລິດາ  
Bounsouk KOUNXAYLIDA



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ



ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ  
ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ

**ບົດບັນທຶກພາກສະໜາມ**

ການລົງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ທັບຊ້ອນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ)  
ຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ  
ທີ່ບໍລິສັດສະເຫນີ ຂໍອະນຸຍາດສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນລັດ ຢູ່ເຂດຫວ້ຍສູບ  
ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ.

- ອີງຕາມ ມະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ແຫ່ງ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຮັບຮອງເອົາການຕົກລົງໃຫ້ສໍາປະທານ ແກ່ ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 062/ດປຈ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ສາ 2014;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງລັດຖະມົນຕີວ່າການກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 463/ກຊສ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ມິຖຸນາ 2014 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະວິຊາການລົງເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 6.108 ເຮັກຕາ (ເຂດຫ້ວຍສູບ) ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ນຳໃຊ້ເປັນເຂດປົກປ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານຮັກສາການຕົວໜ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 2895/ກຊສ.ກທດ, ລົງວັນທີ 11 ພະຈິກ 2015 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ ແລະ ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ ເພື່ອລົງກວດກາ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍເຂດເດນ ຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ທີ່ກວມເອົາປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດນ້ຳເຕັກຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ;
- ອີງຕາມ ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ, ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 6 ແລະ 22 ຕຸລາ 2015;
- ອີງຕາມ ໃບຂະເໜີຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 361/NN1PC-VTE-OUT/15 ລົງວັນທີ 04 ພະຈິກ 2015.

ໃນລະຫວ່າງວັນທີ 16-18 ພະຈິກ 2015 ຄະນະທີ່ມາງານຂອງກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ, ກົມຈັດສັນ ແລະ ວັດທະນາທີ່ດິນ, ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ໄດ້ຂົ່ມທຶນກັນຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຕ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງ ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ຫ້ອງການກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ແລະ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ ບ່ອນທີ່ດິນຕັ້ງຢູ່ໄດ້ພ້ອມກັນປຶກສາຫາລື



ພ້ອມທັງລົງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ທັບຊ້ອນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ) ຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນອນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ສະເໜີຂໍອະນຸຍາດສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນລັດ ເຂດພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ເພື່ອເປັນເຂດປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ເຂດທຳມະຫາກິນຂອງປະຊາຊົນບ້ານ ນ້ຳຢວກ, ບ້ານ ໜອງ, ບ້ານ ສົບບວນ ແລະ ບ້ານ ຫວ້ຍປາມ້ອມ, ເມືອງອີ່ມ, ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ; ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຫາດຊາຍຄໍາ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາແບບຍືນຍົງ ແລະ ສາມາດເຂົ້ານໍາໃຊ້ໄດ້ ເພື່ອທຳມະ ຫາກິນ ແລະ ຊອກຫາເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງໃນການດຳລົງຊີວິດ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບມີຄະນະກຳມະການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມລາຍລະອຽດ (ມີ ບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ຕັດຕັດມາພ້ອມ).

ຜ່ານການລົງສໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ດິນຈິງສາມາດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ລັງລວມໄດ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

I. ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າພິກັດ

1. ທີ່ຕັ້ງ

ພື້ນທີ່ດິນຕອນດັ່ງກ່າວຕັ້ງຢູ່ເຂດຫວ້ຍສູບ ບ້ານ ຫາດຍື່ນ, ເມືອງ ບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ຈໍານວນ 50 ເຮັກຕາ ແມ່ນນອນຢູ່ໃນປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ).

2. ຄ່າພິກັດ

Point	Northing	Easting
1	2059471.360	341677.030
2	2059082.208	341298.115
3	2058667.693	341268.813
4	2058758.916	341695.752
5	2058502.534	344591.621
6	2057606.316	346356.805
7	2057062.918	346688.256
8	2055039.306	347799.201
9	2054642.272	348130.023
10	2054402.771	348259.852
11	2053899.888	348678.109

ຂໍ້ມູນຄ່າພິກັດໄດ້ມາຈາກການກຳນົດເຂດແດນລະຫວ່າງປ່າປ້ອງກັນແຫ່ງຊາດ ນ້ຳງຽບ-ນ້ຳມັງ ແລະ ປ່າຜະລິດ ແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ).

II. ສະພາບພື້ນທີ່

ພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວເປັນເຂດພູພຽງ, ຮ່ອມພູ, ມີປ່າໄມ້ປະສົມ, ປ່າເລົ່າແກ່, ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດເປັນປ່າປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ) ຫຼັກເຂດມີຂະໜາດ 10 x 10 ຊັງຕີແມັດ, ຄວາມຍາວຂອງຫຼັກ 60 ຊັງຕີແມັດ ຝັງເປັນບ່ອນໝາຍ ເຂດແດນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນຂອງບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈໍາກັດ ທີ່ລັດໃຫ້ສິດໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ຈໍານວນ 6.108 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ເປັນ ເຂດຮອງຮັບການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຖືກຍົກຍ້າຍຂອງໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1.

ໃນການກຳນົດເຂດລະຫວ່າງປ່າຜະລິດແຫ່ງຊາດ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ-ນ້ຳເຕັກ) ແລະ ເຂດໄດ້ຮັບສິດນຳໃຊ້ຈາກລັດຂອງ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ ຈຳນວນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ໄດ້ກຳນົດເຂດກັນຊິນໄລຍະຫ່າງ(ຄວາມກ້ວາງ) ປະມານ 5 ແມັດ ຫາ 45 ແມັດ ການກຳນົດເຂດແດນໃໝ່ແມ່ນອີງຕາມຂໍ້ມູນຄຳພິກັດໄດ້ມາຈາກການປັບປຸງແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ມູນໃນກອງ ປະຊຸມວິຊາການໃນລະຫວ່າງວັນທີ 22 ຕຸລາ 2015.

III. ພາກສະເໜີຄະນະວິຊາການ ແລະ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງ

ຜ່ານການສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ເກັບຄຳຂໍ້ມູນຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ຕົວຈິງເຫັນວ່າ ມີບັນຫາທີ່ຄວນຈະແກ້ໄຂຄື:

- 1) ສະເໜີ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ພະແນມການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງແຂວງ, ເມືອງ, ບ້ານ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດ ປະສານສົມທົບກັນສ້າງແຜນ ການແກ້ໄຂຫຼັກຫມາຍເກົ່າ ແລະ ປັບຫຼັກຫມາຍໂດຍການນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ໄດ້ສຳ ຫຼວດ ແລະ ຕົກລົງຢັ້ງເອກກະພາບໃນບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ ຕັ້ງວັນທີ 22 ຕຸລາ 2015;
- 2) ສະເໜີ ບໍລິສັດ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການປົກປັກຮັກສາອ່າງຮັບນ້ຳ ແລະ ອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳ-ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັນອອກລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ສ້າງແຜນການບໍລິຫານຈັດການຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດແບບຜະສົມຜະ ສານ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ກວດກາ ໃນການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຈຳນວນ 3,715 ເຮັກຕາ ທີ່ລັດໄດ້ໃຫ້ສິດໃຊ້ຂອງ ປະຊາຊົນ;
- 3) ສະເໜີ ບໍລິສັດສະໜັບສະໜູນງົບປະມານໃນແຕ່ລະປີເຂົ້າໃນການພື້ນຟູປ່າໃນເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວ;

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ທີ່ບ້ານຫາດຢືນ, ວັນທີ 18 ພະຈິກ 2015

ຄະນະວິຊາການ

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.....   | 2.....   |
| 3.....   | 4.....   |
| 5.....   | 6.....   |
| 7.....   | 8.....   |
| 9.....   | 10.....  |
| 11.....  | 12.....  |



**ັນນະສອນ ອິນຫະວົງ**

ນາຍບ້ານງຫາດຢືນ



ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈຳກັດ  
(ພາກສະໜາມ)



Vilaphanh KH

**ຜູ້ວຽງ ເພຍແກ້ວ**  
**Phouvieng PHIAKEO**

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການລົງກວດກາ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍເຂດແດນພາກສະໜາມຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽມ1  
ຜູ້ຢ້ານ.....ເມືອງ.....ແຂວງ.....

ຄັ້ງວັນທີ...../...../.....

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and surname	ພາກສ່ວນ/ຕໍາແໜ່ງ Organization/Position	ເດີມໂທລະສັບ Telephone	ອີເມວ E-Mail	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ຫົວໜ້າ/ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
2	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
3	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
4	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
5	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
6	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
7	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
8	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
9	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
10	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
11	ທ້າວ ທິນ ພິມມະວິໄນ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	໐໑໑໑ ໗໑໑		
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການລົງຄວາມ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍເຂດແດນພາກສະຫນາມຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄພຟາເນັງງຽບ

ຢູ່ບ້ານ.....ໂພດສິນ.....ເມືອງ.....ໂພດສິນ.....ແຂວງ.....ໂພດສິນ.....  
 ຄືງ່ວຍທີ.....17.....

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and surname	ພາກສ່ວນ/ຕຳແໜ່ງ Organization/Position	ເບີໂທລະສັບ Telephone	ທີ່ຢູ່ອີເມວ E-Mail	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
1	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	94 4004 33	lieangsoy@hotmail.com	[Signature]
2	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	99 40 5304	soysoy@soysoy.com	[Signature]
3	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	928 080 25	lieangsoy@soysoy.com	[Signature]
4	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	598 481	[Signature]	[Signature]
5	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	2311 05 099	lieangsoy@soysoy.com	[Signature]
6	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	09 40 5304	[Signature]	[Signature]
7	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	54606745	[Signature]	[Signature]
8	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	5555 7897	lieangsoy@soysoy.com	[Signature]
9	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	21 5038 78	[Signature]	[Signature]
10	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	85 243 820	[Signature]	[Signature]
11	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	202 635 78	[Signature]	[Signature]
12	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	565 364 26	[Signature]	[Signature]
13	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	9696 9898	[Signature]	[Signature]
14	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	069 22 208	[Signature]	[Signature]
15	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	5400 111	[Signature]	[Signature]
16	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	09 66 2 22	[Signature]	[Signature]
17	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	165 899 991	[Signature]	[Signature]
18	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	598 602 26	[Signature]	[Signature]
19	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ	598 979 16	[Signature]	[Signature]

20. ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ NMP, PC - ESD 56768883  
 21. ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ 97455518  
 22. ທ. ສິດສິດ ສິດສິດ 28799000

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການລົງກອດກາ ແລະ ປົກຍ້າຍເຂດແດນພາກສະໜາມຂອງບໍລິສັດ ໄພໜ້າງຽບ

ຢູ່ບ້ານ.....<sup>ທົ່ວ</sup>.....<sup>ທົ່ວ</sup>.....ເມືອງ.....<sup>ທົ່ວ</sup>.....ແຂວງ.....<sup>ທົ່ວ</sup>.....  
 ຄັ້ງວັນທີ... 18/11/2015.....

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and surname	ອາກາດສ່ວນ/ຕຳແໜ່ງ Organization/Position	ເລີຍໂທລະສັບ Telephone	ທີ່ຢູ່ອີເມວ E-Mail	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
1	ທ. ປຶດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ບຸກຄົນຮ່ວມທຳມະດາ	96967898		
2	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ພະແນກພະຍາຍາມ	89116899		
3	ທ. ວິສະວະພັນ ກັມທະວັນ	MNP, PC - ESD	56768883		
4	ທ. ນະນະສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ພະແນກສຳນັກງານ	99666292		
5	ທ. ພຽງປິງ	ອາກາດ	59811811		
6	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ພະຍາຍາມ	99883884		
7	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	MNP	55555555		
8	ທ. ພິມວນ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	95492949		
9	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	55557897		
10	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	55555555		
11	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	22508025	comphomvong.com	
12	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	56536223		
13	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	97503878		
14	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	28263679		
15	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	55243880		
16	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	99400433	Liensom@hotmail.com	
17	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	59774494		
18	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	58597516		
19	ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ	ອາກາດ	97155515	V.Visomou@gmail.com	

ທ. ສິດສິດ ພະວິມວນ ອາກາດ 2878 29000

**(Unofficial translation)**



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### **Minutes of field visit**

The survey and land data collection which is overlapped the National Production Forest ( Houysoup- Namteck) of about 50ha included in 3,715ha of land of NNP1 company limited, the company requested to use it that is the government property in the Houysoup, Ban Hat Gniun, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province.

- In reference to the agreement of National Assembly committee of Lao PDR on the endorsement of the NNP1 company Limited concession No. 062/NAC, dated April 04<sup>th</sup> 2014;
- In reference to the agreement of Minister of Natural Resources and Environment No. 4631/MoNRE, dated June 24<sup>th</sup> 2014 on the assignment of the Technicians to collect data of 6,108 ha of land( Houysoup area), Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province to offer it to use for the resettlement and livelihood restoration area of PAPs;
- In reference to the agreement of Acting Director of Land management department No.2895/MoNRE.LMD, dated November 11<sup>th</sup> 2015 on the assignment of steering committee and Technicians to check and remove the border of NNP1 Company Limited. This land plot covers the Namteck National production forest area of about 50 ha.
- In reference to the MoM on October 6<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>th</sup> 2015;
- In reference to the proposal of NNP1 company Limited No. 361/NNP1 PC-VTE- OUT/15, dated November 04<sup>th</sup> 2015.

On November 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> 2015, a team of Land Management Department, Department of Land allocation and Development, Department of Natural Resources and Environment and Department of Forestry were coordinated with the Bolikhan District Office, PoNRE, DAFO, Bolikhan District office, DoNRE, Agriculture and Forest office, Representative of NNP1 company Limited and authorities of Hat Gniun village where is the location. All concerned sectors were discussed and made the survey and collected the land data which overlap with National production forest ( Houysoup-Namteck) of about 50 ha included in

3,715 ha of NNP1 area which requested the land area from the government. This area is the livelihood area of Namyuak, Nong, Soppuan, and Houypamom villagers, Hom district, Xaysomboun Province and Khum Hatsaykham, Ban Hat Gniun, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province. This area is protected in the participatory form for the sustainability and it can use for the livelihood and find out NTFP. The detailed committees attended in this activity (as the list of attendants attached herewith)

As the survey and data collection of Land plot in the real area can be summarized as below:

I. Location and GPS

1. Location

This area locates at Houysoup, Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxay Province, total area is 50 ha which belong to the National Production Forest ( Houysoup-Namteck).

2. GPS

Points	Northing	Easting
1	2059471.360	341677.030
2	2059082.208	341298.115
3	2058667.693	341268.813
4	2058758.916	341695.752
5	205802.534	344591.621
6	2057606.316	346356.805
7	2057062.918	346688.256
8	2055039.306	347799.201
9	2054642.272	348130.023
10	2054402.771	348259.852
11	2053899.888	348678.109

The GPS data come from the demarcation of border between Namngiep- Nammang National Protection Forest and National Production Forest ( Houysoup-Namteck).

II. Area condition:

This area is a plateau, creek, deciduous Forest, old swidden, and has been defined the National Production Forest ( Houysoup - Namteck). The peg size is 10cmX10cm and 60 cm long to demarcate the border of the NNP1 area which the government offered about 6,108 ha of land plot for the resettlement and livelihood restoration of PAPs by the NNP1 project.

The demarcation between the National Production Forest ( Houysoup – Namteck) and Offered land of about 3,715 ha which has the buffer zone of 5m to 45 m wide. The new demarcation is based on the GPS from the revised data of the technician meeting on October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015.

III. The proposal of Technicians and authorities.

As the survey and data collection at the real area seemed that there were problems to solve as:

1). To propose the Bolikhamxay Province authorities, relevant departments of the Province, District, villages and NNP1 coordinate to plan for the solution of old demarcation peg and new demarcation based on the data of the survey which agreed unanimously in the meeting on October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015;

2). To propose the NNP1 company and Namngiep1 Reservoir and watershed Protection Committee coordinate each other to issue the Management Regulations, to Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and monitoring of land 3,715ha respectively;

3).To propose the company to support the budget every year for the forest rehabilitation in this area;

Therefore, it made this minutes to be the reference for the implementation.

At Ban Hat Gniun, dated: 18<sup>th</sup> November 2015

**Technician Team**

1..... 2.....  
3..... 4.....  
5..... 6.....  
7..... 8.....  
9..... 10.....  
11..... 12.....

**Recorder**

Vannasone Inthavong

**Hatgnuen village head**

Mr. Phouvieng Phiakeo

**Field Representative from NNP1PC**

Mr. Vilaphanh Khanthavong





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Bolikhamxay Province

Department of Natural Resources and Environment

No. 1792/PoNRE. BKX

Bolikhamxay Province 19<sup>th</sup> Nov 2015

### **FIELD REPORT**

**Attention:** Acting Director of Land Management Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

**Subject:** Field Survey and Data Collection of Land 3,715ha that overlapped about 50ha to the National Production Forest (Houysoup – Namteck) which the NNP1 requested for being used as for Houaysoup livelihood and other relevant activities from the Lao Government.

Ban Hat Gniun, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province.

- In reference to the agreement of National Assembly committee of Lao PDR on the endorsement of the NNP1 company Limited concession No. 062/NAC, dated April 04th 2014;
- In reference to the agreement of Minister of Natural Resources and Environment No. 4631/MoNRE, dated June 24th 2014 on the assignment of the Technician to collect data of 6,108 ha of land( Houysoup area), Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province to offer it to use for the resettlement and livelihood restoration area of PAPs;
- In reference to the agreement of Acting Director of Land management Department No.2895/MoNRE.LMD, dated November 11th 2015 on the assignment of steering committee and Technicians to check and remove the border of NNP1 Company Limited. This land plot covers the Namteck National production forest

- Area of about 50 ha in the 3,715ha ;
- In reference to the MoM on November 19<sup>th</sup> , 2015.

The Bolikhamxay PoNRE would like to report you that: On November 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> 2015, central concerned Technician team came joining with Bolikhamxay Province office, PoNRE, Provincial Agriculture and Forest Department, Bolikhan District office, DoNRE, District Agriculture and forest office, representative of NNP1 company Limited and Hat Gniun authorities where is the location. All concerned sectors were discussed and made the survey and collected the land data which overlap with National production forest ( Houysoup-Namteck) of about 50 ha included in 3,715 ha of NNP1 area which requested the land area from the government. This area is the livelihood area of Namyuak, Nong, Soppuan, and Houypamom villagers, Hom district, Xaysomboun Province and Khum Hatsaykham, Ban Hat Gniun, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province. This area is protected in the participatory form for the sustainability and it can use for the livelihood and find out NTFP. The detailed committees attended in this activity (as the list of attendants attached herewith)

As the survey and data collection of Land plot in the real area can be summarized as below:

I. Location and GPS

1. Location

This area locates at Houysoup, Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxay Province, total area is 50 ha which belong to the National Production Forest ( Houysoup-Namteck).

2. GPS

Points	Northing	Easting
1	2059471.360	341677.030
2	2059082.208	341298.115
3	2058667.693	341268.813
4	2058758.916	341695.752
5	205802.534	344591.621
6	2057606.316	346356.805
7	2057062.918	346688.256
8	2055039.306	347799.201
9	2054642.272	348130.023
10	2054402.771	348259.852
11	2053899.888	348678.109

The GPS data come from the demarcation of border between Namngiep- Nammang National Protection Forest and National Production Forest ( Houysoup-Namteck).

II. Area condition:

This area is a plateau, creek, deciduous Forest, old swidden, and has been defined the National Production Forest ( Houysoup - Namteck). The peg size is 10 cm X 10 cm and 60 cm long to demarcate the border of the NNP1 area which the government offered about 6,108 ha of land plot for the resettlement and livelihood restoration of PAPs by the NNP1 project.

The demarcation between the National Production Forest (Houysoup – Namteck) and Offered land of about 3,715 ha which has the buffer zone of 5m to 45 m wide. The new demarcation is based on the GPS from the revised data of the technician meeting on October 22nd 2015.

III. The proposal of Technicians and authorities.

As the survey and data collection at the real area seemed that there were problems to solve as:

- 1). To propose the Bolikhamxay Province authorities, relevant departments of the Province, District, villages and NNP1 coordinate to plan for the solution of old demarcation peg and new demarcation based on the data of the survey which agreed unanimously in the meeting on October 22nd 2015;
- 2). To propose the NNP1 company and Namngiep1 Reservoir and watershed Protection Committee coordinate each other to issue the Management Regulations, to Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and monitoring of land 3,715ha respectively;
- 3). To propose the company to support the budget every year for the forest rehabilitation in this area;

Therefore, it made this minutes to be the reference for the implementation.

**Deputy Director of Provincial Natural Resources and Environment**

Mr. Kongly MANOKOUN



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Bolikhamxay Province

Bolikhan District

Minutes Of The survey and Land data collection of overlapping with National Production Forest ( Houysoup – Namteck) of about 50 ha of land plot included in 3,715 ha of NNP1 company Limited which requested for the concession with the government at Houysoup, Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxay Province.

- In reference to the agreement of National Assembly committee of Lao PDR on the endorsement of the NNP1 company Limited concession No. 062/NAC, dated April 04th 2014;
- In reference to the agreement of Minister of Natural Resources and Environment No. 4631/MoNRE, dated June 24th 2014 on the assignment of the Technician to collect data of 6,108 ha of land( Houysoup area), Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province to offer it to use for the resettlement and livelihood restoration area of PAPs;
- In reference to the agreement of Acting Director of Land management Department No.2895/MoNRE.LMD, dated November 11th 2015 on the assignment of steering committee and Technicians to check and remove the border of NNP1 Company Limited. This land plot covers the Namteck National production forest Area of about 50 ha in the 3,715 ha;
- In reference to the MoM on November 19 th 2015.

On November 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> 2015, the central concerned technician team was joined with Bolikhamxay Province Office, PoNRE, Provincial Agriculture and Forest Department, Bolikhan District Office, DoNRE, DAFO, representative of NNP1 company Limited and authorities of Hat Gniun village where the land is located, there were the discussion and survey to collect the land

data which is overlapped the National Production Forest( Houpsoup – Namteck) of about 50 ha included in 3,715 ha of land plot of NNP1 requested for the use of this government land to protect and be the livelihood area of Namyuak, Nong, Soppuan and Houypamom villagers, Hom district, Xaysomboun Province and Khum Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province which are affected by the NNP1 project, the protection is in the participatory form for the sustainability and is for the livelihood and for NTFP collection for the subsistence. The detailed committees attended in this activity (as the list of attendants attached herewith) As the survey and data collection of Land plot in the real area can be summarized as below:

I. Location and GPS

1. Location

This area locates at Houysoup, Hat Gniun village, Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxay Province, total area is 50 ha which belong to the National Production Forest ( Houysoup-Namteck).

3. GPS

Points	Northing	Easting
1	2059471.360	341677.030
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7	2057062.918	346688.256
8	2055039.306	347799.201
9	2054642.272	348130.023
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11	2053899.888	348678.109

The GPS data come from the demarcation of border between Namngiep- Nammang National Protection Forest and National Production Forest ( Houysoup-Namteck).

II. Area condition:

This area is a plateau, creek, deciduous Forest, old swidden and has been defined the National Production Forest (Houysoup - Namteck). The peg size is 10 cm X 10 cm and 60 cm long to demarcate the border of the NNP1 area which the government offered about 6,108 ha of land plot for the resettlement and livelihood restoration of PAPs by the NNP1 project.

The demarcation between the National Production Forest (Houysoup – Namteck) and Offered land of about 3,715 ha which has the buffer zone of 5 m to 45 m wide. The new demarcation is based on the GPS from the revised data of the technician meeting on October 22nd 2015.

III. The proposal of Technicians and authorities.

As the survey and data collection at the real area seemed that there were problems to solve as:

- 1). To propose the Bolikhamxay Province authorities, relevant departments of the Province, District, villages and NNP1 coordinate to plan for the solution of old demarcation peg and new demarcation based on the data of the survey which agreed unanimously in the meeting on October 22nd 2015;
- 2). To propose the NNP1 company and Namngiep1 Reservoir and watershed Protection Committee coordinate each other to issue the Management Regulations, to Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and monitoring of land 3,715ha respectively;
- 3). To propose the company to support the budget every year for the forest rehabilitation in this area;

Therefore, it made this minutes to be the reference for the implementation.

At Bolikhan District, dated: 19<sup>th</sup> November 2015.

**Representatives of technician**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

**Recorder**

Mr. Vanmanisone INTHAVONG

**Field Representative from NNP1PC**

Mr. Vilaphanh

**Head of Natural Resources  
and Environment Office**

Mr. Bounthanh Vilaythong

**vice head of Agriculture  
and Forest Office**

Mr. Mone INTHASEN

**Bolikhan District Gvornor**  
Mr. Bounsone KHOUNXAYLIDA

**Annex D - Example from the Database of information on DP.  
This information has been removed as it falls within  
exceptions to disclosure specified in paragraph 97, (x) of  
ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011)**

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