

APPENDIX 1

Participants Registration in consultation meetings

APPENDIX 2

Announcement of Cut Of Date



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ



ກະຊວງ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ

ພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ແຂວງ ຜົ້ງສາລີ

ເລກທີ 112 /ຍທຂ.ຜລ

ຜົ້ງສາລີ, ວັນທີ 08 AUG 2022

ແຈ້ງການ:

ເຖິງ : ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າ ຫ້ອງການ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ເມືອງຜົ້ງສາລີ, ເມືອງຍອດອູ, ເມືອງຂວາ, ເມືອງໃໝ່ ທີນັບຖື.

ເລື່ອງ : ສະເໜີໃຫ້ກະກຽມຄວາມພ້ອມ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາຕາມແນວທາງ ເສດຖະກິດອາຊີຕາເວັນ ອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ເພື່ອການເຊື່ອມໂຍງ-ເຊື່ອມຈອດ.

- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການແລະຂົນສົ່ງສະບັບເລກທີ 7855/ຍທຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ເມສາ 2022, ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງປະຈຳ ແຂວງ ແລະ ນະຄອນຫຼວງ.
- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດວ່າດ້ວຍເຂດສະໜອງວນທາງຫຼວງເລກທີ 125 / ລຍ ລົງວັນທີ 20 ມິຖຸນາ 2022.
- ອີງຕາມ ແຈ້ງການຂອງຫ້ອງວ່າການ ກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 18538/ຍທຂ.ຫກ ລົງ ວັນທີ 02 ສິງຫາ 2022.

ພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ແຂວງ ໃນນາມຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບປະສານງານໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດ ຮຽນສະເໜີມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບວ່າ: ໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕາມແນວທາງເສດຖະກິດ ອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ ເພື່ອການເຊື່ອມ ໂຍງ-ເຊື່ອມຈອດ (Southeast Asia Regional Economic Corridor and Connectivity Project -SEARECC) ເປັນໂຄງການລົງທຶນຂອງລັດຖະບານ ທີ່ເນັ້ນໃສ່ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງຫຼາຍຂະແໜງການ , ໂດຍໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ຕົງກູ້ດອກເບ້ຍຕໍ່າຈາກທະນາຄານໂລກ (IDB), ເຊິ່ງມີເປົ້າໝາຍໂຄງການທີ່ນອນໃນແຂວງຜົ້ງສາລີປະກອບມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໂຄງການຍົກລະດັບເສັ້ນທາງ 2E ແຕ່ຊ/ດອຸດົມໄຊ ຫາ ເມືອງຂວາ.
2. ໂຄງການປັບປຸງດ່ານສາກົນປາງຫົກ.
3. ເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງເມືອງເລກທີ 1221 ແຕ່ບ້ານມົງເຈົ້າ ຫາ ບ້ານວັງໄຊ, ເມືອງຜົ້ງສາລີ ມີຄວາມຍາວ 22 ກມ.
4. ເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງເມືອງ ເລກທີ 1228 ແຕ່ບ້ານອຸໃຕ້ ຫາ ບ້ານນ້ຳມ່າໃຫຍ່, ເມືອງຍອດອູ ມີຄວາມຍາວ 26 ກມ.

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້ຮັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໄປຕາມແຜນພັດທະນາພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງເສັ້ນທາງຂອງແຂວງຕາມການອະນຸມັດຂອງກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ຕາມແຜນພັດທະນາທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ - ສັງຄົມຂອງລັດຖະບານ ໂດຍເລີ່ມຈາກປີ 2023 ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ,ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ້ຽງຜົນກະທົບທາງດ້ານສັງຄົມ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຊັດເຈນ ແລະ ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນທຶນຮອນຂອງລັດ ໃນການຈ່າຍຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍ ແກ່ຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ຈຶ່ງສະເໜີມາຍັງທ່ານພິຈາລະນາອອກແຈ້ງການໃຫ້ ພະນັກງານ,ທະຫານ,ຕໍາຫຼວດ ແລະ ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ອາໄສຢູ່ລຽບຕາມເສັ້ນທາງ ແລະ ເປົ້າໝາຍໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ຢ່າງຮີບດ່ວນ,ພ້ອມກັນນັ້ນກໍ່ສະເໜີ ຫາ ທ່ານເຈົ້າເມືອງແຕ່ງຕັ້ງທຶນງານ ລົງໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະ ປຸກລະດົມໃຫ້ຜູ້ຖືກຜົນກະທົບໃຫ້ເຂົ້າເຈົ້າເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວລາຍລະອຽດມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຫ້າມປຸກສ້າງ,ຕໍ່ເຕີມສິ່ງກໍ່ສ້າງຕ່າງໆເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນຮົ້ວ,ເທີບ,ເຮືອນ,ຮ້ານ,ເຮືອນມ້ຽນລົດ ແລະກົດກະກໍາ ອື່ນໆ ອອກມາໃນຂອບ ເຂດສະຫງວນທາງຫຼວງ ອີງຕາມກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍທາງຫຼວງ ແລະ ດໍາລັດວ່າດ້ວຍເຂດສະຫງວນທາງຫຼວງຄື:
 - ທາງຫຼວງແຫ່ງຊາດ 2 ນັບຈາກໃຈກາງທາງເບື້ອງລະ 25 ແມັດ.
 - ເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງແຂວງ ນັບຈາກໃຈກາງທາງເບື້ອງລະ 15 ແມັດ.
 - ເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງເມືອງ ນັບຈາກໃຈກາງທາງເບື້ອງລະ 10 ແມັດ.
2. ສະເໜີເຈົ້າເມືອງຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກຍ ຂັ້ນແຂວງ,ຂັ້ນເມືອງ(ຖ້າຍັງບໍ່ທັນແຕ່ງ) ແລະ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍກົດຈະກຳທີ່ຈຳເປັນແທ້ໆ ເປັນເອກະພາບສະເພາະໂຄງການ ຕາມເວລາທີ່ເໝາະສົມ,ເພື່ອຮ່ວມເຮັດວຽກ ກັບທຶນງານວິຊາການກົມຂົວທາງ,ສະ ຖາບັນໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ,ພະແນກ ຍທຂ ແຂວງ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງອື່ນໆ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ: ຈຶ່ງສະເໜີມາຍັງທ່ານ ເພື່ອພິຈາລະນາ,ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ຕາມທາງຄວນດ້ວຍ.

ບົວຄຳ ຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກ

ບົວຄຳ ອິນດາວິງ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ



ກະຊວງ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ
ພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງຜົ້ງສາລີ

ເລກທີ: 891/ຍທຂ.ຜລ.
ຜົ້ງສາລີ, ວັນທີ: 09/08 / 2022

ສະໂນດນຳສິ່ງ

ຮຽນ : ທ່ານ ຫົວໜ້າ ຫ້ອງວ່າການແຂວງ ແຂວງຜົ້ງສາລີ ທີ່ນັບຖືຢ່າງສູງ.
ເລື່ອງ: ນຳສິ່ງເອກະສານ,ແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງການຍົກລະດັບເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງແຫ່ງຊາດ 2E;ເສັ້ນ
ທາງຫຼວງເມືອງເລກທີ 1221;ທາງເລກທີ 1228 ແລະ ໂຄງການປັບປຸງດ່ານສາກົນປາງຫົກ.

- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ຂອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ສະບັບເລກທີ: 7855/ຍທຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ເມສາ 2022 ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງພະແນກ ຍທຂ ປະຈຳແຂວງ ແລະ ນະຄອນຫຼວງ.
- ອີງຕາມ ແຈ້ງການ ຂອງຫ້ອງການກະຊວງ ຍທຂ ສະບັບເລກທີ 18538/ຍທຂ.ຫກ,ລົງວັນທີ 02 ສິງຫາ 2022.

ພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງຜົ້ງສາລີ ໃນນາມຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວ ຂໍສະໜອງຂໍ້ມູນ, ນິຕິກຳທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຂອງໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງເມືອງເລກທີ 1221 ບ້ານມິງເຈົ້າ ຫາ ບ້ານວັງໄຊ, ຄວາມຍາວ 22 ກມ. ແລະ ເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງເມືອງເລກທີ 1228 ແຕ່ອຸໃຕ້ ຫາ ບ້ານນ້ຳມ່າໃຫຍ່, ຄວາມຍາວ 26 ກມ.ທີ່ຢູ່ໃນແຜນການ ລົງທຶນ ຂອງລັດຖະບານທີ່ເນັ້ນໃສ່ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຂອງຫຼາຍຂະແໜງການໂດຍໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນເງິນກູ້ດອກ ເບັ້ຍຕໍ່າຈາກທະນາຄານໂລກ (IDA)ລາຍລະອຽດມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- I. ແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບການກະກຽມຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງ ແລະ ປັບປຸງດ່ານ.
 1. ໂຄງການຍົກລະດັບເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງແຫ່ງຊາດ 2Eແຕ່ຊ/ດອຸດົມໄຊ ຫາ ເມືອງຂວາ.
 2. ໂຄງການປັບປຸງດ່ານສາກົນປາງຫົກ.
 3. ກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງເມືອງເລກທີ 1221 ແຕ່ ບ້ານມິງເຈົ້າ ຫາ ບ້ານວັງໄຊຄວາມຍາວ 22 ກມ.
 4. ເສັ້ນທາງຫຼວງເມືອງເລກທີ 1228 ແຕ່ ອຸໃຕ້ ຫາ ບ້ານນ້ຳມ່າໃຫຍ່ ຄວາມຍາວ 26 ກມ.

12/08/2022 ຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກ.



ບົວຄຳ ອິນດາວິງ

APPENDIX 3

Inventory list of loss

Appendix 3: Inventory List of Loss along local roads in Phongsaly Province

No.	IOL/PA P Code	Station (Km)	L/R	Family member	Female	Village	Affected Assets	Detail of Affected Assets	Unit	Length	Width	Total Areas/No.	Affected area			Percentage of total area (%)
													Length	Width	Total Affected area (m2)	
I. Local road 1221 in Phongsaly District																
1	MJ004	0+070	L	3	1	Mongjhao	House extension for drying tea	wooden poles/thetch roof/plastic wall/ earth floor with plastic cover	m ²	6.00	2.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	16.67
2	MJ013	0+150	L	4	3	Mongjhao	Concrete fence	Beton	m	7		7.00	7.00		7.00	100.00
3	MJ015	0+1690	R	3	2	Mongjhao	Kitchen	Concrete posts/concrete floor/wooden structure	m ²	8.00	3.50	28.00	8.00	0.50	4.00	14.29
	MJ015	0+1690	R			Mongjhao	Concrete fence	Beton	m	9		9.00	9.00		9.00	100.00
4	MJ016	0+170	L/R	3	2	Mongjhao	Hut	Metal post/Aluminium sheet roof	m ²	13	3	39.00	13.00	0.50	6.50	16.67
5	MJ022	0+220	L	4	2	Mongjhao	House extension for drying tea	Aluminium sheet wall/Beton floor/metal post/Aluminium	m ²	4	1.8	7.20	4.00	1.80	7.20	100.00
6	MJ033	0+415	L	3	2	Mongjhao	Wooden fence	wooden post/metal net	m	12		12.00	12.00		12.00	100.00
7	MJ040	0+500	L	3	2	Mongjhao	Kitchen	cement block wall/beton post	m ²	4	2	8.00	4.00	1.20	4.80	60.00
8	MJ051	0+690	L	2	1	Mongjhao	Wooden fence	wooden post/metal net	m	12.5		12.50	2.00		2.00	16.00
9	LJ 009	10+315	R	5	2	Lungjing	Kitchen	cement brick wall/beton roof	m ²	2.00	4.00	8	2	1.00	2	25
10	LJ 010	10+302	R	8	4	Lungjing	Kitchen	cement brick wall/beton roof	m ²	3.00	5.00	15	3	1.75	5	35
11	LJ 012	10+341	R	4	2	Lungjing	Kitchen	Aluminium wall/Beton floor/ Aluminium sheet roof	m ²	3.00	5.00	15	3	1.50	5	30
12	LJ 015	10+355	L	3	1	Lungjing	Concrete fence	half concret and half metal fence structure	m ²	16.20		16.2	16.2		16.2	100
13	LJ 016	10+365	R	5	3	Lungjing	Tea drying structure	Metal structure with aluminium wall, transparent plastic roof	m ²	22.50	2.00	45	22.5	2.00	45	100
14	LJ 036	10+780	R	6	2	Lungjing	Kitchen	cement brick wall/beton roof	m ²	2.00	4.00	8	2	1.75	4	44
15	LJ 037	10+795	R	7	3	Lungjing	Toilet	Cconcrete cement wall (both stes/ Aluminium sheet	m ²	3.00	2.00	6	3	2.00	6	100
16	PYS 004	15+525	R	3	2	Phayasi	Fence	Metal net	m	15.00		15.00	15.00		15.00	100.0

Appendix 3: Inventory List of Loss along local roads in Phongsaly Province

No.	IOL/PA P Code	Station (Km)	L/R	Family member	Female	Village	Affected Assets	Detail of Affected Assets	Unit	Length	Width	Total Areas/No.	Affected area			Percentage of total area (%)	
													Length	Width	Total Affected area (m2)		
17	PYS 012	15+640	R	4	2	Phayasi	Hut with wooden	Plastic roof/Earth floor	m ²	4.00	5.00	20.00	4.00	1.00	4.0	20.0	
18	PYS 016	15+660	L	2	1	Phayasi	Fence	wooden post/metal net	m	16		16.00	16.00		16.00	100.0	
19	PYS 018	15+670	R	4	2	Phayasi	Tea cooking pan	Tea processing workshop	m ²	4	2	8.00	2.00	2.00	4.0	50.0	
20	PYS 020	15+680	R	5	3	Phayasi	Toilet	Wooden with aluminium she	m ²	2	2	4.00	2.00	0.50	1.00	25.0	
	PYS 020	15+680	R			Phayasi	Tea cooking pan	Tea processing workshop	m ²	4	3	12.00	2.00	2.00	4.0	33.3	
21	PYS 025	15+720	R	3	1	Phayasi	Tea cooking pan	Tea processing workshop	m ²	5	3	15.00	2.00	2.00	4.0	26.7	
22	PYS 026	15+730	R	5	3	Phayasi	Tea cooking pan	Tea processing workshop	m ²	6	3	18.00	2.00	2.00	4.0	22.2	
23	PYS 035	15+770	L	4	2	Phayasi	Tea cooking pan	Tea processing workshop	m ²	6	2	12.00	2.00	2.00	4.0	33.3	
24	PYS 042	15+910	R	4	2	Phayasi	Wooden hut	Wooden with aluminium she	m ²	9	3	27.00	9.00	1.00	9.00	33.3	
	PYS 042	15+910	R			Phayasi	Tea cooking pan	Tea processing workshop	No			1.00			1.00	100.0	
25	PYS 043	15+920	L	6	4	Phayasi	Kitchen	Wooden post, wall, structure	m ²	3	2	6.00	3.00	0.50	1.50	25.0	
26	PYS 047	15+945	R	5	3	Phayasi	Kitchen	Wooden wall and post/Alum	m ²	6	5	30.00	6.00	1.50	9.00	30.0	
	PYS 047	15+945	R			Phayasi	Fence	wooden post/metal net	m	31			31.00	31.00		31.00	100.0
	PYS 047	15+945	R			Phayasi	Tea cooking pan	Tea processing workshop	m ²	4	3	12.00	2.00	2.00	4.0	33.3	
27	PS023	20+460	R	5	2	Phongsiek	Fence	Metal net	m	11		11	11		11	100.00	
28	JPH002	5+670	R	4	2	Jhaphou	Hut in the tea garden	Temporary wooden hut	m ²	4.2	5	21.00	4.20	5.00	21.00	100.00	
29	JPH008	6+150	R	5	2	Jhaphou	Wooden hut for drying tea	Econd floor with aluminium wall/bamboo floor/wooden post/Aluminium sheet r and	m ²	10	6	60.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	16.67	
30	JPH012	6+270	R	5	3	Jhaphou	Tea cooking pan	Beton	m ²	1.5	1.5	2.25	1.50	1.50	2.25	100.00	
31	JPH004	5+730	R	3	2	Jhaphou	Kitchen	Cement bric wall/painted/beton	m ²	4	3	12.00	2.00	2.00	4.0	33.3	
Total				130	68			Total		#####	82.80	581.15	238.40	42.00	296.70		

Appendix 3: Inventory List of Loss along local roads in Phongsaly Province

No.	IOL/PAP Code	Station (Km)	L/R	Family member	Female	Village	Affected Assets	Detail of Affected Assets	Unit	Length	Width	Total Areas/No.	Affected area			Percentage of total area (%)
													Length	Width	Total Affected area (m2)	
II. Local road 1228 in YordOu District																
1	NNMN 00	23+200	L/R	6	3	Nammanoi	Rice barn	Zinc sheet roof, wooden floor, wooden wall and post	m ²	5	3	15.00	5	1.2	6.00	40.00
2	NMN 00	23+260	R	4	1	Nammanoi	Kitchen	Zinc sheet roof, beton floor, wooden wall	m	8	4	32.00	1.5	1	1.50	4.69
3	NMN 01	23+370	L	4	2	Nammanoi	Kitchen	Zinc sheet roof, beton floor, tile wall, wooden post	m ²	7	3.5	24.50	7	0.3	2.10	8.57
4	NMY 00	27+150	R	5	2	Nammayai	Rice barn	Zinc sheet roof, wooden floor, wooden wall, and post	m ²	6	3	18.00	6	1	6.00	33.33
	NMY 00	27+150	R			Nammayai	Tea processing workshop	Zinc sheet roof, wooden post	m ²	4.5	5	22.50	4.5	0.5	2.25	10.00
	NMY 00	27+150	R			Nammayai	Toilet	Zinc sheet roof, wooden post/Block cement wall	m ²	2	2	4.00	2	1	2.00	50.00
5	NMY 00	27+250	L	4	2	Nammayai	Tea processing workshop	Zinc sheet roof, metal posts, earth floor	m	4.8	2	9.60	4.8	1	4.80	50.00
	NMY 00	27+250	L			Nammayai	Kitchen	Zinc sheet roof, zinc wall/earth floor	m ²	2	2	4.00	2	1	2.00	50.00
Total				23	10					39	25	130	33	7	27	

Appendix 4: Applicable legal frameworks for the ARAP

- **The Lao PDR Constitution**, amended 2015, describing very generally among others the (a) socio-economic system, (b) fundamental rights and duties of citizens, (c) local administrations, and (d) judicial organs.
 - Article 8 provides that the State pursue the policy of promoting unity and equality among all ethnic groups.
 - Article 35 provides that Lao citizens are all equal before the law irrespective of their gender, social status, education, beliefs and ethnic group.
 - Article 41 provides that Lao citizens have the right to file complaints and petitions and to propose ideas to the relevant State organization in connection with issues pertaining to public interest or to their own rights and interests. Complaints, petitions and ideas must be investigated and resolved as provided by the law.
- **The Lao National Land Law**, updated in 2019, including among others (a) defining land use and land ownership, (b) describing land tenure system, (c) providing the regulatory framework for compensation of land but also including relocation of people that are affected by development schemes.
 - Article 3 on land ownership provides that The State grants long term and secured land use rights to Lao citizens as well as legal persons, collectives and organizations of Lao citizens. The State will re-acquire the land use rights back from the users of those lands in case of necessity and for national interests by paying compensation for the damages caused by the reacquisition.
 - Article 8 provides that the State does not allow individuals, legal entities and organizations to take possession of and to encroach onto land. The illegal possession and encroachment of lands are subject to legal sanctions and confiscation of the land. In case there are building or activities on the land, the building shall be demolished and the activities ceased without any compensation from the State.
 - Article 99 provides that a land title is the only main document that serves as legal evidence for land use rights. Note: however, Decree No 84 listed below considers those who possess a legal land title, land use certificate or other acceptable documentation indicating their land use right to be eligible for compensation.
 - Article 130 provides that the State acknowledges customary land use rights, defined as the acquisition of occupied and used lands through clearance, development, protection and regular use of the land for more than twenty years prior to implementation of this Law, and without document certifying the

acquisition of the land but subjected to certification from the village authorities regarding the continuous land occupation.

- **The Lao National Road Law** dated 1999, including among other (a) describing public roads and road activities, (b) defining management and land use for roads, (c) explanations on construction of roads and monitoring of road conditions.
 - Article 19 on compensation for land acquired for public road activities provides that if in the construction of various kinds of public roads, it is necessary to use land that is legally owned by a private individual or by an organization, the owner of the expropriated land used for public road construction shall receive reasonable compensation.
- The Law on Handling of Petitions (Grievance Redress) No 035/President, revised and approved in 2015 provides objectives, principles and processes of applying and handling different types of grievances, petitions and complaints that may be raised by PAPs or those who believe they are PAPs. The Law on Handling of Petitions, which has superseded the old version dated November 5, 2005, applies and protects rights and interests of all citizens and entities, state organizations, community and individuals with the aim to ensure justice, social security and order.
- The Law on Resettlement and Occupation (No. 86/NA, dated 16 June 2018 or No. 204/President, dated 01 August 2018) was developed based on the compensation and resettlement Decree (2016). The law, which applies for both government and private sector development projects, aims to define, regulate, manage and monitor resettlement and livelihood for Lao population of all ethnic groups to ensure that those who are in areas identified for resettlement and provided with stabilized residential and production land and occupation with ultimate goals to address illegal relocation, eliminate poverty, improve livelihood, security and social order, develop small villages into rural small towns contributing to national socio-economic development and national security
- Decree No. 84 on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by the Development Projects of 206 replaces Decree No 192/PM of the Prime Minister, dated July 2005. It provides principles, regulations and standards on the management, monitoring of compensation of losses and the management of resettlement activities in order to properly and effectively implement development projects with the aims to ensure that the affected people are compensated, resettled and are assisted with permanent livelihood alternatives leading to improvement of living conditions to be at least at the same level as they were before the project. It specifies that those with customary land use rights are eligible for compensation of land lost provided that they have possessed the land use rights for the “long period of time”. While this period is not defined, it is assumed to be consistent with the twenty years as defined in the updated 2019 Land Law.
- Decree No 207/GoL dated 20.03.2020 on the ethnic affairs provides principles, regulations and measures for the management, monitoring of the ethnic affairs, protection the rights and legitimate benefits of different ethnic groups according to the

Constitution and laws of Lao PDR. Article 17 on the policy to have access to the information provides that information dissemination to different ethnic groups must be in their language or through the interpreter, printing materials or social media. Article 18 on policy for access to the laws and juridical process encourage and promotes the organizations and individuals to provide free support to and represent the poor, vulnerable or disable ethnic people in accessing information, legal counseling and documentation works.

- Decree 389/GoL dated 20 October 2022 on Environmental Impact Assessment replaces Decree No 21/GoL dated 31 January 2019 defines principles, regulations and measures in the management and monitoring of the environmental impacts in order to prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and ensure reasonable compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration of the affected people to be better than before the project. Chapter V provides articles on public participation during different stages of the project including preparation/feasibility stage, construction stage and completion stage. Chapter VIII provides articles on disclosure of information. Article 66
- Public Involvement Guidelines by MONRE, 2012 provides guidelines on the procedures for public engagement in data collection for IEE and ESIA development, and during project construction, operation and phase out period. Planning for public engagement is included along with presentation of data and mapping, timeline, responsible parties, implementation arrangement and budget; methodology for public participation including information disclosure, public consultation and participation in decision making, grievance redress mechanism; expected outcomes from participation of each stakeholder; and responsibilities of each party in stakeholder engagement. The public involvement process aims to ensure that stakeholders are adequately consulted and provided with opportunity to articulate their feedback and suggestions on project design and implementation, to avoid and mitigate potential impacts on their livelihoods and environment

Appendix 5: Socio-economic Profiles of the Villages along Local Roads No 1221 and 1228 in Phongsaly Province

1. Social Information

1.1. Community and Population

There are 11 villages along the local road no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly District and YordOu District, Phongsaly Province with the total population of 3,782 people, of which half of it is female (1,870 people). The local road in YordOu District passes through less number of villages than the local road No 1221 in Phongsaly District. In Phongsaly District, Mongjhao and Lungjing villages have more number of households and families than other 4 villages in Phongsaly District. In YordOu District, Lah villages has the highest number of households and families than other 4 villages. More details can be seen in the table 2 below.

Table 1. Population in the project area

No	No	Village	Total No.of HH	No. of Family	Village population	Total No. of female
Local Road No. 1221 Phongsaly District						
1	1	Mongjhao	150	162	515	263
2	2	Somphou	54	55	200	93
3	3	Jhaphou	50	55	221	111
4	4	Lungjing	94	96	376	197
5	5	Phayasi	81	87	309	154
6	6	Phongsiek	53	63	278	163
Total			482	518	1,899	981
Local Road No. 1228 YordOu District						
7	1	Lah	117	169	576	282
8	2	Houyyom	45	59	229	117
9	3	Namayai	65	84	356	152
10	4	Nammanoi	75	93	385	185
11	5	Selkophan	54	76	337	153
Total			356	481	1,883	889
Grandtotal			838	999	3,782	1,870

Sources: Field Survey for Village Socio-economic data, 04-22, May 2022

1.2.Education and Health

Table 3 below shows Phongsaly District has less number of population with no formal education than YordOu District (4 and 24 people respectively). The people along the local road no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province mainly have basic education at primary school level. The rest of the population have different ranges of higher education level from lower secondary school to university level.

Approximately only 1% of the total population in Phongsaly District and YordOu District who cannot read and write and amongst them about 79% are women. The reason of having low number of illiterate people is that villages along both local roads no. 1221 and 1228, are located close to the main towns of Phongsaly Provinces with better access to primary and secondary schools. See the table 4 below for details.

Table 2. Education

No	Village	Total Population		No formal education		Primary school		Lower secondary school		High school degree		Higher diploma		Bachelor degree and beyond	
		T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F
Local Road No. 1221 Phongaly District															
1	Mongjhao	515	263	-	-	515	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Somphou	200	93	4	4	196	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Jhaphou	221	111	-	-	207	104	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Lungjing	376	197	-	-	348	181	15	10	7	4	6	2	-	-
5	Phayasi	309	154	-	-	281	143	13	6	11	4	4	1	-	-
6	Phongsiek	278	163	-	-	261	154	12	8	5	1	-	-	-	-
Total		1,899	981	4	4	1,808	934	54	31	23	9	10	3	0	0
Local Road No. 1228 YordOu District															
1	Lah	576	282	15	12	437	218	78	32	26	12	16	6	4	2
2	Houyyom	229	117	0	0	210	102	10	8	9	7	0	0	0	0
3	Nammayai	356	152	4	2	307	132	28	13	8	3	6	2	3	0
4	Nammanoi	385	185	0	0	347	174	30	10	3	1	3	0	2	0
5	Selkophan	337	153	1	1	295	133	24	10	12	6	4	2	1	1
Total		1,883	889	20	15	1,596	759	170	73	58	29	29	10	10	3
Grandtotal		3,782	1,870	24	19	2,486	1246	324	150	63	38	39	13	10	3

Sources: Field Survey for Village Socio-economic data, 04-22, May 2022

1.3.Housing Conditions

Most of the people have their own houses and land for living and farming. People's shelters are both permanent and temporary, such as concrete houses, half-wooden half-concrete houses, single-story brick-walled villas, two-story brick-walled villas, warehouses, sheds, fences, etc.

1.4.Ethnic Groups

The population living in the villages along the local road is made up of ethnic groups, the majority of which are the Phounoi (57%), Lue (27%) and Hor (10%) ethnic groups . The remaining 5% are the Ew Mien, Khmu and Akha. Details can be seen in the table below.

Phunoi dialects¹ have a place to the Southern Loloish (Hanoish) a branch of the Sino-Tibetan dialect family. Most Bisoid dialects are talked in Phongsaly Territory, northern Laos, with little numbers of speakers living in China (Yunnan), Vietnam (Lai Châu Territory), Myanmar (Shan State), and northern Thailand.

Tai Leu² or the Tai Lü people are an ethnic group of China, Laos, Thailand, Burma and Vietnam. They speak a Southwestern Tai language.

Hor is one of a grass roots tribe of the **Tibeto-Burmese** family has seven ethnic groups: Ahka or Ekor, Singsali, Lahou, Sila, Hayi, Lolo, and Hor. They have been known as “the Chin Haw or Chin Ho” also known locally as Yunnanese, are Chinese people who migrated to Thailand via Myanmar or Laos³. Most of them were originally from Yunnan, a southern province of China. The Hor people speak Southwestern Mandarin.

Most of the Khmu tribe live in the mountainous area and mainly do highland agriculture. Use forest resources as the main means of living and production. They like to live far away from the plains and have many cultures that are different from the Lao Loum or Lao Tai. The language they use is Mon-khmer.

The Hmong tribe is a group of people who migrated from China and came to live in Laos since the 19th century, including other ethnic groups. They like to live in very high mountains and do shifting cultivation by clearing forests for farming and other activities.

¹ Linguistic Survey of Phongxaly, Lao P.D.R. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)

²"Results of Population and Housing Census 2015". Lao Statistics Bureau

³ Forbes, Andrew; Henley, David (2011). Traders of the Golden Triangle. Chiang Mai: Cognoscenti Books. ASIN: B006GMID5K

Table 3. Ethnic groups in the project area of Phongsaly province

No.	Villages	Population		Lao Lum		Khmu		Phunoi		Hor		Leu		Tai Dam		Hmong		Tai		Others	
		T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F
Local Road No. 1221 Phongsaly District																					
1	Mongjhao	515	263	-	-	-	-	515	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Somphou	200	93	-	-	10	3	190	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Jhaphou	221	111	-	-	-	-	221	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Lungjing	376	197	-	-	-	-	376	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Phayasi	309	154	-	-	-	-	309	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Phongsiek	278	163	5	3	4	2	263	155	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,899	981	5	3	14	5	1,874	970	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Road No.1228 YordOu District																					
1	Lah	576	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Houyyom	229	117	-	-	-	-	66	34	75	38	56	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	20
3	Nammayai	356	152	-	-	-	-	88	33	84	26	144	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	21
4	Nammanoi	385	185	-	-	62	32	56	26	94	48	156	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10
5	Selkophan	337	153	-	-	-	-	68	28	142	68	98	42	-	-			-	-	29	15

Total	1,883	889	-	-	62	32	278	121	395	180	1,030	421	-	-			-	-	118	66
Grand total	3,782	1,870	5	3	76	37	2,152	1,091	395	180	1,030	421	6	3					118	66

Sources: Field survey at the village socio-economic data, 04-22, May 2022

1.5. Gender Aspects in the Project Area

Similar to other provinces in Lao PDR, the economy in the suburbs in the corridor of the project. Traditional female occupations include handicrafts and animal husbandry. Women perform most of the household duties of cooking and cleaning, including collecting water for family consumption or use, collecting firewood, and raising small animals.

In the villages that were surveyed in the project area of the local roads no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province, both men and women play a role in agriculture and livelihood. Men are generally more involved in agricultural work. However, women also help in rice farming. Women will do marketing, sell agricultural and livestock products including tea picking, paddy rice farming, fruit trees, and vegetables farming, handicraft and raising livestock. Both men women involve in tea farming and processing business. Tea is the major income contribution for local people in Phongsaly and YordOu districts, Phongsaly province.

All the ethnic women said that they have their own limitations in participating in the project's activities, including language, education, culture, many jobs, lack of self-confidence. To help them to be able to participate in the activities of the project, it is necessary the men and the community to support and accept the women's ability to take up community managing roles and other roles related to road construction that are relevant to the women such as picking up organic materials from the road embankment, separate large stones from road surface, carry stones and wash it for line drain construction and in holding traffic control signs.

To solve the problem of concern about the participation of women in the activities of the project, the establishment of a committee in the maintenance and development of roads must have women as members and in leadership positions and have the right to make decisions. Give women a chance to have equal rights with men to participate in meetings, trainings, seminars. Women will be given employment opportunities in project activities and contractors.

1.6. Religions

About 100% of the people in the project area of the local road no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province, are animist, followed by Catholic, Buddhist and Other Religion is less. Most people within the village only believe in Spirits. Details can be seen from the table below.

Table 4. Religion of the people in Phongsaly province

No	Village	No.of Family	Buddhism	Animist	Catholic	Other Religion
Local Road No. 1221 Phongsaly District						
1	Mongjhao	515	0	515	0	0
2	Somphou	200	0	200	0	0
3	Jhaphou	221	0	221	0	0

No	Village	No.of Family	Buddhism	Animist	Catholic	Other Religion
4	Lungjing	376	0	376	0	0
5	Phayasi	309	0	309	0	0
6	Phongsiek	278	1	277	0	0
Total		1,899	1	1,898	0	0
Local Road No. 1228 YordOu District						
1	Lah	576	0	576	0	0
2	Houyyom	229	0	229	0	0
3	Nammayai	356	0	356	0	0
4	Nammanoi	385	0	385	0	0
5	Selkophan	337	0	337	0	0
Total		1,883	0	1,883	0	0
Grand total		3,782	1	3,782	0	0

Sources: Field survey at the village socio-economic data, 04-22, May 2022

1.7. Social Organization

Organizations in each province have both traditional and legal organizations. Other organizations that are related to village governance and management such as village administration, village council, village women and village youth. According to Lao PDR's governing law, the village governing board consists of 3 members, 1 is the village head and the other 2 are deputy members. In addition, there are 3-5 members of the national defence unit and national security unit in each village (the youths are members among those units) of the village. The village governing board will be elected from the people in the village after the end of the term of office every two years. In addition to the village administration, the party organization is the highest organization within the village and village group. Guidance and leadership in all areas of the unit is under the leadership of the local party unit, the village party secretary will be the main figure in guiding the political administrating at the village level.

In the project area of the local roads no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province, there is a district-level governing body with the responsibility in managing district-level government affairs, economy, cultural tradition, and peace protection. District authority governs human resources, natural resources, environment, and other local resources. Another role of district government is to supervise, inspect and support the implementation of the village development plan within its management scope. Each district has a district bureau where government services are provided.

2. Access to Services, Employment and Resources

2.1. Education and Health Services

As per results from data collection the project area of the local roads no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province, the access to education and health services of all 11 villages are as follow:

- Along the Local Road No. 1221 of Phongsaly district, there are 6 elementary education services, averagely 1 school per village. There are 29 classrooms and 34 teachers and 28 are female. There are 2 health care centres with 6 treatment rooms, and 9 health workers and all of them are the women.

- Along the Local Road No. 1228 of YordOu District, there are 5 elementary education services, averagely 1 school per village with 20 classrooms and 12 teachers and 10 females and there is no health care centre in this area.

The people in YordOu District can communicate in Chinese. Therefore, they can exchange information and trade medicines for basic health care with the Chinese people on the other side of the border with China. However, it is seen that the government and other concerned parties must lay the groundwork to encourage the people in the YordOu District to access 100% of the state's public health services.

Table 5. Access to education and health services

No.	Village	No.of Primary School				No.of Secondary/Lower secondary school				No.of village health canter				Remark
		School	Classroom	Teacher	Female	School	Classroom	Teacher	Female	Health center	Room	Health worker	Female	
Local Road No.1221 Phongaly District														
1	Mongjhao	1	6	17	11	1	3	8	4	-	-	-	-	
2	Somphou	1	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Jhaphou	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	
4	Lungjing	1	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	4	
5	Phayasi	1	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Phongsiek	1	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		6	29	34	28	2	3	8	4	2	6	9	9	0
Local Road No.1228 YordOu District														
1	Lah	1	5	4	3	1	4	9	6	-	-	-	-	
2	Houyyom	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Nammayai	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Nammanoi	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Selkophan	1	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		5	20	12	10	1	4	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total		11	49	46	38	3	4	17	10	2	6	9	9	0

Sources: Field survey at the village socio-economic data, 04-22, May 2022

2.2. Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Waste management

People have access to clean water, especially for household use and drinking clean water from the stream, well and gravity feed water supply system. People have access to the sanitation system and each household have toilet . The management and disposal of solid waste is not yet systematic. The solid waste disposal is still under household self-management. Most of the people in the affected villages still dispose of garbage by gathering and burning or dump it in designated area of the village.

2.3. Employment Opportunity

There are different occupations available in general employment of the project areas, as business employees and government employees. Other employment include mobile labour or labour migration. People in the villages along the project areas become migrant workers in big cities of the neighbouring provinces and in Vientiane Capital at the construction sites, agricultural farms, garment and other industrial factories and mining companies in Vientiane Capital and other provinces.

2.4. Household Income

Household income in different villages is seen to be similar due to the income generated from similar activities and occupations of each family. The main income of the households comes from a combination of income from cash crops farming, raising large and small animals as a commodity and consumption, trading, general employment and being a government employee. The main profitable agricultural products include tea that is produced by the majority of the households with an average annual household income of about 77,647,000kip/year and 66,940,000 kip/year in Phongsaly district and YordOu district respectively. Rice farming is the second source of income with an average annual household income of **3,250,000kip/year/hh** and **1,980,000kip/year/hh** Phongsaly district and YordOu district respectively. Processed and semi-processed tea is mainly exported to China while rice is for supply of domestic market. Details are summarized in the table below.

Table 6. Main Annual Income

No.	Village	Type	No.of family	Area (Ha)	Yield Production year/Kg	Sell (Kg)
Local Road No.1221 Phongsaly District						
1	Mongjhao	Tea gardening	425	460	6,000	5,500,000
2	Somphou	Rice farming	31	27	15,500	6,500
3	Jhaphou					
4	Lungjing					
5	Phayasi					

No.	Village	Type	No.of family	Area (Ha)	Yield Production year/Kg	Sell (Kg)
6	Phongsiek					
Tea gardening			425			
Annual Income/year (LAK)			33,000,000,000			
Annual Income/HH/year (LAK)			77,647,000			
Rice farming			31			
Annual Income/year (LAK)			100,750,000			
Annual Income/HH/year (LAK)			3,250,000			
Total Annual Income/HH/year (LAK)			80,897,000			
Monthly Income/HH/year (LAK)			6,740,000			
Local Road No.1228 YordOu District						
1	Lah	Tea gardening	152	175	1,850	5,500,000
2	Houyyom	Rice farming	220	118	67,000	6,500
3	Nammayai	Swidden farming	59	20	7,500	6,500
4	Nammanoi					
5	Selkophan					
Tea gardening			152			
Annual Income/year (LAK)			10,175,000,000			
Annual Income/HH/year (LAK)			66,940,000			
Rice farming			220			
Annual Income/year (LAK)			435,500,000			
Annual Income/HH/year (LAK)			1,980,000			
Swidden farming			59			
Annual Income/year (LAK)			48,750,000			
Annual Income/HH/year (LAK)			827,000			
Total Annual Income/HH/year (LAK)			69,747,000			
Monthly Income/HH/year (LAK)			5,800,000			

2.5.Land Use

The land use information of the people in the villages are showed in the table below. After collecting data in the project area of the local road no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province, it was found that most people in 11 villages possess some areas of land. Each plot and type of land has both land titles (licenses) and no land titles with customary ownership. They reported that the land has been used and inherited by ancestors and passed down from generation to generation.

The total are of residential land in 6 villages along local road no. 1221 of Phongsaly district is about 254 hectares while along local road no. 1228 in YordOu district is about 90 hectares. The remaining land is divided into various agricultural and forest areas recognized by the Ministry of Natural and Environment as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The total land use area in 11 villages in the project area is about 12,964 hectares of which 6,827 hectares and 6,137 hectares belong to the villages along the local road no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, respectively. For the transition of upland areas into tea plantations, there is no stable data and information sources because of the number of tea plantation increase year by year.

Table 7. Land use by villages

No.	Village	Total area of village (Ha)	Residential land (Ha)	Rice paddy (Ha)	Upland rice paddy (Ha)	Industrial tree plantation (Ha)	Agricultural Land (Ha)	Protected forest of village (Ha)	Conservative forest of village (Ha)	Used forest of village (Ha)	Village forest restoration area (Ha)	Sacred forest of village	Cemetery (Ha)	Production forest (Ha)
Local Road No. 1221 Phongsaly District														
1	Mongjhao	800	24	161	280	118	70	42	21	34	12	14	1	23
2	Somphou	425	22	106	88	55	26	20	18	15	14	12	2	22
3	Jhaphou	1,587	44	347	723	122	84	22	42	58	39	12	2	92
4	Lungjing	1,340	38	228	330	143	319	87	52	46	35	18	2	42
5	Phayasi	1,275	28	125	522	130	288	42	44	36	22	12	2	24
6	Phongsiek	1,400	98	232	427	122	326	54	29	26	34	25	2	25
Total		6,827	254	1,199	2,370	690	1,113	267	206	215	156	93	11	228
Local Road No.1228 YordOu District														
1	Lah	1,694	35	404	323	232	260	168	96	88	36	22	2	28

No.	Village	Total area of village (Ha)	Residential land (Ha)	Rice paddy (Ha)	Upland rice paddy (Ha)	Industrial tree plantation (Ha)	Agricultural Land (Ha)	Protected forest of village (Ha)	Conservative forest of village (Ha)	Used forest of village (Ha)	Village forest restoration area (Ha)	Sacred forest of village	Cemetery (Ha)	Production forest (Ha)
2	Houyyom	1323	40	320	294	124	120	166	86	74	44	18	2	35
3	Nammayai	980	35	172	304	138	124	35	28	44	29	17	2	52
4	Nammanoi	1,300	46	250	460	162	177	46	34	41	32	22	2	28
5	Selkophan	840	34	40	296	164	118	61	32	24	24	20	2	25
Total		6,137	190	1,186	1,677	820	799	476	276	271	165	99	10	168
Grand total		12,964	444	2,385	4,047	1,510	1,912	743	482	486	321	192	21	396

Sources: Field Survey for Village Socio-economic data, 04-22, May 2022

2.6. Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure

People in affected villages and nearby villages have access to various facilities and infrastructure services such as: access to hygiene in good conditions and grid electricity supply system, clean water, traffic roads that can be used in all seasons, transport vehicles, etc. Details can be seen in the table below.

Table 8. Abbreviations of Infrastructure and Facilities in the villages

Type of infrastructure and facilities	Abbreviations	Unit
1. Latrine	L	HH
2. Market	M	Places
3. Big Company	BC	Places
4. Small Shop	SS	Places
5. Hotel and Guesthouse	HG	Place
6. All weather land Road	A-R	Routes
7. Boat Transportation	BT	Unit
8. Public Bus	PB	Unit
9. Pick-up and Truck	P-T	Unit
10. Tractor	T	Unit
11. Rice Mill	RM	Place
12. Electricity Household	EH	HH
13. Industrial factory	ID	Number
14. Water Well	WW	Place
15. Drilled Bore	DB	HH/tap
16. Gravity Fed Water	GW	HH/tap
17. Pipe Water	PW	HH
18. River and Lake	R-L	River

After Field Survey for Village Socio-Economic data, 04-22, May 2022 in the project area for the local road no. 1221 of Phongsaly District, Phongsaly province, it was found that most of the people in the project area have good living conditions, all households have access to latrines, and access to gravity fed water supply system (Table 11).

In the area of the local road no.1228 of YordOu District, Phongsaly Province, many families have toilets, and access to gravity fed water supply system . Only Lah, Houiyom and

Namayai villages have access to grid electricity supply. Some households along this local road, use pick-ups and trucks to trade and transport agricultural products (Table 11).

Table 9. Basic facilities and services

No	Villages	Households Basic Facilities and Services																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		L	M	B	S	H	A	W	P	P	T	R	E	I	W	D	G	P	R
Local Road No.1221 Phongsaly District																			
1	Mongj hao	150	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	150	4	0	0	110	40	1
2	Somphou	54	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	54	1	3	-	1	-	-
3	Jhaphou	50	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	2	-	-	50	-	-
4	Lungjing	94	0	0	4	0	1	-	-	2	-	-	94	-	-	-	94	-	-
5	Phayasi	81	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	9	13	4	81	1	-	-	1	-	1
6	Phongsiek	52	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	52	1	-	-	1	-	2
Total		481	0	0	24	0	4	0	1	17	13	12	481	9	3	0	257	40	4
Local Road No.1228 YordOu District																			
1	Lah	197	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	13	17	1	197	1	0	0	197	0	1
2	Houyom	14	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	5	23	-	27	-	-	-	14	-	1
3	Namayai	25	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	7	65	-	60	-	-	-	25	-	2
4	Namanoi	40	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	13	75	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	1
5	Selkohan	54	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	1

No	Villages	Households Basic Facilities and Services																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	13	1	1	16	1	1
		L	M	B	S	H	A	W	P	P	T	R	E	IF	W	D	G	P	R
	Total	33	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	4	3	1	2	1	0	0	33	0	6
	Grand total	81	0	0	4	0	8	1	1	6	3	1	6	10	3	0	58	4	1

Sources: Field Survey for Village Socio-economic data, 04-22, May 2022

2.7. Roads

Through collecting data in the local road no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province, it is reported that most people in villages expressed concerns about dilapidated roads.

Therefore, the improvement and maintenance of both local roads is a new hope for the people and the local authorities in the area. The condition of the existing road surface is rated as low to moderate condition. The side ditches are mostly filled with soil and vegetation cover. Most of the drainage structures are in good condition but require maintenance and extending the length. The structure of the new road will be widened from 4 meters to 6 meters. Some of the road structures are dilapidated and need to be repaired. Traffic signs, traffic signals, road markings, guide signs are necessary to improve public traffic safety.

2.8. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

In Lao PDR, the risk of unexploded ordnance (UXO) continues to adversely affect humans and livestock. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) can also impede infrastructure development and restrict access to land and block access routes. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) is widespread throughout the country, with most UXO found along the Lao-Vietnamese border in Khammouane, Savannakhet, Saravan, Sekong and Attapeu provinces.

The results from data collection in the local road no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province, revealed that there is low risk for UXO. Through previous public consultations, unexploded ordnance (UXO) has not been discovered. In Phongsaly province, which borders Vietnam to the east, the project will focus on vigilance and take precautionary measures by coordinating with the UXO Clearance Division for information on the survey and history of UXO clearance by the UXO Clearance Agency. However, there may be risks during the extraction of materials used to improve roads and excavations and construction on sites, including project sites. Contractor/Bidding Recipients must therefore ensure that these sites are not vulnerable to UXO.

2.9. Cultural Elements

The results from data collection in the local road no. 1221 and 1228 of Phongsaly and YordOu Districts, Phongsaly province, revealed that there are temples and cemeteries in the project areas map, which would likely constitute a traditional and cultural practices. The people in the villages have different ways of practicing in terms of traditions. Housing style, dressing, and speaking dialect are all unique in the communities along the project areas. More details information will be classified by the EGEP.