

Initial Environmental Examination

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Lao People's Democratic Republic: Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project

Vientiane Province:
Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements

Prepared by the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(30 June 2020)

Currency Unit	–	LAK
K1.00	=	\$0.00011
\$1.00	=	9,000LAK

ABBREVIATIONS

DICT	-	Department of Information Culture and Tourism
DPWT	-	Department of Public Works and Transport
DOF	-	Department of Agriculture and Forestry
DONRE	-	District Office for Natural Resources and Environment
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
EIA	-	Environment Impact Assessment
ECC	-	Environmental Compliance Certificate
ECO	-	Environmental Control Officer
EMP	-	Environment Monitoring Plan
EA	-	Executing Agency
GMS	-	Greater Mekong Subregion
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
EO	-	Environmental Officer
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
Lao PDR	-	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MAF	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MICT	-	Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPWT	-	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
PMCES	-	Project Management and Civil Engineering Support Consultant
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PCU	-	Project Coordination Unit
PSC	-	Provincial Steering Committee
REA	-	Rapid Environment Assessment
SS	-	Safeguard Specialist
UDAA	-	Urban Development and Administration Authority
UXO	-	Unexploded Ordnance
WREA	-	Water Resources and Environment Agency

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km:	kilometer
kg:	kilogram
ha:	hectare
mm:	millimeter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Second Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (TIIG) will develop small scale infrastructure to improve tourist facilities and develop and strengthen management capacity to enhance tourism at selected locations in Lao PDR. The project covers seven sub-projects in Champassak and Vientiane Provinces. Among these is the Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements.

Nam Ngum Reservoir Recreation Area (7.5 ha.) is located in Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province, appr. 90 km from the capital. The primary function of the area is tourism and recreation, and consists mainly of boat mooring and docking facilities, information center, restaurants, parking areas and visitor related stall holders. The existing primary access road to the site is via the road serving the Nam Ngum Dam power house and administration center. The area has developed slowly and in an ad hoc manner. Its appearance detracts from the astonishing landscapes of the reservoir and its surroundings.

Subproject Benefits

Upgraded and improved infrastructure in Nam Ngum includes re-development of the public marina area by the lake, expansion of the shore-area infrastructure to accommodate tour boats, construction of a large boardwalk area and redevelopment of the market area for vendor shops and restaurants, into a 3.200 m² public market that incorporates wastewater pump-out station/holding tank at the marina. The sub-project also includes replacing abandoned , unsafe public buildings and piers with new public green space, building a new overflow parking area and access road.

The direct beneficiaries of the sub-project will be the market stall operators, hotels, and boat and water recreation equipment rentals. This will stem from the increased number of domestic and international tourists that will come to the area because of improved recreation and sanitation.

Potential Impacts

The Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements subproject is confirmed as Category B for environment pursuant to the SPS (2009). The potential impacts of the subproject are restricted to the short-term disturbances of the construction phase. Negative impacts associated with the pre-construction phase of the subproject are marginal, however some resettlement and land acquisition will be required. According to the design survey report, a total of 1,310 m² will be acquired and affected in connection with the upgrading process.

Pre-construction Phase

Negative impacts associated with the pre-construction phases are primarily associated with the social issues of land acquisition which will vary among the sub-project components. At the feasibility design stage, land acquisition and resettlement (AR) impacts were foreseen for the Nam Ngum sub-project. It is expected that appr. 37 households will be affected. Of these, 19 households are severely affected due to having to relocate house and business (based on site visit, June 2020). The extent of required land acquisition and resettlement is reported separately in the Resettlement Plan prepared for Vientiane Province.

The EMP for Nam Ngum sub-project has been updated during the pre-construction phase to ensure that it meets the safeguard requirements of the final detailed design. This involves finalization of mitigation sub-plans to manage potential impact areas such as biodiversity, erosion, sedimentation of surface waters, noise, dust and air quality, spoil disposal, traffic and community and occupational health and safety of the project sites.

Construction Phase

The potential environmental impacts of civil works include reduced and/or blocked public access to areas, disrupted business and recreation, noise and dust caused by increased truck traffic and heavy equipment use, soil and surface water pollution caused by equipment operation and maintenance, risk of public and worker accidents, increased traffic congestion, traffic accidents, land erosion and river and reservoir sedimentation, localized drainage and flooding problems, solid waste and domestic pollution from worker camps, and communicable disease and community conflict with migrant workers. The potential magnitude of construction impacts and disturbances will vary depending on the subproject component(s) and location.

The Nam Ngum subproject is located along the western shore of the Nam Ngum reservoir which was originally zoned as the Phu-En Provincial Protected Forest to protect the shoreline catchment area. The subproject area was subsequently re-zoned for tourist development by the Vientiane Provincial Tourism Development Master Plan (2011)¹. While the Nam Ngum subproject activities are consistent with the re-zonation for tourism development, extra care is prescribed by the EMP to ensure that forest adjacent to the subproject area is not negatively affected by the subproject.

The National University of the Lao PDR was commissioned to conduct a rapid biodiversity assessment of the Phu En forest near the alignment of the loop road to be upgraded. The desk-study, forest survey, and local stakeholder surveys indicated that the forest type along the loop road alignment consists of regenerating mixed-deciduous forest recovering from logging and agriculture 3–15 years in the past. The regenerating forest does not support rare or endangered wildlife. The biodiversity assessment identified an action plan for the construction and operation of the upgraded loop road which has been incorporated into the EMP and Output 3 of the project.

Operation Phase

The potential impacts of completed subprojects operation will arise from (i) increased vehicle traffic along the upgraded access roads, (ii) increase solid waste and wastewater, and (iii) increase boat traffic and aquatic pollution. The increased vehicle traffic that will follow the access improvements to the subproject sites could increase risk of vehicle accidents and collisions with wildlife, and potentially increase noise and dust. Speed limits must be clearly posted and enforced along the affected roadways and be clearly lit as per the feasibility design. At all subproject sites, solid waste and wastewater disposal could become a problem if required operations and maintenance (O&M) budgeting is not provided to support the designed waste management systems. The new marina and market at Nam Ngum Reservoir will be fitted with a wastewater pump-out and storage station, waste oil depot, and required navigation and safety equipment.

Pursuant to Outputs 2 and 3 of the Project, the adoption of the ASEAN Tourism Standards (e.g., Clean Tourist City Standard, Green Hotel Standard, & Public Toilet Standard) and capacity development for Tourism Destination Management, respectively, will specifically manage for clean tourist sites. Solid waste collection and management will be addressed which is the single most important requirement at all subproject sites.

Climate Change

A Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CVRA) guided civil works preliminary designs and IEE preparation. The CRVA adopted climate change projections for rainfall and temperature prepared in 2016² for the subproject areas and modified subproject component designs such as road drainage capacity, bridge height and construction, and pier construction from national construction norms as the means to increase the resilience of the subprojects to climate change. The initial estimated marginal cost for climate change resilience of the road, pier and embankment components of the all seven subprojects is approximately 6.7 million (this is the marginal cost for all 7 sub-projects). The project will generate greenhouse

gas (GHG) from anticipated increased vehicle traffic on subproject access roads, however, the increase in vehicles is not expected to exceed the 100,000CO₂e/a¹. Pursuant to Output 2 of the project the project-wide adoption of the Asean Tourism Standards (e.g., Homestay Standard, Clean Tourist City Standard, Green Hotel Standard, & Public Toilet Standard) will result in significant reductions in the carbon footprint of the subproject areas through increased energy efficiency (e.g., use of LED lighting) and reductions in GHG emissions.

The initial indicative sensitivity of the Nam Ngum sub-project is Medium as assessed by the AWARE™ software tool due primarily to vulnerability to potential landslides and flooding. Water levels in Nam Ngum reservoir will not be an issue with climate change-induced increases in rainfall because the reservoir level can be regulated by the dam. The sub-project is being designed at the outset to be resilient to potential effects of projected future increases in rainfall intensity on flooding, and landslides as summarized below.

Conclusions

The EMP developed for Nam Ngum sub-project provides impact mitigation plans, environmental monitoring plans, and specify the institutional responsibilities and capacity needs for sound environmental management of the sub-project implementation. The EMP has been reviewed and updated upon the detailed design phase to ensure that it fully address the potential impacts of the final designs.

The IEE concludes that the subproject's feasibility and detailed design descriptions combined with available information on the affected environments is sufficient to identify the scope of the project's potential environmental impacts. Given significant changes do not occur to the design of any sub-project components, and that new sensitive environmental or social receptor data are not discovered, the subprojects will remain Category B for environment and will not require further detailed environmental impact assessment (EIA).

¹ ADB (2016) Guidelines for GHG Emissions Transport Projects

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background to Updated IEE

1. The second Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (TIIG) will develop small scale infrastructure to improve tourist facilities and develop and strengthen management capacity to enhance tourism at selected locations in Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. In Laos seven subprojects were selected for implementation in Champasak and Vientiane Provinces, and the IEE and EMPs of the feasibility designs of the seven subprojects were prepared².

2. Provided herein is the IEE of the Nam Ngum Reservoir Improvement sub-project in Vientiane Province, which is an update of the draft IEE for Champassak and Vientiane Provinces IEE, drafted in June 2018. Outline of the Detailed design (DED) was developed in May 2020, by Archineer Associates. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the subproject has also been updated and reported separately.

3. Nam Ngum Reservoir Recreation Area (7.5 ha.) is located in Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province, appr. 90 km from the capital. The primary function of the area is tourism and recreation, and consists mainly of boat mooring and docking facilities, information center, restaurants, parking areas and visitor related stall holders. The existing primary access road to the site is via the road serving the Nam Ngum Dam power house and administration center. The road is adequate to serve normal day usage, but not during peak visitor periods. Furthermore, arrangements for water, power supply and waste management are inadequate to support expansion of the site.

4. The area has developed slowly and in an ad hoc manner. Its appearance detracts from the astonishing landscapes of the reservoir and its surroundings. There are clear potentials for an increased number of visitors and tourists, however this requires upgrades of infrastructure and changes in management of the site.

5. One of the strategic objectives of the Lao PDR's National Tourism Strategy 2012-2020 is to increase public-private cooperation, which has relevance for the envisioned opportunities for accommodating further the high-quality development in the hospitality sector of the subproject area. The objectives include to develop tourism infrastructure and facilities for tourist sites and attractions to meet international standards, developing natural, cultural and historical tourism resources in unique, outstanding and sustainable ways.

B. Assessment Context

6. The project is further confirmed as category B for environment pursuant to ADB's 2009 *Safeguard Policy Statement*³ and recent Good Practice Sourcebook.⁴ The impact footprint of the subproject remains the same and consists of the major environmental improvements to existing dumpsite, and waste collection system of Vang Vieng. The potential adverse environmental impacts will be restricted to short-term disturbances during the construction phase. Moreover, the impact footprint of the upgraded landfill and access road will be significantly cleaner and protective of the environment.

² Footnote #1

³ ADB. 2009. Safeguard Policy Statement. Manila.

⁴ ADB. 2012. Environmental Safeguards, A Good Practice Sourcebook, Draft. Manila.

C. Structure of the report

7. The IEE of the Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements follows the format as set out in Appendix 1 of the SPS (2009). The structure of the separate EMP is modified slightly for inclusion with contractor tender documents.

II. POLICY, LEGAL, AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

A. National Institutional and Legislative Framework

8. The national legislative framework for the governance of environmental matters in Lao PDR includes a comprehensive set of environmental and natural resources related laws and regulations. Several government agencies are involved in environmental management.

9. The National Institution Arrangement and agency organizations involved in the IEE process include: the Government of Lao PDR (GoL); the Prime Minister's Office (PMO); Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE); Provincial Organization (PO) concerned agencies, Provincial of Natural Resources and Environments (PoNREs), District Administrations Authorities (DAA), Village Administration Authorities (VAA) of the project location.

10. The country potentially offers great opportunities for development of tourism sector due to one of the top priorities of the Government of Lao PDR (GoL) being to develop tourism site projects, especially the access improvements to meet the requirement of tourist destination demand within the country and thus earn foreign exchange to achieve GoL's socio-economic development objectives.

1. Key Institutional Stakeholders

11. **Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE):** The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) is an apparatus of the Government which has a role as secretarial headquarter and directly responsible for the management of the environment, land, forests, water, air, biodiversity, and minerals, hereafter referred to "natural resources and environment", including the management of natural disaster, climate change, meteorology and hydrology throughout the country.

12. **Provincial of Natural Resources and Environments (PoNREs):** The provincial Natural Resources and Environments (PoNREs) is the main co-coordinating agency at the provincial levels for environmental planning and management across all local sectors. Its responsibilities are set out in Article 13 of the Decree on IEE, Environmental Assessment No. 21/G, dated 31 January 2019 and include establishment of strategies for implementing environmental policy; issue or revoke licenses of organizations engaged in providing environmental services; receive and evaluate Environmental Assessments (EAs) and other environmental reports from investors/sponsors of development projects; and regulation of agencies to curtail or modify activities that are having an adverse impact on the environment.

13. **Other Local Concerned Agencies** are also involved in the planning, review and development of environmental and social safeguard management projects throughout the implementation process of IEE and Domestic projects, review environmental studies and monitoring of environmental impacts related to environmental and social impact assessment and mitigation development.

2. Laws

- Law on Environmental Protection as Amended No. 29/NA (2012)
- Law on Industry No. 01/99/NA (1999)
- Law on Hygiene, Prevention and Health Promotion No.01/NA (2001)
- Law on Water and Water Resources (1996)
- Law on Land (2003)
- Law on Roads No.203/PSD (2016)
- Law on Forestry, No. 255/CP (2019)
- Law on Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage (2005)
- Law on Fisheries (2010)
- Wildlife and Aquatics Law, (No 07/NA, dated 24 December 2008):
- Amended Electricity Law (No. 03/NA, dated 8 December 2008):
- Law on Urban Plans (No. 03-99/NA, dated 3 April 1999)
- Law on National Heritage (No. 08/NA, dated 9 November 2005)

3. Decrees, Strategies, Plans, Policy

- Decree on Compensation and Resettlement Management in Development Projects, No. 84, dated 05/04/2016
- Decree on National Environmental Standards, No 81, dated 21 February 2017
- Action Plan on Climate Change (2013-2020), No. 2398/MoNRE, dated 19 April 2013
- The 7th National Social and Economic Development Plan (NSED) (2011-2015)
- Decree on Preservation of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage (1997)
- Decree on the Protection Forest (2010)
- National Forestry Strategy to 2020 (FS2020)
- National Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 & Action Plan to 2010 (NBSAP)
- Gibbon Conservation Action Plan 2011-2020
- Urban Master Plan (2001) No. 58/PM
- National Water Resources Strategy and Action Plan [draft]
- Strategy on Climate Change (2010)
- National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) (2009)
- Strategic Plan on Disaster Risk Management in Lao PDR (2020, 2010) and Action Plan (2003-2005)
- Ministerial Instruction on the Process of Initial Environment Examination (IEE) of the Investment Projects and Activities No.8029/MONRE (2013)
- Ministerial Instruction on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Process of the Investment Projects and Activities No.8030/MONRE (2013)
- Manual of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures for Road Projects in the Lao PDR (1997).
- Regulation and Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Projects (1999), MPWT.
- Environmental Impact Assessment for Industry and Processing Handicraft Order No. 1222/MIH (2005)
- Regulation on EIA for Road Projects (2004)
- Decree on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (2006) and
- Technical Guideline on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (2013)

4. International Agreements

14. The Lao Government is party to international multilateral environmental agreements. Agreements pertaining to the project are listed below.

- World Heritage Convention (WHC) March 20, 1987
- Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), 4 January 1995
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), September 20, 1996
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, August 21, 1998
- Kyoto Protocol to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1998)
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), March 5, 2002
- ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, June 10, 2002
- International Plant Protection Convention (1997)

5. Environmental Standards & Criteria

15. National standards and criteria exist for drinking water quality, surface and groundwater quality, soil quality for agriculture, air quality and noise level standards, and wastewater discharge standards for BOD, NH₃-N, TSS, and pH. Specific standards are also available for certain chemical use by factories. The existing standards are found in the National Environmental Standard Decree No. 81/G, dated 21 February 2017.

B. National Forest Management - Law on Forestry, No.255/CP

16. This law determines the principles, regulations and measures on management, preservation, development, utilization and inspection of forest and forestland, promotion of regeneration and planting, and increase of forest resources, aiming at enriching forests, increasing forest cover, making them as tourism resources, sustainable sources of living and use for the people, ensuring a sustainable condition and protection of soil, climate, water resources, biodiversity, environment in compliance with green and sustainable growth directions, as well as contributing to national socio-economic development.

17. Article 10 (New) Forestry Strategy: Forestry Strategy is a background policy relevant to the management, protection, development and forest uses and forest land based on green direction and sustainability which increasingly reaching 70% of forest crown cover in the national wide. The Forest Strategy composing at the Central and Local levels.

18. Forest management is a process that to identify the resources what can utilized in order to enhance and protect the values might include wildlife, recreation, aesthetics, timber, livestock ranching, inheritance values, and others. Some subproject components are located adjacent to forested areas. Based on Forestry Law (mended 2019) has classified forest types into three categories/types are defined below:

1. Forest Protection
2. Forest Conservation
3. Forest Production

C. National Environmental Assessment Procedure & Directives

19. Pursuant to the Environmental Protection Law (2012), development projects and operations that have the potential to affect the environment shall require environmental assessment in accordance with the regulations of MONRE (previously WREA).⁵ MONRE is responsible for environmental management and monitoring, and the issuance of an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) as per the Ministerial Instructions on the Process of IEE of the Investment Projects and Activities No.8029/MONRE (2013) and on ESIA Process of the Investment Projects and Activities No.8030/MONRE (2013).

20. The Project Owner in Lao PDR is the Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism (MICT). The MICT is required to conduct the initial environmental assessment (IEE) in accordance with the MONRE Directive. The provincial department (DONRE) screens the project to determine whether the project is categorized as Group 1 or Group 2. Group 1 projects require an IEE and Group 2 projects an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). For Group 2 projects, the project owner prepares a Scoping Report and Terms of Reference to be reviewed and approved by MONRE. Group 1 projects are approved at the provincial level (DONRE) and Group 2 projects at the national level (MONRE).

21. The technical and procedural aspects of above regulations and directives were recently combined into the UNDP-UNEP supported and MONRE-sponsored Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Lao PDR (2012), which has been followed by the *draft* IEE guidelines (2013).⁶ The 2012 EIA and 2013 draft IEE guidelines support the recently promulgated Decree of Environmental Impact Assessment (2010). The IEE requirements of the ADB SPS (2009) satisfy the IEE guidelines for Lao PDR

22. The Lao PDR's environmental assessment process does not dictate a formal timeline for the approval process for a project IEE/EIA, only the series of process steps. MONRE confirmed that there is not a formal timeline for the preparation and approval of an IEE or EIA, but that the normal timeline for the approval of an IEE or EIA as well as a RP and IPP after documents submission to MONRE is approximately 45 days. The environmental assessment process is completed after detailed engineering design. Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECC) for subprojects should be obtained prior to construction contract award.

D. ADB Safeguard Policy

23. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and Sourcebook (ADB 2009, 2012) clarifies the rationale, scope and content of an EA which is supported by ADB's Good Practices Sourcebook (2012). Projects are initially screened using a Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist to determine the level of assessment that is required. Projects that cause significant or major environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse or unprecedented and/or affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works are classified as Category A, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required; Projects which have potential adverse impacts that are less adverse than those of category A, which are site-specific, largely reversible, and for which mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects are classified as Category B (an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is required); and Projects that are likely to have minimal or no negative environmental impacts are classified as Category C, environmental implications need to be reviewed.

⁵ WREA now incorporated in the new MONRE

⁶ MONRE 2012, 2013

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND ENVIRONMENT

A. Main Features

24. The Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements sub-project is located between 18° 31',40"N and 102°,33',00"E, which is the existing access road and future parking area, and 18° 30',15"N and 102°,35',53"E which demarcates the Southern end of the loop access road to be upgraded. The recreation area at the reservoir shore is located in between these North-South boundaries. The immediate impact of the sub-project is restricted to the recreational area of the reservoir, and from the new and upgraded sections of the loop road connecting to National Road 10. The sub-project will upgrade a 0,6 km section of dirt road and footpath as part of the 6 km loop road to be upgraded.

25. There are no external facilities associated with the sub-project. The temporal targeted impact of the sub-project will be manifest as increased tourist facility development, and then likely the residential community in vicinity of reservoir resulting from the improved infrastructure. The local socio-economy will be strengthened accordingly. The resultant impact of increased solid waste production at the recreational area of the reservoir will need to be managed as part of the destination management planning of the sub-project.

26. The land area influenced by the Nam Ngum sub-project is comprised of almost 1,005 ha provincial forested land that surrounds the strip of recreational shoreline area of the reservoir where the main sub-project activities are located. The principal land use is tourism recreation associated with the reservoir and some NTFP harvesting. No agriculture of scale other than homegardens is practiced in the area. The reservoir is used for recreation and livelihood fishing as well as hydroelectric power generation.

B. Climate

27. Mean annual temperatures is about 26.6°C with a mean maximum of 31.6°C and mean minimum of 21.5°C. The monsoon-influenced climate procedures average annual rainfall of around 1,936mm with higher averages in the specific areas. Within the Nam Ngum reservoir area, the recorded mean annual in the last 10 years is 2,434mm. The mean rainfall from May to September generally exceed 280mm and the peak in July and August at over 500mm. The dry season is particularly pronounced with average December to February rainfall below 18mm. Rainfall varies significantly from year to year. The Table 1 shows to total rainfall for 2007-2016 recorded at the Nam Ngum Dam.

Table 1: Total Rainfall (mm), Nam Ngum, 2007-2016

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2007	0.0	25.5	0.0	44.0	307.5	254.8	220.2	416.3	545.8	203.8	2.7	0.0	2020.4
2008	19.5	57.0	93.0	150.3	462.8	640.0	601.2	361.5	432.6	177.3	109.3	0.0	3104.3
2009	0.0	4.8	4.8	53.0	395.3	422.5	417.0	348.3	233.3	173.5	0.0	0.0	2052.4
2010	132.0	0.0	0.0	136.3	185.8	427.5	643.8	831.5	691.5	36.7	0.0	8.3	3092.2
2011	0.0	27.8	110.3	54.0	435.8	532.8	786.8	1119.5	629.8	70.0	15.8	0.0	3782.3
2012	1.0	9.7	41.5	188.3	341.8	387.7	534.5	98.2	180.5	77.3	50.8	0.0	1911.2
2013	0.0	19.0	70.5	29.0	156.1	363.7	363.7	619.3	337.3	33.3	0.8	32.5	2025.0
2014	0.0	0.0	20.3	81.5	162.3	372.5	372.5	423.1	393.3	12.6	58.7	0.0	2034.3

2015	39.9	18.8	17.3	3.9	216.0	76.6	635.4	691.3	310.6	262.7	0.0	54.9	2327.3
2016	70.0	0.0	2.3	35.8	179.5	428.4	396.3	302.1	422.0	117.8	42.0	0.0	1996.0
Mean	26.2	16.3	36.0	77.6	284.3	390.7	511.1	521.1	417.7	116.4	28.0	9.6	2434.7

Source: Nam Ngum 1 Hydropower Station

C. Water resources

28. The Nam Ngum sub-project is in the Western shore of the Nam Ngum reservoir less than 1 km south of the hydropower dam. The reservoir has an area of 450km² at full supply level. The declining electricity generation in the last two decades has instigated projects for the diversion of the Nam Song (1996) and Nam Leuk (2000) rivers to boost the capacity of the reservoir. The reservoir is home to a fish production industry.

29. Water quality – Table 2 shows the water quality of Nam Ngum reservoir at the sub-project site, obtained in 2017. During recent visual investigations it was assessed that water quality has not changed remarkably until now, and that the samples from 2017 are still valid. It should be noted that water samples from Location 2 shows a very high concentration of faecal coliform. The location is very near to the restaurants and shops area, which may explain the concentration. In the new design a structured plan for septic tanks and wastewater management is included, which will reduce concentrations.

Table 2: Water quality of Nam Ngum Reservoir

Parameter	Unit	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3	Location 4	National standard no. 81/gov, dated 21 February 2017
Turbidity	NTU	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	20*
Total Nitrogen	mg/L N	1.82	1.30	1.10	1.10	<200***
Zinc	mg/L Zn	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.0**
Lead	mg/L Pb	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.01**
Iron	mg/L Fe	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ	0.05	1.0*
Faecal coliform	MPN/100 ml	130	1,100	49	7.8	4,000**
Colour/Turbidity	-	Colorless/clear	Colorless/clear	Colorless/clear	Colorless/clear	N'
Sediment	-	Brown	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	NA

Note: Tested from samples taken 26th July 2017

- * - Groundwater-drinking water quality
- ** - Surface water quality
- *** - Wastewater effluent (general industrial wastewater discharge)
- N' - Natural water but the temperature change is not more than $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$
- NA - Data not available

Figure 1: Water quality sample locations at Nam Ngum Reservoir



Source: PPTA Consultants, 2017

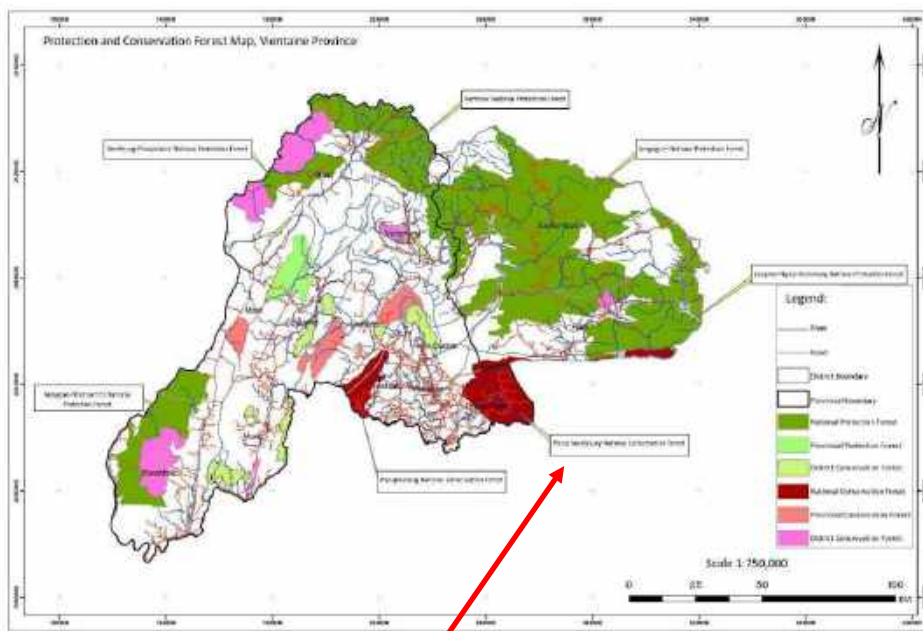
30. Lao PDR has maintained relatively diverse aquatic ecosystems defined by rivers, streams, ponds, small lakes and reservoirs. The aquatic ecosystems are subject to a variety of human activities such as aquaculture, fishing, irrigated paddy rice cultivation and the construction of dams and irrigation weirs. In upland rural areas, aquatic resources are important sources of protein in the local diet, dominated by fin fish and shellfish including mollusks, and the overall biodiversity. Threats to aquatic ecosystems include over-fishing, the use of damaging fishing techniques such as blasting and poisoning, upstream use of pesticides, release of pollutants and the introduction of exotic fish species for aquaculture.

31. In general, water quality of Nam Ngum Reservoir is good when compared to National Standard of Lao PDR No. 81/Gov. It is noted that Nam Ngum Reservoir has high faecal coliform at sampling site 2, at which there are many restaurants and shops in vicinity of this area (Table 2).

D. Forest and Land Resources

32. The Nam Ngum sub-project in Keo Oudom district is partially located in the Phu En Provincial Protected Forest which extends along the western shoreline of the Nam Ngum Reservoir. The area is 1,282 ha and covers 6 villages. There is no conservation forest of Phu Meud, a provincial conservation forest to the north of the dam. The Nam Ngum sub-project proposes to upgrade a 2-km dirt road and walking path to a new road segment along the shoreline, which will connect the tourism service area to the existing road in the southern part of the sub-project area, creating a circular link to the National Road 10. The new 2 km road segment would create a new corridor footprint through the Phu-En Provincial Protection Forest. Other sections of the link road would be upgraded to existing road footpaths.

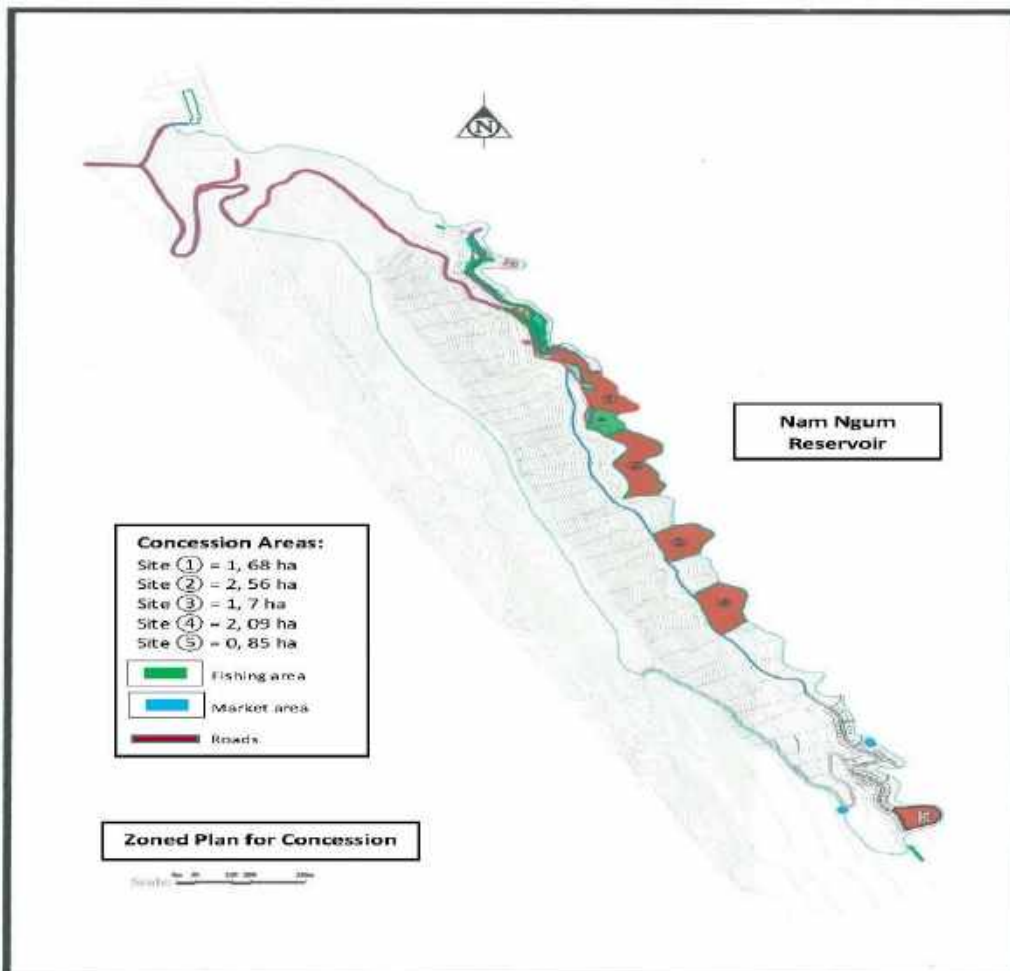
Figure 2: Location of Conservation and Protection Forests of Vientiane Province.



Source: PPTA Consultants 2017, project site location defined in 2020

Project Site

Figure 3: Location of proposed new road segment along Nam Ngum Reservoir



Source: PMCES DED, 2020

Figure 4: Concessional activity areas of Nam Ngum reservoir



Source: Provincial Tourism Development Masterplan (VTE No. 0411/11 March 2011)

33. The project site area is located within the Phou En protected area, which was established in March 2015, following the Governor of Vientiane's Resolution No. 329/VTE.G. However, the specific forested area to be included for the new planned road has been confirmed and endorsed for clearing by PAFO Vientiane, firstly in an approval letter dated 5 February 2018 (Annex F.F) and subsequently in the recent approval letter by PAFO (Annex G) dated on 3 September 2020, issued upon the commencement of the new Forest Law of 2019.

34. In the new forest law the forest types are divided into three categories (described on p. 10) and annulled previous zoning of forest areas for clearing. The New Forest Law is compliant to the Decree on Forest Protection, issued 19 July 2010, in which the principles for management of forests are described, this Decree is included as Annex H. In the PAFO letter of 3 September 2020, it is confirmed that allocating and using the designated area for the road construction is officially approved, to be implemented in parallel with the natural resources preservation of green development of the sustainable tourism. It is on this basis that PAFO is approving and endorsing the area described above for infrastructure development.

35. Upon approval and in parallel with the construction monitoring, the project owner must conduct consultation meetings with VTE PAFO and field verification, in accordance with Article 85 of the 2019 Amended Forest Law. This has been defined as part of the impact mitigation activities in the EMP (Table 3).

The relevant areas zoned for concession can be seen in Figure 4.

E. Biodiversity

36. The Nam Ngum sub-project areas are urbanized with existing tourism developments. Provincial forestry and DONRE personnel who have been consulted during site visits indicated that there are no known rare or endangered species occurring in the areas, cited common animal groups are present such as: squirrels, junglefowl and other birds, lizards, snakes and occasionally deer. Aquatic species in Nam Ngum reservoir include varieties of fish as listed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Common Fishes of Nam Ngum Reservoir area

Lao PDR Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
ບາຜາ	<i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>	Soft shell turtle
ບາໂດ	<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Giant Snakehead
ບາເຄິງ	<i>Mystus wyckioides</i>	Redtail catfish
ບາບາກ	<i>Hypsibabusvernayi</i>	Silver barb carp
ບາຂ້າງບານ	<i>Hampala dispar</i>	Pa Sood Noi
ບານົກເຄົາ	<i>Osteochilus melanopleurus</i>	Pa Nok Khao
ບາອີໄທ	<i>Osteochilus schlegelii</i>	Ee Thai
ບາຄູນ	<i>Wallago leeri</i>	Pa Khoun
ບາແດງ	<i>Irrhinus molitorelle</i>	Mud carp
ບານາງ	<i>Micronema bleekeri</i>	Pa Nang
ບາແກ້ວ	<i>Clupeichthys goniognothus</i>	Sumatran river sprat
ບາຊິວເຂົ້າ	<i>Rasbora paviei</i>	Pa Siew Khao
ບາສະໂທງ	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i>	Pa Sathong
ບາເພື້ອຍ	<i>Morulus chrysophekadion</i>	Sailfin shark
ບາຍອນ	<i>Pangasius macronema</i>	Long barbells Pangasiud catfish
ບາກ່າ	<i>Pristolepis fasciata</i>	Pa Ka
ບາກະເດັດ	<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Pa Kadert
ບາກະຈົນ	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Pa Nai
ບາໄນ	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common-carp
ບານິນ	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia

Source: PAFO, Vientiane Province, 2017

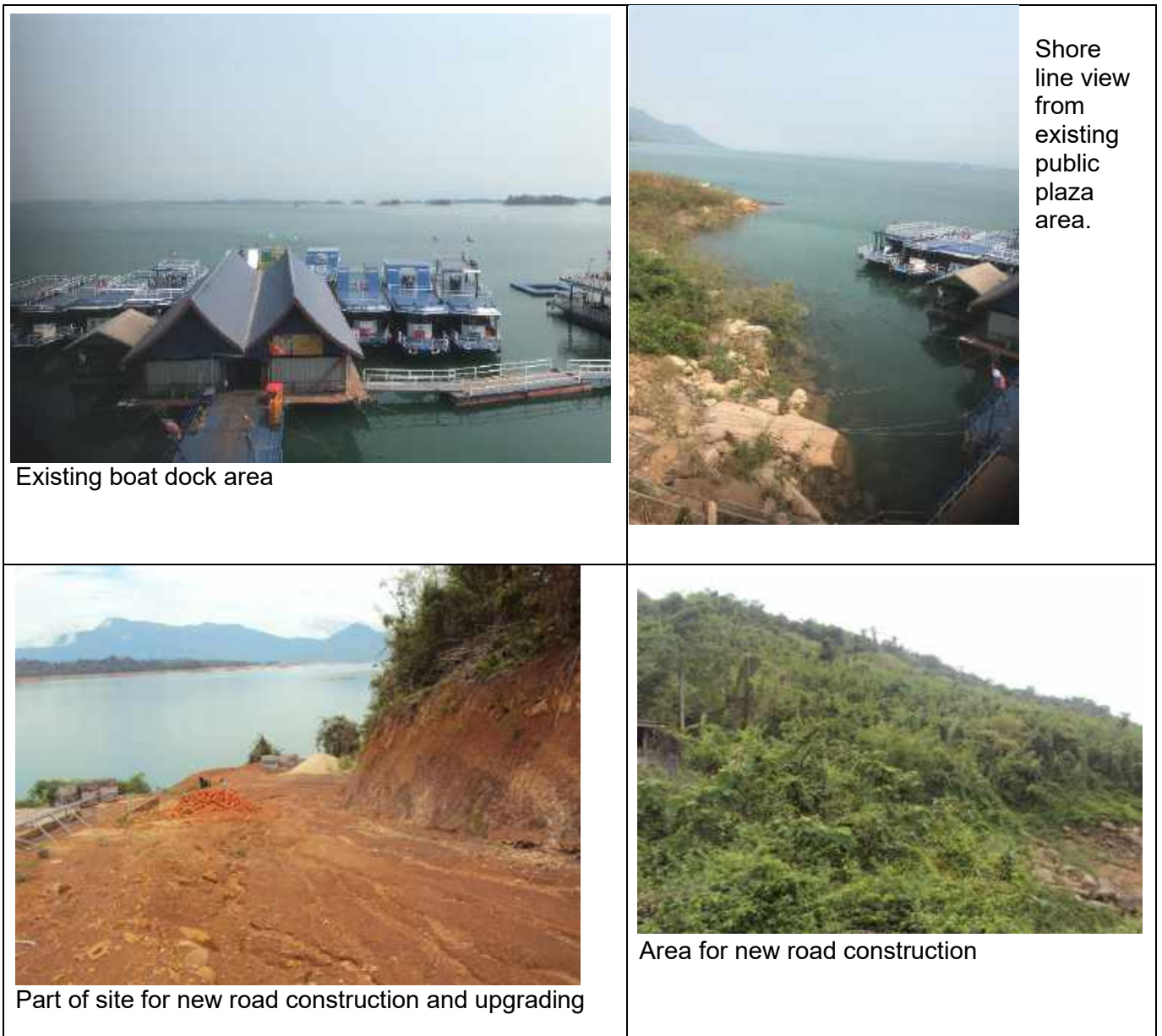
F. Description of New Detailed Design of Nam Ngum Access Improvement sub-project

37. Nam Ngum Reservoir Recreation Area is located in Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province, appr. 90 km North of Vientiane Capital. Annual visitors to Nam Ngum are approximate 60,000 people per year. This is far below the potential capacity of the area. The area functions primary as a tourism and recreation center and consist of mainly of restaurant boat mooring and docking facilities, information and administration center, restaurants, vendor shops and a market. The site includes two hotels/guest houses. There is furthermore a vehicle parking area within the site.

38. The road is adequate to serve normal daily usage, but not during peak visitor periods. The arrangements for water, power supply and waste management are inadequate to support expansion of the site. Permanent concrete buildings mainly have septic tanks, but boats currently discharge sewage directly into the lake. Solid waste collection is contracted to a private company which transports waste to the nearby dumpsite in Keo Oudom. As the service is unreliable, many households dispose waste into the lake or burn it. Key problems of the area are:

- Deteriorating visual and structural quality of the buildings in the public realm;
- Inefficient site lay-out
- Unsustainable environmental practices (e.g. solid waste and wastewater disposal); and
- Inadequate parking and servicing arrangements during peak operational periods.

Figure 6: Nam Ngum Sub-project area – current status



39. The principle detailed designs (DED)⁷ of the Nam Ngum Reservoir Improvements sub-project are presented below. Improvements to the infrastructure and lay-out of the area consist of the following main components:

- (1) Construction of lakeside boat marina with easy multi-level foot access. The marina will include appropriately access points to the restaurant boats, but also allow for improved private accessibility;
- (2) Relocation of the lakeside market stalls to the 'hill side' of the access road to allow the market / vendor shops to maintain their activities to continue to serve visitors, keeping the overall area economically active;
- (3) Re-design of the headland area (current location of the collapsed fisheries buildings) as a landscaped recreation area with look-out feature with a viewing deck and a pavilion;
- (4) A public park / square at the central area of the site, including rehabilitating the warehouse into a combined information center, indoor shops / market / vendor shops and restaurants / coffee shops;
- (5) Improving the present car park and build and overflow car park to the lakeside;
- (6) Construction of new "loop road" providing access to the lakeside from two points on the Road No. 10;
- (7) Development of a landscaped water recreation area with easy access to the water and storage for kayaks, sailing and other recreational vessels;
- (8) Provision of wastewater receiving tank for boats, to be emptied by vacuum tanks for all boats;
- (9) Improved solid waste management for the lakeside area, including improvement to private collection service and enforcement of use inside a "Green Zone" to be defined.
- (10) Create adequate drainage channels and culverts, to be constructed along roads and leading from housing areas, for management of run-off rainwater, divert and discharge into the lake.

G. Climate Change Mitigation and Resilience

40. In addition to creating an improved recreational environment at Nan Ngum, the objective of the DED is as well to provide cost-effective, climate resilient measures for the Nam Ngum sub-project, by adapting the infrastructure to the impacts of climate change and climate variability. The climate resilience activities fall under two outputs:

- Output 1 – Infrastructure adapted to extreme weather conditions due to climate change.
- Output 2 – Increased resilience of project infrastructure to long-term climate change

⁷ *Detailed Design for Sub-Project V1: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements*

41. The detailed designs of the Nam Ngum Reservoir Improvements (Outline Design Report, May 2020) infrastructure have addressed the key required climate change resilience and mitigation measures that were identified by the Draft IEE (December 2018). This is reflected by some general design criteria:

- Slope protection, avoidance of erosion at sloping areas of the project-site
- Robust and climate-resilient materials for roads, boardwalks, parking-areas and houses.
- Environmentally sustainable solutions for wastewater and solid waste management

The specific impacts and mitigation measures is described in detail in Chapter IV.

1. Features of Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements

42. The lay-out of the Nam Ngum sub-project is shown in Figures 6.1-4 below.

Figure 6 (1-4): Masterplan and lay-out for the Nam Ngum access improvements sub-project site



Zone A:



Zone B:



Zone C:



From Outline Design, by Ramboll and Archineer Associates, May 2020

43. As can be seen from Figure 6, the Nam Ngum recreational sub-project area consists of a large area, with diverse features and purposes, including residential areas, boat docks, restaurants, retail shops road and parking areas. In the upgrading process the master plan has focused on all functions and their interrelation, aiming to enhance a more integrated and holistic set-up and ensuring better resilience of the infrastructure.

44. The upgrading will affect both residential areas, the beach front, boat landings and roads at the site. The sub-project will address the access and sanitation issues as follows:

- (i) improving the existing public marina to safely accommodate 50-60 local tour boats and launch areas for small recreational boats and ferries;
- (ii) construct a 6m wide concrete loop road linked to National Road 10, with 1 m footpaths, and 1,200 m² parking area;
- (iii) redevelop unsanitary and poorly constructed market stalls into a new 3,200 m² public market that incorporates traditional Lao architectural design;
- (iv) install septic tanks in all public buildings and a wastewater pump-out station/holding tank at the marina;
- (v) replace abandoned, unsafe public buildings and piers with new public green space; and
- (vi) renovate the tourist information center.

The subproject will supply 6-12 passenger electric vehicles for transfers from the parking area to the marina, to be operated under a private management contract.

45. The direct beneficiaries of the subproject will be the market stall operators, hotels, and boat and water recreation equipment rentals which will stem from the increased numbers of domestic and international tourists that will come to the area because of improved recreation and sanitation. Employment opportunities for residents will increase, and the overall socio-economy of the Nam Ngum reservoir area will be strengthened.

IV. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

A. Subproject Benefits

46. Upgrading of infrastructure of this kind and magnitude will unavoidable have effect on the landscape and general surroundings. However, by planning for mitigation measures will reduce negative impacts and ensure a sustainable construction and operation process. The major benefit will be functionally improved, safe and better organized recreation facilities beside the reservoir. Dilapidated and unsafe piers and beachfront buildings will be replaced with a modern marina that can handle 50-60 boats. The ability to accommodate small recreational boats and ferries will greatly expand the tourist experience. The reconstructed vendor shop area including public toilets will significantly improve sanitation and business opportunities for residents. The proposed circular concrete access road to National Road 10 and parking lot will improve traffic management and prevent congestion caused by the current dead end situation at the recreation area. The sub-project will benefit more than 1,600 people from nearby Ban Sengsavang and is expected to catalyze significant tourism related investment at the site.

B. Subproject Impacts

47. Specific effects from the process will have effect especially on:

- Forest areas; being cut and converted into roads, and giving room for relocated vendor shops.
- Risks of erosion; in connection with forest and soil being cut in the construction process and removal of houses on sloping areas.
- Sedimentation of water; as a consequence of erosion and disturbance of the landscape, which will have negative effect on water quality
- Increased boat and car traffic as a consequence of the higher influx of visitors; having effect on air quality, dust and water quality.

48. The assessment of potential impacts, including the effects mentioned above, of the detailed design (DED) from the infrastructure upgrading process is structured by the three main phases of implementation defined by *Pre-construction Phase*, *Construction Phase*, and *Operation Phase*.

1. Pre-construction phase

49. The potential social impacts of the DED has been reviewed. A second series of public consultations confirmed that no additional critical issues were expressed or identified by the stakeholders. The sensitive social and environmental receptors and the climate change resilience measures identified by this IEE have been reviewed as part of the detailed design to ensure that potential impacts are not missed. The separate environmental management plan (EMP) for improvements to the reservoir recreational access has been updated to meet the DED accordingly.

50. Negative impacts associated with the pre-construction phases of the sub-project primarily concern land acquisition and resettlement. At the feasibility design stage, land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts were foreseen for the Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements. Out of total 37 households, 19 are severely affected due to having to relocate house and business.

51. Key mitigation measures of the pre-construction phase are:

- 1) Initiation of required land acquisition and compensation for each sub-project
- 2) Continuation of information disclosure and re-introduction of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

2. Construction Phase

52. Potential impacts for the Nam Ngum sub-project in connection with the construction phase include disturbances and short-term impacts associated with the civil works of road construction are relatively large. Potential environmental impacts of construction of new and upgrading of roads, footpaths and small car parks are reduced and/or blocked public access, disrupted business and recreation, noise, dust and air pollution caused by increased truck traffic and heavy equipment use, soil and adjacent surface water pollution caused by accidents, land erosion and surface water sedimentation, drainage and flooding problems, solid and domestic waste from worker camps, social issues and community problems caused by migrant workers.

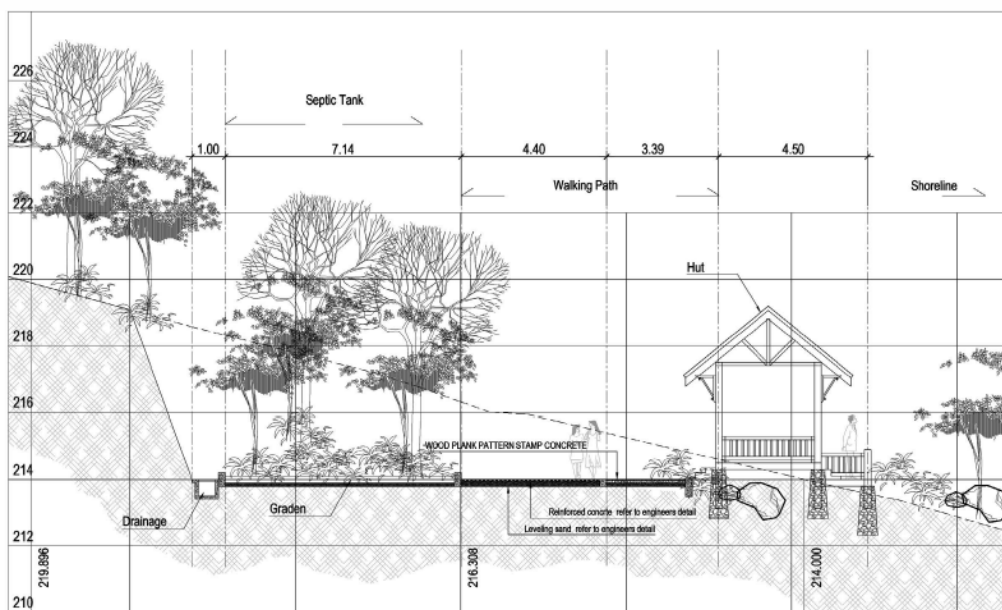
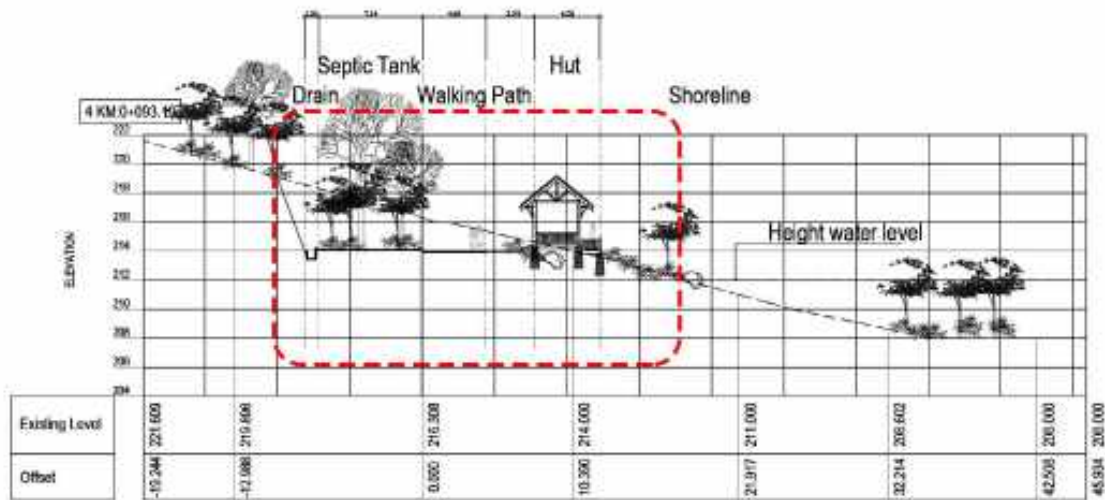
53. The potential ecological impacts will be relatively large, as the 2 km road section at Nam Ngum reservoir traverses through former protected forest and is partially new corridor not solely an upgrade to an existing road section. The affected forest has subsequently been zoned for tourism development.

Other impacts include:

- On the road with vendor shops, it is planned to move the shops to the other side of the road, as the road will be broader and in order for visitors to see the view of the lake from the board walk. Moving the shops will require that they are placed on a rather steep slope, which is currently covered with forest (see Figure 6.2). The impacted part of the slope will need to be cleared and levelled when shop buildings will be constructed there.
- Forest will be cut to allow the new road section to be built. The planned road section is located in production and regeneration forest areas, being utilized for wood production and forestry-related livelihoods. There are no formal restrictions against cutting of the forest area, which consists of young trees and fallow.

- The sloping areas towards the lake from the restaurants and shops is rather steep. Currently they are covered with bushes and grass. According to the design plan the slope will be cleared during the upgrading process, and a large amount of soil will be digged out (appr. 100.000m³) creating risks for erosion and sedimentation of the water in the lake.
- Rainwater will be compiled and potentially logged on sloping areas and terraces. It is important that the design has a plan for drainage of these areas, that allows it to be channeled away from the slopes and safely discharged into the lake.

Figure 7: Cross-section of sloping area towards the lake (Incl. enhancement of main section)



From Outline Design, by Ramboll and Archineer Associates, May 2020

54. **Workers' camp site(s)** will take up space and resources during construction and must be placed appropriately in terms of minimum disturbance of natural resources, erosion and water contamination. In general workers' camps should follow key standards as defined in national construction regulations, with regards to materials, housing, health and safety, fire safety, electricity, plumbing, water and sanitation. Consequently, the location, design and management of the camp(s) are important to maintain the minimum disturbance requirement.

3. Mitigation measures

55. Measures to mitigate and manage potential common impacts associated with the construction phase of the road works are summarized below. The regulations on construction in Lao PDR are not well developed. The construction guidelines developed by MPWT⁸, and when necessary appropriate regulations or guidelines of the IFC/world Bank Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (2007) should be followed.

C. Pre-Construction Mitigation Measures

56. **Sand Usage.** Use of sand from the lake for construction purposes is prohibited without prior permission. The works may require removal of lake bottom material. Sand or aggregate extraction from lakes or rivers should only be done at DONRE approved locations and in licensed areas. Dumping of spoil material must be at places approved by DONRE, PIU and DDSC.

57. **Gravel Usage.** Use of gravel from the lake for construction purposes is prohibited without prior permission. There is a large amount of gravel needed for the road upgrades and the parking areas. Gravel extraction from lakes or rivers should only be done at DONRE approved locations and in licensed areas. All materials must be supplied from sources approved by DONRE, PIU or with the approval of the DDSC.

58. **Borrow areas.** It may be necessary to use materials from borrow pits, borrow areas or quarries for construction. Materials may need to be moved along borrow roads. Such activities can cause noise, dust and traffic management impacts. All materials supplied from borrow areas must be licensed by private operators or approved by DONRE. The contractor must submit copies of such permits to the DDSC before moving any such materials.

59. **Spoil Disposal.** Minor Spoil disposal may be needed during the scarification of the original road surface. Dumping of wet overburden randomly on public or private property is expressly forbidden as it may cause soil contamination, siltation runoff and flooding. If any overburden has to be dumped the contractor must obtain approval from DONRE.

60. For preventing **erosion** on the sloping areas, stabilization measures should be integrated to the construction plan. These include careful excavation on the sloping areas and establishment of dense, fast growing vegetation cover to minimize movement of soil. At the sloping areas towards the lake stone based retaining walls will be constructed, see Figure 7 below. Excavated soil must be safely disposed during the construction phase. The works contractor must define and describe the process for this in the technical proposal and in the **Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)**.

⁸ (MPWT, 2009) School Construction Guidelines

Figure 8: Retaining wall



Source: PMCES Outline Design, May 2020

D. Construction Phase Mitigation Measures

General mitigation measures

61. The common mitigation measures below will be applied as appropriate in the EMP for the sub-project in Nam Ngum. These construction mitigation measures are sufficiently comprehensive at the detailed design stage of the sub-project to ensure that mitigation measures for the impact of the final road design feature is not overlooked. The contractors will be required to include these measures in their site-specific construction EMPs (CEMPs) which will be submitted to the project management and construction supervision consultant (PMSC) and to the PIU for review and approval prior to construction. Construction monitoring will be carried out by PMSC during the construction and environmental monitoring by designated PIU/DONRE staff, supervised by the National Environmental Specialist of PMCES.

62. Based on rapid biodiversity assessment, the following conservation actions are incorporated into the subproject's environmental management plan and capacity building activities:

- Rehabilitate roadside vegetation to stabilize slopes and plant native tree species along the road. Borrow pit rehabilitation must be done with native vegetation and tree species.
- Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on wildlife conservation and fish and forest conservation for villages in subproject area and construction workers.
- Establish village fish and forest conservation zones as part of the Nam Ngum tourism master plan updating.
- Train community tourism group members to manage and monitor of village forest and fish conservation zones.

63. **Air pollution control.** Contractors shall include all necessary measures to prevent or minimize air pollution and dust development by implementing the following air quality control measures. Most of these generic measures are applicable to all construction sites and construction activities as good practice and are also described in the World Bank Group's EHS guidelines.

- i) Build access and hauling roads at sufficient distances from residential areas, in particular, from local schools and hospitals.
- ii) Assign haulage routes and schedules to avoid transport occurring in the central areas, traffic intensive areas or residential areas. For the areas with high-demand on environmental quality, transport should be arranged at night.
- iii) Spray water or other wetting agents such as calcium chloride (CaCl₂) regularly on unpaved haul roads and access roads (at least once a day) to suppress dust; and erect hoarding around dusty activities.
- iv) Cover material stockpiles with dust shrouds or tarpaulin. For the earthwork management for backfill, measures will include surface press and periodical spraying and covering. The extra earth or dreg should be cleared from the project site in time to avoid long term stockpiling.
- v) Minimize the storage time of construction and demolition wastes on site by regularly removing them off site.
- vi) Site asphalt mixing and concrete batching stations at least 300 m downwind of the nearest air quality protection target.
- vii) Equip asphalt, hot mix and batching plants with fabric filters and/or wet scrubbers to reduce the level of dust emissions.
- viii) Install wheel washing equipment or conduct wheel washing manually at each exit of the works area to prevent trucks from carrying muddy or dusty substance onto public roads.
- ix) Keep construction vehicles and machinery in good working order, regularly service and turn off engines when not in use.
- x) Vehicles with an open load-carrying case, which transport potentially dust-producing materials, shall have proper fitting sides and tail boards. Dust-prone materials shall not be loaded to a level higher than the side and tail boards and shall always be covered with a strong tarpaulin.
- xi) In periods of high wind, dust-generating operations shall not be permitted within 200 m of residential areas. Special precautions need to be applied in the vicinity of sensitive receptors such as schools, kindergartens and hospitals.
- xii) To avoid odor impacts caused by shoreline sediment dredging for pier or bridge foundations, transport dredged sediment in closed tank wagons to contain odor and prevent scattering along the way.
- xiii) Unauthorized burning of construction and demolition waste material and refuse be prohibited.

64. **Construction noise.** Contractors will be required to implement the following mitigation measures for construction activities to meet Lao PDR and IFC/WHO recommended environmental noise standards and to protect sensitive receptors. Some measures are generic and are applicable to all construction sites and activities. They represent good practice and are effective measures and are in line with IFC's EHS guidelines.

- i) During daytime construction, the contractor will ensure that: (1) noise levels from equipment and machinery conform to the IFC EHS Standards, and properly maintain machinery to minimize noise; (2) equipment with high noise and high vibration are not used near village or township areas and only low noise machinery or the equipment with sound insulation is employed; (3) sites for concrete-mixing plants and similar activities will be located at least 300 m away from the nearest noise protection target; and (4) temporary noise barriers or hoardings will be installed around the equipment to shield residences when there are residences within 20 m of the noise source.
- ii) No construction is allowed between the night time hours of 22:00 to 06:00.
- iii) Regularly monitor noise levels at construction site boundaries. If noise standards are exceeded by more than 3 dB, equipment and construction conditions shall be checked, and mitigation measures shall be implemented to rectify the situation.

- iv) Provide the construction workers with suitable hearing protection (ear muffs) according to the worker health and safety requirements of Lao PDR.
- v) Control the speed of bulldozer, excavator, crusher and other transport vehicles travelling on site, adopt noise reduction measures on equipment, step up equipment repair and maintenance to keep them in good working condition.
- vi) Limit the speed of vehicles travelling on site (less than 8 km/h), forbid the use of horns unless absolutely necessary, minimize the use of whistles.
- vii) Maintain continual communication with the villages and communities near the construction sites, and avoid noisy construction activities during school examination periods.

65. **Surface water pollution.** The contractors will implement the following measures to prevent water pollution:

- i) Portable toilets and small package wastewater treatment plants will be provided on construction sites and construction camps for the workers and canteens. If there are nearby public sewers, interim storage tanks and pipelines will be installed to convey wastewater to those sewers.
- ii) Sedimentation tanks will be installed on construction sites to treat process water (e.g. concrete batching for bridge construction) and muddy runoff with high concentrations of suspended solids. If necessary, flocculants such as polyacryl amide will be used to facilitate sedimentation.
- iii) Construction machinery will be repaired and washed at special repairing shops. No onsite machine repair and washing shall be allowed.
- iv) Material stockpiles will be protected against wind and runoff waters which might transport them to surface waters.
- v) Dedicated fuel storage areas must be established away from public areas and marked clearly.
- vi) Storage of bulk fuel should be on covered concrete pads away from the public and worker camp, and 300m from surface waters. Fuel storage areas and tanks must be clearly marked, protected, and lighted. Contractors should be required to have an emergency plan to handle fuel and oil spillage.
- vii) Mitigation of water quality impacts during bridge and pier construction will be based on water quality monitoring results.
- viii) Berms and/or silt curtains should be constructed around all excavation/trench sites and along all surface waters to prevent soil erosion and surface water sedimentation.

66. **Construction and Solid Waste.** Contractors will be responsible for handling and transporting the construction generated solid waste to the nearest dumpsite/landfill, as identified by DoNRE. This concerns both waste material from soil and sand excavation, as well as specific construction materials and residues. A nearby dumpsite exists in Keo Oudom serving Nam Ngum and surrounding villages. DoNRE will ensure to confirm if this one will be receiving the construction waste, or alternative identify an alternative site.

67. PIU and DoNRe will be responsible for ensuring and enforcing that solid waste (from households, shops and construction) is not dumped in public areas, river or river slope, in accordance with national environmental regulations.

68. **Earthworks & soil erosion mitigation.** The contractors will implement the following measures related to earthwork management:

- i) Present and past land use should be reviewed to assess whether excavated soils are contaminated spoil. Contaminated spoil should be disposed at a nearby landfill or a location approved by DONRE.
- ii) Confirm location of the borrow pit and temporary spoil storage and final disposal sites, securing permits from relevant DONREs.

- iii) Develop borrow pit and spoil disposal site management and restoration plan, to be approved by responsible authority; obtain permit for the clearance of excavated earthworks.
- iv) Construct intercepting ditches and drains to prevent runoff entering construction sites, and diverting runoff from sites to existing drainage.
- v) Construct hoardings and sedimentation ponds to contain soil loss and runoff from the construction sites.
- vi) Limit construction and material handling during periods of rains and high winds.
- vii) Stabilize all cut slopes, embankments, and other erosion-prone working areas while works are going on.
- viii) Stockpiles shall be short-termed, placed in sheltered and guarded areas near the actual construction sites, covered with clean tarpaulins, and sprayed with water during dry and windy weather conditions.
- ix) All earthwork disturbance areas shall be stabilized with thatch cover within 30 days after earthworks have ceased at the sites.
- x) Immediately restore, level and plant landscape on temporary occupied land upon completion of construction works.
- xi) Implement all soil erosion protection measures as defined in the soil and water conservation reports.

69. **Ecological impacts.** The contractors will implement the following measures to prevent ecological impact during construction:

- i) Preserve existing vegetation where no construction activity is planned.
- ii) Protect existing trees and grassland during construction; where a tree has to be removed or an area of grassland disturbed, replant trees and re-vegetate the area after construction.
- iii) Remove trees or shrubs only as the last resort if they impinge directly on the permanent works or necessary temporary works.
- iv) Prior to commencement of construction, tag and conspicuously mark all the trees to be preserved to prevent damage to these trees by construction workers.
- v) Construction workers are prohibited from capturing any wildlife in the project areas.
- vi) Vegetate slopes to prevent erosion and plant native trees along road alignments.

70. **Occupational health and safety.** The construction industry is considered to be a hazardous for which many potentially hazardous operations conducted. The civil works contractors will implement adequate precautions to protect the health and safety of construction workers and the public. Contractors will manage occupational health and safety risks by applying the following measures:

- i) To prevent or minimize injury of construction workers and the public, directives of the Lao PDR National Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) Programme (2010) that the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) established with the OSH model program developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The IFC/World Bank Environment, Health, and Safety Guidelines (2007) that govern the safe and orderly operation of civil works should be added as supplementary guidance if needed.
- ii) Care must be taken to ensure that sites for all earthworks (e.g., excavations, trenches) and dredging that are suspected to have unexploded ordnance (UXO) are surveyed by the military prior to construction. If such ordnance is detected clearing work will need to be commissioned prior to undertaking civil works.
- iii) Construction site sanitation: (1) Each contractor shall provide adequate and functional systems for sanitary conditions, toilet facilities, waste management, labor dormitories and cooking facilities. Effectively clean and disinfect the site. During site formation, spray with phenolated water for disinfection. Disinfect toilets and refuse piles and timely remove solid waste; (2) Exterminate rodents on site at least once every 3 months, and exterminate mosquitoes and flies at least twice each year; (3) Provide public toilets in accordance with the requirements of labor management and sanitation

- departments in the living areas on construction site, and appoint designated staff responsible for cleaning and disinfection; (4) Work camp wastewater shall be discharged into the municipal sewer system or treated on-site with portable system.
- iv) Occupational safety: (1) Provide safety hats and safety shoes to all construction workers; (2) Provide safety goggles and respiratory masks to workers doing asphalt road paving and tunnel blasting; (3) Provide ear plugs to workers working near noisy PME.
 - v) COVID-19: To protect the health and safety of workers as well as communities, a project-level COVID-19 risk assessment should be carried out. All contractors should be requested to update or prepare respective health and safety (H&S) plans, addressing COVID-19 health risks. These H&S plans should be aligned with any government regulations and guidelines on COVID-19 prevention and control.
 - vi) Food safety: Inspect and supervise food hygiene in canteen on site regularly. Canteen workers must have valid health permits. Once food poisoning is discovered, implement effective control measures immediately to prevent it from spreading.
 - vii) Disease prevention, health services: (1) All contracted labor shall undergo a medical examination which should form the basis of an (obligatory) health/accident insurance and welfare provisions to be included in the work contracts. The contractors shall maintain records of health and welfare conditions for each person contractually engaged; (2) Establish health clinic at location where workers are concentrated, which should be equipped with common medical supplies and medication for simple treatment and emergency treatment for accidents; (3) Specify (by the PMUs and contractors) the person(s) responsible for health and epidemic prevention responsible for the education and propaganda on food hygiene and disease prevention to raise the awareness of workers.
 - viii) Social conflict prevention: No major social risks and/or vulnerabilities are anticipated as a result of the project. The project construction workers will be engaged locally. Civil works contracts will stipulate priorities to (1) employ local people for works, (2) ensure equal opportunities for women and men, (3) pay equal wages for work of equal value, and to pay women's wages directly to them; and (4) not employ child or forced labor.

71. **Community health and safety.** Temporary traffic diversions, continual generation of noise and dust on hauling routes, and general hindrance to local accesses and services are common impacts associated with construction works within or nearby local settlements. The project may also contribute to road accidents through the use of heavy machinery on existing roads, temporarily blocking pavements for pedestrians etc. The potential impacts on community health and safety will be mitigated through a number of activities defined in the EMPs. The contractors will implement the following measures:

- i) **Temporary Traffic management:** A traffic control and operation plan will be prepared together with the local traffic police prior to any construction. The plan shall include provisions for diverting or scheduling construction traffic to avoid morning and afternoon peak traffic hours, regulating traffic at road crossings with an emphasis on ensuring public safety through clear signs, controls and planning in advance.
- ii) **Information disclosure:** Residents and businesses will be informed in advance through media of the construction activities, given the dates and duration of expected traffic disruption.
- iii) **Construction sites:** Clearly marked signs will be placed at construction sites in view of the public, warning people of potential dangers such as moving vehicles, hazardous materials, excavations etc. and raising awareness on safety issues. Heavy machinery will not be used after day light and all such equipment will be returned to its overnight storage area/position before night. All sites will be made secure, discouraging access by members of the public through appropriate fencing whenever appropriate. Open excavations should be fenced, and trenches covered where public walkways or vehicles must cross.

Specific sensitivity measures for Nam Ngum sub-project

72. The construction of the 600m road section of the loop road through land adjacent to the Phu-En Protection Forest, even though zoned for tourism activities in the Provincial Tourism Development Master Plan, will require special mitigation measures to minimize the impact footprint of the new road section. For example, the total alignment of the road section should be as narrow as possible with minimal to no shoulder area. Only emergency vehicle stopping should be allowed on the minimal shoulder when road section is in operation. All construction vehicles and equipment should be located and operated within the new road alignment.

73. No adjacent parking areas should be constructed for equipment or paving aggregate stockpiling. All vehicles and equipment should not be services along the 2 km section, and not be left inside the 600 m zone overnight.

Piers and Embankment

74. The construction and upgrades to the piers and embankment have construction impacts on surface waters for Nam Ngum reservoir. The issues concern destruction or damage to the aquatic environment and degraded water quality from pollution and sedimentation and disruption of boat traffic and fishing or aquaculture.

75. With regards to the possible magnitude of potential impacts on the aquatic environment, and the sensitivity of the affected aquatic environments. Thus, the mitigation measures listed for roads/footpaths, and parking lots apply as appropriate, along with the following specific mitigation measures:

- In-water silt curtains should be placed to isolate as much as possible the civil works activities of the piers at Nam Ngum reservoir to restrict suspension and re-settlement of bottom sediment to immediate work area;
- No vehicles or heavy equipment should be operated in the water if possible
- All construction material machinery fluids (gas, oil) and construction waste must be kept away from the water;
- The civil work areas in the water and along shorelines must be clearly marked to warn the public, boaters and fishermen of the construction activities.

E. Operation Phase

Potential impacts are:

New and updated piers and embankments

76. The new and upgraded piers at Nam Ngum reservoir requires enforced speed limits for boats to be posted near the pier areas to reduce risk of collisions from increased boat traffic. Boat use of the pier/port should follow well defined arrival-departure schedules that distinguish tourist traffic from commercial traffic. Rules of no contaminated bilge water/sewage/oil discharge from all tourist boats should be put in place and enforced.

New and upgraded roads

77. Speed limits for all roads should be enforced and pedestrian cross-walks installed in appropriate areas.

F. Induced and Cumulative Impacts

78. Potential induced spatial or temporal cumulative impact of the increased tourism development at the subproject site is increased consumption of natural resources, and pollution from solid waste and poorly managed septic systems.

G. Climate Change

79. The DED responded to the issues of climate change mitigation and resilience of the subproject that were identified in the separate Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CVRA) that was prepared for the FS of the subproject. The details of which are described in full in Chapter II.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

80. Stakeholder consultations were repeated for the DED of the subproject in line with the requirements of meaningful consultation as stipulated by the SPS (2009). The consultation strategy embodied the principles of transparency, participation, and inclusiveness to ensure that affected and marginalized groups such as women, and the poor, were given equal opportunities to participate in the design of the project. The stakeholder consultations on environment issues for Nam Ngum were conducted via the following two avenues of inquiry and data collection:

1. As part of the household and village leader interviews conducted by the social development team with provincial agencies and other stakeholders conducted by social development team; and
2. Separate interviews of provincial and national environmental management agencies conducted by the international environmental specialist.

The purpose of Public Consultation analysis is one of the most crucial processes of public consultation activity are used to determine the scope of essential factors that are used to select and prioritize the stakeholders are important and influential to the project. The details of participant's analysis for this subproject are including farmers, fishermen, traders, employees, and villagers, elderly group etc.

According to the Local government agencies involvement comprising of Project implementation Unit (PIU), Keo Oudom District Authorities, District Public Work and Transport (DPWT), District of Natural Resources and Environment (DoNRE), representatives at Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province.

A. Identification of Stakeholders

81. During the public consultation process in the PPTA phase in 2017, stakeholders were identified and engaged with a participatory manner. Stakeholder communication to date has focused on institutional stakeholders, affected communities, and persons directly affected by proposed subproject interventions. Project stakeholders include:

- Institutional stakeholders including the (i) project implementing units (PIU) (ii) provincial and national agencies, and town business leaders;
- Communities living along the subproject areas who will benefit or be adversely affected, and who have an interest in the identification and implementation of measures to avoid or minimize negative impacts; and
- Vulnerable and/or marginalized groups who have an interest in the identification and implementation of measures that support and promote their involvement and participation in the project.

B. Discussion Guide

82. Five general open-ended questions (Table 10) guided stakeholder discussions.

Table 5. Guiding Questions and Information Requests for Stakeholder Consultations

<p>1. What will be the benefits of the sub-project? Please list benefits of project.</p>
<p>2. Do you have any environmental concerns with the sub-project? Please list environmental concerns about subproject.</p>
<p>3. Do you any have environmental concerns with the construction activities of the subproject? Please list environmental concerns of construction phase activities.</p>
<p>4. Do you have environmental concerns about the completed operation phase of the completed subproject? Please list environmental concerns about the operation of completed subproject.</p>
<p>5. Do you think the subproject design or operation should be changed to prevent negative environmental, or community impacts? Please list changes to subproject that you think will prevent or reduce negative environmental, or community impacts?</p>

83. To help guide the discussions on environmental issues and concerns of subprojects a list of environmental components (Table 11) was introduced to the stakeholders ahead of the question and answer period.

Table 6. Environmental components used to guide stakeholder discussions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drinking water quality and availability • surface water quality and quantity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terrestrial and aquatic animals, e.g., fish, birds, small mammals
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • groundwater quality and quantity • air quality • climate • land and soil quality • trees, other vegetation, • terrestrial resources e.g., forests, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecological protected areas (e.g., national parks, wildlife sanctuaries), • land and coastal zone uses (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, navigation, aquaculture, commercial, other), • public safety • public movement and access • physical cultural values (e.g., pagodas, cemeteries, monuments)
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C. Summary of Public Consultation

84. A summary of the key concerns and issues that were identified during the stakeholder consultations for the access improvements to Nam Ngum Reservoir area are summarized in Table 7. The list of meeting participants is reproduced in Appendix B.

85. The stakeholder consultations showed overall positive support for the project. The follow-up stakeholder consultations that may be required during detailed design phase will begin with a review of the issues and mitigations initially identified by the stakeholders.

Table 7: Summary of key views of stakeholders of Nam Ngum subproject

August 26-28, 2017 (repeated during IEE update process on 19 February and 04 June 2020)

	Issues /concerns	Project response/action
Benefits of subprojects identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the local income and tourist numbers. Opportunity for setting up a night market and other small businesses - A more appealing site, with possibility for tourists to better enjoy lake view and recreational areas - Creation of more appropriate and beautiful vendor shop design, which will attract more customers and create better work atmosphere - Create improvements to the existing tourist sites and potential for creating new sites - Address waste and wastewater issues and inappropriate zoning - Comfortable travelling and convenient parking for vehicles 	
	Issues /concerns	Project response/action
Pre-construction project design & impact assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project public information policy - Select appropriate machinery storage and camp area - Proper detailed design - Location of detours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The underlying policies of the government and ADB for sub-project summarized in IEE, and detailed in Project Administration Manual (PAM). Documents are available to the public for review - The EMP for the sub-project specifies location(s) and allowable activities for worker camps and areas for equipment storage away from residential and public areas. - The feasibility design is followed by detailed design sub-project which among many environmental and social safeguards specifies requirement for construction of pedestrian and vehicle detours around all construction site areas. Detailed design applies all social and environmental issues to final engineering designs.

	Issues /concerns	Project response/action
Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use local workers - Minimize access disruption - Implement impact mitigation measures - Follow construction standards - Good coordination between all stakeholders - Water drainage management - Truck traffic management /minimization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB bidding procedures require use of local workers and specifies use of best international (e.g. IFC/EHS) and national construction practice and standards. - The EMP for sub-project defines mitigation measures to: a) ensure no or minimal local access disruption to recreation area and loop road; b) construction traffic management to prevent accidents; c) ensure adequate drainage at construction sites to prevent ponding and flooding. - The stakeholder consultation and information disclosure process that was initiated will continue during the construction phase to provide transparent coordination among all stakeholders. - The loop road upgrades and shorelines recreational infrastructure will integrate steep slope construction methods where necessary to protect sloping areas and infrastructure from slides from current rainfall events, and from projected increased rainfall from climate change.
Operation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation and maintenance plan - Community investment promotion - Operation training - Monitoring of wastewater discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Required budget for sustainable O&M of the sub-project is defined by project. The destination management plan for sub-project identifies community training and capacity development for the operation & maintenance of the upgraded tourist facilities & infrastructure. - The EMP for sub-project specifies monitoring of O&M of new septic tank wastewater system at reservoir recreational area. - New public recreational area (boardwalk, plaza, pavilions, etc.) require more detailed monitoring and clear process for keeping maintenance for PIU/District staff. -
Other suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allow opportunities for local people to develop businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A goal for the sub-project is to enable tourist business development along recreational area of Nam Ngum reservoir

Specific findings from consultation meetings with affected households (AHs):

86. The consultant team facilitated the public consultation meetings with affected households June 2020 during the DED process. The objectives and outputs of the public consultation were presented and all the topics mentioned above were discussed. After the presentation and discussions of all the topics, an open forum took place where AHs expressed some of their issues and concerns to be clarified. The following are those issues they raised and proposals to address issues as follows:

- The AHs whose houses along the proposed walkway to the marina will be permanently dismantled expressed their concern over the features of the replacement buildings which they suggest that these should have basic features like power and water supply; also, solid waste and sanitation facilities.
- Shop owners who participated in the SES will be prioritized to occupy the shopshouses

to be built at the site.

- Furthermore, they suggest that compensation for structures to be dismantled and temporary income losses will be paid earlier so that they will have cash when during the actual dismantling and temporary relocation. Also, inform the AHs early so that they can have enough time to prepare for the demolition and temporary relocation.
- Affected shop owners proposed that the project will move them to a temporary relocation site near the former site so that they can continue their tourism business.
- For boat owners and drivers, suggest that the project will put up a temporary mooring place and pier so that they can continue their boating and transport services to tourists.
- AHs proposed that there should be regular meetings so that they are constantly aware of the status of resettlement activities during project implementation.
- They signified their willingness to do unskilled work during construction so that they can earn extra income.
- All participants unanimously agree to actively participate in all project-related activities during implementation phase.

A detailed Minutes of Meeting and description of findings from the Public Consultations is provided in Appendix B.

VI. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

87. As presented in Chapter V, the DED of the improvements to road access, the marina and piers of Nam Ngum Reservoir was introduced to affected stakeholders during the series of public consultations on the subproject. Similar to the first public consultations on the FS of the subproject, verbal and visual presentations of the DED were provided to the same key stakeholders ahead of the facilitated consultation discussions.

88. The formal disclosure of information of the subproject in the Lao language to affected persons and stakeholders that occurred for the FS and now the DED of the subproject confirms the intention of continued information disclosure and stakeholder involvement as the project is implemented. As part of the project's stakeholder communication strategy, regular information exchange with stakeholders is required throughout construction and operation phase of the subproject.

89. The updated IEE provided here and the separate EMP will be easily available to stakeholders in written form and the executive summary translated into Lao when updated. The updated IEE will be available on provincial DICT web sites and DICT offices. Similarly, all project reporting with specific reference to stakeholder consultation minutes, environmental monitoring, and reports on EMP implementation released by the EA/PIU should be available at the same offices and web sites. The updated IEE and EMP will also be available on the ADB web site. At the start of construction of the subproject the public consultation and information disclosure process will continue. After implementation of the Nam Ngum subproject begins, all environmental and EMP reporting submitted by the EA/PIU will also be available on the ADB web site.

90. The well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be implemented to address any affected stakeholder's grievances and complaints regarding environment or social issues in a timely and satisfactory manner. All stakeholders have been made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed procedures for filing grievances and an appeal process will be published through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress mechanism and appeal procedures will also be explained in a project information booklet (PIB) that will be distributed to all stakeholders.

91. Stakeholders or persons affected by the subproject are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any environmental or social issue. Stakeholder complaints can be made verbally or in written form.

92. A Grievance Committee will be organized in Nam Ngum reservoir area, comprising local stakeholders designated for such tasks. The designate persons shall exercise all efforts to settle affected stakeholder issues at the sub-project/reservoir area level through appropriate community consultation. All meetings shall be recorded by the grievance committee and copies shall be provided to affected stakeholders. A copy of the minutes of meetings and actions undertaken shall be provided to the DICT, PIU, DONRE, and ADB upon request.

93. The procedures for grievance redress are set out below. The procedure described below applies to both social and environmental issues and is consistent with the legal process for resolution of disputes in Lao PDR, and exemplifies the desired collaboration among the different levels of government as recently described by Decision 7536/MONRE (2012). The PMU will have overall responsibility of ensuring the GRM is active and successful at the subproject level. Individual affected persons will be able to enter the GRM at a construction site by simply using the telephone hotline that is clearly posted at each construction site. Conversely, an affected person can contact the PMU directly at the PMU office, or annexes established at the subproject areas. The EA with assistance from the PMU is responsible to ensure that the government grievance system is successfully applied, and if needed, modified to integrate with the context of the individual subprojects.

- i) Stage 1: Complaints from affected stakeholders for the first time shall be lodged verbally or in written form with the village head or commune leader. The complaints shall be discussed with the affected stakeholder and the designated Head of Grievance Committee or members of the committee. It will be the responsibility of the Head of Grievance Committee to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date the complaint is received. All meetings shall be recorded and copies of the minutes of meetings will be provided to APs.

- ii) Stage 2: If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or if no response is received from the grievance committee within 15 days from filing the complaint, the affected stakeholder can elevate the case to the District Grievance Committee. The District Grievance Committee is expected to respond within 15 days upon receiving the affected stakeholder's appeal.
- iii) Stage 3: If the affected stakeholder is not satisfied with the decision of the District Office, or in the absence of any response, the APs can appeal to the Provincial Grievance Committee (PGC). The PGC will review and issue a decision on the appeal within 30 days from the day the complaint is received.
- iv) Stage 4: If the affected stakeholder is still not satisfied with the decision of the PGC or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the affected stakeholder's, as a last resort may submit his/her case to the provincial court. The court will address the appeal by written decision and submit copies to the respective entities which include the DICT, DONRE, DGC/PGC and the affected stakeholder. If, however, the affected stakeholder is still not satisfied the court's decision, the case may be elevated to the provincial court. If, however, the decision of the provincial court is still unsatisfactory to the affected stakeholder, the affected stakeholder may bring the complaints to the Higher Court.

94. The PMU will be responsible for checking the procedures and resolutions of grievances and complaints. The PMU must have expertise and experience in social and environmental issues associated with infrastructure developments. The PMU may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances. The Project Management & Civil Engineering Support Consultant (PMCES) will provide the necessary training to improve grievance procedures and strategy for the grievance committee members when required.

95. The executing agency (Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (MICT)) will shoulder all administrative and legal fees that will be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints if the affected stakeholder wins the case. Other costs incurred by legitimate complaints will also be refunded by the project if the affected stakeholder wins their case.

96. In cases where affected stakeholder do not have the writing skills or are unable to express their grievances verbally, the affected stakeholder can seek assistance from civil society organizations, DONRE staff, or other family members, village heads or community chiefs to have their grievances recorded in writing, and to have access any environmental or social surveys or valuation of assets, to ensure that where disputes do occur, all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly. Throughout the grievance redress process, the responsible committee will ensure that the concerned affected stakeholder is provided with copies of complaints and decisions or resolutions reached.

97. If efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, affected stakeholder has the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB Southeast Asia Department through the ADB Lao PDR Resident Mission (LRM). If APs are still not satisfied with the responses of LRM, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF).

ANNEX A: RESULTS OF IBAT ANALYSES OF SUBPROJECT AREA



Proximity report generated by the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Site name	Nam Ngum Reservoir
Latitude/Longitude	18° 31' 42" North, 102° 33' 2" East
Date generated	1st December 2017
Generated by	asiandb
Company	ADB

Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas

The following sites are found within the selected buffer distances:

Features within 2 km

There are no features within 2 km.

Features within 10 km

There are no features within 10 km.

Features within 20 km

National-level protected areas		
IUCN Category V-VI	Phou Khao Khoay	1,811 ha
IUCN Category V-VI	Phou Phanang	682 ha
Priority Sites for Biodiversity		
Key Biodiversity Area	Phou Khaokhoay CR/EN, VU	2,480 ha

ANNEX B: LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS AND PARTICIPANTS

1

Province: Vientiane Province

District: Keo Oudom

Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements

Date and Time of Conduct: 23 June, 2020

Scope: Progress Review Meeting for Project G0599-LAO at 4th Floor meeting Room, MICT

Participants: 11

Women: 1

Ethnic: 0

2

Province: Vientiane Province

District: Keo Oudom

Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements

Date and Time of Conduct: 2 June, 2020

Scope: DMS and interviews/ consultation with Affected Households at Nam Ngum Reservoir

Participants: 50

Women: 13

Ethnic: 0

3

Province: Vientiane Province

District: Keo Oudom

Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements

Date and Time of Conduct: 27 May, 2020

Scope: Presentation and consultation with stakeholders on Conceptual design for Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements at Crowne Plaza Hotel

Participants: 43

Women: 11

Ethnic: N/A

4

Province: Vientiane Province

District: Keo Oudom

Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements

Date and Time of Conduct: 7 May, 2020

Scope: Consultative Meeting for Reviewing Draft Outline Design for V1, V2, V3&V4 at 4th Floor of Tourism Development Department

Participants: 10

Women: 2

Ethnic: N/A

5

Province: Vientiane Province

District: Keo Oudom

Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements

Date and Time of Conduct: 26 March, 2020

Scope: Site visit to align design with resettlement at Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvement of the Marina area

Participants: 7

Women: 0

Ethnic: N/A

6

Province: Vientiane Province

District: Keo Oudom

Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements
Date and Time of Conduct: 19 February, 2020
Scope: Site visit and consultation with regard to road sections to be upgraded
Participants: 11
Women: 3
Ethnic: 0

7

Province: Vientiane Province
District: Keo Oudom
Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements
Date and Time of Conduct: 20 December, 2019
Scope: Geotechnical and Topographical Survey at PIU Office
Participants: 9
Women: 0
Ethnic: 0

8

Province: Vientiane Province
District: Keo Oudom
Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements
Date and Time of Conduct: 16 September, 2019
Scope: Conceptual Design Meeting consultation and stakeholder feedback session at culture hall with PIU
Participants: 31
Women: 16
Ethnic: 0

9

Province: Vientiane Province
District: Keo Oudom
Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements
Date and Time of Conduct: 15 Aug, 2019
Scope: Conceptual design with PIU (Nam Ngum) on conceptual design at Nam Ngum Tourism Management Center Design for
Participants: 22 (5 female)
Women 5
Ethnic: 0

10

Province: Vientiane Province
District: Keo Oudom
Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements
Date and Time of Conduct: 13 July 2017
Scope: consultation meeting as part of the PPTA
Participants 62
Female: 28
Ethnic: 4

11

Province: Vientiane Province
District: Keo Oudom
Name of Subproject: Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements
Date and Time of Conduct: 12 July 2017
Scope: consultation meeting as part of the PPTA

Participants 13

Female: 1

Ethnic: 4

Attendance Lists for Participants and Photos:

Persons Met during the Visit to the Nam Ngum Reservoir, marina and restaurant area. Furthermore, visit to the road sections to be upgraded as part of the sub-project (V1).

Dated 19.02.2020

List of Participants

No.	Name and Surname	Organization	Position	Ethnic Group
1	Mr. Boun Ngong Xayatha	PWTD	Chief of Unit	Lao
2	Mr. Anoukone Rasavong	PWTD	Chief of Unit	Lao
3	Mr. Amphone Sypaseut	Boat Tour Group	Chair of group	Lao
4	Mr. Chom Phanthavong	Youth of District	Chief of Unit	Lao
5	Mr. Khammy Phouthavong	PICTD	TIIGP2 VTE Coordinator	Lao
6	Mr. Bounheuang Phanthasith	PMCES	National Environmental Specialist	Lao
7	Mrs. Charlotte Seidenberg	PMCES	International Environmental Specialist	Foreigner
8	Mr. Chaleun Bounthaheuang	PICTD	Dep. Director	Lao
9	Mr. Phetsamone Sayavong	PICTD	Chief of Unit	Lao
10	Mrs. Sengmany Sengchanh	PICTD	Technical	Lao
11	Mrs. Phonthip Saliya	PICTD	Technical	Lao

Field Investigation follow-up in June 2020:

Dated: 04.06.2020

No	Name and surname	Organization	Position	Telephone
1	Mr. Bounsouane Phethlavanh	Vientiane province	Vice Governor	22254502
2	Mr. Nils Gardek	PMCES	International SSS	22147835
3	Mr. Dala Boualavong	PMCES	Nat. Lead Civil Engineer	55408886
4	Mr. Amphone Syaseuth	Boat tour group – Head village	Chair of group	55777262
5	Mr. Khammee Phouthavong	PIU-PICT	Chief of Unit	2202898
6	Mr. Bounheuang Phanthasith	PMCES	Nat. Env. Specialist	55022459
7	Mr. Sunny	OICT	Technical	55999368
8	Mr. Phetsamone Sayavong	PICTD	Chief of Unit	55723406
9	Ms. Phonthip Saliya	PICTD	Technical	56856233
10	Mr. Mrityunjoy GHOSH	PMCES	Team Leader	59308957
11	Mr. Kengchalith Soukvixay	Archineer Co.	Technical-Designer	99989299
12	Mr. Bounchanh Khantisouk	DoNRE	Technical	91985669

Environmental safeguard Pictures



Meeting for Conceptual Design and Env. Safeguards.

Dated: 16.09 2019

List of Participants

បັນដិសាមគ្គីជំនុំជំនះរដ្ឋបាលក្រុង
 ថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ 16/9/2019

ល/ក	ឪ ឈ្មោះ និង ឈ្មោះសម្រាប់	តំបន់	អាសយដ្ឋាន	ទូរស័ព្ទ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	Email	ឈ្មោះ
1	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥	nouthps@gmail.com	PS
2	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥	tele.thanongzsa@gmail.com	JK
3	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥		Tom
4	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥	Soucyroy00@gmail.com	JK
5	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥		JK
6	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥		JK
7	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥	siliptome@yahoo.com	JK
8	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥	simthambiv@gmail.com	JK
9	ឈ. ស៊ី ឈឹម ស៊ី	ភ្នំពេញ	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	ស្រី	៩៥៥៥៥៥៥		JK
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ບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ.....
 ຕີ່ງວັນທີ.....

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ມາຈາກສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ຊົນເຜົ່າ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Email	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	55685010		
2	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	54095451		
3	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	72250606	Saleey Salmuot@gmail.com	
4	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	555188042		
5	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	99441357		
6	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	59411222	-	
7	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	9291A256		
8	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	55238536		
9	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	59505181		
10	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	22250106		
11	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	5520610		
12	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	57777947		
13	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	557221106		
14	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	55518012		
15	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	55706145		
16	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	55772112		
17	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	552049166		
18	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	55408888		
19	Mr. Rik Ponne	Soc. Scientist	Ramboll	Swedish	01022147851	rikp@ramboll.com	
20	M. Ritsunjoy	Co-Team Lead	PMCES/Ramboll		59308957		
21	ທ. ສິມສິດ ສິມສິດ	ຜູ້ປະກອບຄຳຄຳ	ສາທິລັກສ່ວນ	ລາວ	55695118	PhanySittid@gmail.com	
22	Mr Rik Ponne	Co Team Lead	TIIGP2/MICT	Dutch	55273905	rikponne@gmail.com	



Consultative Meeting for Detailed Design

Dated: 07.05.2020

List of Participants



Lao People's Democratic Republic Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

G0599-LAO: Second GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Objective: Consultative Meeting for Reviewing Draft Outline Design for V1, V2, V3 & V4

Venue : Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (MICT), Lan Xang Avenue, Vientiane Capital, at meeting Room,
4th Floor of Tourism Development Department

Date: 07 May 2020

Time: 14:00 pm– 17:00 pm

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Ethnic/Nationality	Phone No.	Signature
1	Phongsith Ms	Deputy Team Leader	STIGP	Lao	55695118	
2	Mr. Somsak Manivong	Project Director	STIGP	Lao	55290101	
3	Mr. Per Graden	Instructional Advisor	RANBOLH	SWEDISH	5544974	
4	Dr. Khamsaseth	CEO / Project Director	Administrative	Lao	99259789	
5	Longlak	PM				

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Lao People's Democratic Republic Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

G0599-LAO: Second GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project

PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Ethnic/Nationality	Phone No.	Signature
6	Bounpasong	AP		Lao	2899299	
7	Thaviphath OULA	DDG, Project Manager	Tourism Development Department	LAO	55727947	
8	Xoyavath	RF	PMCES	Lao	55616868	
9	Sala Bounlany	National Lead Civil Engineer	PMCES	LAO	55408886	
10	Mrityunjay Ghosh	co-TL/PMCES	PMCES/Ramboll	Bangladesh	2055308957	
11						
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Page 2

ANNEX C: LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

No	Name	Type of Structure	m2	Purpose
1	Mr. Xieng/ Mrs. Ling	Wood	65	Both living and business
2	Mrs. Pheng/ Mr. Keo	Wood	90	Living only
3	Mr. Souvihack Phimmasone	Wood	88	Living only
4	Mrs. Mo Noravong	Wood	63	Living only
5	Mrs. Phoukhamla (Bounieow)	Wood	94	Living only
6	Mr. Houmpanh Phommachack	Wood	159	Living only
7	Mr. Pe/ Mrs. Lueane	Wood	49	Living only
8	Mr. Duangdy/ Mrs. Nang	Wood	90	Living only
9	Mrs. Nang	Wood	53	Living only
10	Mr. Somchanh	Wood	30	Living only
11	Mr. Ouy Manivong	Wood	72	Living only
12	Mrs. Noun	Wood	80	Living only
13	Mr. Sounthone/ Mr. Mouan	Wood/ Bricks	95	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
14	Mr. Thongxien/ Ms Saeng	Concrete	110	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
15	Mr. Keo/ Mrs. Gnai	Wood	77	Both living and business
16	Mr. Aed/ Mrs. Taeng	Wood	90	Living only
17	Mrs. Thongchanh/ Mrs. Somphon	Wood	45	Living only
18	Mrs. Nalin/ Mr. Inpaeng	Wood	76	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
19	Mr. Somphone	Wood	48	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
20	Mr. Phouvieng	Wood	40	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
21	Mr. Mai/ Mrs. Noy Viengxay	Wood	203	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
22	Mrs. Sommaly	Wood	126	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
23	Mr. Noy/ Mrs. Tick	Wood/Bricks	167	Both living and business
24	Mrs. Bouavanh	Wood	112	Both living and business
25	Mrs. Dao Duean	Wood/Concrete	228	Both living and business
26	Mrs. Keo/ Mr. Yong	Wood	130	Both living and business
27	Mr. Bounphone	Wood	24	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
28	Mr. Keo Insixiangmai/ Mrs. Beng	Wood	211	Both living and business
29	Mr. Oon/ Mrs. Champathong	Wood	48	Living only
30	Mr. Sithat	Wood/Bricks	263	Both living and business
31	Mrs. Lourn	Wood	28	Living only
32	Ms. Saeng	Wood	96	Living only
33	Mr. Amphone	Concrete	65	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)

No	Name	Type of Structure	m2	Purpose
34	Mr. Tanh	Concrete	27	Business (shop, restaurant, storage, etc.)
35	Ms. Thaen	Wood	176	Both living and business
Total			3,148	

ANNEX D: MINUTES OF MEETINGS AND IMAGES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Public Consultations were conducted in Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements, first in July 2017 during the project preparation, and then during the detailed design stage by the PMCES consultants during several visits and meetings between September 2019 and July 2020. The activities gathered participants whose assets would become affected due to the foreseen infrastructure improvements. The public consultations aimed to inform affected households and persons on the following:

- Project Descriptions and detailed discussions on the subprojects' features;
- Legal and Policy Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement of the Lao Government and ADB's Safeguards Policies;
- Eligibility and Entitlements including Compensation;
- Discussion on the IOL process and Socioeconomic surveys of AHs/APs
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Cut-off Date for eligibility and entitlement;
- Institutional Arrangements

Highlights of Public Consultation

The consultant team facilitated the public consultation meetings with affected households where initially, they presented the objectives and outputs of the public consultation and discussed all the topics mentioned above. After the presentation and discussions of all the topics, an open forum took place where AHs expressed some of their issues and concerns to be clarified. The following are those issues they raised and proposals to address issues as follows:

Nam Ngum Reservoir:

- The AHs whose houses along the proposed walkway to the marina will be permanently dismantled expressed their concern over the features of the replacement buildings which they suggest that these should have basic features like power and water supply; also, solid waste and sanitation facilities.
- Shop owners who participated in the SES will be prioritized to occupy the shopshouses to be built at the site.
- Furthermore, they suggest that compensation for structures to be dismantled and temporary income losses will be paid earlier so that they will have cash when during the actual dismantling and temporary relocation. Also, inform the AHs early so that they can have enough time to prepare for the demolition and temporary relocation.
- Affected shop owners proposed that the project will move them to a temporary relocation site near the former site so that they can continue their tourism business.
- For boat owners and drivers, suggest that the project will put up a temporary mooring place and pier so that they can continue their boating and transport services to tourists.
- AHs proposed that there should be regular meetings so that they are constantly aware of the status of resettlement activities during project implementation.
- They signified their willingness to do unskilled work during construction so that they can earn extra income.
- All participants unanimously agree to actively participate in all project-related activities during implementation phase.



ANNEX E : SUMMARY: RAPID BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT, PHU EN FOREST

RAPID BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT, NAMNGUM ACCESS ROAD ⁹

Objectives of Study:

To carry out a more detailed assessment of ecological baseline conditions near Nam Ngum access road, potential impacts of the subproject on protected species, habitats and the watershed; and consult with key stakeholders to identify site-specific opportunities for mitigation, compensation and monitoring through the proposed destination management plan that would support conservation objectives of the PhuEn Provincial Protected Area.

Methods:

- 1.0 Literature Review
- 2.0 Field Surveys:
 - 2.1 In-forest transect & plot surveys
 - 2.2 local community & resource management agency interviews

Summary of Results: Nam Ngum Access Road Alignment

The proposed access road is 5.9 km along an existing road and trail alignment, with about 2 km comprising the narrow trail to be widened. Forest and vegetation in the Phu En Protection Forest and subproject area comprised mixed deciduous and semi-evergreen forest. The proposed access road passes through regenerating forest that is recovering from logging and agriculture, conducted 3–15 years in the past. No rare or endangered tree or animal species were found in subproject area of influence.

Common species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians were found near the link road alignment. Dominant mammals species observed are *Bandicota indica* (the most abundant), followed by *Callosciurus pygerythrus*, *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* and other species. A total of 24 bird species were recorded along the road link alignment. Dominant bird species include *Botaurus stellaris*, *Centropus sinensis*, *Dicrurus paradiseus*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Gallus*, *Picnonotus aurigaster*, and *Streptopelia orientalis*. A total of 22 species of reptiles (13) and amphibians (9) were observed or documented in the road alignment area. The following three snakes were identified: *Ngou leum* (*Python reticulata*), *Ngou kan pong* (*Bungarus fasciatus*) and *Ngou chong arng* (*Ophiophagus hannah*).

The dominant canopy tree species identified near the proposed access road alignment are *Mai tin ped* (*Alstonia scholaris*), *Mai khee mou* (*Ormosia pinnata*), *Mai hum pou* (*Ficus hirta*), *Mai pung* (*Sapium discolor*), and *Mai tiw daeng* (*Cratogeomys formosum* var. *pruniflorum*). Common mid-storey tree species identified included *Mai leuang keo* (*Rinorea javanica*), *Mai tong ta ven* (*Mallotus barbatus*), *Mai tong tau* (*Mallotus paniculatus*), *Mai por hou* (*Trema orientalis*). Bamboo cover is about 60 % of the area dominated *Mai hia* (*Cephalostachyum virgatum*), *Mai phang* (*Cephalostachyum pergracile*), *Mai lai* (*Oxytenanthera albociliata*), and *Mai sord* (*Oxytenanthera parvifolia*). Common understory species included *Ngar kiw* (*Chromolaena odorata*), *Ngar khompao* (*Scleria terrestris*), *Lao* (*Saccharum spontaneum*), *Khar* (*Catimbum bracteatum*), *Khaem* (*Thysanolaena maxima*), and *Khua hang kuang* (*Ancistrocladus tectorius*). *Someteak* trees were also found.

Greater Phu En Protection Forest

The greater Phu En forest survey found predominately mixed deciduous forest. Villagers report logging since 1996. At the present time, the forest is about 60% bamboo. Dominant tree species are: *Mai khaen*

⁹ Prepared by Dr. Pheng Phengsintham, National University of Lao PDR, January 2018 Vientiane

hen (*Hopea ferrea*), Mai ka bok (*Irvingia malayana*), Mai khee mou (*Ormosia pinnata*), Mai hua lon (*Parkia sumatrana*), Mai mark kheng (*Dialium cochinchinensis*), Mai hai daeng (*Ficus altissima*) and other tree species. Bamboo species include Mai hia (*Cephalostachyum virgatum*), Mai pharng (*Cephalostachyum pergracile*), Mai hok (*Dendrocalamus* sp.), Mai lai (*Oxytenanthera albociliata*), and Mai sort (*Oxytenanthera parvifolia*).

Recommended Action Plan

Based on rapid biodiversity assessment, the following conservation actions are incorporated into the subproject's environmental management plan and capacity building activities:

1. Rehabilitate roadside vegetation to stabilize slopes and plant native tree species along the road. Borrow pit rehabilitation must be done with native vegetation and tree species.
2. Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on wildlife conservation and fish and forest conservation for villages in subproject area and construction workers.
3. Establish village fish and forest conservation zones as part of the Nam Ngum tourism master plan updating.
4. Train community tourism group members to manage and monitor of village forest and fish conservation zones.

ANNEX F: AGREEMENTS AND APPROVALS FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITIES

- A. Nam Ngum Reservoir's Government Land Layout Map

- B. Official Letter – Additional data collection of Phou En Area Protected Area Management, No. 457/PCU/TIIGP2; 20 August 2020 (Lao language)

- C. Official Letter – Meeting with PAFO and relevant agencies, reg. Phou En Protected Area Management, No. 498/PCU/TIIGP2; 26 August 2020 (Lao and English language)

- D. Certificate – Land demarcation and allocation, Keo Odoum District, No. 216/DA.KOD; 6 July 2020 (Lao and English language)

- E. MoM from meeting with PAFO reg. agreement on clearing of designated area in Phou En Protected area, 27 August 2020 (Lao and English language)

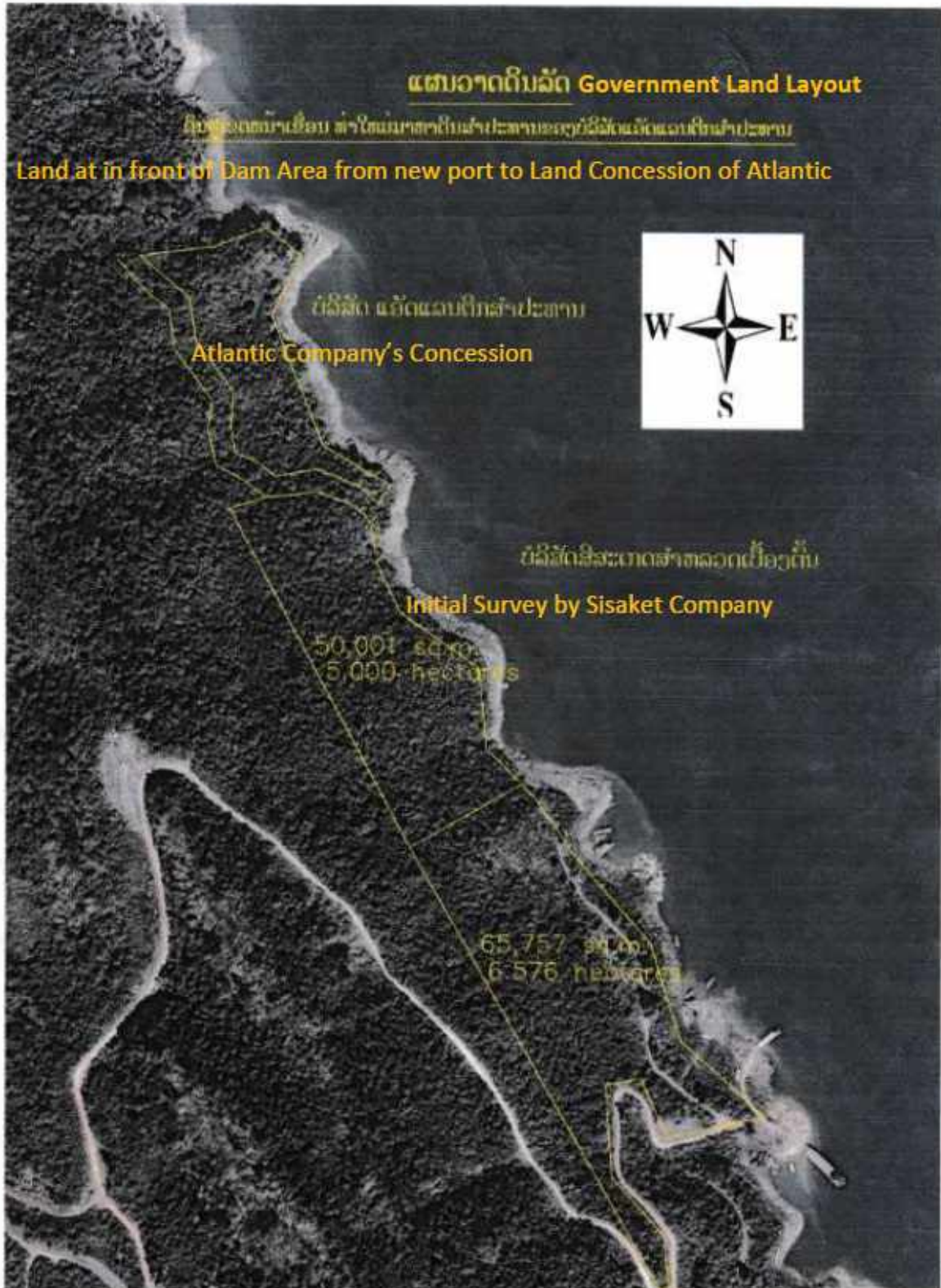
- F. Official Notice, PAFO. Approval for clearing of designated area of Phou En Protected Area, No. 0196/VTE.PAFO; 5 February 2018 (Lao and English language)

- G. Agreement. Governor of Vientiane Province, No. 329/VTE.G; 23 March 2015

- H. Agreement Letter, Vientiane Provincial Government, Master Development Plan for Keo Oudom District, No. 0418/VTE.G; 10 March 2011

- I. Agreement. Vientiane Provincial Government issuing Land Allocation of 10 ha., No. 01503/VTE.G, 01 December 2009

A. Nam Ngum Reservoir's Government Land Lay out Map



B. Official Letter submission for the additional data collection relevant Land Use and Cover of VTE Province's Phou EN Protected Areas Management, NO. 457/PCU/TIIGP2, dated 20/8/2020 (Lao version).



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງ ຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ2 ເລກທີ 457/ຄພສທຂ
ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ລົງວັນທີ 20/08/2020

ຮຽນ: ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າໜ່ວຍງານຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
ໄລຍະ2, ແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ.

ເລື່ອງ: ສະເໜີເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນເອກະສານເພີ່ມເຕີມ ກ່ຽວກັບ ສະພາບປ່າໄມ້, ປ່າສະຫງວນ ພູເອນ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ (ພະແນກ
ກະສິກຳປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ), ເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ (ພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນແຂວງ) ແລະ ເອກະສານ
ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ IEE/EMP (ພະແນກ ຊັບພະຍາກອນ ທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງ).

- ອີງຕາມສັນຍາເງິນຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອລ້າ ລະຫວ່າງ ລັດຖະບານ ແຫ່ງ ສ ປປ ລາວ ກັບ ທະນາຄານພັດທະນາອາຊີ (ADB) ສຳ
ລັບໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ2 ເລກທີ G0599-LAO;
- ອີງຕາມ ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ສະບັບເລກທີ TIIGP2-LAO-W02 ການພັດທະນາ ປັບປຸງ ເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າຫາ
ເຂດອ່າງນ້ຳງື່ມ, ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ;
- ອີງຕາມແຜນກິດຈະກຳຂອງໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ2 ປະຈຳປີ 2020.
ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ອານຸພາກພື້ນແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ ໄລຍະ
2 ຂຶ້ນສູນກາງ, ຂໍຮຽນສະເໜີມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບວ່າ ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ດ້ານວິສະວະກຳ ການກຳສ້າງ
(PMCES) ຊຶ່ງແມ່ນທີ່ປຶກສາ ຂອງພວກເຮົາ ໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ2, ໄດ້
ສຳເລັດ ການທົບທວນຄືນແລະປັບປຸງ ເອກະສານ ກ່ຽວກັບບົດສຶກສາ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ (IEE) ແລະ ແຜນການຄຸ້ມ
ຄອງ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ (EMP) ແລະ ຍັງຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງເພີ່ມເຕີມຕື່ມ ເພື່ອປະກອບເຂົ້າໃນການ
ປັບປຸງເອກະສານໂຄງການໃຫ້ສົມບູນ ແລະ ມີຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງ ກັບແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມຂອງແຂວງທີ່ກຳນົດ
ໄວ້.

ຕໍ່ກັບບັນຫານີ້ ກ່ອນການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຢ່າງຍິ່ງ ຈະຕ້ອງມີ
ເອກະສານເພື່ອຮັບຮອງດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ-ສັງຄົມ ຊຶ່ງຈະໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸມັດຈາກ ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະ
ຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ກ່ອນໜ້າທີ່ທາງທະນາຄານພັດທະນາອາຊີ (ADB) ຈະບໍ່ມີເຫັນໃດໆຕໍ່ກັບການ
ປະມຸນໂຄງການແບບເປີດກວ້າງ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງສະເໜີມາຍັງທ່ານ ເພື່ອຊາບ ແລະ ຫວັງຢ່າງຍິ່ງວ່າ ຄົງຈະໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມຮ່ວມມື ຈາກທ່ານ ເປັນຢ່າງດີ.

ດ້ວຍຄວາມນັບຖື

ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ2
ເຊັນ ແລະ ປະທັບກາ, ທ່ານ ທະວີເພັດ ອຸລາ

C. Official Letter submission for the proposed meeting with PAFO and local concerned agencies concerning Provincial Phou EN Protected Areas Management. No. 498/PCU/TIIGP2, dated 26/8/2020. (Lao and English versions).



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງ ຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ 2 ເລກທີ 498/ຄພສທຂ
ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ລົງວັນທີ 26/08/2020

ຮຽນ: ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າໜ່ວຍງານຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
ໄລຍະ 2, ແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ.

ເລື່ອງ: ສະເໜີປະຊຸມຮ່ວມກັບ ພະແນກ ກະສິກຳແລະປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ. ຫົວຂໍ້ຫຼັກທີ່ນຳມາປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວ
ກັບ ສະພາບພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ ພູເອນ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ຂອງແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.

ສະຖານທີ່ ແລະ ເວລາ ປະຊຸມ:

ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມ ພະແນກ ກະສິກຳປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 27/08/2020, ເວລາ 10: 00 – 12: 00 ໂມງ.

- ອີງຕາມສັນຍາເງິນຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອລ້າ ລະຫວ່າງ ລັດຖະບານ ແຫ່ງ ສ ປປ ລາວ ກັບ ທະນາຄານພັດທະນາອາຊີ (ADB) ສຳ
ລັບໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ 2 ເລກທີ G0599-LAO; ແລະ ໂຄງ ການ
ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ 2-LAO-W02-V1 ການພັດທະນາບັບປຸງເສັ້ນ ທາງເຂົ້າ
ຫາເຂດອ່າງນ້ຳງື່ມ, ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ;

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ 2 ໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ຈາກທະນາ
ຄານພັດທະນາອາຊີ (ADB) ທີ່ໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໂດຍຜ່ານກະຊວງ ຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ທີ່ປະກອບ
ດ້ວຍ ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຢູ່ແຂວງຈຳປາສັກ ແລະ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.

ໜຶ່ງໃນໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ການບັບປຸງເສັ້ນທາງການເຂົ້າເຖິງອ່າງນ້ຳງື່ມ ແມ່ນຕັ້ງຢູ່ໃນສະຖານທີ່ແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວອ່າງ ນ້ຳ
ງື່ມ ໂດຍມີຈຸດປະສົງ ເພື່ອບັບປຸງໂຄງສ້າງພື້ນຖານທີ່ໄດ້ເລືອກໃນແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວ. ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍນີ້ຕັ້ງຢູ່ໃນບາງສ່ວນຂອງພື້ນ
ທີ່ເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນຂອງແຂວງ ພູເອນ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ ແມ່ນເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມ
ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ 2 ໄດ້ຮັບການອະນຸມັດແລະອະນຸຍາດ ສຳລັບການບັບປຸງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າເຖິງເຂດອ່າງນ້ຳງື່ມ ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້

ໂຄງການເດີນໜ້າຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການອະນຸມັດຂຶ້ນສຸດທ້າຍຈາກ ADB ໃນການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນຂະບວນການ ປະມຸນວຽກງານ ການກໍ່ສ້າງ.

ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າ ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ມີໜ້າທີ່ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໂດຍລວມ ແລະ ການມອບອໍານາດ ໃຫ້ກັບພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມສໍາຄັນເປັນຢ່າງຍິ່ງ ທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງມີການປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ສະພາບພື້ນທີ່ ປະຈຸບັນ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບ ພະແນກ ກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງ ແລະ ເພື່ອການຢັ້ງຢືນ ຮັບຮອງ ອະນຸມັດສໍາລັບແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວເຂດອ່າງນໍ້າງື່ມ ທີ່ຈະໄດ້ ຮັບການພັດທະນາ.

ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ 2 ຂັ້ນສູນກາງ, ຂໍຮຽນ ສະເໜີມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບວ່າ ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ດ້ານວິສະວະກໍາ ການກໍ່ສ້າງ (PMCES) ຊຶ່ງແມ່ນທີ່ ປຶກສາຂອງພວກເຂົາ ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ 2, ໄດ້ສໍາເລັດ ການທົບທວນຄືນ ແລະ ປັບປຸງ ເອກະສານ ກ່ຽວກັບບົດ ລາຍງານ ການອອກແບບ ໂຄງການ ລວມທັງບົດສຶກສາ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ (IEE) ແລະ ແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ (EMP) ເພື່ອປະກອບເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການໃຫ້ສົມບູນ ແລະ ໃຫ້ມີ ຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງ ກັບແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມຂອງແຂວງທີ່ກໍານົດໄວ້.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງສະເໜີມາຍັງທ່ານ ເພື່ອຊາບ ແລະ ຫວັງຢ່າງຍິ່ງວ່າ ຄົງຈະໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມຮ່ວມມືຈາກທ່ານ ເປັນຢ່າງດີ.

ດ້ວຍຄວາມນັບຖື

ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ
ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ 2
ເຊັນ ແລະ ຈໍາກາ

ທ່ານ ທະວີເພັດ ອຸລາ

Lao People Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism
Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism
Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (TIIGP2)

No.498/TIIGP2
Vientiane Capital, date 26/08/2020

To: The Director of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Vientiane Province.

Subject: Request for meeting with PAFO of Vientiane Province.

Main topic to be discussed is status of forest area in Phou En Protected Area

Time of meeting: 26/8/2020 at 14:00 pm, at PAFO meeting room.

Ref. GRANT No. 0599-LAO-Second Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project; and TIIGP2-LAO-W02-V1 Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements.

The ADB-funded **TIIGP2** project which is implemented through Ministry of Culture and Tourism (**MICT**) is covering subproject in Champassak and Vientiane Provinces.

One of the subprojects are located in **Nam Ngum Reservoir Tourism Site**, the Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements, with the aim of upgrading infrastructure at selected tourist sites. This subproject is partly located within the **Phou En Protected Area**.

Therefore, the objective of this meeting is for TIIGP2 to obtain approval and clearance for the Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements, in order for the project to move forward and to subsequently obtain final approval from ADB for launching the construction bidding process.

As PAFO has overall responsibility and mandate for the area in question, it is of great importance to discuss the current status of the area with PAFO and to obtain an approval certificate for the Nam Ngum Tourist Site to be developed.

The Central Representative Committee of TIIGP2 with responsibility for its implementation have the honor to inform you that the Project Management and Civil Engineering Support (PMCES) for TIIGP2 has completed the review procedure of the Project Details Engineering Designed (PDED) in order to move forward project implementation and consistency with the provincial socio-economic development plan including IEE/EMP successfully.

Therefore, the TIIGP2 /MICT would like to request PAFO's kind meeting participation to further discuss this matter.

Yours sincerely

Signature and stamp

Thavipheth OULA
TIIGP2-Manager

D. Certificate on Land Demarcation and Allocation (Government Management),
No. 216/DA.KOD, dated 6/7/2020. (Lao and English versions)



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ
ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງ

ເລກທີ. 216/ຕປມ.ກຕ
ວັນທີ. 6.7.2020

ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນ
ຂອບເຂດເນື້ອທີ່ດິນພູສັນເຂື່ອນ (ລັດຄຸ້ມຄອງ).

- ອີງຕາມ ແຜນຍຸດທະສາດພັດທະນາ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.
- ອີງຕາມ ຫ້ອງສືບສຽງຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຂອງໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ II ລະ ຫວ່າງລັດຖະບານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ດ່າງໜ້າໂດຍກະຊວງການເງິນ ແລະ ທະນາຄານພັດທະນາອາຊີ(ADB) ສະບັບ ເລກທີ 0599 LAO(SF), ລົງວັນທີ 16 ຕຸລາ 2018.

ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ຂໍຢັ້ງຢືນກ່ຽວກັບຂອບເຂດເນື້ອທີ່ດິນເງິນຈິງຂອງພູສັນເຂື່ອນ ຢູ່ເມືອງແກ້ວ
ອຸດົມ, ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ເຊິ່ງມີເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດຈຳນວນ 11,576 ສຕ ເລີ່ມແຕ່ເສັ້ນທາງທະລຸໃໝ່ຂອງ ທ່ານ ພຸວິງ ຫາທ່າ
ໄມ່ລາວອີກຊີ ແລະ ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນລັດຄຸ້ມຄອງ. (ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງເນື້ອທີ່ດິນມີແຜນທີ່ຕິດຄັດມາຝ້ອມນີ້).

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນຜູ້ກຖານ ແລະ ເປັນສິ່ງອໍາວັງ.

ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການ

 ເສີມະນີ ສິສິງຄາມ

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Keo Oudom Cabinet Office

No. 216/DA.KOD

Date: 6/7/2020

Certificate on Land Demarcation and Allocation

Land Area on the mountain of Nam Ngum Dam (Government Management)

- Based on Vientiane Provincial Tourism Development and Promotion Strategy Plan.
- Based on Grant No. 0559-LAO (SF), dated: 16 October 2018 for Second Great Mekong Sub region Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project between Ministry of Finance on behalf of Lao PDR and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Keo Oudom Cabinet Office has certified that regarding actual area of the mountain in Keo Odom District Vientiane Province has the whole total area of 11, 576 ha by starting point from new unmaintainable road of Mr. Phouvong to Lao Oksy Logging Harbor. These land Areas are properties of the Government Management responsibility. (Land Layout is attached).

Therefore, this certificate is issued for reference.

Head of Cabinet

Saomany SISONGKHAM



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມ ປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າບ້ອງກັນພູເອ່ນ ເຂດເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງ
ວຽງຈັນ ເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ

ໃນຕອນເຊົ້າ ເວລາ 10:00 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນທີ 27/8/2020 ທີ່ສູນວັດທະນະທຳ ພະແນກ ຖງວຫ ແຂວງ
ວຽງຈັນ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າບ້ອງກັນພູເອ່ນ ເຂດເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງ
ວຽງຈັນ ເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ໂດຍການ
ເປັນປະທານຮ່ວມຂອງ ທ່ານ ເພັດສະໝອນ ໄຊຍະວົງ, ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ ແລະ ທ່ານ
ວິລະວຸດ ປະກິດ ຕາງໜ້າອົງການປົກຄອງ ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ, ມີບັນດາບ່າຍ ຕາງໜ້າຈາກພະແນກ ພະແນກກະສິກຳ
ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ພະແນກ ຊຸມສ ແລະ ທີ່ມງານຊຽວຊານພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດຂອງໂຄງການ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ຕັ້ງ
ມີລາຍຊື່ລັດດິດມາພ້ອມນີ້,

ໃນກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ຮັບຟັງການລາຍງານໂດຍຫຍໍ້ກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມເປັນມາ ແລະ ແຜນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ
ວຽກງານຂອງໂຄງການໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ ທີ່ຕິດພັນກັບ ບັນດາຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງແຂວງປະກອບມີ:

- ການອອກໜັງສືຢັ້ງຢືນການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່ ປ່າບ້ອງກັນພູເອ່ນ ຈາກຂະແໜງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້
- ການອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຈາກຂະແໜງ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
ຜ່ານການຄົ້ນຄວ້າປຶກສາຫາລື ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບກັນດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ເຫັນດີ ອອກໜັງສືຢັ້ງຢືນ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່ ປ່າ
ບ້ອງກັນພູເອ່ນ ເຂດເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນ
ຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ຕາມແຜນແມ່ບົດພັດທະນາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງແຫລ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວອ່າງນ້ຳຖ້ຳ 1 ເມືອງ
ແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ທີ່ການນຳແຂວງໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາ ໃນໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ, ແຕ່ຈະໄດ້ມີການເກັບຄ່າບໍລິການ
ຕາມລັດທະບັນຍັດ 03 ກຳນົດໄວ້.

2. ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ເຫັນດີ ອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນດ້ານສິ່ງ
ລ່ອມ ໃຫ້ແກ່ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວອ່າງນ້ຳຖ້ຳ 1 ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ຕາມ
ບົດທົບທວນສຶກສາຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມເບື້ອງຕົ້ນຂອງໂຄງການ, ແຕ່ຈະໄດ້ມີການເກັບຄ່າທຳນຽມຕາມລັດ
ທະບັນຍັດ 03 ກຳນົດໄວ້.

3. ພາຍຫລັງສຳເລັດການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ ທາງອົງການປົກຄອງເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ສະເໜີໃຫ້ໂຄງການ
ໄດ້ຜິຈາລະນາສະໜັບສະໜູນງົບປະມານ ເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ພື້ນພູເຂດປ່າບ້ອງກັນ/ປ່າ
ສະຫງວນ ທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ ເຊັ່ນ: ນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນກິດຈະກຳການປູກຕົ້ນໄມ້, ການປ່ອຍປາລຶງສູ່
ອ່າງນ້ຳຖ້ຳ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ...

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດລົງເວລາ 12:00 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນດຽວກັນ.

ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ
ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວໄລຍະ2 ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ
(ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ)

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

ພະເພັດສະໝອນ ໄຊຍະວົງ
Phetsamone XAYYAVONG

Lao People Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Minute of Meeting

The consultation meeting which related to the land application within Phou En VTE Province Protected Area, for the purpose of Nam Ngum Reservoir Tourism Site Development and Access Improvements Subproject Implementation, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province.

This event was held on 27 August 2020 which commencing at 10:00 am in the Provincial Cultural Centre under Provincial Information, Culture and Tourism (PICT), Vientiane Province, in order to organize consultation meeting relevant to the Phou En Provincial Protected Area land application for the TIIGP2-LAO-W02-V1, Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements Subproject, by co-chairmen of Mr. Phetsamone Xayavong, Provincial Steering Committee of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Mr. Viravout Pakid, Vice Governor of Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province, included representatives of Vientiane Province's Agriculture and Forestry (PAFO), Provincial Natural Resources and Environment (PoNRE), internal and external teams were participated this event. (Participants List is annexed).

This meeting has been listening a brief presentation concerning the overall situation of Phou EN Protected Area, Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements Subproject and Action Plan regarding to the Provincial Sectors are as present below:

- Issuing an agreement letter on the uses of land within Provincial Phou EN Protected Area by the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry (PAFO);
- Issuing Environmental Compliance Certificate by the Provincial Natural Resources and Environment (PoNRE).

Thereafter, all participants of meeting were equated and agreed to embark on the implementation and action are as follow:

1. PAFO agreed to provide issuing an agreement letter concerning the use of land use and land within Provincial Phou EN Protected Area, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province for the TIIGP2-LAO-W02-V1, Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements Subproject, which based on Master Development Plan and Nam Ngum Reservoir 1 Tourism Sources Management, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province that the Provincial Leader has been beforehand approved. But it will have to collect land tax that has been determined in the No. 03 of the Decree accordingly.
2. Vientiane Province's Natural Resources and Environment agreed to provide issuing Environmental Compliance Certificate to the TIIGP2-LAO-W02-V1, Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements Subproject, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province which based on revising Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). But it will have to collect land tax that has been determined in the No. 03 of the Decree accordingly.
3. After completing of the project implementation, Keo Oudom District's Administration will take consideration to propose supporting budget regarding impact mitigation measures of Provincial Phou EN Protected Area Conservation and Management, particularly using forest plantation, fish releasing into Nam Ngum Reservoir and etc.

The event closed at 12:00 am of the same day.

Steering Committee of the PIU/TIIGP2-W02-V1 Subproject,
Vientiane Province

(Meeting Chairman)

Phetsamone SAYAVONG

Recorder

Khammee PHOUTHAVONG



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ
ພະແນກ ກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້

ເລກທີ 0196/ກປ 01
ລົງວັນທີ 05/02/2018

ບົດລາຍງານ

ຮຽນ:

- ທ່ານ ຫົວໜ້າໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ກະຊວງ ຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
- ທ່ານ ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ

ເລື່ອງ: ຮັບຮູ້ ແຜນແມ່ບົດ ພັດທະນາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວໜ້າເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງື່ມ 1 (ເຂດໂສກຍາແກ້ວ) ເມືອງ ແກ້ວຄູດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.

- ສິ່ງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງກະຊວງກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເດືອນໄຫວຂອງ ພະແນກ ກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 3936/ກປ, ລົງວັນທີ: 04/ 09 /2017.
- ສິ່ງຕາມ ບົດລາຍງານຂອງຂະແໜງຄຸ້ມຄອງພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ສະບັບເລກທີ 87/ຂຄຊປ ລົງວັນທີ 1/2/2018
- ສິ່ງຕາມ ໃບສະເໜີ ຂອງພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 129/ຖວທ ລົງວັນທີ 30/1/018
- ສິ່ງຕາມ ໃບສະເໜີ ຂອງໂຄງການພັດທະນາ ໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ກະຊວງ ຖວທ ສະບັບເລກທີ 046/ຄຍສທ ລົງວັນທີ 29/1/2018

ພະແນກ ກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ໃນນາມເປັນໃຈກາງ ດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດຮຽນລາຍງານມາຍັງ ທ່ານ ຫົວໜ້າໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ກະຊວງ ຖວທ ແລະ ທ່ານ ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ກ່ຽວກັບ ແຜນແມ່ບົດພັດທະນາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວໜ້າເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງື່ມ 1 ເມືອງແກ້ວຄູດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ຊາບໂດຍຫຍໍ້ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີ ຮັບຮູ້ ແຜນແມ່ບົດ ພັດທະນາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວໜ້າເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງື່ມ 1 (ເຂດໂສກຍາແກ້ວ) ເມືອງ ແກ້ວຄູດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງທ່າມເຈົ້າຂອງວຽງວຽງຈັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 0148/ຈວຈ ລົງວັນທີ 10/3/2011 ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາໃນໄລຍະວ່ານາມາ.
2. ເຫັນດີ ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງປົກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ການລົງສໍາລວດ-ອອກແບບ ໂຄງການພັດທະນາພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ໂດຍຕິດພັນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ຂອງແຂວງ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງລາຍງານມາຍັງທ່ານ ເພື່ອຮັບຮຸນ ແລະ ຂໍມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມກັບ ກິດຈະກຳດັ່ງກ່າວດ້ວຍ.

ສູ້ຮອງ ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

Lao People Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity prosperity

Vientiane Province
Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Division

No. 0196/AF.VTE
Dated 5 February 2018

NOTICES

To: Director of the Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (TIIGP)/Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (MICT)
Subject: To be aware Master Development Plan and Nam Ngum Reservoir Tourism Sources Management (Sookpakeo zone), Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province.

- Refer to the agreement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Division (PAFO)' s Mandates No. 3936/AF, dated 04/09/2017;
- Refer to the proposal of the Forest Resources Management Unit, No. 87/FRMU, dated 01/02/2018;
- Refer to the Provincial Information, Culture and Tourism Division of Vientiane Province, No. 129/ICT, dated 30/01/2018;
- Refer to the Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (TIIGP)/Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, No.046/TIIGP, dated 29/01/2018.

The Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Division (PAFO) of Vientiane Province and on behalf of the provincial central management agency and forest conservation and Forest Protection has the honour to inform you, Director of the Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (TIIGP)/Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (MICT) and Director of the Provincial Information, Culture and Tourism Division (PICT) of Vientiane Province relevant to the Master Development Plan and Nam Ngum Reservoir Electricity Dam 1 Tourism Sources Management, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province to be aware are as present below:


1. To be aware Master Development Plan and Nam Ngum Reservoir Electricity Dam 1 Tourism Sources Management (Sookpakeo zone), Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province, which based on the resolution of Vientiane Province's Governor, No. 0148/VTEG, dated 10/03/2011 has also been approval in the past.
2. Agreed to have an participatory consultation and researches which related field investigation-design of the development project Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project relating to the Provincial Forest Resources Protection.

Therefore, has reported to you to be aware for your kind participation of these activities

Deputy Director of PAFO

Signature and stamp

Sythaheng THONGSAVANH



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະລາຍ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ເຈົ້າແຂວງ - ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ

ເລກທີ: 329 / ສ.ວ.ຈ
ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 23 MAR 2015

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ ວ່າດ້ວຍ: ການກຳນົດເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນພາຍໃນ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ

- ອີງຕາມ: ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້ ສະບັບເລກທີ 06/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ທັນວາ 2007 ແລະ ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍສັດກໍ່ກ - ສັດປ່າສະບັບເລກທີ 07 /ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ຕັນວາ 2007.
- ອີງຕາມ: ຕໍາລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີສະບັບເລກທີ 333/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 19 ກໍລະກົດ 2010 ວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າປ້ອງກັນ.
- ອີງຕາມ: ແຈ້ງການຂອງຫ້ອງວ່າການສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດສະບັບ ເລກທີ 273/ຫສຊ, ກສກ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ສິງຫ 2014 ເລື່ອງ: ມີຈາລະນາອົບຮອງເອົາ 3 ປະເທດຟ່າ (ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ, ປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າຜະລິດ).
- ອີງຕາມ: ສິດ ແລະ ຜົນທີ່ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ ໃນໝວດທີ III ມາດຕາ 14 ຂອງກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ການປົກຄອງຄ້ອງຖິ່ນແຫ່ງ ສະປປ ລາວ.
- ອີງຕາມ: ບົດບັນຍັດກອງປະຊຸມກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຖິ່ນຄອງຊືບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ທີ່ ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ຕົ້ງວັນທີ 21 ສິດສະຫ 2015.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ ຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 01: ເອກະລັກກຳນົດເອົາປ່າປ້ອງກັນລະດັບແຂວງ ແລະ ລະດັບເມືອງຈຳນວນ 10 ແຫ່ງ (ສິບແຫ່ງ) ມີເນື້ອທີ່ 45.687 ເຮັກຕາ (ສີ່ສິບຫ້າຄົ້ນຫົກ ອ້ອມແປດສິບເຈັດເອັກຕາ) ພາຍໃນ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ, ລາຍລະອຽດມີດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1.1. ປ່າປ້ອງກັນລະດັບແຂວງ ມີ 03 ແຫ່ງ ມີເນື້ອ 39.368 ເຮັກຕາ:

ລດ	ຊື່ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ	ທີ່ຕັ້ງ	ທິດ	ອະທິບາຍ	ຈຸດພິກັດ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນນ້ຳລືກ2-ອູເບີມີເນື້ອ ທີ່ຫ້ງ ສິດ	ຕັ້ງຢູ່ ເມືອງເສືອງ, ເມືອງກາສີ ແລະ	N	ຫົດເໜືອ, ຕິດກັບ ປ່າຜະລິດ ຫອງເປັດນາແຊງ	E 102° 04' 02" N 18° 56' 24"	ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ, ເລກ
			S	ຫົດໄຕ້, ຕິດກັບບ້ານນາຫວ່ານ ເມືອງເສືອງ	E 102° 04' 48" N 18° 41' 58"	

	24.145 ເຮັກຕາ.	ເມືອງແມ່ນົມ ຈຳນວນ 17 ບ້ານ ຕິດກັບ	E	ຕິດຕາເວນອອກ, ຕິດກັບ ບ້ານ ຕອນເມືອງ ເມືອງເມືອງ	E 102° 05' 55" N 18° 45' 58"	ທີ 0154/ທ ວຈ. 25.1 .2011.
			W	ຕິດຕາເວນຕົກ, ຕິດກັບຝາຜະລິດ ພູເມີນ	E 102° 00' 09" N 18° 50' 29"	
2	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູຊຸດ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ 8.841 ຄາ	ເມືອງຫີນ ແຂດ ບ.ຈັງ ແລະ ບ.ຕອນ ຮຽງ, ບ້ານທີ່ ຕິດກັບປ່າ ປ້ອງກັນມີ ຈຳນວນ 4 ບ້ານ	N	ຕິດກັບບອກນ້ຳຫາງ ແລະ ປ່າຜະ ລິພູເມີນ	E 101° 47' 38" N 18° 09' 56"	ບົດບັນທຶກ ການກຳນົດ ໃນປີ 2008 ກອງ ປະຊຸມຄັ້ງ ຈັນທີ 23, 5. 2015
			S	ຕິດໄດ້, ຕິດກັບ ບ້ານຕອນ ຮຽງ ແລະ ບ້ານຈັງ	E 101° 48' 42" N 18° 04' 32"	
			E	ຕິດກັບ ເສັ້ນທາງ ເມືອງຫີນ ສຸຂະນະຕາມ	E 101° 53' 50" N 18° 06' 26"	
			W	ແຂດແຄມລະຫວ່າງເມືອງສຸຂະນະ ຕາມ ແລະ ເມືອງຫີນ	E 101° 44' 15" N 18° 06' 41"	
3	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູ ດິນ-ພູຖ່າ ມີ ເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດ 6.382 ເຮັກຕາ.	ດັງເມືອງ ໜຶ່ງມີບ້ານທີ່ ຕິດກັບປ່າ ປ້ອງກັນ ຈຳນວນ 11 ບ້ານ	N	ຕິດກັບ ປ່າສະຫງວນ ພູອິນ ຖິ່ນ ແຄມເມືອງສິງທອງ	E 102° 02' 11" N 18° 23' 10"	ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງ ທ່ານຈຳ ແຂວງວຽງ ຈັນ, ສະບັບ ເລກທີ 0154/ທ ວຈ 25/01/ 2011.
			S	ຕິດໄດ້, ຕິດກັບ ນ້ຳຂອງ	E 102° 01' 24" N 18° 19' 21"	
			E	ຕິດຕາເວນອອກ, ຕິດກັບ ແຄມ ເມືອງສິງທອງ	E 102° 01' 50" N 18° 16' 24"	
			W	ຕິດຕາເວນຕົກ, ຕິດກັບ ພູຢູ່	E 102° 59' 11" N 18° 17' 59"	

1.2. ປ່າປ້ອງກັນລະດັບເມືອງ ມີ 07 ແຫ່ງ ມີເນື້ອ 6.319 ເຮັກຕາ:

ລດ	ຊື່ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ	ທີ່ຕັ້ງ	ທິດ	ອະທິບາຍ	ຈຸດພິກັດ	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູ ໄກຕອນ ເນື້ອທີ່ 1.605 ຄາ	ເມືອງຫີນ ຜ່ານແຂດ ບ. ຫ້ວຍອິເລີດ ແລະ ບ.ຫີນ ໂງບ	N	ຕິດກັບນ້ຳລຶກ ແລະ ບໍລິເວນດິນ ສຳ (ອາເວີນ)	E 102° 21' 02" N 18° 37' 59"	ບົດບັນທຶກ ການກຳນົດ ໃນປີ 2008 ກອງປະຊຸມ ຄັ້ງ ຈັນທີ 23 /5/ 2015
			S	ຕິດກັບ ບ.ຫ້ວຍອິເລີດ, ພູພະ	E 102° 22' 28" N 18° 37' 34"	
			E	ຕິດກັບພູພະແກງເມືອງໂສບໂຮງ.	E 102° 19' 45" N 18° 37' 13"	
			W	ບ.ຫ້ວຍອິເລີດ ແລະ ບ.ຫີນໂງບ ເສັ້ນທາງ 13 ເສລີອ.	E 102° 19' 45" N 18° 37' 13"	
2	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູຍາງ ເນື້ອທີ່ 1.345 ຄາ.	ເມືອງຈັງວຽງ ບ້ານທີ່ ຕິດ ກັບປ່າປ້ອງ ກັນມີ	N	ຕິດກັບ ປ່າສະຫງວນພູຫົງ-ພູ ຍາບ ໄກ່ນ້ຳເວົ້າ	E 102° 28' 31" N 18° 51' 02"	ບົດບັນທຶກ ການກຳນົດ ໃນປີ 2008 ກອງປະຊຸມ
			S	ຕິດກັບບ້ານນາມອນເໝືອນ-ນາ ມອນໄດ້	E 102° 31' 28" N 18° 51' 52"	

	ຈຳນວນ 8 ບ້ານ	E	ຕິດກັບຕີນລູນາງໄກ້ເຂົ້າເທາງ ແກ່ 13 ເປີເຊັດ ບ.ໂພນດຽງ	E 102° 30' 58" N 18° 51' 24"	ຕົ້ງວັນທີ 23/5/201	
			W	ຕິດກັບຕີນລູນາງໄກ້ ບ.ວຽງໄຊ		E 102° 28' 06" N 18° 05' 10"
3	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນສູງ ບັນໃຫຍ່ ເນື້ອທີ່ 1.039 ຮຕ.	ເມືອງພິນ ເຂດບ.ໂພນ ໄຮ, ນ້ຳເມົ້າ, ນາກາດ ແລະນ້ຳສອນ	N	ຕິດກັບນ້ຳແສດນ້ອຍ	E 101° 53' 41" N 18° 21' 05"	ບົດບັນທຶກ ການກຳນົດ ໃນປີ2008 ກອງປະຊຸມ ຕົ້ງວັນທີ 23/5/201
			S	ຕິດກັບ ນ້ຳຂວາງ	E 101° 53' 54" N 18° 19' 37"	
			E	ຕິດກັບອ່າງນ້ຳຂວາງ	E 101° 54' 06" N 18° 20' 16"	
			W	ຕິດກັບປ່າຜະລິດພູເບີຍ	E 101° 53' 12" N 18° 20' 39"	
4	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນລາ ບາວ ເນື້ອທີ່ 948 ຮຕ.	ເມືອງແມດ	N	ຕິດກັບແຄນເມືອງກາສີ ຕີນລາ ບາວ ໄກ້ຫ້ວຍດົມ	E 102° 01' 27" N 18° 59' 32"	ບົດບັນທຶກ ການກຳນົດ ໃນປີ2008 ກອງປະຊຸມ ຕົ້ງວັນທີ 23/5/201
			S	ຕິດກັບຕີນລາບາວຈຸດສູງ685	E 101° 57' 54" N 18° 55' 25"	
			E	ຕິດກັບລາບາວໄກ້ຫ້ວຍດົມ	E 02° 01' 28" N 18° 59' 24"	
			W	ຕິດກັບປ່າຜະລິດ ຫ້ວຍສຽດ ຫຼື ສິນລາບາວ ຈຸດສູງ 685	E 101° 57' 36" N 18° 55' 32"	
5	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນສູງເອນ ເນື້ອທີ່ 1.282 ຮຕ.	ຕົ້ງປູ່ເມືອງ ແກ້ວສຸດົມ ແລະ ເມືອງ ສູງລະດົມ 06ບ້ານ	N	ຕິດກັບເຂືອນນ້ຳງື່ມຫົງ	E 102° 33' 00" N 18° 31' 30"	ບົດບັນທຶກ ການກຳນົດ ໃນປີ200 ກອງປະຊຸມ ຕົ້ງວັນທີ 23/5/20
			S	ຕິດກັບໂບກເສື້ອາງໄບແຄນລະຫ້ວຍ ປ່າຂອງເອນແກ້ວສຸດົມເອີກວາຍ	E 102° 38' 00" N 18° 24' 30"	
			E	ຕິດກັບນ້ຳງື່ມຫົງ	E 102° 39' 00" N 18° 31' 30"	
			W	ຕິດກັບບ້ານນ້ຳອ່າງ ບາວປຽດໄປ ຫາ ບ້ານແສງສະຫວ່າງ	E 102° 33' 00" N 18° 25' 00"	
6	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນສູງປ່າ ແຄນ ເນື້ອທີ່ 555 ຮຕ.	ເມືອງພິນ ເຂດ ບ.ໂພນ ໄຮ, ນ້ຳເມົ້າ, ນາກາດແລະ ນ້ຳສອນ	N	ຕິດກັບສອບເຂດບ້ານເມືອງພິນ	E 101° 55' 04" N 18° 20' 49"	ບົດບັນທຶກ ການກຳນົດ ໃນປີ200 ກອງປະຊຸມ ຕົ້ງວັນທີ 23/5/20
			S	ຕິດກັບເສື້ອາງໄປຫາພູສີສຸດ	E 101° 54' 59" N 18° 17' 49"	
			E	ຕິດກັບ ບ້ານນ້ຳຂວາງ	E 101° 55' 35" N 18° 20' 25"	

				ຕິດກັບສູນປົນໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ປ່າ ໝາະລົດແຫ່ງຊາດສູນເປີຍ	E 101° 54' 35" N 18° 18' 40"	
7	ປ່າປ້ອງກັນສູນ ນ້ຳປຸງ ເນື້ອທີ່ 206 ສຕ	ເມືອງເລືອງ	N	ຕິດກັບເນື້ອສູນ ເສັ້ນລະດັບ 400 ໄກ້ຫ້ວນເຊືອກ	E 102° 04' 15" N 19° 41' 32"	ບົດບັນ ທິກ ການ ກຳ ນົດ ໃນປີ 2008ກອງ ປະຊຸມຄັ້ງ ທີ 123/ 5/
			S	ຕິດກັບ ເຂດບ້ານນ້ຳປຸງໃນເສັ້ນ ລະດັບ 320	E 102° 03' 52" N 18° 40' 49"	2015
			E	ຕິດກັບເຂດ ບ້ານນາຫວານໃນ ເສັ້ນລະດັບ 400	E 102° 30' 58" N 18° 51' 24"	
			W	ຕິດກັບເສັ້ນທາງບ້ານສູນວຽງ	E 102° 03' 30" N 18° 40' 49"	

- ຂອບເຂດລະອຽດປ່າປ້ອງກັນໂຄງກວດປີໃຫ້ເບິ່ງເອົາຕາມແຜນທີ່ ທີ່ຕິດລັດມານຳຂໍ້(ເບີເລີງ)ສະບັບນີ້.
- ເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນທີ່ກ່າວມານີ້ ສາມາດຂະຫຍາຍເນື້ອທີ່ອອກຕື່ມ ໃນການລົງສຳຫຼວດ ກຳນົດຂອບເຂດຕົວຈິງ ໃນອານາດ(ໂດຍອີງໃສ່ສະພາບຕົວຈິງໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ).

ມາດຕາ 2: ມອບໃຫ້ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ສ້າງຂໍ້ກຳນົດ, ກົດ
ລະບຽບລະອຽດກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ສົມທົບກັບອຳນາດການປົກຄອງເມືອງເລືອງຊື່ນ້ຳ
ແລະຈັດ ຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ກະກຽມແຜນການຈັດສັນ ລະອຽດ ໃນແຕ່ລະເຂດ, ດົນຄວ້າປະກອບປຸງປະມານ
ເນື້ອທີ່ຕອງຕົວຈິງ ໃນເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນແຕ່ລະແຫ່ງໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

ມາດຕາ 3: ຈຸດປະສົງ ແລະ ເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງປ່າປ້ອງກັນ

- ເພື່ອກຳນົດເປັນ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ລະດັບແຂວງ ແລະ ລະດັບເມືອງ ພາຍໃນ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ແລະ ເປັນເຂດ
ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ບົກປົກຮັກສາ ຊີວະນາໆພັນ.
- ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ຮັກສາຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດປ່າໄມ້, ພັນສີດປ່າ,ແຫຼ່ງກຳນົດຕົ້ນນ້ຳເລົ່າ
ຫານໄວ້ໃຫ້ຕົງຕົວຕະຫຼອດໄປ.
- ເພື່ອປົກປັກຮັກສາຄວາມອຸດົມສົມບູນ ຂອງທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ທຳມະຊາດໃຫ້ຄຸນ
ຄ່າງູ້ສຶກໃສ ແລະ ມີຊີວິດຊີວາ.
- ເພື່ອອະນຸລັກຮັກສາໄວ້ ຊຶ່ງຄວາມສວຍງາມຂອງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ, ເປັນບ່ອນເພີ່ມເຕີມບ່ອນໃຈ,ເປັນ
ແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວທຳມະຊາດ,ເປັນບ່ອນສຶກສາຮຳຮຽນ ແລະ ເປັນບ່ອນຕົ້ນຄວ້າ ທາງດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ.

ມາດຕາ 4: ມາດຕາການ ແລະ ຂໍ້ເກືອດຫ້າມໃນຂອບເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນ

- ຫ້າມທຳການຂຸດຄົ້ນຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ທຸກຊະນິດ ເວັ້ນເສຍແຕ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກ ລັດຖະບານ
ສປປລາວ ເພື່ອການຕົ້ນຄວ້າທາງດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ.
- ຫ້າມທຳການເກັບກູ້ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງຕົງ, ລ່າເນື້ອ ແລະ ຫາປ່າໃນເຂດກຳນົດທ່ວງຫ້າມທີ່ແຈ້ງລະອຽດໄວ້ໃນ
ແຜນການຈັດສັນປ່າປ້ອງກັນ, ເວັ້ນເສຍແຕ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ
ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງ,ເພາະແຕ່ລະຄັ້ງຈະໄດ້ກຳນົດສະຖານທີ່ ແລະ ເວລາປ່າງຂາດຕົວ. ໂດຍຜ່ານ
ການສະເໜີຂອງສະແຫງຄຸ້ມຄອງຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງ ທີ່ສົມບັດຊອບຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າປ້ອງກັນ.

- ຫ້າມທຳການສຳຫຼວດ, ສຸດຄົ້ນບໍ່ແຮ້, ສ້າງເຂື່ອນເກັບນໍ້າ, ກໍ່ສ້າງບັນດາກິດຈະກຳ ແລະ ບັນດາຖະໜົນ ຫົນທາງ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກລັດຖະບານ ສປປລາວ.
- ຫ້າມທຳການຈັບຈອງເອົາເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ, ຕັ້ງບ້ານເຮືອນ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍເນື້ອທີ່ໄຮ່, ມາ, ລວນ ແລະ ສ້າງ ໃຫມ່ຢ່າງເດັດຂາດ.
- ຫ້າມທຳການຊອກ, ສຸດຄົ້ນ, ສຸດເຈາະ ຫຼື ຍົກຍ້າຍລັດຖຸບູຮານອັນເກົ່າແກ່ທາງດ້ານປະຫວັດສາດ ແລະ ລັດຖະມະຫັກ.
- ຫ້າມປົກໃຊ້ລັດຖະເບີດ, ສານເຄມີ ຫຼື ທາດເບືອ ແລະ ສິ່ງເປື້ອນຖອກເຫາໃສ່ຢ່າປ້ອງກັນ ທີ່ຈະນຳຜົນ ອັນຕະລາຍຕໍ່ຢ່າໄມ້, ສັດນໍ້າ-ສັດປ່າ ຫຼື ຫົວປ, ຫຍອງ ແລະ ສາຍນໍ້າອື່ນໆ.
- ຫ້າມບຸກຝາ ແລະ ຖາງໄຮ່ ຢູ່ໃນເຂດຝາປ້ອງກັນທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້.

ມາດຕາ 5: ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຄົນທີ່ລະເມີດຕໍ່ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ຈະຖືກກ່າວເຕືອນ, ປັບໄໝ, ປັດຂອງກາງ ຫຼື ສົ່ງຟອງຂັ້ນສານໃນການທຳລາຍ, ລັກຝຸ້ນເອົາຊັບສົມບັດຂອງຊາດຕາມລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ

ມາດຕາ 6: ການປະຕິບັດພັນທະ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຫຼື ໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ນຳໃຊ້ຝາປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ທີ່ຕື່ມຝາປ້ອງກັນທາງກົງ ຫຼື ທາງອ້ອມຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດພັນທະໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຝາປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ທີ່ຕື່ມຝາປ້ອງກັນ ຕາມຕຳລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີສະບັບເລກທີ333/ນບ, ວ່າດ້ວຍຝາປ້ອງກັນ ຢູ່ໃນເໝວດທີV ມາດຕາທີ29 ແລະ ເໝວດທີVI ມາດຕາທີ31.

ມາດຕາ6: ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

- ໃຫ້ບັນພະແນກການຕ່າງໆ ໃນທົ່ວແຂວງວຽງຈັນໃຫ້ຄວາມຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ປະສານສົມທົບພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ເພື່ອໃດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ເຜີຍແຜ່ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ໃຫ້ແກ່ສະໝັກງານກົມກອງ, ປະຊາຊົນຢູ່ບັນດາທ້ອງຖິ່ນຂອງຕົນເພື່ອຮັບຮາບ ແລະ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາຝາປ້ອງກັນນີ້ໄວ້ໃຫ້ດີໆປະຫລອດໄປ.
- ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ຂະແໜງຄຸ້ມຄອງຊັບພະຍາກອນຝາໄມ້ ແລະ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນອຸດສິນ, ພະແນກການອ້ອມຂ້າງແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ໃຫ້ຄວາມຮ່ວມມືໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິຜົນສູງ.

ມາດຕາ7: ຜົນສັກສິດ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ. ນິຕິກຳອື່ນໆທີ່ຂັດກັບຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ລ້ວນແຕ່ຖືກຍົກເລີກ. ✓

ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ



ວິລິງ ໄຊຍະສອນ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

0418

ເຈົ້າແຂວງຽງຈັນ

ເລກທີ-----/ຈຂ.ວຈ

ທີ່ວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 10 MAR 2011

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ ແຂວງຽງຈັນ.

ວ່າດ້ວຍ: ການຮັບຮອງເອົາແຜນແມ່ຍົດຄຸ້ມຄອງການພັດທະນາ ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແບບຍືນຍົງໜ້າ
ເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງື່ມ I (ໂສກປາແກ້ວ) ບ້ານ ແສງສະຫວ່າງ ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງຽງຈັນ.

- ອີງຕາມ ໃບສະເໜີຂອງພະແນກທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງຽງຈັນສະບັບເລກທີ 307 /ພຫ.ວຈ, ວົງວັນທີ 09/03/2011 ວ່າດ້ວຍການອະນຸມັດລາຍເຊັນການຮັບຮອງເອົາແຜນແມ່ຍົດຄຸ້ມຄອງການພັດທະນາ ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແບບຍືນຍົງໜ້າເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງື່ມ I (ໂສກປາແກ້ວ) ບ້ານ ແສງສະຫວ່າງ ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງຽງຈັນ.
- ອີງຕາມ ກອງປະຊຸມຜ່ານອ້າງແຜນແມ່ຍົດຄຸ້ມຄອງການພັດທະນາການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແບບຍືນຍົງໜ້າ ເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງື່ມ I (ໂສກປາແກ້ວ) ບ້ານ ແສງສະຫວ່າງ ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງຽງຈັນ ຄັ້ງສຸດທ້າຍຄັ້ງວັນທີ 05/11/2010 ທີ່ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງຽງຈັນຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 1: ເຫັນດີຮັບຮອງເອົາແຜນແມ່ຍົດຄຸ້ມຄອງການພັດທະນາການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແບບຍືນຍົງໜ້າ ເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງື່ມ I (ໂສກປາແກ້ວ) ບ້ານ ແສງສະຫວ່າງ ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງຽງຈັນເຊິ່ງມີໂຄງປະກອບ ດັ່ງນີ້:

- ພາກທີ I : ສະພາບທົ່ວໄປຂອງແຂວງຽງຈັນ.
- 1.1 ປະຫວັດຄວາມເປັນມາຂອງແຂວງຽງຈັນ.
- 1.2 ທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອບເຂດການປົກຄອງ.
- 1.2.1 ທີ່ຕັ້ງ.
- 1.2.2 ຂອບເຂດການປົກຄອງ ແລະ ຍືນລະເມືອງ.
- 1.3 ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳ.
- 1.4 ສະຖານທີ່ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ.
- 1.5 ການນຳໃຊ້ປະໂຫຍດທີ່ດິນ.
- 1.5.1 ດິນປະເພດທີ່ພັກອາໄສທົ່ວໄປ.
- 1.5.2 ດິນປະເພດຄ້ຳຂາຍ.
- 1.5.3 ທີ່ດິນສຳລັບສຳນັກງານລັດ.
- 1.5.4 ທີ່ດິນປະເພດການສຶກສາ.

ພາກທີ IV ສະພາບຜົນສາທາຍໃນດ້ານທີ່ໂຄງການ.

1.1 ບັນຫາດ້ານກາຍະພາບ.

4.1.1 ບັນຫາດ້ານໂຄງລ່າງ.

4.1.3 ບັນຫາດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ.

4.1.4 ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນຂອງຄົນພາຍໃນທີ່ດ້ານຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງບັນຫາ.

4.1.5 ສະຫຼຸບບັນຫາ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບ.

ພາກທີ V ພາກການວາງແຜນ.

5.1 ແນວຄວາມຄິດໂດຍລວມໃນການວາງແຜນ.

5.2 ການກຳນົດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ.

5.2.1 ທີ່ດິນປະເພດທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ.

5.2.2 ທີ່ດິນປະເພດການຄ້າ.

5.3 ດ້ານສາທາລະນະພາບໂພກ.

5.3.1 ດ້ານຄົມມະນາຄົມ.

5.3.2 ລະບົບນຳໃຊ້.

5.3.3 ລະບົບໄຟຟ້າ.

5.3.4 ລະບົບລະບາຍນ້ຳຢືນ.

5.3.5 ລະບົບລະບາຍນ້ຳເນື້ອນ ໃນໂຄງການ.

5.3.6 ລະບົບການກຳຈັດຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອ.

5.3.7 ສະຖານທີ່ຈອດພາສະນະ.

5.4 ລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ.

5.4.1 ສຳລັບເຂດທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສຂອງສູນຊົນຫາປາ.

5.4.2 ສຳລັບເຂດບໍລິການການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແລະ ສາທາລະນະ.

6. ກຳນົດໂຄງການຫລັກ (ໂຄງການບູລິມະສິດ).

ພາກທີ VI ມາດຕະການຕໍ່ຜູ້ກະທຳຜິດ.

ພາກທີ VII ຂໍ້ກຳນົດສູດຫ້າຍ.

ມາດຕາ 2: ມອບໃຫ້ພະແນກທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ຈັດຕັ້ງຕົ້ນຂະຫຍາຍ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມ
ແຜນແມ່ບົດຄຸ້ມຄອງການພັດທະນາການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແບບຍືນຍົງດັ່ງກ່າວໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

ມາດຕາ 3: ບັນດາພະແນກການ, ຫ້ອງການອ້ອມຂ້າງແຂວງ, ເມືອງ ແລະ ພາກກະວ່ນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈົ່ງຮັບ
ຮູ້ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

ມາດຕາ 4: ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.



ບຸນນີ ພຸດທະວິງ

Lao People Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity

Governor of Vientiane Province

No. 0418/VTE.G
Dated 10 March 2011

Unofficial Translation

AGREEMENT

OF

Governor of Vientiane Province

On acceptance Master Development Plan on Nam Ngum Dam1 Sustainable Tourism Management (Sookpakeo), Sensavang Village, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province

- Based on proposal of VTE Province Information, Culture and Tourism No.307/PICT.VTE, dated 09/03/2011, on the signature approval for the acceptance Master Development Plan on Nam Ngum Dam1 Sustainable Tourism Management (Sookpakeo), Sensavang Village, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province;
- Refer to the meeting on the drafted presentation Master Development Plan on Nam Ngum Dam1 Sustainable Tourism Management (Sookpakeo), Sensavang Village, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province

Governor of Vientiane Province's Agreed

Article 1. Acceptance Master Development Plan on Nam Ngum Dam1 Sustainable Tourism Management (Sookpakeo), Sensavang Village, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province. The following content is present below:

Chapter I. Overall Condition of Vientiane Province

1.1 Background of Vientiane Province

1.2 Location and Scope of Administration

1.2.1 Location

1.2.2 Scope of Administration and Population

1.3 Natural Resources and Water Course

1.4 Tourism Sites

1.5 Land Use Application

1.5.1 Types of Resident Land

1.5.2 Types of Commercial Land

1.5.3 Types of Public Land

1.5.4 Types of Education Land

Chapter IV: Project site Internal Problem

- 1.1. Physical problem
- 4.1 Infrastructure problem
- 4.1.3 Environment problem
- 4.1.4 Local's comment about importance of problem
- 4.1.5 Conclusion of problem and impact

Chapter V: Planning

- 5.1 Overall Concept of planning
- 5.2 Land use prioritization
 - 5.2.1 Residential land
 - 5.2.2 Commercial land
- 5.3 Utility Land
 - 5.3.1 Land for transportation
 - 5.3.2 Use system
 - 5.3.3 Electricity system
 - 5.3.4 Rain drainage system
 - 5.3.5 Project dirty drainage system
 - 5.3.6 Waste management system
 - 5.3.7 Vehicles parking area
- 5.4 Land use management procedure
 - 5.4.1 Fisheries' area
 - 5.4.1 Tourism and public area
- 6. Prioritize the main Project (Prioritize Project)

Chapter VI. Measures against perpetrators

Chapter VII. Final Provision

Article2: Assigns Department of Tourism of Vientiane Province to implement and effectively implementation in line with Sustainable Tourism Management Master plan.

Article3. All related departments of Provincial level, districts level and other related organizations to be acknowledged and to implement successfully.

Article4: This agreement is effective from the signed date.

Vientiane Province Governor

Agreement of VTE Government issued Land Allocation 10 ha. No. 01503/VTE.G, dated 1 December 2009



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

01503

ເລກທີ...../ຈຂ.ຂຈ

ລົງວັນ.../.../...

ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ
ພະແນກທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
ແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ຂອງທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ

ວັນທີ 21/10/2009

ຈຳນວນ 10 ຮຕ ຢູ່ເຂດໜ້າເຂື່ອນນາກີງມ 1 ໄທພະແນກທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງວຽງຈັນ
ຈັດສັນເຂົ້າໃນໂຄງການພັດທະນາແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວແບບຍືນຍົງ ປະຊາຊົນມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ

- ອີງໃສ່ ບົດບັນທຶກ ກອງປະຊຸມ ກຸ່ມກົບ ການ ສ້າງເຄືອຂ່າຍການພັດທະນາການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແບບຍືນຍົງ ປະຊາຊົນມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂັ້ນເມືອງ ລົງວັນທີ 28/09/2009.
- ອີງໃສ່ ກອງປະຊຸມຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ລົງວັນທີ 21/10/2009.
- ອີງໃສ່ ການເຕັມຕືອນຂອງການກຳແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ລົງວັນທີ 02/11/2009.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ຕົກລົງ:

- ມາດຕາ 01: ເຕັມຕືອນ ມອບເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ຈຳນວນ 10 ຮຕ ຢູ່ເຂດໜ້າເຂື່ອນນາກີງມ 1 ໄທພະແນກ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງ ວຽງຈັນ ຈັດສັນເຂົ້າໃນໂຄງການພັດທະນາແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວແບບຍືນຍົງ ປະຊາຊົນມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຈາກ ພົນສ່ວຍເຫລືອລ້າ ຫະນາຄານ ພັດທະນາອາຊີ (ADB).
- ມາດຕາ 02: ມອບໃຫ້ ພະແນກທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງ ສ້າງການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແຂວງ, ພະແນກແຜນການ-ການລົງທຶນ ແຂວງ, ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມ ງວດ ແລະ ໄດ້ຮັບຕົນຕີ.
- ມາດຕາ 03: ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ທັນທີລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ

ຄຳເມີນ ວົງທະນາຜູ້

- 1.5.5 ຕົ້ນປະເພດສາຫາລະນະສູນ
- 1.5.6 ຕົ້ນປະເພດສາດສະໜາ
- 1.5.7 ຕົ້ນປະເພດສວນສາທາລະນະເດີນກິລາ ແລະ ຕົ້ນເປົາຫວ່າງ
- 1.5.8 ຕົ້ນປະເພດອຸດສາຫະກຳ
- 1.5.9 ຕົ້ນປະເພດກະສິກຳ
- 1.5.10 ຕົ້ນປະເພດເດີນໄມ້

1.6 ວັດຖຸປະສົງ ແລະ ເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງໂຄງການ

1.7 ຂອບເຂດການວາງແຜນ

- 1.7.1 ຂອບເຂດດ້ານເນື້ອທີ່
- 1.7.2 ຂອບເຂດດ້ານເນື້ອທາ

1.8 ປະໂຫຍດທີ່ຄາດວ່າຈະໄດ້ລັບຈາກການສຶກສາໂຄງການ

ພາກທີ II ສຶກສາພຶດຕະໂນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການອອກແບບວາງແຜນເຂດທ່ອງທ່ຽວ

- 1.1 ຄວາມສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
- 1.2 ອຸດສາຫະກຳການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
- 1.3 ນິກາທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວ
- 1.4 ພຶດຕະໂນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດ້ານການຈັດອັບເຂດ
 - 1.4.1 ພຶດຕິໂນໂຕໂລ່ງສາທາລະນະ

- 1.5 ຮູບຮຶງ ແລະ ກຸ່ມມວນອາຄານ
- 1.6 ຖະໜົນ ແລະ ບ່ອນຈອດລົດ
- 1.7 ຫາງຍ່າງ
- 1.8 ລິດວນຄຳນຶງໃນການອອກແບບສິ່ງຕ່າງໆ
- 1.9 ອາຄານ
- 1.10 ການແບ່ງເຂດ

2.11 ຖະໜົນ ແລະ ຫາງຍ່າງ

ພາກທີ III ສະພາບທົ່ວໄປຂອງພື້ນທີ່ໂຄງການ

1.1 ສະພາບດ້ານກາລະພາບຂອງພື້ນທີ່ໂຄງການ

- 3.1 ທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອບເຂດ
 - 3.1.2 ສະພາບທາງພູມິສາດຂອງພື້ນທີ່
 - 3.1.3 ການນຳໃຊ້ປະໂຫຍດທີ່ດິນ
 - 3.1.4 ອາຄານ
 - 3.1.4.1 ການນຳໃຊ້ປະໂຫຍດອາຄານ
 - 3.1.4.2 ສະພາບອາຄານ
 - 3.1.4.3 ຈຳນວນຊັ້ນ

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

VTE Provincial Governor

No. 01503/PG.VP

Dated: 1/12/09

Agreement

Provincial Governor of Vientiane province

On land allocation at amount 10ha at Nam Ngum Dam 1 to Department of Information, Culture and Tourism allocated for Community based Tourism for Sustainable Economic Development Programme.

- Based on minutes of meeting on establishing a network for Community based Tourism for Sustainable Economic Development Programme at district level dated 28/09/2009.
- Based on researching meeting of concerned parties of Vientiane Province dated 21/10/2009.
- based on an agreement of Leadership of Vientiane Province dated 02/11/2009.

Provincial Governor Agreed:

Article1: Agreed to allocate land area with 10ha at Nam Ngum Dam 1 to Department of Information, Culture and Tourism allocated for Community based Tourism for Sustainable Economic Development Programme by Grant supported by Asian Development (ADB).

Article2: Offered to Department of Information, Culture and Tourism of Vientiane Province, Land Management Organization, Department of Investment and Planning of Vientiane Province, Keo Oudom District and concerned parties to be acknowledged and strictly implemented and effectively.

Article3: This agreement is effective and can be used from the date of signing.

Provincial Governor

Kham Meung Phongthady

ANNEX G: APPROVAL LETTER, PAFO FOR NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ
ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ

ເລກທີ: 152/ກ.ປຂ.ວຈ
ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ, ລົງວັນທີ: 27/03/2020

ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນ

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 64/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ມິຖຸນາ 2019.
- ອີງຕາມ ດໍາລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 333/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 19 ກໍລະກົດ 2010 ວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າປ້ອງກັນ.
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ ງ ວຽງຈັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 29/ຈຂ.ວຈ, ລົງວັນທີ 29 ມີນາ 2016 ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການກຳນົດເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນພາຍໃນແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ ງວຽງຈັນສະບັບເລກທີ 098/ຈຂ.ວຈ, ລົງວັນທີ 5 ກຸມພາ 2018. ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຮັບຮອງເອົາການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອລ້າຈາກທະນາຄານພັດທະນາອາຊີ (ADB).
- ອີງຕາມ ກອງປະຊຸມທີ່ສູນວັດທະນາທຳ ພະແນກຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວວັດທະນາທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນຄັ້ງວັນທີ 27 ສິງຫາ 2020.

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແລະ ໃຫ້ໄປຄຽງຄູກັບການປົກປັກຮັກສາຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳທະຊາດ ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການພັດທະນາສີຂຽວ ເພື່ອການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແບບຍືນຍົງ, ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ເຫັນດີສະໜັບ - ສະໜູນ ເພື່ອພັດທະນາໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນການປັບປຸງກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງ 6,5 ກິໂລແມັດ, ເດີນຈອດລົດ, ຈຸດຊົມວິວ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ໃນພື້ນທີ່ປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູເອນ ເຂດຫໍ້າເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງຸ່ມນີ້ງ ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ, ແຕ່ສະເໜີໃຫ້ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຂອງໂຄງການປະຕິບັດ ລະບຽບການໃນການ ອານຸລັກ ປົກປັກຮັກສາ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້, ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສັດນ້ຳ-ສັດປ່າ, ດໍາລັດວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳ ອື່ນໆ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງພ້ອມທັງປະຕິບັດດໍາລັດ 003/ປປທຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ, ນອກຈາກນັ້ນສະເໜີ ໃຫ້ຜູ້ພັດທະນາໂຄງການນີ້ ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມອີກດ້ວຍ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນເຫັນດີໃນການພັດທະນາໂຄງການສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ເປັນຫຼັກຖານ.

ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ



ພູວິງ ບຸນຊຸ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ

ກອງຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ

Handwritten notes and signatures in Lao script, including a date stamp 3/9/2020 and a signature.

Official red stamp with date 3/9/20 and other administrative markings.

ບົດລາຍງານ

ຮຽນ: ທ່ານ ຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.

ເລື່ອງ: ຂໍການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກຂະແໜງການກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງ ແລະ ສິ່ງອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ຢູ່ອ່າງນ້ຳງຸ່ມນຶ່ງ (ເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູເອນ) ບ້ານແຈ້ງສະຫ່ວາງ ແລະ ບ້ານດານສະຫ້ວນ ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.

- ອີງຕາມ ດໍາລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 333/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 19 ກໍລະກົດ 2010 ວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າປ້ອງກັນ.
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ ໆ ວຽງຈັນ ສະບັບເລກທີ329/ຈຂ.ວຈ,ລົງວັນທີ 23 ມີນາ 2016 ວ່າດ້ວຍການກຳນົດເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນພາຍໃນແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານຫົວໜ້າພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນສະບັບເລກທີ165/ກປຂ.ວຈ,ລົງວັນທີ 17 ກໍລະກົດ 2017 ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງກອງຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນແຂວງວຽງຈັນ.
- ອີງຕາມ ກອງປະຊຸມທົດສູນວັດທະນາທຳ ພະແນກຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວວັດທະນາທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນຄັ້ງວັນທີ 27 ສິງຫາ 2020.

ກອງຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດຮຽນລາຍງານມາຢັ້ງຢືນທ່ານຊາບກ່ຽວກັບການຂໍການຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກຂະແໜງການກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງ ແລະ ສິ່ງອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວຢູ່ອ່າງນ້ຳງຸ່ມນຶ່ງ(ເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູເອນ)ບ້ານແຈ້ງສະຫ່ວາງ ແລະ ບ້ານດານສະຫ້ວນ ເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ,ເຊິ່ງຄັ້ງວັນທີ 27 ສິງຫາ 2020 ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາດັ່ງ ທົດສູນວັດທະນາທຳ ພະແນກຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວວັດທະນາທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ແລະ ໄດ້ເອກະພາບກັນດັ່ງນີ້:


- ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ພະແນກກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ ອອກໜັງສືຢັ້ງຢືນກ່ຽວກັບການນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູເອນເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ອ່າງນ້ຳງຸ່ມນຶ່ງ.
- ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງວຽງຈັນອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໃຫ້ແກ່ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ອ່າງນ້ຳງຸ່ມນຶ່ງ.
- ພາຍຫຼັງ ສຳເລັດການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການແລ້ວ ອີງການປົກຄອງເມືອງແກ້ວອຸດົມສະເໝີ ໃຫ້ໂຄງການພິຈະລະນາສະໜັບ-ສະໜູນງົບປະມານເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູປ່າໄມ້ເຂດປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູເອນ.

ຕໍ່ບັນຫາທີ່ກ່າວມາຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ຕາມທັດສະນະ ຂອງກອງຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນແຂວງວຽງຈັນແລ້ວ ໂດຍພື້ນຖານແມ່ນເຫັນດີອອກໜັງສືຢັ້ງຢືນກ່ຽວກັບການນໍາໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າປ້ອງກັນພູເອນ ເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານສົ່ງເສີມການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ອ່າງນໍ້າງຸ້ມມື້ງ,ແຕ່ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມລະບຽບຫຼັກການເຊັ່ນ:

1. ປະຕິບັດຕາມກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້ສະບັບປັບປຸງໃໝ່ສະບັບເລກທີ 64/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ມິຖຸນາ 2019ຢ່າງເຂັ້ງວດ.
2. ພາຍຫຼັງອອກໜັງສືຢັ້ງຢືນແລ້ວ ໂຄງການໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແລ້ວ ໃຫ້ສ້າງເອກະສານກ່ຽວກັບການຫັນປ່ຽນປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ເປັນກິດຈະການອື່ນ ຕາມລະບຽບການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໂດຍໄວ, ເຊິ່ງເອົາຕາມດໍາລັດຂອງປະທານປະເທດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 003/ປປທ, ລົງວັນທີ 26 ທັນວາ 2012ວ່າດ້ວຍຄໍາທາງນຽມ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ ແລະ ດໍາລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 333/ນຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.
3. ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນສະເໜີໃຫ້ເຈົ້າຂອງໂຄງການເອົາພະນັກງານກ່ຽວຂ້ອງເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເພື່ອຕິດຕາມກວດກາໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມລະບຽບຫຼັກການ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈິ່ງຮຽນລາຍງານມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບ ແລະ ມີທິດສື່ນໍາໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ.

ກອງຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ



ຄໍາຜາຍ ວິໄລເຮືອງ

Lao People Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Vientiane Province
Provincial Agriculture and Forestry
1524/PAFO.VTE

No.

Vientiane Province, dated 3 September

2020

CERTIFICATE

- Pursuant to the Forestry Law amended version No. 64/NA, dated 13 June 2019;
- Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Decree, No. 333/PM, dated 19 July 2010, on Forest Protection;
- Pursuant to the Vientiane Province's Governor, No. 329/G.VTE, dated 23 March 2016, on the Vientiane Province's Forest Protection Establishment;
- Pursuant to the Vientiane Province's Governor Agreement, No. 098/G.VTE, dated 5 February 2018, on acceptant of the ADB supported Grant Development;
- Refer to the meeting was held at the Cultural Centre/PICT, dated 27 August 2020, relevant to the land application within Phou EN VTE Province Protected Area, for the purpose of Nam Ngum Reservoir Tourism Site Development and Access Improvements Subproject Implementation, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province.

In order to provide the TIIGP2-LAO-W02-V1 project implementation in parallel with the natural resources preservation green development of the sustainable tourism. The Provincial Agriculture and Forestry has agreed supporting this such project development, infrastructure development particularly of 6.5 km access improvements construction, Parking Area, View Deck, etc. within Phou En Protected Area, Nam Ngum Dam1 zones, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province. On behalf of the Vientiane Province concerned agency has proposed to the concerned agencies, project owner implementation will have to follow up regulation on natural resources conservation and protection especially Forestry Law amended version, year 2019, Law on Aquatic and Wildlife, Decree on Forest Protection and other legislation concerns with the Decree No. 003/CP implementation strictly. In addition that is proposed this project developer will have to pay attention on the Environmental Protection accordingly.

Therefore, then has been issued this Certificate as a reference evidently document for the project implementation and development.

PAFO's Director General

Signed and Sealed

Phouvong BOUNXOU

Lao People Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Provincial Agriculture and Forestry
Forest Conservation and Protection Division
69/CFPF.VTE

No.

Vientiane Province, dated 1 September

2020

REPORT

To: Director of Provincial Agriculture and Forestry, Vientiane Province

Subject: Proposed to certify from the concerned agencies according to the project road construction facilities arrangement and Nam Ngum Reservoir Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (Phou EN Protected Area), Chaengsavang and Dansavanh Villages, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province.

- Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Decree, No. 333/PM, dated 19 July 2010, on Forest Protection;
- Pursuant to the Vientiane Province's Governor Agreement, No. 329/G.VTE, dated 23 March 2016, on the Vientiane Province's Forest Protection Establishment;
- Refer to the Agreement of Director General of PAFO Vientiane Province, No. 1165/PAFO.VTE, dated 17 July 2017 on the mandate of the Forest Conservation and Protection Division, Vientiane Province;
- Refer to the meeting was held at the Cultural Centre/PICT, dated 27 August 2020, relevant to the land application within Phou EN VTE Province Protected Area, for the purpose of Nam Ngum Reservoir Tourism Site Development and Access Improvements Subproject Implementation, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province.

The Forest Conservation and Forest Protection Division, Vientiane Province, has the honor to report to you which relevant the consultation meeting situation was conducted at the Cultural Centre/PICT on 27 August 2020. The main content of meeting was proposed to certify by the VTE Province concerned sectors relevant Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements subproject construction facilities arrangement within (Phou EN Protected Area), Chaengsavang and Dansavanh Villages, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province. all participants of event were equated and agreed to embark on the implementation and action are as follow:

- PAFO agreed to provide issuing an agreement letter concerning the use of land within Provincial Phou EN Protected Area, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province for the TIIGP2-LAO-W02-V1, Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements Subproject;
- Vientiane Province's Natural Resources and Environment agreed to provide issuing Environmental Compliance Certificate to the TIIGP2-LAO-W02-V1, Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements Subproject, Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province;

- After completing of the project implementation, Keo Oudom District's Administration will take consideration to propose supporting budget for the Provincial Phou EN Protected Area Conservation and Management, Protection.

According to the mentioned above, the Forest Conservation and Protection Division, Vientiane Province, has also agreed to issue Certificate on Phou EN Protected Area land application for the TIIGP2-LAO-W02-V1, Nam Ngum Reservoir Access Improvements Subproject, but must be implemented by following up principle regulation as present below:

1. Enforcement Law on Forestry Law New Amended Version, No.64/NA, dated 13 June 2019 strictly;
2. After issuing Certificate, the project has also implemented, must be prepared document of Forest Protection conversion to be the another activities which is based on regulations determination, by following up Decree of the Country President, No. 003/CP, dated 26 December 2012 on costing custom and services and Prime Minister's Decree. No. 333/PM, on Forest Protection for the implementation reference.
3. The project implementation is proposed project owner to assign staff concerns participation for the project monitoring inconsistent to the regulation correctly.

Therefore, this is proposed to you and also providing a guidance for the future implementation.

Forest Conservation and Protection Division
Signed

Khamphai VILAYHEUANG

ANNEX H: DECREE ON FOREST PROTECTION, JULY 2010

Translation



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity
The office of the Prime minister No. 333/PM Vientiane Capital, dated 19/7/2010

Decree on the Protection Forest

- Pursuant to the law on the Government of the Lao P.D.R, revised edition, No. 02/NA, dated 06 May 2003;
- Pursuant to the law on forestry No. 06/NA, dated 24 December 2007;
- With reference to the proposal of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, No. 0061/AF, dated 06 July 2010.

The Prime Minister decrees as follows:

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. Objectives

This Decree defines the principles, the procedures, and the measures on the management, the protection and conversation, the development, and the sustainable use of the protection forest, with the aims of bringing the richness to the protection forests and the protection forestry lands, ensuring the protection of the environment, the water sources, the soil erosion, and safeguarding the soil quality the strategic national defense and public security forests, including the restoration, the encouragement, the monitoring and assessment of the laws in order to contribute to the improvement of the living standards of the people and the national socio-economic development.

Article 2. The Protection Forests

The Protection Forests are the forests and the forestry lands which are located in the areas of the water sources, watershed areas, wetland forest, and river bank's forest, road side forest, including the forest in and around the town, Municipality or outskirts of city, village's sacred forests and cemeteries. The protection forests have the total area of 8,200,000 hectares (eight millions and two hundred thousands), which are determined for the purpose of protection of the watershed areas, the natural environments, the soil erosion, natural disasters, strategic points for the national defense-public security and other types of forests as determination.

Article 3. Terms Definitions

The terms used in this Decree shall have the following meanings:

Water sources forest means the forest and forestry land which a river rises which is located in watershed areas;

Water Resource means freshwater resources, the places where fresh water gather, stop, or flow permanently or provisionally on the earth surface, in underground stream and up in the air;

Watershed area means a boundary of all forestry areas and lands of every patch from the topupstream down to the estuaries, and from the water boundaries where the rainfalls drop down gathering and flowing into a reservoir system;

The water reservoirs means the water storage sites for irrigation, fishery, using for consumption and power generation and tourism;

The planning for the protection forest means the determination of the protection forest areas based on the collected data from the actual survey;

The management means the forestry activities undertaking such as: the surveys, the planning for classified protection forests, the research and experiment, the use of forestry products in accordance with the plans for classified protection forests;

The restoration means the protection and conservation of the degraded forest and forestry land, which are classified to be protected and conserved for rich and healthy forest again applying appropriate techniques based on conditions of each areas;

The protection and conservation means to undertake various forestry activities to protect the water sources, soil erosion and quality, the strategic points for the national defense, for the protection of the natural catastrophe and the environment of the likes;

The development means the re-plantation of forests and restoration of the degraded forest and forestry land and restoration of land after completion of the mining project in the protection forests and land to become the rich and healthy forest again by using the native trees or floras or local trees or floras that can be growth in that localities or areas for re-plantation covering the forest landscapes, supplemental plantation or naturally restoration.

Road side forest means the forests defining for the protection of soil erosion of road sides, the eco-systems along the road side including the forest in the conservation areas of the road which is defined from each side of the road at least 50 meters over up (Fifty meters);

The river side forest means the forests grow along the river side, stream, canal, swamps which have specifically characteristic eco-systems and defined for the protection of the land slight, erosion, reduce heavily flow of water and sedimentation into rivers, reservoir at least 50 meters from both side of river bank;

Dipterocarp forest means the natural forest with low density and has specific eco-systems; it maintains the underground water, protects the soil at surface shallow level and stone surface. Most of trees grow here are ticking bark species, have not big stamp lasting for drought condition and forest fire, event through is a food bank, medicinal places etc. for the local people;

National boundary Protection forests means the forest classified along the country border from the edge of border into the country at least 5 kilometers (five kilometers);

Forests in and around the town means the natural forest or planted forest and are defined as the protection forest in order to reduce the air pollution in the town or city, the protection of the natural disaster, the study and research, the recreation and eco-tourism;

Absolutely prohibited zone means the protection forest and the protection forestry land classified and allocated specifically in areas with steep slope over 35 degrees, water origin areas, the forest along the river banks, road side, the areas with high risk of soil erosion, the forest areas along the two country border which cover the streams, mountains, natural forest, vegetation, historical and cultural significance including living and non-living thing;

Management areas means the forest and forestry land within the protection forest areas and the protection forest land classified and allocated for the local people to be able using the forests and the forest products in the traditionally sustainable manners without the negative impact to natural forest structure. Utility of forest can proceed only in the managed areas which consist of production forest, protection forest, secret forest, cemetery and etc;

The change in protection forest means the change made on the forest and the forestry land in the protection forest for other purpose use.

Article 4. Policies on the Protection Forest and the Protection Forestry Land

The Government has the policies on the management, the protection and conservation, the development, the natural forestry restoration, and the tree planting for environmental

maintenance in the protection forestry land areas. These have to be made in relation to the national socio-economic development, the creation of technical material bases for the protection and conservation of watershed, water sources, the abundance of biodiversity, the environment, and the improvement of the people's living conditions, including the allocation of the permanent settlements.

The Government encourages all individuals, families, and organizations to take part in the protection and conservation, the development of the protection forest, the forestry restoration and the reforestation by using the native trees species seed or the tree species that can grow mainly in the localities as permitted by the regulations or guidance;

The Government encourages the indirect used of the protection forest such as: eco-tourism site, recreation areas, research and experiment, Carbon market and other activities that have no affected on the ecological system of the protection forests which are allocated in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Article 5. Principles of the Management, the Protection and Conservation, the Development, and the Use of the Protection Forest and the Protection Forestry lands

The management, the protection and conservation, the development and the use of the protection forest and the protection forestry land must be conducted based on the main principles as follows:

Ensuring that the management of the protection forests and forestry lands is implemented in centralism and unity manners throughout the nation;

Ensuring that the management of the protection forests is complied with the plans on thenational socio-economic development, the national defense, the public security, and the forestry strategic development plan, the plans for use the protection forests and the protection forestry land;

Ensuring that the protection, conservation, restoration, development of the protection forest, watershed forest, the water source forest, the biodiversity and environment shall take the people's participation into account;

Ensuring that the development of the protection forests is in placed by the restoration, recovery of the landscape, re-plantation, improvement of quality of soil to be rich and balancing with the ecology system of forests;

Ensuring that the development of the protection forests by restoration, recovery of the landscape, re-plantation, improvement of soil quality must balance with the ecology system of the forests;

Ensuring that using of the protection forests is under the sustainable forest management scheme, in effective ways and has no negative impact on environment and eco-system of the forests;

Ensuring that the protection, conservation, and development of the protection forests and protection forestry land of the Lao PDR are in coordination and cooperation with the religion and international levels.

Chapter II

Determination, Approval and Announcement of the Protection Forests Areas

Article 6. Determination and Classifications of Protection Forests

The protection forests and the protection forestry lands in the Lao PDR are determined, allocated and classified into two zones namely: the absolutely prohibited zone and utilization zone under management. The management, the protection, conservation, and development of these two protection forestry zones, must be strictly applied the provisions of Article 23, 59 and 82 of the law on the forestry, No. 06/NA, dated 24 December 2007.

The protection forests in the Lao PDR are divided into four levels:

The protection forests at the national level;

The protection forests at the provincial or city levels;3. The protection forests at the district or Municipality levels;

4. The protection forests at the village level.

Article 7. Zoning in the Protection Forests and the protection Forestry Lands

The protection forests and the protection forestry lands are classified into two areas namely: the absolutely prohibited zone and utilization zone under management.

The absolutely prohibited zone is the forests and landscapes at the steep slope of over 35 degrees, the areas of stream origin, the forest along river banks or road sides and other areas with high risks to affect the environment. This zone is protected strictly and any activity is not allowed such as: the slash and burn cultivation, farm, logging, destruction, tree moving, wood charcoal supplies, cattle rearing, home settlement, any construction activities including the drilling, rocks, mining and the collection of forest products.

The protection forests and the protection forestry lands as classified for utilization under management are the forest zone that allows using without negative impact on the environment and eco-system of the forest in that area. This zone must also be protected in the same manners as the absolutely prohibited zone, but allowing the people to use the trees and forest products in accordance with allocation program.

Article 8. Criteria of Determination of the Protection of Forests

Any forest and forestry land is determined as the protection forests must meet with the following criteria:

The forestry territory and land must not be located in the National Conservation Forests and the national production Forests;

The forestry territory and land must have at least superficies of over 0,5 hectare (half of hectare);

The forestry territory and land lines with borders between the countries from the border point at least 05 KM (five kilometers);

The forestry territory and land which is determined as forest for the reducing air-pollution, the research, park, recreation, forest in and around the towns, Municipalities, outskirts of city, forest for use, the sacred forests, village's cemeteries, and etc;

The forestry territory and land which is located as determined as the forests in the watershed forestry areas, water source and catchment areas, along the river banks, the road sides must be in the areas with steep slope over 35 degrees;

The forestry territory and land which is determined as river side forest, and river stream must have at least superficies of over 0,5 hectare (half of hectare) from each side;

The forestry territory and land which is determined as road side forest, including the forest in the conservation area for road must have at least superficies of over 50 meters (fifty meters) of each side;

The forestry territory and land are any of the following type of forests: the strategic points for national defense, public security, forest lines between the border, the forest for prevention of nature disaster and environment protection, the forest in significantly historical and cultural sites;

The forestry territory and land that is determined its boundary clearly particularly the water separated crest (mountain range top), rivers and roads. In case that there is no natural boundary, available, stakes must be placed as appropriate with the conditions of the areas.

Article 9. Procedure on Determination of the Protection forest Boundary and the protection Forestry lands

In determining of the boundary of the protection forest and the protection forestry land, the following steps must be taken:

Identifying initiative boundary in the geographic map and collection of data on forest indensity coverage which interpreting from the satellite or air photos;

Coordination with the relevant local administrations and organizations in order to reach the consents on the boundary and drafting of the legislation on such boundary;

Drawing the boundary map of the protection forest and land and submit to the Government for consideration and approval;

Submission to the National Land Administration for issuance of the land title on the protection forestry land.

Article 10. The verification of the Boundary of the protection Forest and the Protection Forestry Lands

The verification of the boundary for the protection forest and the protection forestry land must be obtained from different administration levels as described below:

The boundary of the protection forest and the protection forestry land at the national, or provincial, and city levels that is permitted to be under administration of a province, or city must be verified by the provincial governor, or city mayor upon the proposal by the provincial, city land administration in collaboration and agreed unanimously with the provincial or city department of agriculture and forestry;

The boundary of the protection forest and the protection forestry land at the district or Municipality levels that is permitted to be under administration of a district or Municipality must be verified by the district mayor, or Municipality mayor upon the proposal by the district or Municipality land administration in collaboration and agreed unanimously with the district or Municipality office of agriculture and forestry;

The boundary of the protection forest and the protection forestry land at village level that is permitted to be under administration of a village or community must be verified by the chief of village upon the proposal by village land administration unit in collaboration and agreed unanimously with the village forest unit.

Article 11. Official Approvals of the Protection Forests and the Protection Forestry Lands

The protection forests and the protection forestry lands which are verified as provide for in

Article 10 of this decree must be approved officially as follows:

The protection forest and land at the national level which possess the boundaries and superficies more than 50,000 (fifty thousand) hectares and may cover on several provinces, cities must be approved officially by the National Assembly upon the request by the Government.

In case that, the protection forests and the protection forestry land at the national level possessing the superficies less than 50,000 (fifty thousand) hectares but may cover several provinces and the cities, or is in a province or city, it must be approved officially by the standing Committee of the National Assembly upon the request by the Government.

The protection forests and the protection forestry land at the provincial, city level which may have its territory covering several districts must be approved officially by the Government upon the request by the National Land Administration in collaboration and agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

In case that, the protection of forest and the protection forestry land at the provincial, city level do not cover several provinces, must be approved officially by the provincial governor, city mayor of that province or city upon the request by the provincial or city land administration in collaboration and agreed with the provincial or city department of agriculture and forestry.

The protection forests and the protection forestry land at the district or Municipality level must be approved officially by the provincial governor or Municipality mayor upon the request by the provincial or city land administration in collaboration and agreed with the provincial or city department of agriculture and forestry;

The protection forests and the protection forestry land at the village level must be approved officially by the district mayor or Municipality mayor upon the request by the district or Municipality land administration in collaboration and agreed with the district or Municipality office of agriculture and forestry.

Chapter III

The Activities of the Protection Forests and the Protection Forestry Lands

Article 12. The Activities of the Protection Forests and the protection Forestry Lands

The management of protection forests and the protection forestry lands is carried out in many activities such as the survey, the planning for the protection forests, the research and experiment, the protection and conservation, the development, the diversion of the protection forest, the use of forestry products, and the patrolling.

Article 13. The Survey of the Protection Forests and the Protection Forestry Lands

The survey of the protection forests and the protection forestry lands must be conducted as follows:

To collect data, assess the forest status, coverage rate, the change in the use of forests, tree genetic species, wood volume, tree species for generation, forest products, biodiversity, the area condition, the watershed, the socio-economic condition and the likes.

To identify and determine the boundaries, to place the stakes and zoning the forest areas for protection.

To create the maps on the protection forestry land for use.

Article 14. The Planning for the Protection Forest and the Protection Forestry Lands

The planning for the protection forests and the protection forestry lands is the determination of areas for the protection forests and the protection forestry land by taking into account the data collected from the actual survey. The planning must be carried out in accordance with the basic principles as follows:

Being in the line with the socio-economic development plan, the strategies for national defense, the public security, the forestry strategic plan and the protection forestry land use's plans;

Ensuring the unity from various concerned organizations in planning for protection of forests and sustainable development of protection forests;

Ensuring the sustainable use of forest products, no impact on the ecology system of forests, the regeneration of the natural trees and forestry products;

Ensuring the protection and conservation of water resources, the biodiversity, and the environment.

Article 15. The Research and Experiment

State allows individuals, legal entities, and organizations to study, search, conduct experiment technically in the protection forests and protection forestry land in order to explore the new technology and standards such as the new form of forest restoration, the absorption of carbon dioxide (CO₂), zoning of traditional tree grains, crop species, natural tree species; the classification of water source, aqua life, wildlife, soil sedimentation, and other typical wastes, and the likes in according to the principles.

Article 16. The Protection and Conversation

The protection and conservation of the protection forest and the protection forestry lands are the protection and conservation of watershed, soil erosion and soil quality, the areas for national defense, natural catastrophe, environment and etc. the planning and determination of measures are to protect and prevent the every event could be occurred or are occurring that causing soil erosion in the protection forestry land, deterioration of soil quality, the change of eco systems in the wetland areas, lack of water sources, the negative impact to the national strategic defenses and environment.

The protection forest which is under administration of a village is classified into three types such as the village protection forest consist of stream origin forests, river banks forests, road side forests. The village conservation forests consist of secret forests, cemeteries and production forests. However, there are empty lands which allocated as production areas.

Article 17. The Use of Forests, Forestry products, and Forestry Land

The use of forests and forestry products in the management areas for the use of protection forest is particularly authorized for the non-prohibited trees and forestry products, the

collection of NTFP, medicinal crops and plants, the trees for traditional family use. However, the implementation must be made in accordance with the allocation plans and procedures related to the protection forest and the protection forestry land in consistent with the forestry law and regulations to prevent the negative impact for the forest structures.

The use of land within the management areas for the use of protection forests in particularly authorized for natural tourism, rest and recuperation in the allocated areas.

Article 18. The Development and restoration of production Forests and the Protection Forestry Lands

The development of the protection forest is all activities for improving the forest and the forestry land in degraded protection forests by applying the rehabilitating the degraded forestry areas, fallow land, barren forestry land, by using the natural methods of restoration, additional tree planting, soil fertilities restoration after excavation, trees and crops planting to cover the soil surfaces by using of traditional tree species include the NTFP, and introducing the scientific technical standards propitious to the use in the protection forests and the protection forestry lands, in order to increase the rich condition, the high value to the protection forest; and to make the equilibrium to the forestry ecological system.

Article 19. The Change of the Protection Forest and the Protection Forestry Lands

In the case that there is necessary to change the protection forests and the protection forestry lands to other purpose for the ultimate benefits to the country, the following principles must be taken:

The change of the protection forests at the national and provincial levels must be approved by the Sanding Committee of the National Assembly upon the request by the Government;

The change of the protection forests at district, municipality levels must be approved by the Government upon the request by the National Land Administration in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

The change of the protection forests at village level must be approved by the Provincial or City Administrations upon the request by the Provincial or City Land Administrations in agreement with the Provincial or City Department of the Agriculture and Forestry.

Article 20. The Patrolling

The administration organizations for the protection forest and protection forestry lands have the duty to organize the patrolling the protection forest areas in order to prevent the destruction of the protection forests and the protection forestry lands such as: the slash-and-burn cultivation, the illegal logging, the clearance of the protection forestry land, the hunting, the selling of wildlife animals and other similar activities that violates the laws and regulations. In case of necessity, a checkpoint must be set up within the protection forestry area.

Chapter IV

Administration of the Protection Forests and Protection Forestry Lands

Article 21. The Administration of Protection Forests and the Protection Forestry lands

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is delegated and takes the leadership role in coordinating with relevant sectors and the local administrations to organize the special units to be responsible for the protection forests and protection forestry land in each province. A special unit shall comprise of 20 members and be equipped with necessary tools, equipment, vehicles, and budgets to carry out its functions and duties, and people participation shall be considered as main force for carrying out the activities.

Article 22. The levels of the Administration of the Protection Forests and the Protection Forestry Lands

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry takes the leadership role in coordinating with relevant sectors and the local administrations in administration of the protection forests and protection forestry lands at the national level;

The Provincial, City Departments of Agriculture and Forestry takes the leadership role in coordinating with relevant sectors and the local administrations in administration of the protection forests and protection forestry lands at the provincial and city level;

The District or Municipality Offices of Agriculture and Forestry takes the leadership role in coordinating with relevant sectors and the local administrations in administration of the protection forests and protection forestry lands at the district level;

The Village Forestry Units takes the leadership role in coordinating with relevant sectors and the village administration committees and village mass organizations in administration of the protection forests and protection forestry lands at the village level.

Article 23. The Administrative Organizations for the Protection Forests and the Protection Forestry Lands

The Government administrates the protection forests and the protection forestry lands centrally and unity throughout the nation by delegated this power of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to take the leadership role in coordination and cooperation with the National Land Administration, The Water Resources and Environment Administration , the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Civil Works and Transportation, the National Tourism Administration, the local administrations, and other relevant sectors.

The administrative organizations for the protection forests and the protection forestry lands compose of:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as the chief Administrator;

The Provincial or City Departments of Agriculture and Forestry;

3. The District or Municipality Offices of Agriculture and Forestry;

4. The Village Forestry Units.

Article 24. The Rights and Duties of the ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and forestry delegates and assigns to the Department of Forestry to implement the administration of the protection forests and the protection forestry lands, which the following rights and duties to:

Propagate and interpret the directions, policies, strategic plans, programs, laws and regulations as well as the international conventions which the Lao PDR is the party to into the detailed programs, plans and projects on the protection and development of the protection forests and protection forestry lands nationwide;

Define the principles; issue the instructions, directives, order, guidelines in the line with the laws and regulations;

Disseminate, supervise, monitor, follow up, inspect the implementation of laws and regulations related to the protection forests and the protection forestry lands and provisions of the relevant international conventions which the Lao PDR is the Party to;

Research the scientific technologies about protection forests; create the networks for statistics and information center, improving and upgrading the technical of protection forests and protection forestry lands;

Coordinate with relevant sectors to implement the activities about protection forests and protection forestry land such as the survey, the management planning, and permission to use;

Contact and cooperate with abroad about the activities of the protection forests and the protection forestry lands;

Make the reports on the implementation about the protection forests and the protection forestry lands nationwide on regular basic to the government;

Perform other rights and duties as described in the laws and regulations.

Article 25. The Rights and Duties of the Provincial or City Departments of the Agriculture and Forestry

The provincial or city departments of the agriculture and forestry delegated and assign the divisions for the protection forests and the protection forestry lands to administrate and protect

the protection forests and the protection forestry lands which have the following rights and duties to:

Incorporate the policies, strategies, directions and regulations related to the administration and the protection of the protection forests and the protection forestry lands in to their works under their functions and responsibility;

Disseminate laws and regulations, coordinate and cooperate with others sectors in implementing the provisions of the international conventions related to the protection forest and the protection forestry lands;

Supervise, encourage, monitor and evaluate the implementations of the district or municipality offices of agriculture and forestry;

Review and make the comments on the proposal on permission to use the protection forests and protection forestry lands propose to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for consideration;

Coordination with the relevant sectors to implementing the activities of the protection forest and the protection forestry lands management such as: the survey, determination, permission to use;

Report the implementations of the protection forest and the protection forestry land activities in the Provinces, Cities regularly to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Provincial, City Departments;

Perform other rights and duties as described in the laws and regulations.

Article 26. The Rights and Duties of the District or Municipality Offices of the Agriculture and Forestry

In administration of the protection forests and protection forestry lands, the District or Municipality Offices of Agriculture and Forestry have the following rights and duties to:

Implement of the plan, programs, projects, agreements, directions, orders, directives, notices and the guidelines on the protection forest and protection forestry land;

Propagate about laws and regulations related to the forestry;

Supervise, encourage, monitor and evaluate the implementations of the village forestry units particularly the conservation and development of the protection forests and the protection forestry lands;

Encourage the local people in the village level to protect and develop the protection forests and protection forestry lands;

Report the implementations about forestry work in the district, municipality to the Provincial, City Departments of Agriculture and Forestry regularly;

Perform other rights and duties as described in the laws and regulations.

Article 27. The Rights and Duties of the Village Forestry Units

In administration of the protection forests and protection forestry lands, the Village Forestry Units have the following rights and duties to:

Study and request to the village administration committee to issue the village regulation on the use of forests, protection forests and protection forestry lands of its village which shall be in the line with the law on forestry;

Dissemination the knowledge, regulations on forests, particularly the importance and benefits of the forests, forests lands, protection forests and protection forestry lands, water resources, watershed areas and the environment to the villagers;

3. Implementing the decrees, directions, guidelines, agreements and regulations about forestry;

Organize the villagers to manage, conserve the protection forests, the village conservation forest and prevent the wild-fire; Formulate and make plans the development such as: the restoration, planting, forest extent, reservation of mother trees, seed orchard, seed showing, and the use of forest and forest products in manners that ensure the workable sustainable use in the village;

Monitor, follow up the status of changing condition of forest, environment and activities of forest work in the village boundary and report to the district or municipality offices of agriculture and forestry;

Take the active role to monitor, prevent and combat immediately the illegal activities impact on the protection forest, forest products and the environment such: illegal logging, forest burn and the act to destroy the forest;

Report the implementation of forest works in the village to the district or municipality offices of agriculture and forestry regularly;

Perform other rights and duties as described in the laws and regulations.

Chapter V

Benefits and Obligations of the Users of the Protection Forests and Lands

Article 28. Benefits Gained from the Protection Forests and the Protection Forestry Lands

The protection forest and protection forestry land can provide direct and indirect benefits to the livelihood of the people the socio-economic development and the environment protection, particularly, the protection of the watershed, the water sources for use, hydro-electric power, irrigations, and agriculture; it also conserves the co-system, and biodiversity for study and research; it can help to maintain the quality of the land, prevent the soil erosions, prevent the natural disasters; it also is the strategic points for national defense-public security, the ecotourism, historic and cultural sites and the likes.

Article 29. Obligations for the Protection Forest and Protection Forestry Land

Any individual, legal entity and organizations that directly or indirectly permitted to use the protection forests and forestry lands must have the obligations as follows:

To follow the policies, laws and regulations related to the protection forests;

To plant, restore, and develop the protection forests enriching the forests forever;

To protect and conserve the environment, the watersheds, the water resources, the forest products, the aqua and wildlife;

In the case of mining, road construction, hydro-electric power construction, the building of water reservoir, tourism activities or other development the projects, the developers must contribute the funds for the management, the protection, the conservation of the protection forest; and maintain the environment in the area;

To pay the loyal fees on forestry resources, charges and duties as state in the laws and regulations;

To raise the funds from both domestic and international sources into the forestry and Forestry Resource Development Funds;

To coordinate and cooperate with other concerned sectors;

To take part in and take the ownership role in protection and prevention the deforestations, illegal logging, illegal collection of forestry products, illegal hunting of aqua and wildlife, prevention of wild fire in the protection forestry areas;

To perform other obligations as provide for in the laws and regulations.

Chapter VI

Funds and Obligations in management, Conservation, and Development of Protection Forests and Protection Forestry lands

Article 30. Source of funds

The funds for organizations, administration, management, conservations and development of the protection forests and the protection forestry lands are come from the main sources as follows:

Government budget;

Forestry and forest resource development fund in according to the prime minister decree, No.38.PM dated 21 February 2005;

Various sources of funds: the road restoration and maintenance foundation, the environmentconservation fund and other national and international funds;

Any relevant project that use the natural resources directly and indirectly;

The contribution by the domestic of foreign individuals, legal entities, collectives,organizations, social organizations, and the international organizations and etc.

Article 31. The obligations of the Projects

The projects, that create the impacts on and have profits from the protection forests and protection forestry lands directly and indirectly, must contribute the funds for the forest and forestry resources development fund as stated in the agreement on the project development which shall be used in the management, maintenance and developments of the protection forests and protection forestry lands as follows:

The project developers in mining must contribute the fund for restoration of surface and landscape, and re-plantation;

The project developers in road construction, the grids, and other deployment projects thatchange the protection forests and protection forestry lands permanently must contribute funds for restoration and re-plantation based on the actual directly impact areas;

The project developers in the hydroelectric power development projects must contribute thefunds of 1% (one percent) of total value of the sale of the electricity per annual;

The entrepreneurs of the eco-tourism business must contribute funds of 1% (one percent) from their annual incomes of that eco-tourism.

Chapter VII

Final Provisions

Article 32. Implementation

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the National Land Management Authority, and the Local Administration are delegated to implement this Decree strictly.

All ministries, ministry-equivalents and organizations shall acknowledge and provide the cooperation in the implementation of this Decree effectively.

Article 33. Effectiveness

This Decree enters into force on the date it has signed.

The Prime Minister of Lao PDR

[Seal and Signature]