

c. B. Lak 35 Agricultural Supporting Center

Acreeage of lot : 22,500 m²

Office Building -

Structure : The office have a reinforced concrete frame, brick and mortar paint finished walls, and a tile roof.

Building area : 358.00 m²

Openings : Glass windows

Floor : Have a concrete mortar finish; the floors for the director's office and Staff rooms have a tile finish.

Lavatories : Tile (non-glassy surface) finish, type of toilet bowl is based on local and American standards.

Air conditioning: 12 ceiling fans, two air conditioners.

Exhibition Room

The demonstration room will be used to display the farm machinery, structure: Simple frame, slate roof, building area 100 m² (10.0 x 10.0 m) and reinforced concrete floors.

Multipurpose facilities - A for all weather conditions and B for the facilities

A : Slate roof
: Concrete floor
: 1,080.00 m² (20.00 x 54.00 m)
B : Concrete floor 400.00 m² (20.00 x 20.00 m)

Granary

Paddy storage capacity : 400 t

Building: 3 one storey buildings made of wood, of which one

will be equipped with a demonstration area a floor area of 304.00 m² (6.50 x 16.00 x 2+10.00 x 10.00)

Garage

This garage will be used to house the provided vehicles.

Structure : simple frame structure, slate roof and reinforced concrete floors

Floor area : 288 m² (24.00 m x 12 m), one building

Generator House

This is built to protect the generator from sun and rain. The structural design is enable the heat generated inside to be naturally discharged outside.

Generator capacity : Have to provide the necessary electric generation capacity to be used in the center. 25 KVA, 2 generators (1 spare) 220V

Generator house area : 50 m² (10.00 m x 5.00 m), 1

Auxiliary facilities : Switchboard for commercial electric source

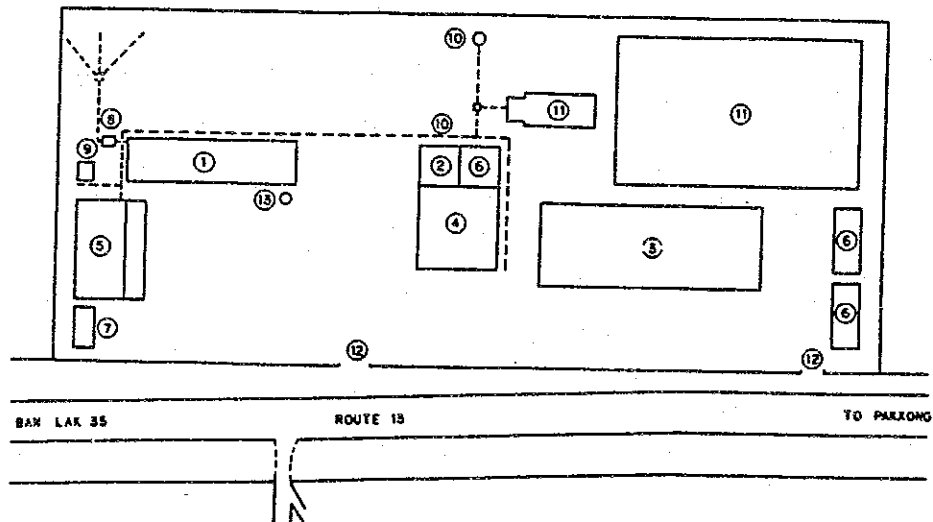
Fuel tank : A day's storage capacity; Stand for external fuel tank with seven days supply.

Fry Breeding Facilities

Fry breeding tank : reinforced concrete water tank with a capacity of 4.00 m³ (2.00 x 2.00 x 0.80); breeding tank - 0.90 m³ x 8 tanks = 7.2 m³; the tank will be roofed with slate and the floor area will be 262.50 m²

- Parent fish breeding pond : 4 excavated ponds all measuring 8.50 x 18.50 x 0.5 x 4 = 314.50 m³
 : Plumbing work
- Janitor house : made of reinforced concrete brick, one storey with slate, concrete flooring; a floor area of 20.00 m²(4.00 x 5.00 m)
- Water supply facilities : tube wells with a total pumping rate of 40.00 m; submersible motor pump capable of pumping 30 l/minute
 Water supply tank, distribution pipe

The layout of facilities is shown below.

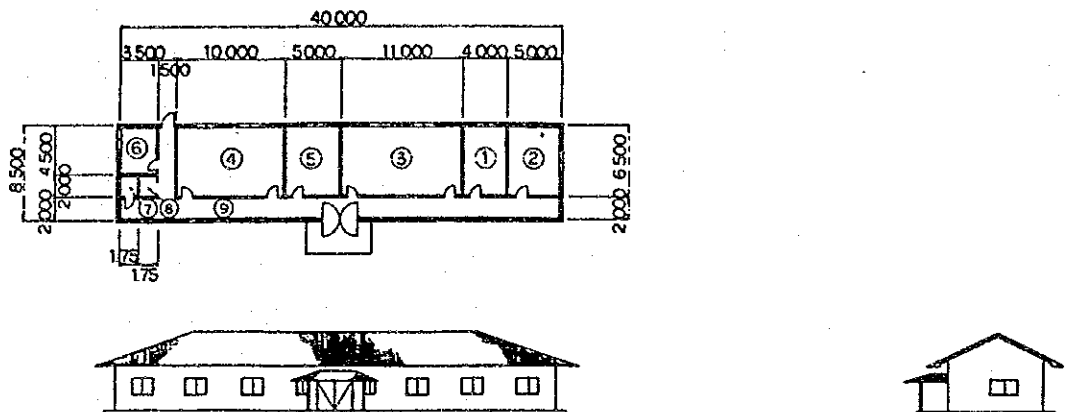


- Legend -

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Office Building | 2. Exhibition Room | 3. Multipurpose: A |
| 4. Multipurpose: B | 5. Garage | 6. Granary |
| 7. Generator House | 8. Septic Tank | 9. Janitor House |
| 10. Water Supply Facilities | 11. Fry breeding facilities | |
| 12. Entrance | 13. Flag pole | |

Fig. 4-5 Construction Plan

The office room construction plan is illustrated below.



- Legend -

1. Director	26.00 m ²	2. Staff Room	32.50 m ²
3. Office	71.50 m ²	4. Training Room	65.00 m ²
5. Conference Room	32.50 m ²	6. Toilet	15.75 m ²
7. Storage	3.50 m ²	8. Janitor Room	3.50 m ²
		9. Corridor/Entrance area	107.75 m ²

Total			358.00 m ²

Fig. 4-6 Office building plan

The surface plan of facilities is shown in the annexed drawing.

4.3.3 Equipment Plan

(1) Policy and reasons for selection

The equipment to be needed for O/M works and Agricultural Support Center. The equipment plan is shown below. The equipment to be provided for O/M works project will be of a smaller scale since they shall only be utilized for the repair and maintenance work of irrigation facilities and rural roads.

The equipment to be provided to essential activities.

O/M equipment for construction

Name of equipment	Specifications	Policies and reasons for selection
Back Hoe	0.3 m ³	Rural roads are unpaved. Road maintenance work consists mainly of road surface repairs, hence the roads are difficult to pass or totally impassable by car. The back hoe does not only allow the excavation of the laterite to be used for road surface repair, but also allows the loading of material in dump trucks, and is therefore indispensable to road maintenance work. Currently, the Agricultural Department in charge of rural road maintenance does not possess any back hoes. A back hoe with a capacity of 0.3 m ³ has been selected since the equipment is mainly used for rural road maintenance.
Back Hoe	0.03 m ³	The irrigation canals are earth canals. This small back hoe is not only used for canal repair but also to remove soil deposits. The back hoe can also be used to load dump trucks.
Dump truck	4 t	For the transportation of materials for rural road repair works, the transportation of soil deposits for irrigation canals, and the transportation of road repair equipment.
Bulldozer	3 t	Small size bulldozer for compacting excavated and piled soil, and for forming a passage at this area.
Wheel loader shovel	0.4 m ³	For loading the laterite necessary to repair rural roads and irrigation facilities in dump trucks; also for the repair of the rural roads linked to irrigation canals.
Motor grader	2.2 m blade width	For pavement formation, and should be most suitable to rural and maintenance roads structure.
Vibrating roller	0.5 t	Mainly for compacting dirt during the repair of rural roads linked to irrigation canals and access roads. A small vibrating roller is appropriate since it is used on rural roads.
Pickup Truck	2,000 cc 4WD	For daily inspection of facilities to be constructed. Also to be used in cases of emergencies at the dam or with the weir facilities. A 4WD type is selected for mobility on rough roads.
Motorcycle	75 cc	Mainly for inspection and patrols inside the facilities to be built and for communication. A small type has been selected for mobility.
Mobile workshop	4 t 4WD	For emergency repair of the above mentioned equipment at the site or at the base. For transporting equipment to the Savannakhet city workshop, 35 km away.

Facilities Contingent to the Agricultural Supporting Center

Name of equipment	Specifications	Policies and reasons for selection
Pickup truck	2.000 cc 4WD	For further education in agricultural methods, irrigation and fish breeding techniques. Also be used for demonstrations of mechanized agriculture and communication. A 4WD truck has been selected to cope with poor roads.
Motorcycle	75 cc	For communication and further education in agricultural methods, irrigation and fish breeding techniques.
Generator	220 V 25 KVA (2 units)	Needed to cover the electric requirements of the center. No electricity is actually available in the area and generators are used until electrification is completed, after which the generators are used in case of emergency. The generator capacity covers the electric requirements for the well pumps, lightings and office equipment.
Tractor	50 HP	To be displayed in the center for the extension of mechanized agriculture. A 50 HP tractor has been selected according to the soil conditions of the site.
Hand tractor	8 HP	To be displayed in the center for the extension of mechanized agriculture and to be used for training. The hand tractor's specification is similar to those of equipment currently used in the irrigation areas.

(2) List of Main Equipment Procured

Equipment for the O/M of Constructed Facilities

No.	Equipment	Spec.	Qty	Remarks
1	Wheel loader shovel	0.4 m ³	1	with spare parts
2	Back hoe	0.3 m ³	1	"
3	Back hoe	0.03 m ³	1	"
4	Bulldozer	3 t	1	"
5	Dump truck	4 t	2	"
6	Motor grader	2.2 m wide blade		
		5 t	1	"
7	Vibrating roller	0.5 t	1	"
8	Mobile workshop	4 t 4WD	1	with a crane, compressor, welding tools and spare parts
9	Pickup truck	2,000 cc 4 WD	1	with spare parts
10	Motorcycle	75 cc	2	with tools
11	Potable pump	φ40 mm	1	

Agricultural Support Center's Equipment

No.	Equipment	Spec.	Qty	Remarks
1	Pick-up truck	2,000 cc 4 WD	1	with spare parts
2	Motorcycle	75 cc	2	with tools
3	Generator	25 KVA	2	included in construction expenses
4	Tractor	50 HP	1	for exhibition
5	Hand tractor	8 HP	3	for exhibition and training
6	Others, for display and training		1	

Other facilities include fry production facilities, facilities for hydro-meteorological observations, facilities for the extension of and guidance in cultivation techniques, and facilities that will aid in enlightening and attracting public attention.

4.3.4 Basic Design Drawing

All facilities are shown in the annexed drawing.

4.4 Implementation Plan

4.4.1 Construction Condition

1) General Conditions

The project site is located in a totally rural area 500 km south-east of the capital, Vientiane, on national road No. 13, which crosses Laos from north to south. National road No. 13 is not well kept and is in very bad condition. It takes at least 24 hours to transport cargo from Vientiane to the site. The site is about 40 to 50 km from the city of Savannakhet.

a) River Transportation

The ports along the Mekong river are at Vientiane, Takeiku, Kenkabao, and Savannakhet. These ports face northeastern Thailand. With Soviet aid, Kenkabao port was opened in 1985, paving the way for large freight handling services.

Since the project site is located 60 to 70 km from Kenkabao port, the transportation of voluminous large equipment for the project will be possible. However, freight services are often interrupted or stopped for a long time from November to May when the water level of the Mekong river decreases.

b) Electricity and Communication

Only the cities located along national road route No. 9 (Savannakhet - Donghen) and Champhone district capital of Kengkong were electrified. The transmission lines are under construction from Savannakhet - B. Lak 35 - Pak Xong.

c) It can be said that the port of Savannakhet is within the Thai economic zone. Since Thai money can be used, large quantities of daily necessities and construction materials can be imported from Thailand.

Many shops can be found in B. Lak 35, the proposed site for the Agricultural Supporting Center, at the crossing of roads No. 13 and No. 9, and the daily materials needed by local people can be easily purchased. Although ordinary construction materials can be purchased from these shops, the acquisition of special, large and voluminous orders may take quite a while.

d) The land system of the area covers rights for the use of paddy fields but none for the use of forest areas.

e) There are no general anti-pollution laws. Military authorization is necessary for the use of gunpowder.

f) More than 90% of the population in the region are farmers practicing single-cropping only during the rainy season. In The dry season, farmers are jobless and consequently form a potential labor force for the project.

Training is necessary since the population is almost inexperienced in construction work. However, the people of the region are gentle in temperament, disciplined, and cheerful. Skilled workers are extremely highly paid, more than 2 - 4 times the ordinary worker's wage.

2) Precautions during the Execution of Construction Work

a) Material and Equipment

The main construction materials such as sand, gravel, and bricks, are produced locally. Ready-mix concrete is not available locally.

The main construction machinery, vehicles, cement and steel products will be imported. Although only a few vehicles and machinery are available locally, rental is possible. However, the available facilities might not be according to specification. The vehicles and machinery are generally not well maintained due to the lack of a fully equipped workshop.

Consequently, highly reliable and durable equipment and materials shall be selected. The procurement of non-faulty equipment will be also considered.

It will also be necessary to guarantee the supply of spare parts and to provide a workshop at the site for small repairs.

These matters shall be fully considered.

b) Construction

Construction companies in the Lao P.D.R. are small in scale, and regardless of experience in large-scale projects, are

technologically inferior and have very few technicians who can speak English. The Japanese construction company which will have concluded the contract for the construction works shall take into consideration the above mentioned items when selecting the counterpart local construction company. The Japanese construction company shall take necessary measures when dispatching its personnel to the site and take into due consideration the design, cost, and work schedule.

c) Work Schedule

Construction on rivers and paddy fields is impossible during the rainy season. Therefore, the construction of the dam, weir, irrigation and drainage canals shall be conducted during the dry season.

d) Precautions

Precautions during construction work

- <1> A generator shall be installed for the construction work and for the site office
- <2> Availability of drinking water (development of water resources and installation of facilities for filtration and sterilization)
- <3> To examine the results of studies on hydro-meteorology and soil, and formulate the necessary measures
- <4> An early decision is needed regarding the preparation plan for materials and equipment
- <5> The rainy season's effect on river and paddy construction works should not be underestimated
- <6> Appropriate planning of the execution period for each type of work is needed along with adequate work execution
- <7> Site personnel must be organized effectively (good communication with the technical personnel at the site, and professional training)
- <8> Establish the transportation route (via Vietnam, or to Thailand via the Mekong River) and period

Precautions to be taken in the project's design

- <1> Design and cost calculations shall take into consideration items <1> to <8> above.
- <2> In terms of design, structures should be simple and durable, the system should be easy to understand, and operation and repair should be easy and economy. (The design should take in similar model types)

4.4.2 Implementation Method

After the signing of the Exchange of Notes (E/N) by the Government of the Lao P.D.R. and the Government of Japan, the Government of the Lao P.D.R. conclude a contract related to the detail design and supervision of construction work with a Japanese Consultant Company regarding the plan of execution. After the establishment of the execution plan, bidding will take place in the presence of a representative of the Government of the Lao P.D.R. A construction company or a contractor will be selected and the supply of construction material for the facilities will be carried out.

The Consultant will make an on-site study, and establish an execution plan by taking into consideration the local characteristics and particulars of the work to be executed.

The Contractor, according to the conditions of the contract, will overcome local difficulties related to the construction work and complete the work in due time.

Points of caution during the execution

- <1> Avoid construction works in rivers and paddy fields; divide the construction term into two stages.
- <2> Participating Laotian companies have inferior technologies, therefore, scheduled completion of work cannot be expected.
- <3> The same applies <2> for large size construction equipment.
- <4> English is hardly understood by anyone.

Consequently, it is very careful for the selection of an appropriate local collaborating company in order to ensure that

instructions on working methods are fully understood during the progress of work.

In addition, given the large variety of materials to be procured for the construction of the dam, weir, irrigation, and drainage canals, wells, buildings, roads, and bridges as well as those for maintenance, it will be necessary to dispatch or nominate engineers in these respective fields.

Engineers in the following technical fields are needed:

- Dam and weir construction
- Canal construction
- Architectural design
- Electrical installation
- Road and bridge construction
- Agricultural facilities construction

The Laotian organization chart for the execution of the project is as follows.

Executing agency : Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Local executing agency : Savannakhet Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the construction office for the Integrated Agricultural Rural Development Project in Savannakhet Province

4.4.3 Construction and Supervisory Plan

The scale of work during the first stage of the project will be extended to approximately 20 km, and to about 30km in the second stage. Many types of work will be executed at various places in Champhone and Khantabouly. Each stage will be regularly supervised by one person having a fair understanding of the Japanese grant aid system, in consideration of the particular features of this integrated agricultural development project, including irrigation facilities such as dams and weirs, the construction of the Agricultural Supporting Center (including the fry production facilities) and rural roads, and the procurement of maintenance material. Necessary assistants will be locally employed and a supervision system for construction work will be established.

Due to the variety in types of work, engineers will be dispatched

according to the work schedule. The overall work process is shown in Section 4.4.5

4.4.4 Procurement Plan

(1) Supply Principles

In principle, the project construction materials shall be purchased in Laos.

The country to supply the materials and equipment for this project will be decided after future operation and maintenance aspects are considered.

<1> Laos

Priority will be given to products sold in local shops (including representative offices) or factories (knockdown).

<2> Japan or other countries

In cases when materials are not supplied from Laos, the country offering the lowest price for the materials and equipment (including transport fees) will be chosen. However, this matter will be decided after consideration of future repair needs, ease of spare parts supply, financial capacity, and compatibility with existing equipment.

<3> In case the Government of the Lao P.D.R. specially requests it, some items may be supplied from Japan or other countries, if the request is deemed reasonable.

In consideration of future repair and service needs, equipment and materials should be procured locally where possible. The countries from which the equipment will be procured are as follows:

Equipment	Spec.	Country
Wheel loader shovel	0.4 m ³	Japan
Back hoe	0.3 m ³	"
Back hoe	0.03 m ³	"
Bulldozer	3 t	"
Dump truck	4 t	"
Motor grader	2.2m Bread with	"
Vibrating roller	0.5 t	"
Mobile workshop	4 t 4 WD	"
Pickup truck	2,000 cc 4 WD	"
Motorcycle	75 cc	Laos
Generator	25 KVA	Thailand
Tractor	50 SP	Thailand
Hand tractor	8 SP	Thailand

(2) Transportation route

1) In case of transportation via Vietnam (Danang):

- Customs clearance takes a long time and the time cannot be accurately estimated.
- Transportation expenses are cheaper than when shipment is made via Thailand.

2) In case of transportation via Thailand (Bangkok):

- Custom clearance is quicker than in Vietnam and readily can be estimated.
- Transportation expenses are more expensive than when shipment is made via Vietnam.

1) The route from Japan

Japan - Harbor of Bangkok, Thailand, thence to Northeast Mukudahang, Thailand - via Mekong River to Savannakhet, Laos - Project site

2) The route from Thailand

Thailand - Mukudahang - Mekong River - Savannakhet, Laos -

project site

4.4.5 Implementation Schedule

The project work will begin after the contract for construction work is signed and verified by the Government of Japan. The work period will be clearly divided between the dry and rainy season. 80% of the yearly rainfall is concentrated during the rainy season (from May to October), but since it only lasts for a short time, construction, according to kind, will be possible even in the rainy season.

However, excavation and banking works for the construction of the main facilities should not be carried out in this season, since they must be mainly carried out in the river or paddies.

Preliminary preparation works should be given considerable time as they cover preparation for the construction of roads for the dam, temporary drainage works for the concrete mixer plant, supply of riprap (use of dynamite) and material for weir construction (about twice the design amount), the banking test, and the supply of construction equipment for the dam. Since the dam is to be built in the river, construction must commence and end within the same period and in the dry season.

The construction of the dam and irrigation canals, both in the river and paddy fields, respectively, must be completed during one dry season.

Therefore, the project should be carried out in two stages to accommodate and control these voluminous and various construction works.

The division of work, as shown below, has been judged to be appropriate. The Government of Laos should be given a period of about 10 months to complete felling activities required prior to the commencement of the dam construction work. In consideration of the required time to carry out the said activities, dam construction should indeed be carried out in two phases.

First stage

- Construction of irrigation facilities in Namphou area
- Construction of Agricultural Supporting Center

Second stage

- Construction works of irrigation facilities in H. Bak
- Construction of roads (including bridges)
- Construction of rural water supply facilities (including wells)
- Procurement of materials and equipment 1 set

The implementation schedule is shown on the next page.

The execution of this project under the Japanese grant aid system would require the government of Laos to shoulder the cost detailed below.

1. Expenses to be shouldered by Laos

282,740,000 kips (refer to appended data for details)

(1) Relocation expenses	1,684,000 kips
(2) Land use expenses for dam and irrigation canal construction	57,635,000 kips
(3) Deforestation and felling expenses for the dam and reservoir	190,164,000 kips
(4) Land use expenses for the construction of the center	203,000 kips
(5) Expenses for the enclosure of the center	33,063,000 kips
Total	282,749,000 kips

2. Terms of calculation

(1) Date of calculation June 1993

(2) Exchange rate

US\$ 1	=	116.38	yen
US\$ 1	=	718.78	kips
1 Kip	=	0.1618	yen
1 Bart	=	4.63	yen

(3) Work period

Work will be divided in two stages. Detailed design and the work for each stage are as mentioned in the work schedule.

(4) Other

This project shall be executed in accordance with the Japanese grant aid system.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Phase		Month	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Phase 1	Design											(Total: 4.5 months)		
	Execution											(Total: 12 months)		
Phase 2	Design											(Total: 5.5 months)		
	Execution											(Total: 12 months)		

CHAPTER 5

CHAPTER 5 PROJECT EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Effects of the project

This project is the Integrated Agricultural Rural Development Project in Savannakhet Province, Laos. It mainly aims at:

- constructing irrigation facilities
- installing rural infrastructures and,
- constructing an Agricultural Supporting Center to achieve the following:

1) Construction of irrigation facilities

<1> Stable and increased paddy production in the rainy season:

Stable food production and supply,
Stable and increased income of subsistence farmers, along
with improved standard of living

<2> Expansion of the planting acreage in the dry season:

Increase in food production, crop diversification,
increase in production of commercial crops, promotion of
farmers' marketing activities

<3> Intensified agriculture and new farm management structure

<4> A foreign economic policy towards independence and national prosperity through self-sufficiency in food

2) Installation of Rural Infrastructure

<1> Improvement in production and environment:

Stimulation of agricultural production,
Promotion of sales and marketing activities and improvement

of transportation and traffic conditions,
promotion of inter-rural community exchanges and
stimulation of economic activities

<2> Improvement in sanitary conditions:

Emancipation of women and children from water collection
activities,
Improvement in women's social status and in children's
school attendance

3) Construction of the Agricultural Supporting Center

<1> Extension of and training in integrated production and
farming techniques:

Stable increase in paddy production by guidance and
training in modern farming techniques;
Conversion in cropping and crop diversification through the
introduction of new varieties

<2> Storage of surplus agricultural produce:

Storage of surplus agricultural produce (Quality control),
Support for the sales of surplus agricultural produce
(high-priced sales)

<3> Improvement in farm management and farm life:

Support sales and purchase of agricultural output and
input,
support farmers' economic activities,
promote the change in farm management structure,
promote women's participation in activities geared to
improve farm production and living conditions

<4> Increase additional income of farmers:

Support fish breeding in paddy fields (Sales of fry for
breeding)

The construction of the above mentioned facilities and the
procurement of the various machinery for the attainment of the
objectives will bring development that is expected to affect
not only the direct beneficiaries but also the residents

outside of the project area, both directly and indirectly.

The area that is to directly benefit from this project only covers 1.2% of Savannakhet Province. Nevertheless, this project shall have a tremendous effect and as a model, it is expected to give impetus to agricultural development in the entire province.

Through the implementation of this project, a stable supply of water for irrigation the whole year round regardless of season can also be expected along with stable and expanded paddy production, crop diversification and the activation of the farmers' marketing activities in which the Agricultural Supporting Center plays the central figure. The activation of farmers' marketing activities will simultaneously stimulate changes in farm management structure and the entire area's economic system, and undoubtedly contribute to the establishment of the market economy that the state aims for.

The project effects together with the currently prevailing points concerned are summarized in the following table.

Project Effects

The present situation and problems	Countermeasures in this scheme	Project effects and scale of improvement
(1) Agricultural infrastructure is quite undeveloped	(1) Construction of irrigation facilities	(1) Increase in productivity of farm lands (1,360 ha), achievement of self-sufficiency and planting and sale of cash crops
1) Rainfed cultivation	1) Construction of H. Bak Upstream and H. Xay Upstream irrigation systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. H. Bak Upstream Area (950ha) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of H. Bak dam - Construction of canal (26 km) - Construction of tertiary drainage canal (2.1 km) b. H. Xay Upstream Area (410 ha) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of H. Xay weir - Construction of canal (8 km) 	1) Stable cultivation of 1,360 ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stable cultivation of 950 ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation water resources development of $1,900 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ annually - Conveyance and distribution of irrigation water - Increase of productivity by improvement of drainage b. Stable cultivation of 410 ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation water resources development of more than $0.09 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$. - Conveyance and distribution of irrigation water

The present situation and problems	Countermeasures in this scheme	Project effects and scale of improvement
<p>2) Low productivity</p>	<p>2) Construction of H. Bak Upstream and H. Xay Upstream irrigation systems</p> <p>a. H. Bak Upstream Area</p> <p>b. H. Xay Upstream Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of H. Xay weir - Construction of canal (8 km) 	<p>2) Increase of paddy yield rainy season: 2.0 → 4.0 t/ha dry season : 0.0 → 4.5 t/ha</p> <p>a. Increase of production rainy season paddy: 1,900 t dry season paddy : 2,457 t total : 4,357 t peanuts : 1,000 t</p> <p>b. Increase of production rainy season paddy: 820 t dry season paddy : - peanuts : 125 t</p>
<p>3) Land consolidation is quite undeveloped.</p>	<p>3) Laos side will conduct</p>	<p>3) Water management will be easy after completion</p>
<p>(2) Rural roads</p>		
<p>1) Roads are badly maintained and locally devastated. Passage in the rainy season is difficult even for ox carts.</p>	<p>1) Rehabilitation and construction of main rural roads in the project area</p> <p>H. Bak 10.4 km H. Xay 19.2 km</p>	<p>1) To sharply reduce the traffic distance in each village through the construction of roads in the 29 villages in and around the project area to accommodate a population of about 18,000.</p>
<p>2) The road surface is undulated and terribly eroded.</p>	<p>2) Pavement of road surface</p> <p>Laterite 15 cm-pavement Width 6 m</p>	<p>2) Activate interaction and marketing activities between the villagers in the project area. The social system of the area will be invigorated.</p>
<p>3) Bridges are so terribly deteriorated that even the proof load of some is less than 5 t.</p>	<p>3) Rehabilitation or construction of bridges</p> <p>H. Bak Construction 1 H. Xay Rehabilitation 8</p> <p>Load limit 14t</p>	<p>3) Curtailment in the time and cost for the transportation of agricultural input and output; activation of agricultural production and sales activities.</p> <p>Decrease in transportation costs due to the accessibility of the area by large vehicles.</p>

The present situation and problems	Countermeasures in this scheme	Project effects and scale of improvement
<p>(3) Rural water supply</p> <p>1) There are no public water supply facilities in most of the villages in the project area.</p> <p>2) River surface water, reservoir ponds or far-off wells are the main sources of domestic water.</p> <p>3) Water intake and transportation activities are mainly carried out by women and children.</p> <p>4) The water sources of areas with limited domestic water supply are usually contaminated leading to the spread of contagious diseases and badly infected digestive systems. The medical expenses for these diseases weigh heavily on household budgets.</p>	<p>1) Construction of ten domestic water supply facilities in the project area</p> <p>2) The groundwater will be developed as a water source.</p> <p>3) The location of the wells will be not more than 500 m from the village to facilitate transportation activities.</p> <p>Hand pumps will be installed.</p> <p>4) Washing places and waterways will be installed to maintain cleanliness around the well and to prevent water quality contamination.</p>	<p>1) Continuous supply of domestic water</p> <p>2) Improvement of water quality</p> <p>3) Decrease in time and labor for water intake and transportation activities</p> <p>Effective use of surplus time</p> <p>Women: activities geared towards the improvement of living conditions and production.</p> <p>Children: Increased school participation and scholastic levels.</p> <p>4) Decrease in water-borne diseases</p>

The present situation and problems	Countermeasures in this scheme	Project effects and scale of improvement
<p>(4) Agricultural systematic and well-organized services are hardly carried out.</p> <p>1) Poor training and extension system for agricultural techniques</p> <p>2) Rice cultivation for self-consumption results almost zero of cash income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most farmers pay in kind (rice) for the purchase of fertilizer and agricultural input, and are inexperienced in market dealings. 	<p>(4) Construction of an Agricultural Supporting Center</p> <p>1) Diffusion and improvement of agricultural techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of new crop varieties - Guidance in the proper use of fertilizer - Guidance in water management for paddy cultivation <p>2) Guidance of marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance for procurement of inputs and sale of outputs 	<p>(4) Extension of farming guidance</p> <p>1) Shift from traditional agriculture to modern irrigation practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversion to high-yielding varieties - Increase of yield by popularization of the use of fertilizer - Decrease in the amount of seeds used from 60 to 80 kg/per hectare to 35 to 40 kg/per hectare in the rainy season and 40 to 50 kg per hectare in the dry season. With 1800 kips/ha, a minimum of 2,448,000 to 3,060,000 kips (34,000 to \$42,500) is curtailed. <p>2) Increase in production will lead to the free sales of 4657.5 tons of rice. The market sales of other dry season crops, 1125 tons (e.g. peanuts), will be possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerate the reconstruction of the agricultural management system through the promotion of free business activities.

The present situation and problems	Countermeasures in this scheme	Project effects and scale of improvement
<p>3) Each farmhouse stores their supply of rice for subsistence in its unhulled state. The floor of the granary is elevated, but farmers can not construct another granary for increased rice production due to lack of finance.</p> <p>The produce are usually damaged by rodents.</p>	<p>3) Construction of joint granary</p>	<p>3) Storage of rice and preservation of its quality.</p> <p>Increase in income by high-priced sales of produce in the fallow season.</p>
<p>4) Although rainy season paddies are usually harvested after the rainy season, they are stored without being dried due to the absence of drying facilities.</p> <p>There are no roofed facilities near and within the project area to be used for community assemblies and the like, and interaction among villages is limited. Meetings or gatherings, particularly in the rainy season, are often subject to postponement.</p>	<p>4) Construction of multipurpose building with a roof and concrete square</p>	<p>4) Quality preservation by drying the stored surplus rice under the sun.</p> <p>It will be used to market agricultural produce and fish under all kinds of weather. The construction of this facility will contribute to the activation of marketing activities.</p> <p>It will be used to hold any event the year round. Stimulate interaction and information exchange concerning agricultural production and socio-cultural matters; joint activities can be promoted.</p> <p>Knowledge of modern agricultural techniques will be disseminated by holding exhibitions of agricultural machinery and their uses in this place.</p> <p>Participation of women in production activities.</p>

The present situation and problems	Countermeasures in this scheme	Project effects and scale of improvement
<p>5) Fry breeding in Phackbou farm was temporarily interrupted due to recession after NEM. Production has started again after the farm was privatized in 1993. However, the distance between the farm and the project area, 40km, prevents farmers from purchasing and transporting fry.</p>	<p>5) Construction of fry breeding facilities</p> <p>Fry production Sales Distribution</p> <p>to produce 2,092,000 tilapias and chinese carp annually.</p>	<p>5) Increase secondary income through fry production and breeding.</p> <p>The indirect benefits from this project are: water production : 418,400 kg water production output : 83,680,000 kips (US\$116,222)</p> <p>Further, the 3rd Five-year plan is expected to bring about a fish consumption of 11 kg/person, which is equivalent to a production that would provide for approximately 380,380 people.</p>
<p>(5) Shortage of O/M activities for existing facilities</p>	<p>(5) Supply of O/M machinery</p>	<p>(5) O/M office will be set up by Laos side, and planned O/M will be conducted.</p>

5.2 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.2.1 Conclusion

This project is one of the most important state-sponsored development projects to resolve economic problems hampering national development. This project will be implemented in one of the districts in Savannakhet Province and shall provide the area with the facilities and machinery required for the execution of an Integrated Agricultural Development Plan.

(1) Small scale and petty, subsistence farmers and areal residents will economically benefit from the project through the construction of irrigation facilities.

The project effects are summarized below:

National benefit: Increased and stable food production and self-sufficiency in food;
Promotion of an autonomous economic diplomacy based on self-sufficiency in food;
Development and highly advanced utilization of water and land resources;
Diminution of slash-and-burn agricultural practices;
Crop diversification, expanded production of export crops;
Promotion of the NEM system;
Increase in exports, foreign currency holdings, improvement of trade balance;
Promotion of irrigation and agricultural development;
Improvement of standard of living, and promotion of safety for the welfare of the people.

Areal benefit : Activated areal and residents' economic activities;
Promotion of regional developments;
Development in traffic services for marketing and transportation;
Promotion of inter-rural exchanges;

Extension and expansion of modern farming techniques;
Improvement of women's social status and expansion of environmental improvement activities;
Improvement in fish culture and nutrition;
Increased job opportunities

Farmers' benefit: Stable and increased rainy season paddy production;
Increase in dry season paddy cropping and crop diversification;
Breakaway from subsistence agricultural practices;
Enjoy the availability of an agricultural information network;
Shift to a market economy system;
Increased income and stable production;
Improvement in standard of living;
Stable supply of purified domestic water;
Reduction in hard labor (transportation of water);
Promote women's participation in agricultural production;
Enlargement of pupil's school attendance;
Improvement and activation of traffic and marketing conditions;
Promotion of interchanges among rural communities;
Improvement in living conditions and standard of living;
Increased job opportunities.

The effects above clearly state show that one of the project's main objectives, which is to improve agricultural infrastructures in areas compelled to carry out monocultural practices of unstable rainfed paddy production, will effect improved and stable paddy production and largely contribute to the improvement of economic conditions and the people's welfare. Simultaneously, it is also considered to largely stimulate the shift to a free market economy and the establishment of a new economic system under the NEM concept.

The project will also bring about an increase in the income of the affected farmers, thereby improving their socio-economic

conditions and socio-cultural conditions of traditional villages. These improved conditions are foreseen to promote reciprocal relations among communities, joint implementation of regional development, agricultural and market information exchange, as well as joint purchase of required agricultural materials, joint sales of agricultural produce, hence giving birth to a new cooperative system.

Increase in commercial crop production through dry season irrigation and the related various activities of the Agricultural Supporting Center, which will also affect other agricultural areas within the province, are expected to lead to the furtherance of similar development projects.

Given these effects, the implementation of the project under the Japanese grant aid system is judged to be appropriate.

Moreover, the implementation, operation and supervisory aspects of the project to be handled by the Laotian executing agency are forecast to have no problems with respect to personnel disposition and budgetary measures.

For a smoother and more effective implementation and guaranteed attainment of the primary objectives, however, the following must be fully accomplished:

(2) Irrigation facilities and water management

1) The annual distribution pattern and volume of rain in the project area, and even among localities, vary greatly. Accordingly, the effective use of water will be planned and a water use plan by season will be formulated based on the long term surveys carried out by the meteorological observatories for the management of water intake and distribution.

2) The meteorological observation facilities constructed through this project must be managed properly. The observation results will be effectively used in daily water management activities which shall be efficiently carried out. The results will be strictly recorded and preserved for reference for the future formulation of water use plans after the 2nd year and agricultural development plans for districts within and outside the project area.

3) Dam breakage or damage endanger the lives and properties of downstream residents. The early detection of such damage must be given priority by carrying out daily inspection.

4) Facilities and water management should be conducted manually and assuredly. The details should be recorded daily and filed in the O/M office.

5) Canal facilities are easily damaged by trespassing water buffaloes. Countermeasures should be taken therefore, and areal farmers should be obligated to strictly carry them out.

5.2.2 Recommendations

(1) Operation and management of the Agricultural Supporting Center

a) The Agricultural Supporting Center performs various services in order to attain the objectives. However, it will take a long time before farmers in the project area will understand the purpose for its construction, the kind and details of its services, as well as request its support.

The organization of a farmers' association to help make these purposes and services clearly known to the community during the construction of the Center, and a system encouraging the farmers to actively seek the Center's services afterwards are most desired.

b) The proper operation and maintenance of the Center, the attainment of its objectives, and the efficient operation of the main agricultural production facilities will all depend on the capability of the Laotian counterpart in providing the personnel suitable and necessary to its operation and maintenance. Therefore, necessary budgetary measures should be adopted immediately after facilities are completely constructed for the selection of a suitable personnel.

If there are personnel in need of special training, a request should be made for their dispatch to undergo the training

services of either Japan, international agencies, or other countries, to hone skills and develop performance.

- c) An annual Agricultural Supporting Center operation and management plan should be formulated at the start of each year to guarantee a better and more efficient O/M and the use of facilities. This plan should cover the provision of funds for the Center's services and other budgetary measures.

The formulation of the plan for the first year should be particularly hastened, and for it to be ready for full implementation right after the day the facilities are handed over to the counterpart government, an operation and maintenance system should be developed and the required funds should be provided.

The expenses for the use of the Agricultural Supporting Center's facilities (for fry distribution, etc.) should be shared by the beneficiaries and this should be made explicitly clear to them.

- d) The members of the Japanese group of volunteers (JOCV) dispatched by JICA assist in the Savannakhet Department of Agriculture and Forestry of Savannakhet Province and in other related agencies. The cooperation of members specializing in soil fertilization, crop cultivation, agricultural statistics, fish breeding, and health and sanitation, fields related to the center's services, is essential as it would further invigorate the center's services.

- e) Financial services, such as credit and farm loans, are considered as one of the extremely important services inherent to agricultural growth and development in the project area.

Although a definite financial plan has not been worked out yet, IFAD's 2nd financial plan for the development of villages (1987) and the 3rd five-year plan stipulate that the establishment of an agricultural credit system and the financing of farming businesses are pressing issues.

With regard to this matter, active support can be expected from government agencies, such as the continuous and active

support extended by IFAD and UNDP to agriculturally developed areas in the plains of Vientiane. To fully receive the active support of government related agencies, including those aforementioned, the formulation of a system and a plan should be hastened.

- f) The electricity for the operation of the Center's facilities is provided through a diesel engine generator installed within its premises. The upkeep of the generator for electricity and water supply, however, is estimated to be several times more expensive than when supply comes from the commercial electric plant.

Therefore, discussions with government agencies should be made to avoid delays in the scheduled use of the commercial power plant's services (1994).

- g) Fry breeding was planned to help the government attain its aim in the 3rd five-year plan to expand protein intake per person. To make the area's farmers understand the concept, training in and extension of proper fish breeding techniques are a must.
- h) Training of all selected personnel under JICA can not be carried out simultaneously. It is, therefore, necessary to study the fiscal plan of JICA, and in order to receive an early acceptance, discussions with the secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Vientiane should be held to follow necessary procedures to accelerate participation.

APPENDIX

[Content]

1. MEMBER LIST FOR STUDY TEAM

Member List for Basic Design Study Team

Member List for Explanation of Draft Report

2. STUDY SCHEDULE

Study Schedule of Basic Design Study Team

Study schedule for Explanation of Draft Report

3. MEMBER LIST OF CONCERNING PARTY IN THE PERCIPIENT COUNTRY

Member List in Lao Side for Basic Design Study Team

Member List in Lao Side for Explanation of Draft Report

4. MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS

Minutes of Discussions of Basic Design Study Team

Minutes of Discussions for Explanation of Draft Report

Member List for Basic Design Study Team

(1) Basic Design Study Team

Mr. Haruoki Ebe	Leader Deputy Director Chikugo River Irrigation and Drainage Project Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
Mrs. Kimiko Ishikawa	Agricultural development Planner, Senior Officer, Crop Production Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
Mr. Narihide Nagayo	Grant Aid Planner Agriculture development Specialist, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA
Mr. Sakuzo Kanazawa	Irrigation and Drainage Planner Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Mr. Ikuro Inamori	Agricultural Facilities Planner Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Mr. Kensuke Sakato	Agricultural Economy and Extension System, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Mr. Narikazu Fujisawa	Expert Accountant Kokusai Kogyo, Co., Ltd.

Member List for Explanation of Draft Report

Mr. Masaru Sasaki Deputy Director, Office Agriculture Water
Management, Irrigation and drainage
Division, MAFF

Mr. Masahiro Tawa First Basic Design Study Division,
Grant Aid Study and Design
Department, JICA

Mr. Sakuzo Kanazawa Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Mr. Kensuke Sakato Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Study Schedule of Basic Design Study Team

No	Date	Mouvement	Activities	Accommodation
1	May 19 (Wed)	Tokyo → Bangkok Bang. → Vientiane	Flight JL 717 Flight QV 423	Vientiane
2	20 (Thur)		Explanation of Inception Report and Study Schedule to the relevant Authorities of Lao. Courtesy Call on the Embassy of Japan & JOCV.	Vientiane
3	21 (Fri)	Vientiane → Savannakhet	Flight QV 300. Explanation of the Inception Report, Study Schedule to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Field Reconnaissance on the requested Area.	Savannakhet
4	22 (Sat)		Field Reconnaissance in the design dam sites; Interview of the residents of the zone to be submerged (agreement and understanding of the Project). Survey on the Site selected for the demonstration farm.	"
5	23 (Sun)		Field reconnaissance on existing project sites.	"
6	24 (Mon)		Discussions with the persons in charge of the Savannakhet Province: Confirmation of the contents & background of the request. Discussion on the executing and management system.	"
7	25 (Tues)	Savannakhet → Vientiane	Flight QV 300; Confirmation of the contents and background of the request. Discussions on the scope of assistance.	"
8	26 (Wed)		Discussions on the contents of the request and the scope of assistance.	"
9	27 (Thur)		"	"
10	28 (Fri)		Signing of the Minutes of Discussions. Report to the Embassy of Japan.	"
11	29 (Sat)	Vientiane → Bangkok	Departure of the Officials of the Study Team Flight TG 691. The Consultant gathers documents & data.	Bangkok Savannakhet
12	30 (Sun)	Bangkok → Tokyo Vient. → Savannakhet	Return of Team Officials to Japan, Flight TG640. Moving of the Consultant, Flight QV 308	Bangkok Savannakhet

Study schedule for Explanation of Draft Report

No 1	31/ Aug.	Tokyo- Bangkok	Air by TG-641	BKK.
No 2	1/ Sep.	Bangkok-Vientiane	Air by Qv-423	Vientiane
No 3	2/ Sep.		Embassy of Japan Meeting with JOCV Visit to M.A.F. Explanation of Report	"
No 4	3/ Sep.		Discussion	"
No 5	4/ Sep.		Site Investigation	"
No 6	5/ Sep.		Preparing Report	"
No 7	6/ Sep.		Visit to Embassy of Japan, JOCV Office	"
No 8	7/ Sep.	Vientiane to BKK	Air by TG-691	BKK
No 9	8/ Sep.	BKK to Tokyo	Air by TG-640	

Member List in Lao Side for Basic Design Study Team

<u>Names</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mr. Alom Thavonsouk	Deputy Director of Cabinet, M.A.F.
Mr. Kham Ouan Boupha	Vice Minister of M.A.F.
Mr. Khammay Vongsathieve	Irrigation Department, M.A.F.
Mr. Lhangsy Sayvisith	Director of Irrigation Department, M.A.F.
Mr. Oudone Sisongkham	Deputy Chief of the International Cooperation Division
Mr. Soukaseum Boihisane	Vice Governor and Head of A.F. Department of Savannakhet
Mr. Silavauh savatvong	Deputy Director of the Forestry Department, M.A.F.
Mr. Sivath Sonethauy	Deputy Director of Irrigation Department, M.A.F.
Mr. Sonechith Thouphanheuaugay	Deputy Chief of Irrigation Department, M.A.F.

Embassy of Japan in Lao

Mr. Masao Wada	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Mr. Kiyoshi Omameuda	Second Secretary

Member List in Lao Side for Explanation of Draft Report

Government of Lao P.D.R.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Alom Thavonsouk | Deputy Director of Cabinet M.A.F. |
| 2. Kham Ouan Boupha | Vice Minister of M.A.F. |
| 3. Khammay Vongsathive | Irrigation Dept. of M.A.F. |
| 4. Lhangsy Sayvisith | Director of Irrigation Dept.
M.A.F. |
| 5. Oudone Sisongham | Deputy Chief of International
Cooperation.
Division. |
| 6. Soukanseum Boihsane | Vice Governor and Head of A.F.
Dept. of M.A.F. |

Embassy of Japan

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Masao WADA | Ambassador of Japan to Lao P.D.R |
| 2. Mr. Saburo SATO | First secretary |
| 3. Kiyoshi OHMAMEUDA | Second Secretary |

Minutes of Discussions of Basic Design Study Team

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
BASIC DESIGN STUDY
ON THE INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
IN SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE
IN
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In response to the request of the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Integrated Agricultural Rural Development Project in Savannakhet Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA sent to Laos a study team, headed by Mr. Haruoki Ebe, Deputy Director of Chikugogawa-karyuu Irrigation and Drainage Project Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries from May 19 to June 12, 1993.

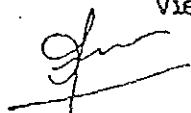
The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Lao and conducted a field survey at the study area.

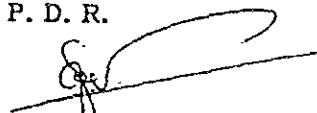
In the course of discussions and field survey, both parties have confirmed the main items on the attached sheets. The team will proceed to further works and prepare the Basic Design Study Report.

Vientiane, May 28, 1993

Haruoki Ebe

Mr. Haruoki Ebe
Leader
Basic Design Study Team
JICA


Mr. Alom Thavonsouk
Deputy Director of Cabinet
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
LAO P. D. R.


Mr. Soukaseum Bodhisane
Vice-Governor
Head of Agriculture and
Forestry Department
Savannakhet Province, LAO P.D.R.

ATTACHMENT

1. The Objectives of the Project

The objectives of the Project are to increase and stabilize the rice production and to upgrade the living standard of farmers in the project area by improving agricultural structure.

2. The Project Site

The Project site is located in Savannakhet Province. (see Annex I)

3. Executing Agency

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Savannakhet Province are responsible for the administration and execution of the project.

4. Items requested by the Government of Lao

After discussions with the Basic Design Study Team, the following items were finally requested by Lao side.

1) Nhyod Houay Bak Irrigation system

- Dam
- Irrigation canal
- Drainage canal
- Hydro-meteorological facilities

2) Namphou Irrigation system

- Houay Xay weir with irrigation canal

3) Ban Lak 35 Agricultural Supporting Center

- Buildings
 - Office building
 - Rice store house
 - Multipurpose building
 - Garage
- Machinery and equipment for training and demonstration
- Fish incubatory pond
- Water supply facilities
- Vehicles for agricultural extension
 - Pickup 1
 - Motorbike (75cc) 2
 - Generator 2

Elbe

10/

9/

- 4) Rural road improvement (see Annex II)
- 5) Domestic water wells with hand pumps (10 Nos.)
- 6) Equipment for O/M of the constructed facilities

- Wheel loader (0.4m ³)	1
- Backhoe (0.3m ³)	1
- Mini backhoe	1
- Hand roller	1
- Dump truck (4t)	2
- Spare parts	
- Workshop car	1
- Vehicles for O/M	
• Pickup	1
• Motorbike (75cc)	2

However, the final components of the Project will be decided after further studies.

5. Other Relevant Issues

- 1) The Government of Lao should prepare the life reconstruction measures of the area where dam reservoir will be constructed and explain the measures to inhabitant concerned to get an agreement.
- 2) After reach the agreement, the Government of Lao should submit a copy of the agreement documents to Japan.
- 3) The Government of Lao should organize water user association for the project.
- 4) The Government of Lao should establish organization for sustainable implementation of the project and take necessary measures to achieve the objective of the project such as arrangement of staffs and allocation of the budget.
- 5) The Government of Lao should establish the administration programme of the Agricultural Supporting Center.

Ebe . Cap 9/

6. Japan's Grant Aid System

- 1) The Government of Lao has understood the system of Japanese Grant aid Programme explained by the Team.
- 2) The Government of Lao will take the necessary measures, described in Annex III, for smooth implementation of the Project, on condition that the Grant Aid Assistance by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

7. Schedule of the Study

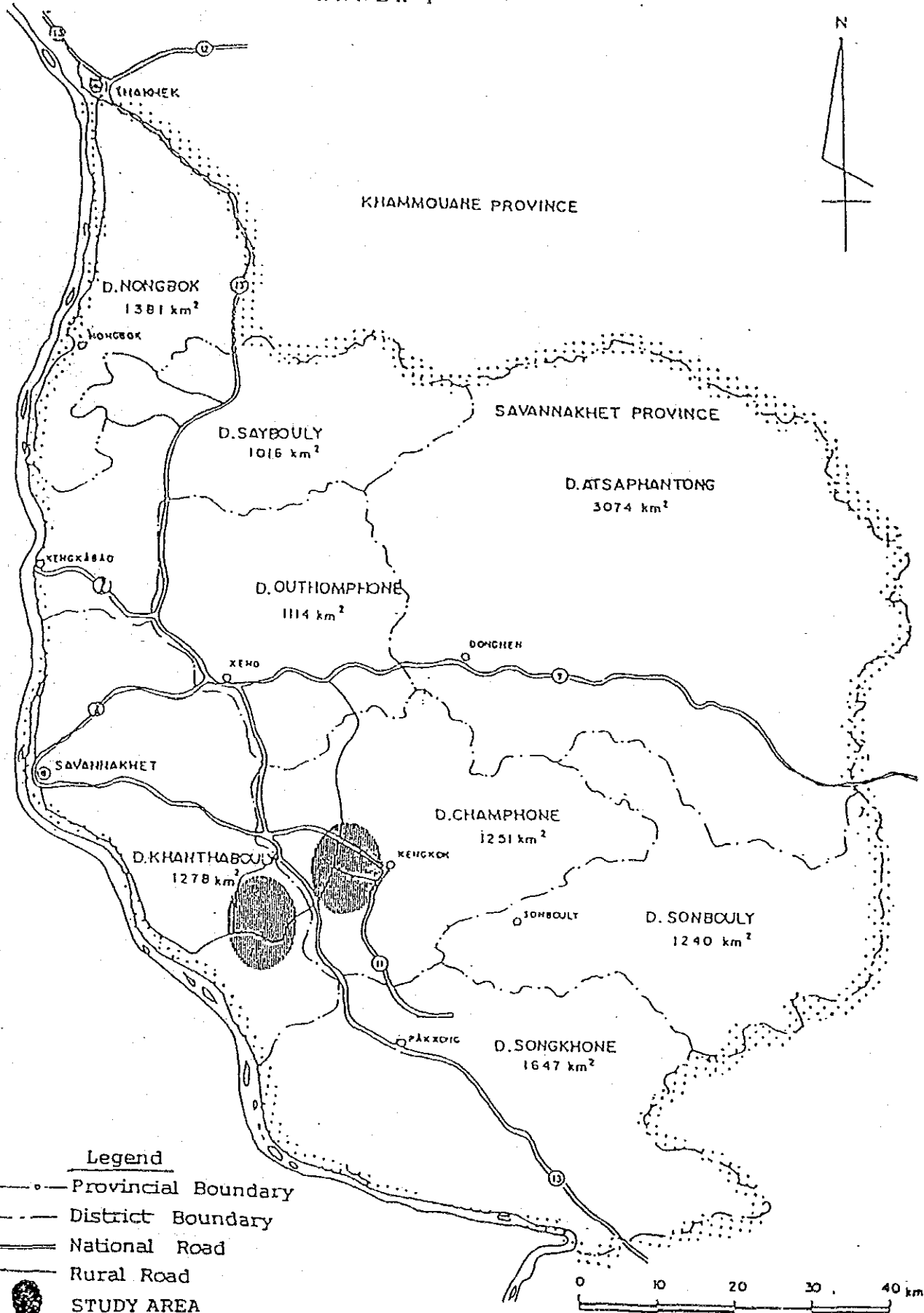
- 1) The consultants will proceed to further studies in Laos until June 11, 1993.
- 2) JICA will prepare the draft report on the Project in English and dispatch a mission to Lao in order to explain its contents in August, 1993.
- 3) After the contents of the report are accepted in principle by the Government of Lao, JICA will complete the final report and send it to the Government of Lao by the end of September, 1993.

Elbe

Cap

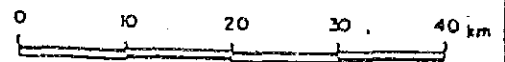
9/

ANNEX I



Legend

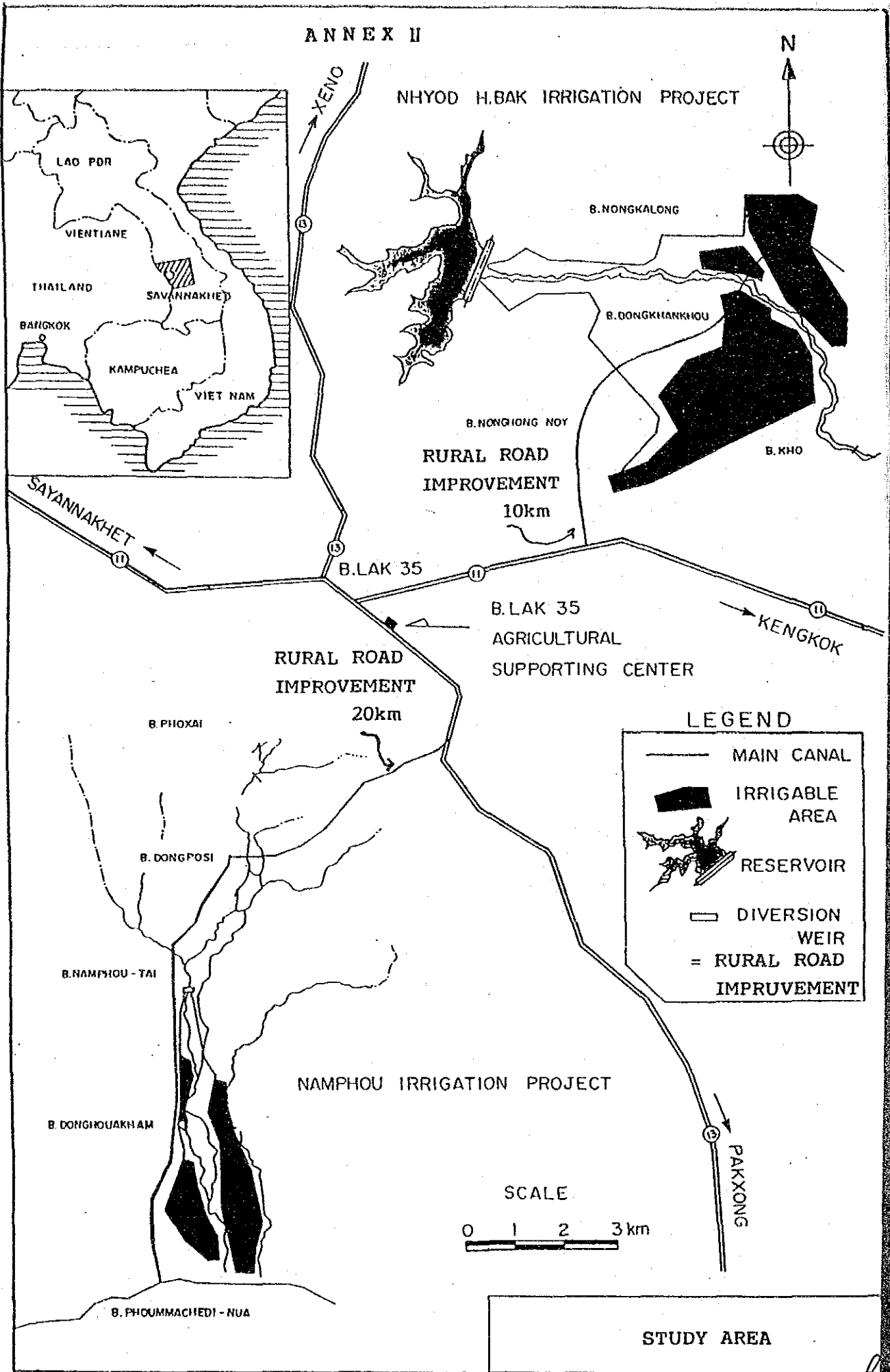
- Provincial Boundary
- - - District Boundary
- ==== National Road
- Rural Road
- STUDY AREA



File copy of

ANNEX II

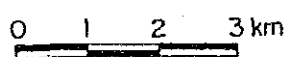
NHYOD H.BAK IRRIGATION PROJECT



LEGEND

- MAIN CANAL
- IRRIGABLE AREA
- 🏞️ RESERVOIR
- ▭ DIVERSION WEIR
- = RURAL ROAD IMPROVEMENT

SCALE



STUDY AREA

Ebe sep. 9/

ANNEX III : Necessary measures to be taken by the Government of Lao in case Japan's Grant Aid is executed.

1. To bear all expenses for land acquisition for the project facilities and compensation to inhabitant concerned.
2. To clear, level and reclaim the site before commencement of construction.
3. To provide necessary facilities for the Project such as electricity and other incidental facilities.
4. To exempt taxes and to take necessary measures for customs clearance of the materials and equipment brought for the Project at the port disembarkation.
5. To bear all expenses other than those to be borne by the Grant, necessary for construction of the facilities as well as for the transportation and the installation of the equipment.
6. To construct tertiary canal system in the project area.

ANNEX IV

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mr. Alom Thavonsouk, Deputy-Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
2. Mr. Soukaseum Bodhisane, Vice-Governor, Head of Agriculture and Forestry Department, Savannakhet Province
3. Mr. Langsy Sayvisith, Director of Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
4. Mr. Somchith Thongphanheuangsy, Civil Engineer, Deputy Chief, Technical Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
5. Mr. Khammay Vongsathiane, Irrigation Engineer, Planning Finance & Co-operation Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
6. Mr. Bounmy Souvannalansy, Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
7. Mr. Haruoki Ebe, Leader, Basic Design Study Team, JICA
Deputy-Director, Chikugogawa-Karyuu Irrigation and Drainage Project Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
8. Mr. Narihida Nagayo, Grant Aid Planner, Agricultural Development Specialist, JICA
9. Mrs. Kimiko Ishikawa, Agricultural Development Planner, Senior Officer, Crop Production Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
10. Mr. Sakuzo Kanazawa, Irrigation and Drainage Planner, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
11. Mr. Ikuro Inamori, Agricultural Facilities Planner, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
12. Mr. Kensuke Sakato, Agricultural Economy and Extension System, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
13. Mr. Kiyoshi Omameuda, Second Secretary, Japanese Embassy

Ebe *cep* *of*

Minutes of Discussions for Explanation of Draft Report

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
BASIC DESIGN STUDY
ON THE INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
IN SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE
OF
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
(CONSULTATION ON DRAFT REPORT)

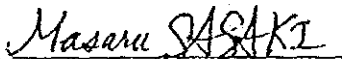
In May 1993, the Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA) dispatched a Basic Design Study team on the Integrated Agricultural Rural Development Project in Savannakhet Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") to Lao People's Democratic Republic, and through discussions, field survey, and technical examination of the results in Japan, has prepared the draft report of the study.

In order to explain and to consult the Lao side on the components of the draft report, JICA sent to Laos a study team, which is headed by Mr. Masaru Sasaki, Deputy Director, Office of Agricultural Water Management, Irrigation and Drainage Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and is scheduled to stay in the country from September 1 to 7, 1993.


During the discussion, both sides are very honored to have the presence of His Excellency Mr. Sitaheng Rasphone, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

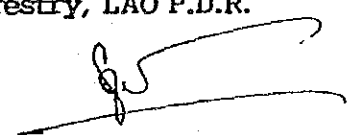
As a result of discussions, both parties confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets.

Vientiane, September 3, 1993



Mr. Masaru Sasaki
Leader,
Draft Report Explanation
Team, JICA


Mr. Alom Thavonsouk
Deputy Director of Cabinet
Ministry of Agriculture and
Forestry, LAO P.D.R.


Mr. Soukaseum Bodhisane
Vice Governor
Head of Agriculture and Forestry,
Savannakhet Province, LAO P.D.R.

(S)

ATTACHMENT

1. Components of Draft Report

The Government of Laos has agreed and accepted in principle the components of the Draft Report proposed by the team.

2. Japan's Grant Aid System

1) The Government of Laos has understood the system of Japanese Grant Aid Programme explained by the Team.

2) The Government of Laos will take the necessary measures described in Annex 1 for smooth implementation of the Project on condition that the Grant Aid Assistance by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

3. Other important issues related to the Project

1) Both sides have reconfirmed all the items appearing in the Minutes of Discussions signed on 28th May, 1993, a copy of which has been reproduced in the Draft Report.

2) The Government of Laos have presented the additional request, the team will report that to the Government of Japan.

3) The Government of Laos should construct tertiary canal system in the project area.

4) The Government of Laos should organize water user association for the project.

5) The Government of Laos should establish organization for sustainable implementation of the project and take necessary measures to achieve the objective of the project such as arrangement of staffs and allocation of the budget.

6) The government of Laos should establish the administration programme of the Agricultural Supporting Center.

7) The Government of LAO should solve the problems on the removal and the re-settlement of the people in the village which will be sunk.

8) The Government of LAO understand that technical cooperation can not be requested in Grant Aid system and another official request should be submitted through diplomatic channels.

4. Further Schedule

The team will make the final report in accordance with the confirmed items, and send it to the Government of Laos by the end of October, 1993.

91

(S)

up

ANNEX I : Necessary measures to be taken by the Government of Laos
in case Japan's Grant Aid is executed.

1. To secure the site for the Project.
2. To bear all expenses for land acquisition for the project facilities and compensation to inhabitant concerned.
3. To clear, level and reclaim the site before commencement of construction.
4. To construct the access road to the site before commencement of construction.
5. To provide necessary facilities for the Project such as electricity, drainage, and other incidental facilities.
6. To bear commissions to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement.
7. To exempt taxes and to take necessary measures for customs clearance of the materials and equipment brought for the project at the port of disembarkation.
8. To accord Japanese Nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of products and the services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Laos and stay therein for the performance of their work.
9. To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant.
10. To bear all expenses other than those to be borne by the Grant, necessary for construction of the facilities as well as for the transportation and the installation of the equipment.

9

(88)

clp

ANNEX II

Additional request by Lao side.

1. Additional Items

1) Bulldozer. 1 unit

2) Motor grader. 1 unit

2. Change Items

1) From To
Wheel tractor shovel Wheel loader shovel

(8)

11.4

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Lao side

1. Mr. Sitaheng Rasphone, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
2. Mr. Alom Thavonsouk, Deputy-Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
3. Mr. Soukaseum Bodhisane, Vice-Governor, Head of Agriculture and Forestry Department, Sanannakhet Province
4. Mr. Vankham Thavonsouk, Deputy-Director of cabinet, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
5. Mr. Khammay Vongsathiane, Director, Planning Finance and Cooperation Division, Irrigation Department,
6. Mr. Soullvanthong Kingkeo, Deputy-Director, Division of Planning, Finance and Cooperation Department
7. Mr. Bounmy Souvannalansy, Department of Agriculture and Extension

Japanese side

1. Mr. Masaru Sasaki, Deputy-Director, Office of Agriculture Water management Management, Irrigation and drainage Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
2. Mr. Masahiro Tawa, First Basic Design Division, Grant Aid Study and Design Department, JICA.
3. Mr. Sakuzo Kanazawa, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
4. Mr. Kensuke Sakato, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
5. Mr. Kiyoshi Omameuda, Second Secretary, Japanese Embassy

3

②

cep

ANNEXES

CONTENTS

1. List of procured Machinery and Materials	1
2. Written Consent	4
Design area for the Construction of the Ban Lak 35 Agricultural Supporting Center	5
Resettlement of the residents consecutive to the Construction of the H. Bak Dam	8
3. Hydrologic data	34
4. Dam Storage Capacity Curve and Table	35
5. Water Balance of the ,H. Bak Dam	36
6. Irrigation Water System Diagram	37
(N. H. Bak)	
(Namphou)	
7. Irrigation Water Requirement	39
(H. Bak Zone)	
(H. Xay)	
8. Soil Triangle of the Basic Soil Structural Classes	42
9. Agriculture Supporting Center Area Map	55
10. Estimation of Local Portion for Lao Government	56

1. List of the procured Machinery and materials

(1) O/M Equipment of the Facilities

No.	Machines/Materials	Specifications	Quantity	Reasons for Selection
1-1	Wheel Loader	0.4m ³	1 unit	Repair of roads & irrigation facilities
1-2	Backhoe	0.3m ³	1 unit	ditto
1-3	Backhoe	0.03m ³	1 unit	ditto
1-4	Bulldozer	3t	1 unit	ditto
1-5	Dump Truck	4t	2 units	ditto
1-6	Motor Grader	Bread 2.2m	1 unit	Repair of roads
1-7	Vibrocompactor	0.5t	1 unit	Repair of roads & irrigation facilities
1-8	Mobile Workshop	4t	1 unit	Repair of machines & vehicles
1-9	Pick-Up	2,000cc,4WD	1 unit	Facility maintenance & transfer
1-10	Motorcycle	75cc	2 units	Facility maintenance & transfer
1-11	Mower	Tank cap.0.6ℓ	2 units	Dam maintenance
1-12	Portable Pump	Ø=40mm	1 unit	Facility maintenance & transfer

(2) Machines for the Agricultural Supporting Center

No.	Machines/Materials	Specifications	Quantity	Reasons for Selection
2-1	Pick-up	2,000cc, 4WD	1 unit	Guidance and extension
2-2	Motorcycle	75cc	2 units	Guidance and extension
2-3	Generator	25KVA	2 units	Operation of the Center
2-4	Tractor	50 HP	1 unit	Exhibition, education and extension
2-5	Hand Tractor	8 HP	3 units	Exhibition, education and extension
2-6	Manual Thresher		1 unit	Exhibition, education and extension
2-7	Motor Generator	5 HP	1 unit	Exhibition, education and extension
2-8	Winnower		1 unit	Exhibition, education and extension
2-9	Sprayer		1 unit	Exhibition, education and extension
2-10	Motorized Thresher		1 unit	Exhibition, education and extension
2-11	Duster		1 unit	Exhibition, education and extension
2-12	Flour Mill		1 unit	Exhibition, education and extension
2-13	Meter	100 kg	1 unit	Harvest study
2-14	Trailer	200 kg	1 unit	Harvest study
2-15	Grain Humidity Verifier	for rice	1 unit	Measurement of crops
2-16	Vinyl Sheets	0.1mm thick	200m ²	Crop covering
2-17	Portable Pump	with engine	1 unit	Fry production
2-18	Refrigerator	200cc	1 unit	Fry production

No.	Machines/Materials	Specifications	Quantity	Reasons for Selection
2-19	Balance	2 kg	1 unit	Fry production
2-20	Oxygen Bombe		1 pc	Fry production
2-21	Television	29 inches	1 unit	Education
2-22	Video Deck		1 unit	Education
2-23	Video Camera	Portable	1 unit	Education
2-24	Blackboard	Wall type	2 pcs	Water management and education
2-25	Megaphone		2 units	Water management and education
2-26	Photocopy Machine		1 unit	Writing of documents
2-27	Personal Computer	Hard: 40M Ram: 4M	1 unit	Writing of documents
2-28	PC Printer		1 unit	Writing of documents
2-29	Soil checker		1 unit	Guidance on cultivation
2-30	Soil Drying Test		1 unit	Guidance on cultivation
2-31	Tester		1 unit	Guidance on cultivation
2-32	Simple Type Soil	MPK Ca Mg PH analysis	1 unit	Guidance on cultivation
2-33	Measuring Tape	3m	5 units	Harvest study
2-34	Balance	Max. 5kg	1 unit	Harvest study
2-35	Camera	F:35 mm wide Automatic tripod Accessories	1 unit	Education
2-36	Slide Projector	Manual control	1 unit	Education

(3) Equipment for Hydrology, Meteorology

No.	Machines/Materials	Specifications	Quantity	Reasons for Selection
3-1	Instrument Screen	450x450x470	1 unit	General meteorological observations
3-2	Thermohygrometer	2-AB 1.1.-Q	1 unit	General meteorological observations
3-3	Rain Gauge	1.0mm	1 unit	General meteorological observations
3-4	Evaporation Gauge		1 unit	General meteorological observations
3-5	Current Meter	Electrical Type	1 unit	General meteorological observations
3-6	Water Gauge	Water Pressure type	1 unit	Water level observation in dam
3-7	Planimeter		1 unit	Area measurement
3-8	recording Sheets		1 set	for 2 years

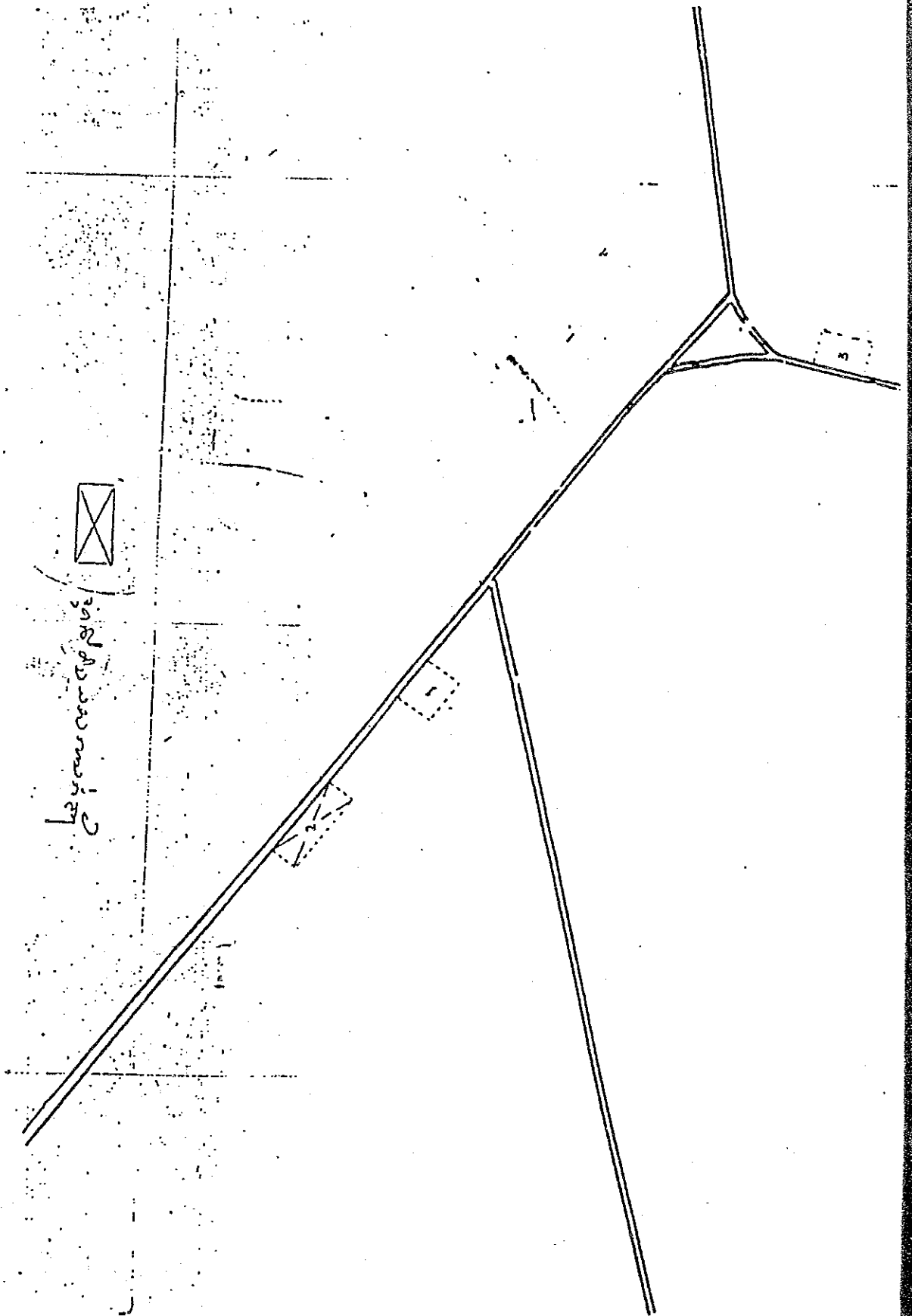
(4) Others

Spare parts of equipment and machines

2. Written Consent

Resettlement of the residents consecutive to the construction for Agricultural Supporting Center at Ban Lak 35

(September 20, 1991 Champhone District, B. Lak 35 Village)



Handwritten text next to a rectangular box with an 'X' inside. The text is oriented vertically and appears to be in a non-Latin script, possibly Arabic or Persian. The text is difficult to read due to the image quality but seems to contain several lines of characters.

Written Consent

Resettlement of the residents consecutive to the
Construction of the H. Bak Dam

(February 5, 1992, Champhone District, Nannadi)

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ຮັບໜ້າປະທັບ ຕອກະລາດ ປະຈຸທິປະໄຕ ຕອກະລາຍ ດັດໝາຍ-ຖ-໑໐໙
=====00000=====

ສະພາບຄວາມສະຫງົບ

ລາຍເລກທີ/ດ

ບັນທຶກມອບເນອຸທິດິນໄຫມທິດໝບອນີດິນຕື້
ບ້ານໂພນບາດີ , ຕາໄສຸງ , ເມ-ນິກອັນ, ຕື້ນອງຈຳມອນ
=====00000=====

- ສິ່ງຕາມນະດິທິກລິງຂອງຕື້ນອງຈຳມອນຄັ້ງນັ້ນທີ 3 ຕື້ນອງ 2 ປີ 1992 ກໍ່ວັກບໍາບາກັດຕິນ
ແປງບິບເບອນີດິນທິນັດລິດິດໝບອນີດິນບາດິກັດິງຈະຖືກນຳຖວັນຈາກໂຄງການຈົບລະປະທາຍຍອດ
ກັດັຍບັກ

- ສິ່ງໃສ່ກາຍກວດກາເບອນີທິນັດຕິດຕິກກາຍນະລິດຂອງກ້ວຍຊັ່ນຄວງຂອງມະເບກກະສິກໍາ
ປາໄ້ນັ້ນຕື້ນອງຈຳມອນ.

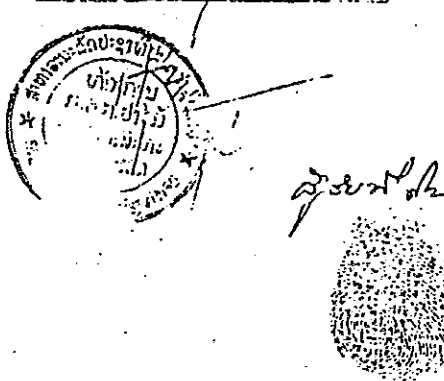
- ສ່ວນຈາກກາຍສຳກວດກາຕາດັບກາຍເບັດຕິດໂດຍສິນທິກັບກາຍສະເຫມີລາຍກາຍຈາກນັບ
ຖາບສະ ຈາກກາຍສິກສາຕິງແຜນທິດສິນລໍາຂອບຂອດຕັ້ງກ່າວນິຕິຍາວໃນກາຍນັກຕິດເບັດເບັດນິ
ໄດ້ ຊິງນິລວອນຈຳເປັນຕິ້ຂັບ? ທິວິດິດການເປັບຢູ່ກາຍຢູ່ກາຍຕັດຕັດ ແລະ ຍິນໃຊ້ກາຍນະລິດສ່ວນ
ໃສ່ຂອງປະຊາສິນ? ທິວິດິດລະກ້າວ .

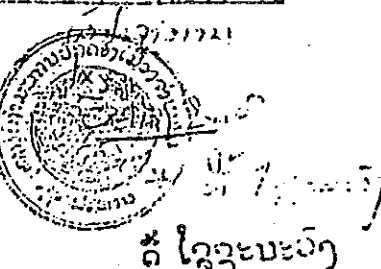
ສະບັບທາງຕື້ນອງຈຳມອນຈິງຕິດຕິດບິດບິນທິກນອບເນອຸທິດິນຕື້ນອກ. ປີ. ລາຍເລກທີ
.....ປະຊາສິນບ້ານໂພນບາດີ , ຕາໄສຸງ , ເມ-ນິກອັນ, ຕື້ນອງຈຳມອນຕິດເປັນການທິດ
ແຜນນອບເນອຸທິດິນຕື້ນອງຈະຖືກນຳຖວັນຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ຕັ້ງລະປະທາຍຍອດຕັ້ວຍບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ດ
ລະຄວັດສິນ :

- ລັດສະເໝີຂອງເນອຸທິດິນ:
- ລວງຕິວາງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທິດຕິນຕ ຄິດກັຍ : ສາ. ທິ. ຈ. ສາ.
- ທິດຕິຕິກກັຍ : ສາ. ທິ. ຈ. ສາ.
- ທິດຕາວັບຄອກຕິດກັຍ : .. ສາ. ທິ. ຈ. ສາ.
- ທິດຕາວັບຕິກຕິດກັຍ : ສາ. ທິ. ຈ. ສາ.

ສະບັບທາງຕື້ນອງຈຳມອນ ແລະ ລະບະເບກກະສິກໍາ- ປາໄ້ນັ້ນຈາ ຈິງຕິດຕິດບິນ
ທິກນອບກາຍ ຄະນັບນີ້ວັ ຕື້ນອງເປັນວັດວາຍ ນິວັກນິຕິດນັກ ແລະ ນັກໃຊ້ທິກນອບນະລິດຕ່າຍ

ທິ ຈຳນວນ , ວັນທີ/.....

ລະບະເບກກະສິກໍາ- ປາໄ້ນັ້ນ


ຕື້ນອງຈຳມອນ - ຕື້ນອງຈຳມອນ


ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ຕອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ຕອກະລາຍ ລັດທະນາຖາວອນ
=====00000=====

ເມັດເມັດເມັດ

ຈຳນວນທີ

ບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ມີທຶນທຸກໆປີໃນເດືອນຕໍ່ໜ້າ

ປ້າມໂນນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ນາບິກຂັນ, ເມັດເມັດເມັດ
=====00000=====

- ຊຶ່ງຕາມນະໂນມະລິດກົດລະບຽບຂອງເຈົ້າເມັດເມັດເມັດຈຳນວນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກໍລະກົດການຈັດສັນ
ແປງປັນເມັດເມັດໃຫ້ມີທຶນທຸກໆປີໃນເດືອນຕໍ່ໜ້າຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳກັນຈາກໂຄງການຈຸນລະປະທານຍອດ
ກັບບັກ

- ຊຶ່ງສຳນວນກວດກາເອກະພັນທຸກໆປີຕໍ່ທຶນທຸກໆປີຂອງການວ່າຍຊື້ມາດຕະຖານທຸກໆປີສຳ
ປາໄມ້ເມັດເມັດເມັດ.

- ຕາມຈາກການສຳຫວດກວດກາຕໍ່ບັນທຶກໂດຍສິນທິກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກທ່ານ
ຖານທະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເພີ່ມເຕີມທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຈາກຂອບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເງື່ອນໄຂໃນການທຸກໆປີເມັດເມັດເມັດນາ
ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍຈ່າຍເປັນເກົ້າຂັບໃຫ້ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ການປຸກຝັງຮັດ ຕະລະ ຮັບໃຊ້ການທະລິດສ່ວນ
ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ມີທຶນທຸກໆປີ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດເມັດເມັດຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ມີທຶນທຸກໆປີ ທີ່...
.....ປະຊາຊົນປ້າມໂນນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ນາບິກຂັນ, ເມັດເມັດເມັດເພື່ອເປັນການທຶນ
ທຸກໆປີເມັດເມັດເມັດ ຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວມຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງຊຶນລະປະທານຍອດກັບບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
ລະຄວດລຸ່ມ :

- ລັກສະນະຂອງເມັດເມັດເມັດ:
 - ລວງກວ້າງ = 100 ມ
 - ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເຕີບອກ ທິດກັບ : ...
 - ທິດໄຕ້ກັບ : ...
 - ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ...
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ...

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດເມັດເມັດ ແລະ ລະບະນະທຸກໆປີສຳປາໄມ້ເມັດເມັດ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
ທຶກອະນຸຍາດ ຊຶ່ງເປັນໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນທຶນທຸກໆປີ ທີ່ມີທຶນທຸກໆປີ ແລະນຳໃຊ້ທຶນທຸກໆປີສຳປາໄມ້ເມັດເມັດ

ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ , ວັນທີ 15/12/92.

ອະນຸຍາດທຸກໆປີສຳປາໄມ້ເມັດເມັດ

ເຈົ້າເມັດເມັດເມັດ - ເມັດເມັດເມັດ



Handwritten signature and stamp.

Handwritten signature and stamp.

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຕະຫຼອດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ຕະຫຼອດປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ທຳນຽມ-ຖາວອນ
 =====090909=====

ຂອບເຂດຈຳນວນ

/ລາທີ/

ບັນທຶກນອບເບັດພິມໃນທິດສະພາວະເມັດພິມເກົ່າ
 ບ້ານໂພນບາດີ, ຕາສາງ, ນາບົກຂັນ, ເມືອງຈຳນວນ
 =====090909=====

- ສົງຄາມມະຕິຄຶກສົງຂອງເອກະນຶກຈຳນວນຊັ້ນທີ 3 ເດືອນ2 ປີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດກັບ
 ແປງບັນເບັດພິມ ໃນເມັດພິມຕະຫຼອດປະຊາຊົນຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂຄງການຈຸນລະປະທາບຍອດ
 ກັບບັກ

- ສົງສຳນຽກວດກາເອກະນຶກເພີ່ມທຳນຽມພະລິດຂອງຳປ່ວຍຊັ້ນລາວຂອງພະແນກຕະສິກຳ
 ປາໄນເມືອງຈຳນວນ.

- ທ່ານຈາກກາບສຳພຽດວດກາຕັກກັບເບັດຂອງຕົນໂດຍສິນທິກັບຕາມສະເລ່ຍລາຍງານຈາກພະ
 ຖານຜລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງຜູນທີ່ໜ້າຂອບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເງື່ອນໄຂໃນການບຸກຕົກເນື້ອພິມມາ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນເກັບຂຶ້ນ? ຈຶ່ງອີງຕາມເປັນຢູ່ການປຸກຝັງຮັດ ແລະ ຮັບໃຊ້ຕາມພະລິດສ່ວນ
 ໃຫ້ຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຊຸມເກືອລະກ້າວ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເອກະນຶກຈຳນວນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກນອບເບັດພິມໃຫ້ກໍ່.....
4.....ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນບາດີ, ຕາສາງ, ນາບົກຂັນ, ເມືອງຈຳນວນເພື່ອເປັນການພິດ
 ຕະຫຼອດພິມເກົ່າ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂຄງການກຳລັງຈຸນລະປະທາບຍອດກັບບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະດັດລຸ່ມ :

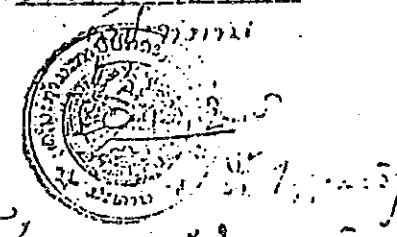
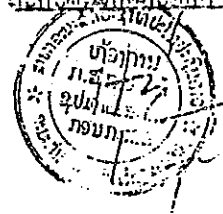
- ລັດສະໝະຂອງເບັດພິມ:
- ລວງກ້າວ = 100 ມ
- ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທິດເທິນຄ ທິດກັບ :41.ໜ້າ.ໜ້າ.....
- ທິດໄຕ້ຕິດກັບ :41.ໜ້າ.ໜ້າ.....
- ທິດຕາວັນອາທິດກັບ :41.ໜ້າ.ໜ້າ.....
- ທິດຕາວັນຕົກກັບ :41.ໜ້າ.ໜ້າ.....

ສະບັບທາງເອກະນຶກຈຳນວນ ແລະ ລະບົບພະແນກຕະສິກຳ- ປາໄນເມືອງ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອບທາງຍ ລະບົບນີ້ວິ ເພື່ອເປັນວັກຖານ ມີຄວາມນິຕິທຳ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ທຳນຽມພະລິດກໍ່ປ.

ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ, ວັນທີ/...../.....

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຕະຫຼອດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ຕະຫຼອດປະຊາຊົນ



ພິມນອບ
 ສີ ໄຊສະພະວົງ

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ຕອກະລາດ ປະອາທິປະໄຕ ຕອກະພາບ ຄັດທະນາທາງອາຍ
 =====000000=====

ຂໍອະນຸຍາດ

/ລາທີ/

ບັນທຶກນອບເນອບທິດິນໃຫມ່ທິດິນທຸກເນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກ
 ບ້ານໂບນບາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ນາບຶກຂວັນ, ເນືອງຈຳພອນ
 =====000000=====

- ຊຶ່ງຕາມມະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດເນືອງຈຳພອນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດກຸ່ມ
 ແປງບັນເນອບເນອບທິດິນໃຫມ່ທິດິນທຸກເນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້າງຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດ
 ຫລັບບັກ

- ຊຶ່ງສຳນວນກວດກາເນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກເນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກກະສິດຂອງງານຮ່ວມກຸ່ມຂອງນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກ
 ປ່າໄມ້ເນືອງຈຳພອນ.

- ຕາມຈາກການສຳນວນກວດກາດ້ວຍກັນເບື້ອງໂດຍສິນໃຈກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກນອບ
 ຖານທຸກ ຈາກການສຶກສາຕີພາບທີ່ອັບຄ່າຂອບເຂດກຸ່ມກ່າວມີເນືອງໃນກາບນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍງານຈຳເປັນກັບຂັ້ນສູງສຳລັບການເປັນຢູ່ການປຸກຜັກຊັດ ທຸກ ສະ ບັບສຳນວນກະສິດສ່ວນ
 ໃຫຍ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນສຳລັບຂັ້ນສູງທຸກກ່າວ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດເນືອງຈຳພອນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກກ່າວ
ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂບນບາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ນາບຶກຂວັນ, ເນືອງຈຳພອນເຮັດເປັນການທິດ
 ແທນເນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້າງຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດຫລັບບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2-5/ຕ
 ລະຄວນຄຸ້ມ :

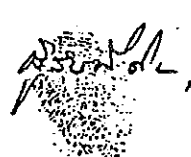
- ວັກສະນະຂອງເນອບເນອບທິດິນ :
 - ລວງກ້ຽງ = 100 ມ
 - ລວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເຕີບຄ ທິດກັບ : ສ. ທິ. ຈ. ມ. ປ.
 - ທິດໄຕ້ຕິກັບ : ປ. ປ. ປ.
 - ທິດຄາວັບອອກຕິກັບ : ມ. ອ. ປ.
 - ທິດຕາວັບຕິກັບ : ມ. ທິ. ຈ. ມ. ປ.

ສະນັ້ນທາງສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດເນືອງຈຳພອນ ແລະ ລະບະນະນອບເນອບທິດິນທຸກ- ປ່າໄມ້ເນືອງ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອບທາມາຍ ສະນັ້ນໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນເອກະຊົນ ມີລະບົບນິຕິທຳຍອດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ທຸກກະສິດກ່າວ .

ທີ່ ຈຳພອນ , ວັນທີ/...../1992.

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດເນືອງຈຳພອນ - ປ່າໄມ້ເນືອງ

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດເນືອງ - ເນືອງຈຳພອນ



ສີ ໂຊອະນະວົງ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ລັດທະນາຖາວອນ
 =====07007=====

ເຂົ້າ
 ຕົວເອກຈຳນວນ

/ ລາຍຮິບ

ບັນທຶກຂອງເມັດສິດສິນໃນປະເທດໄທປະຈຸບັນ

ບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາສອງ , ເມັດສິດສິນ , ເມັດສິດສິນ
 =====07007=====

- ສິ່ງຕາມມະຕິກົດລະບຽບຂອງເຂົ້າຕົວເອກຈຳນວນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກໍ່ຮັດກັບການຈັດປັນ
 ແປງປັນເອກສິດສິນໃນເມັດສິດສິນປະເທດໄທປະຈຸບັນນັ້ນເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂລງການປູລະປະທານຍອດ
 ທ້ວຍບັກ

- ສິ່ງສໍາຄັນກວດກາເອກສິດສິນປະເທດໄທປະຈຸບັນຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂລງການປູລະປະທານຍອດ
 ປາໄປນັ້ນຂອງຈຳນວນ.

- ສ່ວນຈາກການສຳຫວັດກວດກາດ້ວຍກຳເນີດສິນສິນທັງໝົດທີ່ມີການປະຕິບັດລາຍງານຈາກທ່ານ
 ທ່ານ ຈາກການສຳຫວັດທີ່ເຮັດໜ້ອຍກ່ອນຂອງເຂົ້າຕົວເອກຈຳນວນຂອງເຂົ້າຕົວເອກສິດສິນນັ້ນ
 ຈັດ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍງານຈຳນວນທີ່ເຮັດຂຶ້ນໃນວິທີການເປັນຢູ່ກຸ່ມປູກຕົ້ນຊຶ່ງຈັດ ແລະ ຜູ້ປຸກປະເທດສ່ວນ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃນເຂດທີ່ຈະກ້າວ .

ດ້ວຍນັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າຕົວເອກຈຳນວນຈຶ່ງ ດ້ວຍເປັນບັນທຶກຂອງເມັດສິດສິນໃນປະເທດໄທປະຈຸບັນ
 ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາສອງ , ເມັດສິດສິນ , ເມັດສິດສິນເປັນການທົດ
 ແທນເອກສິດສິນ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂລງການປູລະປະທານຍອດທ້ວຍບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະຄັດລຸ້ນ :

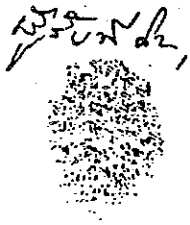
- ສັກສະນະຂອງເອກສິດສິນ:
- ລວງກ້ວງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທິດເໜືອ ທິດກັບ : ມ. ສ. ມ. ມ.
- ທິດໃຕ້ ທິດກັບ : ມ. ສ. ມ. ມ.
- ທິດຕາເວັນອອກ ທິດກັບ : ມ. ສ. ມ. ມ.
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກ ທິດກັບ : ມ. ສ. ມ. ມ.

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າຕົວເອກຈຳນວນ ແລະ ລະບົບປະທານຍອດສິກຳ- ປາໄປນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງດ້ວຍເປັນ
 ທິດສະນະນາຍ ສະນັ້ນໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນເອກສິດສິນ ທີ່ມີທາງເຂົ້າຕົວເອກ ແລະ ສຳນັກງານປະເທດສ່ວນ

ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ , ວັນທີ 1992

ອະນຸຍາດການປະເທດສ່ວນ ປາໄປນັ້ນ

ເຂົ້າຕົວເອກ - ຕົວເອກຈຳນວນ



ສິ ໂລງສະນະຂອງ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ກົມຕົວນາຍ ຕອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ຕອກະນາຍ ດັດທະນາ-ຖະວອນ
 =====00000=====

ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ

/ລາກທີ

ບັນທຶກນອບເບັດບິດີມີໂຮມບິດທະໝວນເບັດບິດີມີເກົ່າ

ບ້ານໂນນນາດີ , ຕາ-ແສງ , ນາບຶກຂວັນ, ເມັດຈຳພອນ
 =====00000=====

- ຊຶ່ງຕາມນະຕິດິກສິງຂອງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດກັບ
 ແປງປັນເບັດບິດີມີໃຫ້ນະຕິດິກສິງເບັດບິດີມີນາດີຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳກັບຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດ
 ກວ້ຍບັກ

- ຊຶ່ງສຳການກວດກາເບັດບິດີມີເບັດບິດີມີທຳການຜະລິດຂອງນ້ອຍຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງນະໂນນນາດີສຳ
 ປາໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ.

- ຕໍ່ມາຈາກການສຳຫວດກວດກາເບັດບິດີມີໂດຍສິນທິກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກນະ
 ຖານແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເພີ່ມເຕີມທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຄຳຂອບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເງື່ອນໄຂໃນການນຸກເອົາເບັດບິດີມີນາ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລວມບາດເບັດບິດີມີ 95 ບັດ ຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳມາປຸກຝັງຄັ້ງຄັ້ງ ແລະ ຮັບຊື້ການຜະລິດສ່ວນ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ໄດ້ຂຶ້ນເທິງລະກ້າວ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກນອບເບັດບິດີມີໃຫ້ນຳກັບ ທີ່... ຈຶ່ງ...
 ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂນນນາດີ , ຕາ-ແສງ , ນາບຶກຂວັນ, ເມັດຈຳພອນເບັດບິດີມີເກົ່າ
 ແໜ້ນເບັດບິດີມີນາດີ ຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳກັບຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດກວ້ຍບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະດັບຄຸ້ມ :

- ລັກສະນະຂອງເບັດບິດີມີ :

- ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ /

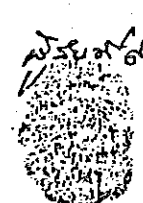
- ທິດເໜືອ ທິດກັບ : ... ທາງ 1 ເຂດ 1 ...
- ທິດໃຕ້ຕິກກັບ : ... ທາງ 2 ເຂດ 2 ...
- ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ... ທາງ 3 ເຂດ 3 ...
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ... ທາງ 4 ເຂດ 4 ...

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ ແລະ ດະນະນະໂນນນາດີສຳປາໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອບທາງນາຍ ສະນັ້ນໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນເບັດບິດີມີນາດີ ຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳກັບຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດກວ້ຍບັກ

ທີ່ ຈຳພອນ , ວັນທີ ... / ... / 1992

ດະນະນະໂນນນາດີສຳປາໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ

ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ - ເມັດຈຳພອນ



ຄຳ ໂຊຊະນະວົງ

ສາທາລະນະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາດ
ສັບຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຈຳປະເທດ ເອກະພາບ ລັດທະນາຖາວອນ
=====00000=====

ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ

/ລາທີ

ບັນທຶກນອບເນອາທິດໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນເອກະຊົນ

ບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ເມັດຈຳພອນ , ເມັດຈຳພອນ
=====00000=====

- ອີງຕາມນະຕິດິກລິງຂອງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງ
ແປງປັບເອກະຊົນໃນເມັດຈຳພອນເອກະຊົນບຸກຄົນຊື່ຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດ
ກວ້ຍບັກ :

- ອີງສຳນວນກວດກາເອກະຊົນທີ່ກວດກາທຳການຜະລິດຂອງປະຊາກອນຊຸມລາງຂອງພະແນກກະສິກຳ
ປ່າໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ.

- ຝ່າຍຈາກການສຳນວນກວດກາດ້ວຍກຳເນີດໂດຍສົມທົບກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກພະ
ຖານຜູ້ລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງແຜນທີ່ຂັບດຳຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເອກະຊົນ 2 ທຳນານເອກະຊົນເອກະຊົນ
ໄດ້ ຊື່ງມີລາຍຈຳເປັນເທົ່າຂັບດຳຊື່ອີວິດການປັບປຸງການປູກຝັງຊັດຊັດ ແລະ ຮັບຜິດຊອບຜະລິດສ່ວນ
ໃຫຍ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ອີວິດທຳກ່າວ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເອີ້ນບັນທຶກນອບເນອາທິດໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນເອກະຊົນ ທີ່.....

.....ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ເມັດຈຳພອນ ເອກະຊົນເອກະຊົນທີ່
ແຜນເອກະຊົນເອກະຊົນ ຊື່ຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດກວ້ຍບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
ລະດັບດັ່ງນີ້ :

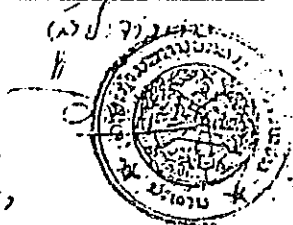
- ລັກສະນະຂອງເອກະຊົນ:

- ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທິດເຕີບຕ ທິດກັບ :
- ທິດໄຕ້ຕິກກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ :

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ ແລະ ລະບົບພະແນກກະສິກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເອີ້ນ
ບັນທຶກນອບເນອາທິດໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນເອກະຊົນ ທີ່ບ້ານໂພນນາດີ ແລະ ຮັບຜິດຊອບຜະລິດປ່າ

ທີ່ ຈຳພອນ , ວັນທີ

ອະນາເອກະຊົນກະສິກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ



Handwritten signature



ຕີ ໄຊຊະນະລິງ

ສະພາກະຊວງ ປະຈຳປະເພດ ປະຈຳປະເທດ
ສື່ນຕົວຈິງ ຕອກະລາດ ປະຈຳປະເທດ ຕອກະລາດ ກັດທະນາຖາວອນ
=====00000=====

ຂໍອະນຸຍາດ

/ລາກທີ/

ບັນທຶກອບເນອູທິດິນໃນພິເສດເນອູທິດິນຕໍ່ກົາ
ບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ເນາບຶກຂັນ, ຕື່ນຈຳພອນ
=====00000=====

- ສິ່ງຕາມມະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງຈຳພອນຈຳນວນທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ພີ 1992 ກໍລັກກະນາມັດຕິນ
ແປ່ງປັນເນອູທິດິນໃນພິເສດເນອູທິດິນຕໍ່ກົາສິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມຈາກໂຄງການຈື່ນຈະປະທະບອດ
ກັບບັກ

- ສິ່ງໃສ່ກາຍກວດກາເນອູທິດິນຕໍ່ກົາທຳການພະລິດຂອງງານຊຸມຊົນຂອງບະນກກະສິກຳ
ປ່າໄມ້ເນອູທິດິນຈຳພອນ.

- ທຳມາດກາຍສຳຫວັດກວດກາຕັ້ງກຳລັງໂດຍສິນທິກັບກະນະຕາມລາຍງານຈາກບະນ
ຖານແລະ ຈາກກາຍສືກສາເທິງແຜນທີ່ພື້ນທີ່ຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ເຊິ່ງໃນກະນະຕາມລາຍງານ
ໄດ້ ຊື່ງມີລວມຈຳນວນທີ່ ຊື່ນໃຊ້ວິດິການເປັນຢູ່ກະນະຕາມລາຍງານດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ຊື່ນໃຊ້ກະນະຕາມ
ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຈຳຈື່ນທີ່ຂື່ນເກີດລະກ້າວ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງຈຳພອນຈຳນວນຈື່ນທີ່ເຮັດບິດບັນທຶກອບເນອູທິດິນໃນພິເສດ ທີ່
.....ປະຈຳຈື່ນບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ເນາບຶກຂັນ, ຕື່ນຈຳພອນຕື່ນເປັນພິດ
ເທທະນາຖາວອນ ຈື່ນຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມຈາກໂຄງການນີ້ ຈື່ນຈະປະທະບອດກັບບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
ລະຄວັດສຳມື :

- ລັກສະນະຂອງເນອູທິດິນ:
 - ລວງກ້ວາງ, = 100 ມ
 - ລວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເທິງ ທິດລຸ່ມ : ສາ. ທາງ. ປ່າໄມ້
 - ທິດເໜືອ ທິດໃຕ້ : ສາ. ທາງ. ປ່າໄມ້
 - ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ປ່າໄມ້
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ທາງ. ສາ. ທາງ

ສະນັ້ນທາງຈຳພອນ ແລະ ບະນະນາຍກະສິກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ເນອູທິດິນ ຈື່ນເຮັດບິດບັນ
ທຶກອບເນອູທິດິນ ຈື່ນເຮັດບິດບັນ ຈື່ນກຳນົດໃນເສດ ແລະ ຈື່ນກຳນົດທຳການພະລິດຕໍ່ປ່າ

ທີ່ ຈຳ ພອນ , ວັນທີ/...../.....

ອະນຸຍາດທຳການສືກສາ- ປ່າໄມ້

ເນອູທິດິນ - ຕື່ນຈຳພອນ



Handwritten signature of the official.

ດີ ໄຊລະນະລົງ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ລັດທະນາຖາວອນ
 =====00000=====

^H
 ຕຳແໜ່ງນັກວິຊາການ

/ລາກທີ

^H ບັນທຶກນອບເນອຸທິດໃຫ້ນັກວິຊາການເນອຸທິດເກົ່າ
^H
 ບ້ານໂນນນາດີ , ຕາແສງ , ມານີກຂັນ, ເນືອງຈຳພອນ
 =====00000=====

- ຊຶ່ງຕາມນະຕິຕິກຊຶ່ງຂອງເຈົ້າເນືອງຈຳພອນລຸ້ນທີ 3 ຕື້ອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດສັນ
 ຕຳແໜ່ງນັກວິຊາການໃຫ້ນັກວິຊາການເນອຸທິດເກົ່າຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມຈາກໂຄງການຈຸນລະປະທານຍອດ
 ກັບບັກ.

- ຊຶ່ງສຳນັກງານກວດກາເນອຸທິດເກົ່າທຳການພະລິດຂອງງານປ່ວຍຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງພະແນກກະສິກຳ
 ປ່າໄມ້ເນືອງຈຳພອນ.

- ຕາມຈາກການສຳຫຼວດກວດກາດ້ວຍກຳເນີດຊຶ່ງໄດ້ດຶງດູດໂດຍສິນທິເກັບກະບຸສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກພະ
 ຖານແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງແຜນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວຂອບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເນືອງ 2 ປີ ໃນການບຸກຕິດເນອຸທິດມາ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍຈຳເປັນເກັບຂຶ້ນໃຫ້ອົງການເບັນຢູ່ການປຸກຜ້າສັງຄັດ ແລະ ຮັບໃຊ້ການພະລິດສ່ວນ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ອຸທິດລະກ້າວ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເນືອງຈຳພອນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກນອບເນອຸທິດໃຫ້ນັກວິຊາການ ທີ່.....

.....ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂນນນາດີ , ຕາແສງ , ມານີກຂັນ, ເນືອງຈຳພອນເກີດເປັນການທຶກ
 ຕຳແໜ່ງນັກວິຊາການ ຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມຈາກໂຄງການສຶກສາຈຸນລະປະທານຍອດກັບບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະດັດຊຸ້ມ :

- ວັກສະນະຂອງເນອຸທິດ :
 - ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
 - ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເໜືອ ທິດກັບ : ... ມາ. ຕາ. ຈ. ສ. ຈ. ຈ.
 - ທິດໄຕ້ຕິກກັບ : ມາ. ຕາ. ຈ. ສ. ຈ. ຈ.
 - ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ... ມາ. ຕາ. ຈ. ສ. ຈ. ຈ.
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ... ມາ. ຕາ. ຈ. ສ. ຈ. ຈ.

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເນືອງຈຳພອນ ແລະ ລະບະພະແນກກະສິກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ເນືອງ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອບເນອຸທິດ ສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນບັນທຶກ ຍ້ອນວ່າມີເນືອງຍອດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ທຳການພະລິດຕໍ່ປ .

ທີ່ ຈຳພອນ , ວັນທີ/...../.....

ລະບະພະແນກກະສິກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ເນືອງ ເຈົ້າເນືອງ - ຕຳແໜ່ງນັກວິຊາການ



Handwritten signature

ດີ ໂຊຊະນະວົງ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ຄອກລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ຄອກລາຍ ຄັດທະຍາ-ຖາວອນ
 =====00000=====

ເຂົ້າເມືອງຈຳພອນ

/ລາທີ/ລຸ

ບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດທຶນໃຫ້ແກ່ທ່ານນາຍົກຄຸ້ມ
 ບ້ານໂພນບາດີ, ຕາສອງ, ນາບົກຂັນ, ເມືອງຈຳພອນ
 =====00000=====

- ອີງຕາມນະດີຕົກລົງຂອງເຂົ້າເມືອງຈຳພອນລ້ຽງທີ 3 ຕົວເມ 2 ທີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດກັບ
 ແປງບັນດາບັນດາທຶນໃຫ້ແກ່ທ່ານນາຍົກຄຸ້ມບ້ານເມືອງຈຳພອນເຖິງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂຄງການຈັດປະທານຍອດ
 ກັບບັກ

- ຈຶ່ງໃຫ້ການກວດກາເອກະຊົນກວດກາເອກະຊົນຂອງບ້ານໂພນບາດີ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເອົາຄວາມສະຫງວນສິດທິ
 ຢ່າໄມ້ເມືອງຈຳພອນ.

- ຜ່ານຈາກການສຳຫວັດກວດກາດ້ວຍກັນເບິ່ງດ້ວຍສົມທົບກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກທ່ານ
 ຖາມແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເພີ່ມເຕີມຂອງຂອບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເນື້ອທີ່ 2 ວິນາ ທ່ານນາຍົກຄຸ້ມບ້ານ
 ໄດ້ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງສືບຕໍ່ສິດທິການປ່ຽນຢູ່ການປູກຝັງຮັກສາ ແລະ ຈຶ່ງໃຫ້ການສະເໜີສ່ວນ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ເຂົ້າເມືອງຈຳພອນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເອົາຄວາມສະຫງວນສິດທິ ຢ່າໄມ້ເມືອງຈຳພອນ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າເມືອງຈຳພອນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເອົາຄວາມສະຫງວນສິດທິ ທ່ານນາຍົກຄຸ້ມບ້ານໂພນບາດີ
ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນບາດີ, ຕາສອງ, ນາບົກຂັນ, ເມືອງຈຳພອນເອົາເປັນການປິດ
 ແຜນເມດທຶນເຂົ້າ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂຄງການທີ່ ຈັດປະທານຍອດກັບບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2.5/ຕ
 ລະຄວດສຸ່ມ :

- ຈັດສະເໜີຂອງເມືອງຈຳພອນ:
- ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທິດເຕີບຄ ທິດກັບ : ທິດເຕີບຄ / ທິດເຕີບຄ
- ທິດໄຕ້ຕິດກັບ : ທິດເຕີບຄ / ທິດເຕີບຄ
- ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ທິດເຕີບຄ / ທິດເຕີບຄ
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ທິດເຕີບຄ / ທິດເຕີບຄ

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າເມືອງຈຳພອນ ແລະ ວະນະປະເທດກະສິກຳ- ຢ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເອົາຄວາມສະຫງວນສິດທິ
 ທ່ານນາຍົກຄຸ້ມບ້ານໂພນບາດີ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂຄງການທີ່ ຈັດປະທານຍອດກັບບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2.5/ຕ

ທີ່ ຈຳພອນ ວັນທີ/...../.....



ສຸວັນສິດສິດ
 ສິດສິດສິດສິດ
 ສິດສິດສິດສິດ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ຕອກະລາດ ປະຈະປີປະໄຕ ຕອກະລາຍ ລັດທະນະທາວອນ
 =====00000=====

ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ

/ລາຍທິ

ບັນທຶກນອຍເບື້ອງທຶນໃຫມ່ທິດກະທຸມເບື້ອງທຶນເກົ່າ
 ບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາຂອງ , ເມັດຈຳພອນ, ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ
 =====00000=====

- ສິ່ງຕາມນະຕິຕິກລົງຂອງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກໍລະນີການຈັດຮັບ
 ແບ່ງປັນເບື້ອງທຶນໃຫມ່ທິດກະທຸມເບື້ອງທຶນເກົ່າຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂຄງການຈຸນລະປະທານຍອດ
 ຫວັຍບັກ

- ສິ່ງໃສ່ການກວດກາເບື້ອງທຶນຖືກເຮັດເປັນທາງສະລິດຂອງງາຝ່ວຍຊັ້ນລາວຂອງພະນັກງານກະສິກໍາ
 ຢາໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ.

- ຝ່າຍຈາກການສຶກສາກວດກາກະທຸມເບື້ອງທຶນໂດຍສິນທິເກັບກຸມສະເພາະມີລາຍງານຈາກພະ
 ຖານຂອງ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງແຜນທີ່ອັບລາຍຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີ ຈຸນລະປະທານ ບຸກຄະສິດເບື້ອງທຶນມາ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີອວາຍຈຳພວກກໍ່ຂັບ ຈຶ່ງຈຶດການເປັນຢູ່ການປຸກຝັງຄັ້ງຄັ້ງ ແລະ ຮັບຊັບການສະລິດຝ່ວຍ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃນເຂດເກົ່າລະກ້າວ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກນອຍເບື້ອງທຶນໃຫມ່ທິດກະທຸມເບື້ອງທຶນເກົ່າ
 14 ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາຂອງ , ເມັດຈຳພອນ, ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນເຮັດເປັນການທິດ
 ແບ່ງປັນເບື້ອງທຶນເກົ່າ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂຄງການຈຸນລະປະທານຍອດຫວັຍບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 5/ຕ
 ລະດູດຳລົງ :

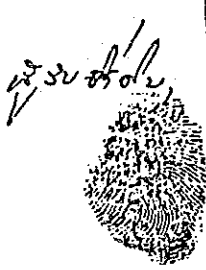
- ຂັດສະເນຂອງເບື້ອງທຶນ:
 - ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
 - ລວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເຕີບກະ ທິດກັບ : ມາ. ສາ. ສ. ສ.
 - ທິດເຕີບກັບ : ມາ. ສາ. ສ. ສ.
 - ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ມາ. ສາ. ສ. ສ.
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ມາ. ສາ. ສ. ສ.

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ ແລະ ວະນະພະນັກງານກະສິກໍາ- ຢາໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອຍທາງສະລິດຝ່ວຍ ເຮັດເປັນບັນທຶກນອຍ ພ້ອມທັງມີທິດປະທານ ແລະ ຮັບຊັບການສະລິດຝ່ວຍ

ທິດ ຈຳພອນ , ວັນທີ

ວະນະພະນັກງານກະສິກໍາ- ຢາໄມ້ເມັດຈຳພອນ

ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພອນ - ເມັດຈຳພອນ



ສີ ໄຊຊະນະລົງ

ສະຫະພາບສັກ ປະຈຳປະເທດ ປະຈຳປະເທດ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ຕວກະລາດ ປະຈຳປະເທດ ຕວກະລາດ ດັດທະນາຖາວອນ
 =====00000=====

ຂໍ້ຈຳນວນ

/ລາທີ/ຕ

ບັນທຶກນອບເບືອບິດີນໂທນທິດທນເບືອບິດີນເກົ່າ

ບ້ານໂບນນາດີ , ຕາສາ , ນາບິກຂັນ, ເມັດງຈຳພອນ
 =====00000=====

- ສິ່ງຕາມນະຕິດິກສິງຂອງເຈົ້າເມັດງຈຳພອນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ພີ 1992 ກໍ່ຮັດກັບການຈັດປັບ
 ແປງບັນເບືອບິດີນໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມທນເບືອບິດີນນາເກົ່າສິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖືດັ່ນຈາກໂລງການຈຸລະປະທານຍອດ
 ຫວັຍບັກ

- ສິ່ງສໍາການກວດກາເບືອບິດີນເກົ່າທຳການພະລິດຂອງບັນດາສັມສາງຂອງພະທານກະສິກຳ
 ປ່າໄມ້ເມັດງຈຳພອນ.

- ຜ່ານຈາກການສຳຫວດກວດກາເກັບນາຈໍເບັດງຸ່ມໂດຍສິນທິກັບການສະເລນິລາຍງານຈາກພະ
 ຖານແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງແນທີ່ອັບນາຂອບຂອດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເງື່ອນໄຂໃນການທຸກເກີດເບືອບິດີນນາ
 ໄດ້ ສິ່ງມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນກໍ່ຂຶ້ນໃຈສິດິການເປັນບຸກຄົນທຸກຊັດ ແລະ ຮັບໃຊ້ການພະລິດຢ່າງ
 ໃຫ້ຍ່ອຍປະຊາຈິນໃຈດີຂຶ້ນທຸກຊັດ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດງຈຳພອນຈິ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກນອບເບືອບິດີນໃຫ້ມີຄຳ :

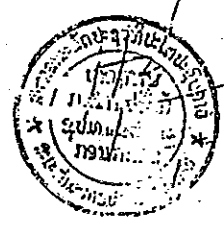
1. ປະຊາຈິນບ້ານໂບນນາດີ , ຕາສາ , ນາບິກຂັນ, ເມັດງຈຳພອນເຮັດເປັນການທິດ
 ແທນເບືອບິດີນເກົ່າ ສິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖືດັ່ນຈາກໂລງການຈຸລະປະທານຍອດຫວັຍບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະດູດຳລົງ :

- ລັກສະນະຂອງເບືອບິດີນ :
 - ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
 - ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເທິງ ຄິດກັບ : ... ມ. ທິ. ຈ. ອາ. ມ.
 - ທິດໄຕ້ຕິດກັບ : ມ. ທິ. ຈ. ອາ. ມ.
 - ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ... ມ. ທິ. ຈ. ອາ. ມ.
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ມ. ທິ. ຈ. ອາ. ມ.

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດງຈຳພອນ ແລະ ລະບະພະທານກະສິກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ເມັດງ ຈິ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອບບ້ານນາຍ ສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນພິດທານ ມີຄວາມຖືກຕ້ອງທຸກຊັດ ແລະ ມີຄຳສຳນຸດພະລິດຕຳຢ່າ .

ທິ ຈຳພອນ , ວັນທີ/...../.....

ລະບະພະທານກະສິກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ ເມັດງ ເຈົ້າເມັດງ - ເມັດງຈຳພອນ



Handwritten signature

ດີ ໂລຊະນະວິງ

ສອກຄາວະນະບັດ ປະຈຳປີໃນປີ 1992 ປະຈຳປີ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະອາດປະເທດ ເອກະພາບ ຄັດທະນາ-ຖາວອນ
 =====00000=====

ເຂົ້າ
 ຕົວເມັດຈຳນວນ

/ລາກທີ/

ບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ມີທຶກທຸນເບື້ອງເດີມ

ບ້ານໂພນນາດີ, ຕາສາງ, ເມັດກວັນ, ເມັດກວັນ
 =====00000=====

- ຊຶ່ງຕາມນະຕິດິກລົງຂອງເຈົ້າເມັດກວັນຈຳນວນລຸ້ນທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກໍ່ຮັດກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງ
 ແປງບັນທຶກໃຫ້ມີທຶກທຸນເບື້ອງເດີມຈຳນວນເບື້ອງເດີມຈຳນວນລຸ້ນທີ 3 ຈຳນວນລຸ້ນຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດ
 ຫວັຍບັກ

- ຊຶ່ງໃສ່ການກວດກາເບື້ອງເດີມທຶກທຸນເບື້ອງເດີມທຶກທຸນເບື້ອງເດີມຂອງງານຮ່ວມກັນຂອງອະນຸຍາດກະສິກຳ
 ຢ່າໄມ້ເມັດຈຳນວນ.

- ສ່ວນຈາກການສຳຫວດກວດກາດ້ວຍກຳເນີດໂດຍສິນທິກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກທ່ານ
 ທ່ານແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງເຫດຜົນທີ່ສຳຄັນຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເດືອນ 2 ຂອງການສະເໜີເດີມນາ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍງານຈຳນວນເບື້ອງເດີມທີ່ສຳຄັນຈຳນວນເບື້ອງເດີມເບື້ອງເດີມຈຳນວນເບື້ອງເດີມ ຈຳນວນເບື້ອງເດີມ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຈຳປີທີ່ສຳຄັນເບື້ອງເດີມກ່າວ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດກວັນຈຳນວນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັດບັດບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ມີທຶກທຸນເບື້ອງເດີມ
15.....ປະຈຳປີບ້ານໂພນນາດີ, ຕາສາງ, ເມັດກວັນ, ເມັດກວັນເມັດກວັນເມັດກວັນ
 ແທນເບື້ອງເດີມເບື້ອງເດີມ ຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂລງການຈັດປະທານຍອດ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະດູດຳລົງມາ :

- ລັກສະນະຂອງເບື້ອງເດີມ:

- ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທິດເຫຼັ້ມ ທິດກັບ :
- ທິດໄຕ້ຕິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ :

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດກວັນຈຳນວນ ແລະ ລະບະນະເບື້ອງເດີມກະສິກຳ- ຢ່າໄມ້ເມັດ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກອະນຸຍາດ ສະບັບນີ້ ເພື່ອເປັນເອກະຖານ ພ້ອມທັງມີຄິດເບື້ອງເດີມ ແລະ ນຳໃຫ້ທຶກທຸນເບື້ອງເດີມ

ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ, ວັນທີ/92.

ອະນຸຍາດກະສິກຳ- ຢ່າໄມ້ເມັດ

ເຈົ້າເມັດກວັນ - ເມັດກວັນ



ດີ ໄຊຊະນະວົງ

ສາທາລະນະລາຍ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ
 =====00000=====

ຂໍສອບຖາມຈຳພວມ

ລາກທີ/..

ບັນທຶກອບເບືອທິດີນໃໝ່ທິດທຽບເບືອທິດີນເກົ່າ
ບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ເມັງກຸງຂັນ, ເມັງກຸງຈຳພວມ
 =====00000=====

- ອີງຕາມມະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງອົງການຈຳພວມລ້ຽງັນທີ 3 ເດືອນ2 ພີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດໃບ
 ແປງປັບເບືອທິດີນໃໝ່ເກືອບທິດທຽບເບືອທິດີນເກົ່າຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂຂງການຈຽນປະທານຍອດ
 ກວ້ຍບັກ

- ສິ່ງໃຜກ່າວກວດກາເບືອທິດີນເກືອບທິດທຽບເບືອທິດີນເກົ່າຂອງບ້ານດ້ວຍຊັ້ນກາງຂອງພະນັກງານສື່ກຳ
 ປ່າໄມ້ເມັງກຸງຈຳພວມ.

- ຕໍ່ມາຈາກການສຳຫວດກວດກາດ້ວຍກຳເນີດຂອງຕົນໂດຍສິນທິເກັບກຳມະສານລາຍຮູບຈາກພະນັກ
 ຖານລະ ຈາກການສື່ກຳເທິງພະນັກທີ່ອຸດຍຂອດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເງື່ອນໄຂໃນການກຽມເກືອບທິດີນມາ
 ໄດ້ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນທີ່ຈະຮ້ອນໃຫ້ອິດການເປັນຢູ່ການປຸກຝັງລ້ຽງສັດ ທຸລະ ຮັບໃຊ້ການຜະລິດສ່ວນ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ດິນເກືອບທິດທຽບເບືອທິດີນເກົ່າ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງອົງການຈຳພວມຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັດປັບບັນທຶກອບເບືອທິດີນໃໝ່ດັ່ງນີ້: *ທ. ພ. ຈ.*
/.....ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ເມັງກຸງຂັນ, ເມັງກຸງຈຳພວມເກືອບທິດທຽບເບືອທິດີນເກົ່າ
 ແທນເບືອທິດີນເກົ່າ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ນຈາກໂຂງການຈຽນປະທານຍອດກວ້ຍບັກ ຈຳພວມ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະຄວດລຸ່ມນີ້ :

- ວັກສະນະຂອງເບືອທິດີນ:
- ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
 - ລວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເຫຼິງ ທິດຕົ້ນ : *ທ. ພ. ຈ.*
 - ທິດໄຕ້ທິດກັບ : *ທ. ພ. ຈ.*
 - ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : *ທ. ພ. ຈ.*
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : *ທ. ພ. ຈ.*

ສະນັ້ນທາງອົງການຈຳພວມ ແລະ ລະບົບພະນັກງານສື່ກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ເມັງກຸງ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັດປັບ
 ບັນທຶກອບເບືອທິດີນໃໝ່ເກືອບທິດທຽບເບືອທິດີນເກົ່າດັ່ງນັ້ນ ເພື່ອເປັນເອກະຖານ ສຳລັບການຜະລິດປ່າໄມ້

ບີ ຈຳພວມ , ວັນທີ/.....

ລະບົບພະນັກງານສື່ກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ **ເມັງກຸງຈຳພວມ** - ເມັງກຸງຈຳພວມ



ຮັບ ໃຊ້ ລະບົບວົງ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະອາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ກັດທະນາຖາວອນ
=====00000=====

ເຂົ້າໜີ້ສິນຈຳນວນ

/ລາກີ/ຜ

ບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດໜີ້ສິນເຊິ່ງກົດໝາຍເລກທີ

ບ້ານໂພນບາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ເມ-ນົກຂັນ, ເມືອງຈຳພານ
=====00000=====

- ອີງຕາມນະຕິດັກສົງຂອງເຈົ້າເມືອງຈຳພານວັນທີ 3 ຕຸລາ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງ
ແປງປັບເງື່ອນໄຂເຮັດໜີ້ສິນໃຫ້ເຮັດໜີ້ສິນເຊິ່ງກົດໝາຍເລກທີ ຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມຈາກໂຄງການຈົບລະປະຫານຍອດ
ສະໄໝຍັກ

- ຊຶ່ງສຳນວນກວດກາເງິນສົ່ງເຮັດໜີ້ສິນທຳການຜະລິດຂອງບ່ອນຊຸມຄອງຂອງພະແນກກະສິກຳ
ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງຈຳພານ.

- ສ່ວນຈາກການສຳນວນກວດກາເງິນສົ່ງເຮັດໜີ້ສິນໂດຍສິນທິກັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນລາຍງານຈາກເມ
ຖານລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເຫຼັ້ມໜີ້ສິນກ່ອນຂອບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເງື່ອນໄຂໃນການເຮັດໜີ້ສິນມາ
ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນທີ່ຈະສືບຕໍ່ການເຮັດໜີ້ສິນຢູ່ການປຸກຝັງລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ຮັບໃຊ້ການຜະລິດສ່ວນ
ໃຫຍ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຮັບເອົາເອກະຊົນກ່າວ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມືອງຈຳພານຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດໜີ້ສິນ ທີ່
.....ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນບາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ເມ-ນົກຂັນ, ເມືອງຈຳພານເຮັດເປັນການຍົກ
ແໜ້ນເງື່ອນໄຂເຮັດໜີ້ສິນ ຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມຈາກໂຄງການທີ່ ຈົບລະປະຫານຍອດສະໄໝຍັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
ລະດັດສູນ :

- ສັກສະໜັບຂອງເງື່ອນໄຂ:
 - ຄວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
 - ຄວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເໜືອ ທິດໃຕ້ : ມ
 - ທິດໃຕ້ຕິດກັບ : ມ
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ມ
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ມ

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມືອງຈຳພານ ແລະ ພະແນກກະສິກຳ- ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
ທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດໜີ້ສິນ ທີ່ເຮັດເປັນບັນທຶກ ທີ່ເຮັດໜີ້ສິນ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ທຳການຜະລິດຕໍ່ໄປ .

ທີ່ ຈຳພານ , ວັນທີ/...../.....

ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດໜີ້ສິນ - ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ

ເຈົ້າເມືອງ - ເມືອງຈຳພານ



Handwritten signature and a fingerprint of the official from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

ຮີ ໂອລຸະບະວົງ

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ລັດທະນາຊາວນາ
 =====000000=====

ເຂດເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ

/ລາທີ/

ບັນທຶກນອບເບືອນທຶນໃນທຶນທຸກໆປີເດີມຕົ້ນ

ບ້ານໂນນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ນາບົກຂົນ, ເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ
 =====000000=====

- ອີງຕາມນະຕິດິກລົງຂອງເຈົ້າເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນລຸ້ນທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຄືນ
 ແປງປັນເບືອນທຶນໃນທຶນທຸກໆປີເດີມຕົ້ນນາຊື່ຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂລງການຈຸລະປະທານຍອດ
 ກັບບັກ

- ລົງສຳນັກກວດກາເມັດເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນທຸກໆປີເດີມຕົ້ນຂອງປະຊາທິປະໄຕປາໄນ້ເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ

- ສ່ວນຈາກການສຳນັກກວດກາຕັ້ງແຕ່ປີ 1992 ໂດຍສິນທິກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກໂນ
 ຕານແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເພີ່ມເຕີມຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເອກະພາບກຸ່ມເກົ່າເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍຈ່າຍເປັນກຳລັງຂຶ້ນ? ຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມເປັນຢູ່ກ່າວກ່ຽວກັບ ແລະ ຈັບ? ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍຈ່າຍ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃນເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກນອບເບືອນທຶນໃນທຶນທຸກໆປີເດີມຕົ້ນ
 ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂນນນາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ນາບົກຂົນ, ເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນເພື່ອເປັນການທົດ
 ແທນເບືອນທຶນຕົ້ນ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂລງການຈຸລະປະທານຍອດກັບບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 5/ຕ
 ລະຄວດລຸ້ນ :

- ຈັກສະນະຂອງເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ:

- ລວງຕູ້ລາງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ

- ທິດເສັ້ນ ທິດກັບ : ມ. ທິດ. ມ. ມ.
- ທິດໄຕ້ກັບ : ມ. ທິດ. ມ. ມ.
- ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ມ. ທິດ. ມ. ມ.
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ມ. ທິດ. ມ. ມ.

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ ແລະ ລະບົບສະເໜີກຳປະໄນ້ເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອບເບືອນທຶນໃນທຶນທຸກໆປີເດີມຕົ້ນ ມີລາຍຈ່າຍໃນທຶນທຸກໆປີເດີມຕົ້ນ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ກຳນົດຕໍ່ປາ

ທິ ຈຳນວນ , ວັນທີ/...../.....

ລະບົບສະເໜີກຳປະໄນ້ເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ

ເຈົ້າເມັດເມັດຈຳພອນ



Handwritten signature

ສິ ໂລຊະນະວົງ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ດອກລາດ ປະລາດິປະໄຕ ດອກສາຍ ຄັດທະນາຖາວອນ
 =====

ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພານ

/ອາທິ/ລຸ

ບັນທຶກນອບເນວເທິງໃນເທິກໜູນເນວເທິງ

ບ້ານໂພນບາດີ , ຕາສອງ , ນາບົກຂັນ, ເມັດຈຳພານ
 =====

- ສົງຄາມພະຕິກາລິງຂອງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພານລຸ້ນທີ 3 ຕົວເມັ 3 ທີ 1992 ກໍຮັດກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງ
 ກູ່ປ່ຽນເນວເທິງໃນເທິກໜູນເນວເທິງນອບເນວເທິງຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳມາຈາກຂອງການຈຶງຈະປະທານອາດ
 ກັບຍັກ

- ສົງຄາມກວດກາເນວເທິງເທິກໜູນເນວເທິງພະລັດຂອງບ່ວຍຊັ້ນສອງຂອງພະນັກກະສິກຳ
 ຢາກມັດເມັດຈຳພານ.

- ຜ່ານຈາກການສຳຫວັດກວດກາຕັ້ງແຕ່ເມັດຈຳພານໂດຍສິນທິກັບການສະເລ່ຍລາຍງານຈາກພະ
 ທານຂະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງແຜນທີ່ເອີ້ນວ່າ ຂອບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເມັດຈຳພານ 2 ນາບົກ ພະນັກເນວເທິງ
 ມີ ສົງຄາມຈຳພານເປັນອັນດັ່ງກ່າວ ຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳມາຈາກຂອງການຈຶງຈະປະທານອາດ
 ໃຫ້ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຂັດຂວາງກັນ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພານຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກນອບເນວເທິງໃນເທິກໜູນເນວເທິງ
 ຢາກມັດເມັດຈຳພານໂພນບາດີ , ຕາສອງ , ນາບົກຂັນ, ເມັດຈຳພານເຮັດເປັນການພິດ

ແໜ້ນເນວເທິງເນວເທິງ ຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳມາຈາກຂອງການຈຶງຈະປະທານອາດ ຈຳພານ 2 ວ/ຕ
 ລະດັດຈຸນນ :

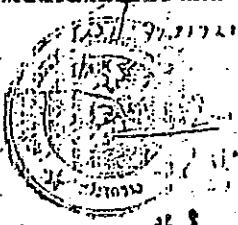
- ລັກສະນະຂອງເນວເທິງ:
- ລວງຕູ້ລາງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງ ມາດ = 800 ມ
- ທິດເໜືອ ຄິດຕັ້ງ :
- ທິດເໜືອຕາເວັນຕົກ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດຕັ້ງ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດຕັ້ງ :

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພານ ແລະ ວະນະພະນັກກະສິກຳ ຢາກມັດເມັດຈຳພານ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອບເນວເທິງ ຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳມາຈາກຂອງການຈຶງຈະປະທານອາດ ຈຳພານ 2 ວ/ຕ

ທິ ຈຳພານ , ວັນທີ

ອະນຸຍາດການຢາກມັດເມັດຈຳພານ

ເຈົ້າເມັດຈຳພານ



ໂຮງ
 ອະນຸຍາດການຢາກມັດເມັດຈຳພານ

ອະນຸຍາດການຢາກມັດເມັດຈຳພານ

ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ມິນິສະ ຕຣ ກະຊວງ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ຕຣາກະລາຍ ລັດທະນາທະລາຍ
 =====00000=====

ສະຖານີອາວຸກາລະສານ

/ລກທີ/

ບັນທຶກລາຍລະອຽດໃນບັນທຶກທະຫານລາຍລະອຽດ
 ບ້ານໂນນບາດີ, ຕາສາງ, ເມ-ບຶກຂັນ, ເມືອງຈຳພານ
 =====00000=====

- ສິ່ງຕາມນະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການລັດ ວັນທີ 3 ຕຸລາ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດປັບ
 ແປງປັນຍາລະນາ ໃນນະຕິຕົກທະຫານລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຊື່ຈະຖືກປັບກັນຈາກໂລກການຈັດປັບທາງ
 ທັບຍັກ

- ສິ່ງສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບບັນທຶກທະຫານລາຍລະອຽດ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ
 ປາໄນ້ເມືອງຈຳພານ.

- ຝ່າຍຈາກການສຳນວນກ່ຽວກັບບັນທຶກທະຫານລາຍລະອຽດ ທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນຈາກ
 ການຮຽນ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງຜູ້ທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ
 ທີ່ ຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ ທີ່ 25 ມີ ສິ່ງຕາມນະຕິຕົກລົງ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ
 ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ

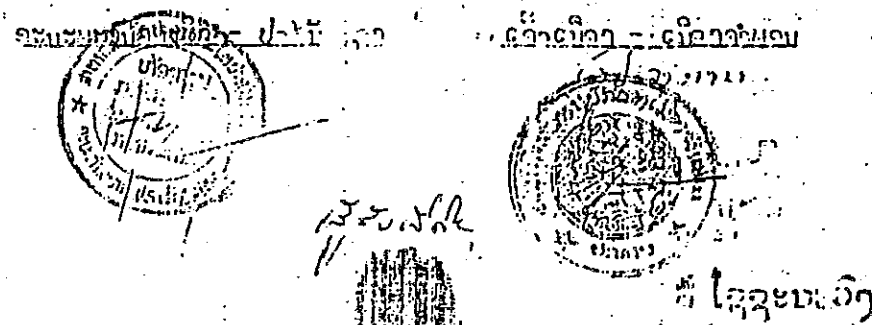
ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ທາງຜູ້ອຳນວຍການລັດ ຈຶ່ງ ກຳນົດ ບັນທຶກທະຫານລາຍລະອຽດ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ
9..... ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ, ຕາສາງ, ເມ-ບຶກຂັນ, ເມືອງຈຳພານ
 ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ
 ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ

- ສະໜັບສະໜູນຂອງບັນທຶກ:
- ຄວາມສຳຄັນ = 100 ມ
- ຄວາມສຳຄັນ = 200 ມ
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ :

ສະໜັບສະໜູນຂອງບັນທຶກ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ
 ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ

ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ

ອະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ



ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ ທະນາທະລາຍ

ປະຊາກອນປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ຕອກລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ຕອກລາຍ ດັດທະນະທາລາຍ
=====00000=====

ເອກະຊົນລາວ

/ລກທີ /

ບັນທຶກອບເບືອສິດທິໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກໆບຸກຄົນທີ່
ຍ້າຍໂພນບາດີ , ຕາສາງ , ນາບົກຂົນ, ເນີນຈຳນວນ
=====00000=====

- ອີງຕາມນະຕິດິກສົງຂອງຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ 3 ເດືອນ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດ
ແປງປັບເບືອສິດທິໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກໆບຸກຄົນທີ່ຍ້າຍໂພນບາດີ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດຈາກ
ສະໄໝກ່ອນ

- ອີງຕາມກວດກາເບືອສິດທິໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກໆບຸກຄົນທີ່ຍ້າຍໂພນບາດີ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ
ປາໄນເບືອສິດທິ

- ເຊັ່ນຈາກການສຳຫວັດກວດກາເບືອສິດທິໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກໆບຸກຄົນທີ່ຍ້າຍໂພນບາດີ ຈາກການ
ຖາບັດ ຈາກການສຳຫວັດກວດກາເບືອສິດທິໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກໆບຸກຄົນທີ່ຍ້າຍໂພນບາດີ ຈາກການ
ຖາບັດ ຊຶ່ງມີອາວຸດປາກົດຂຶ້ນໃນບັນທຶກສຳຫວັດກວດກາເບືອສິດທິໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກໆບຸກຄົນທີ່ຍ້າຍໂພນບາດີ
ໃນບັນທຶກສຳຫວັດກວດກາເບືອສິດທິໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກໆບຸກຄົນທີ່ຍ້າຍໂພນບາດີ ຈຳນວນ ຈ / ຕ

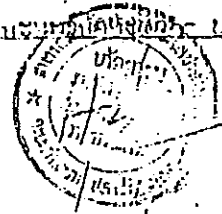
ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນ ຈ / ຕ
ເຊັ່ນດຽວກັນ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນ ຈ / ຕ
ລະອຳນວນ :

- ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ :
- ອວງກ້ອງ = 100 ມ
- ອວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທີ່ຕາເວັນຕົກຕາເວັນອອກ :
- ທີ່ຕາເວັນອອກຕາເວັນຕົກ :
- ທີ່ຕາເວັນອອກຕາເວັນຕົກ :
- ທີ່ຕາເວັນຕົກຕາເວັນອອກ :

ສະນັ້ນທາງຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນ ຈ / ຕ
ບັນທຶກອບເບືອສິດທິໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກໆບຸກຄົນທີ່ຍ້າຍໂພນບາດີ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນ ຈ / ຕ

ທິດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນ ຈ / ຕ

ອັນນັ້ນກຳລັງຢູ່ທີ່ ປາໄນ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນ ຈ / ຕ



Handwritten signature and official seal.

ທິດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນອັດຕະໂນມັດ ຈຳນວນ ຈ / ຕ

ສາທາລະນະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະລາຍ ຄັດທະນາຖາວອນ
=====00000=====

ສາທາລະນະລາດ

ວັນທີ/...../.....

ບັນທຶກນອບເນອບສິດທິໃນການທຸກລະບົບເກີດເກີດ

ບ້ານໂພນບາດີ, ຕາສອງ, ເມືອງບຸນລຸນ, ເມືອງຈຳປາສັກ
=====00000=====

- ຊຶ່ງການນຳສິດທິຂອງຈຳນວນສັງຄົມທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກໍ່ລັກການຈັດຕັ້ງ
ແປງປັບເນອບສິດທິໃນເມັດທຶນທຸກລະບົບເກີດເກີດຈາກການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ
ຫຼັບປັກ

- ຊຶ່ງໃນການກວດກາເນອບສິດທິທຸກລະບົບທຸກລະບົບຂອງງານປ່ຽນຮູບຂອງພະນັກງານ
ຢ່າໄປເມືອງຈຳປາສັກ.

- ຢ່າງໃດກໍ່ຕາມ ສຳລັບການກວດກາຄວບຄູ່ກັນ ດ້ວຍສິນທິກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກພະ
ນັກງານ ຈາກການສຶກສາເພື່ອສອບຖາມຂອບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີເງື່ອນໄຂ ທຸກລະບົບເກີດເກີດ
ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍງານຈຳນວນສັງຄົມທີ 3 ປີ 1992 ທີ່ມີວິທີການປັບປຸງກຳລັງ ແລະ ຮັບຜິດຊາຍ
ໃນພຽງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ມີສິດທິສະກຳລັງ :

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງຈຳນວນສັງຄົມຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດເປັນບັນທຶກນອບເນອບສິດທິໃນການ
..... ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນບາດີ, ຕາສອງ, ເມືອງບຸນລຸນ, ເມືອງຈຳປາສັກ ເປັນການ
ແທນເນອບສິດທິ ຈຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວນຈາກການກວດກາ ຈຶ່ງຈະປະທານຍອດຫຼັບປັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 5/ຕ
ລະອຸດສຸມ :

- ຈຶ່ງສະເໜີຂອງເນອບສິດທິ:

- ລວງກ້ວາງ = 177 ມ
- ລວງ ຫວຍ = 200 ມ

- ທິດເໜືອ ທິດກັບ :
- ທິດໃຕ້ ທິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນອອກ ທິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກ ທິດກັບ :

ສະນັ້ນທາງຈຳນວນສັງຄົມ ແລະ ລະບົບພະນັກງານສຶກສາ- ຢ່າໄປເມືອງ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
ທຶກນອບສິດທິ ສະນັ້ນນີ້ ເຮັດເປັນເອກະລາຍ ທີ່ມີວິທີການປັບປຸງກຳລັງ ແລະ ຮັບຜິດຊາຍ
ໃນພຽງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ມີສິດທິສະກຳລັງ :

ທີ່ ຈຳປາສັກ ວັນທີ/...../.....

ສະມາຊິກພະນັກງານສຶກສາ- ຢ່າໄປເມືອງ

ສະມາຊິກພະນັກງານສຶກສາ- ເມືອງຈຳປາສັກ



ສະມາຊິກພະນັກງານສຶກສາ- ຢ່າໄປເມືອງ

ສະມາຊິກພະນັກງານສຶກສາ- ເມືອງຈຳປາສັກ

ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ຕອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ຕອກະລາຍ ຄັດທະນາຖາວອນ
 =====

ຂໍອະນຸຍາດຈຳນວນ

/ລາກີ:/

ບັນທຶກນອນເບີຈຳນວນໃໝ່ທີ່ກະທຳໂດຍບັນດາສະມາຊິກ
 ປ້າຍໂນນນາດີ, ຕາເຮຮງ, ເນາບົກຂັນ, ເບີຈຳນວນ
 =====

- ສົງຄາມພະຕິຕິກລົງຂອງເຈົ້າອະນຸວົງຈຳນວນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກໍ່ລັດທັບກາບຈັດພັນ
 ແປງປັນເບີຈຳນວນໃໝ່ເພື່ອທຳການໂທລະສັບທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່
 ກວດກ້າ

- ດຶງສຳການກວດກາເບີຈຳນວນທີ່ບຸກເບີກເຮັດທຳການປະຕິບັດຂອງພວກເຮົາຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ
 ຢ່າໄ້ມີເບີຈຳນວນ.
- ຜ່ານຈາກການສຳເລັດກວດກາເບີຈຳນວນໂດຍສິນທິທັບກະທຳໂດຍບັນດາສະມາຊິກຈາກພູ
 ຖານແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເພື່ອເຫັນວ່າຂອບເຂດທີ່ກວດກາໂດຍສິນທິທັບກະທຳໂດຍບັນດາສະມາຊິກ
 ທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນທີ່ ຂຶ້ນ? ຈຳນວນທີ່ມີຢູ່ກ່າວກໍ່ຄື ຈຳນວນ ແລະ ຮັບໃຊ້ການປະຕິບັດ
 ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ? ຈຳນວນທີ່ກວດກາ.

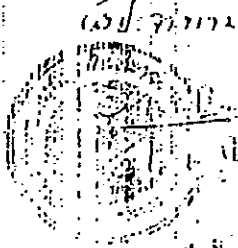
ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າອະນຸວົງຈຳນວນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກນອນເບີຈຳນວນໃໝ່ໃຫ້ກັບ
 ປະຊາຊົນປ້າຍໂນນນາດີ, ຕາເຮຮງ, ເນາບົກຂັນ, ເບີຈຳນວນເຈັບປາຍທີ່
 ແໜ້ນເບີຈຳນວນທີ່ ດຶງຈະຖືກພັດຖານຈາກບັນດາສະມາຊິກທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະດັດຈຳນວນ:

- ຈຳນວນຂອງເບີຈຳນວນ:
 - ລວງກ້ວາງ = 100 ມ
 - ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເໜືອ ທິດກັບ: ມ
 - ທິດໃຕ້ຕິດກັບ: ມ
 - ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ: ມ
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ: ມ

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າອະນຸວົງຈຳນວນ ແລະ ລະບົບສະໜອງກະທຳ- ຢ່າໄ້ມີເບີຈຳນວນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກນອນບາດຍ ສະກັບໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນເອກະຊົນ ທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນໃນສະຖານທີ່ທີ່ກະທຳໂດຍບັນດາສະມາຊິກທີ່ມີ

ທີ່ ສ ຈ ວ ນ , ວັນທີ

ອະນຸຍາດນອນເບີຈຳນວນ ຢ່າໄ້ມີເບີຈຳນວນ ເຈົ້າອະນຸວົງຈຳນວນ



ໄຊ ບຸນຍາວ

ສະຖານະບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ຈັບຕົວ ຂອງ ສະຖານະບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
=====00000=====

ຂໍສອບຖາມ

/ລາກທີ

^ຜ
ບັນທຶກ ນອບອຸບັດຕິດ ພິດຕະພັນ ບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ຮ້ານໂບນບາດີ , ຕາແສງ , ບາບັດຂັນ , ດາວຊາລາຍ
=====00000=====

- ສິ່ງຕາມນະຕິກຳຈິງຂອງຊາວເມັດ ມີບຸກຄົນສັກກະຣີ 3 ຄົນ ມີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງ
ແປງປັບບຸກຄົນ ພິດຕະພັນ ບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ດ້ວຍບັດ

- ສິ່ງຢູ່ອາໄສກວດຄາບຸກຄົນ ພິດຕະພັນ ບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ຢ່າໄດ້ມີຂໍສອບຖາມ.

- ຂ້ານຈາກການສຳເລັດກວດຄາບຸກຄົນ ພິດຕະພັນ ບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ຖາມແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາ ທີ່ເຮັດຂຶ້ນ ຈ່າງຂາດຂຶ້ນ ຈຳນວນຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີຈຳນວນຈຳເປັນ ທີ່ຂາດຂຶ້ນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ໃຫ້ພວກປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ມີສິດທິ ລະຫວ່າງ .

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ທາງຮ້ານດາວຊາລາຍ ຈິ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກ ນອບອຸບັດຕິດ ພິດຕະພັນ ບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
..... ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ

ແທນດ້ວຍ ພິດຕະພັນ ບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ລະດັບດຽວ ຈຳນວນ 2 5/10

- ອັກສະນະຂອງບຸກຄົນ:

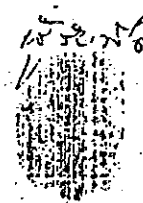
- ລວງກ້ອງ = 1992
- ລວງ ຫວຍ = 2000

- ທິດຕິພາບ ທິດຕິພາບ : ... 4.1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
- ທິດໄຕ້ຕິກັບ : ... 4.1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
- ທິດຕາອ້ອມຕິດຕ້ອນ : ... 4.1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
- ທິດຕາອ້ອມຕິກັບ : ... 4.1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

ສະນັ້ນ ທາງຮ້ານດາວຊາລາຍ ຈິ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກ ນອບອຸບັດຕິດ ພິດຕະພັນ ບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ
ພິດຕະພັນ ບຸກຄົນ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ

ທິ ຈຳນວນ ອັນທີ

ຮ້ານດາວຊາລາຍ ຢູ່ເມັດ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ ຢູ່ລາວ



ດີ ໄຊຊະນະວົງ

ສາທາລະນະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ລັດທະນາຖາວອນ
 =====00000=====

ເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນ

/ລາກທີ/

ບັນທຶກນອບເນອາດິນໃຫມ່ທີ່ເກດໝູ່ເນອາດິນເກົ່າ

ບ້ານໂນນນາດີ, ຕາສາງ, ເນາບຶກຂັນ, ເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນ
 =====00000=====

- ຊຶ່ງການນະດີຕົກລົງຂອງເຈົ້າເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນຈັງບັດທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ມີ 1992 ກໍ່ຮັດກັບການຈັດກັບ
 ແປງບັນທຶກໃຫມ່ເກດໝູ່ເນອາດິນເກົ່າທີ່ຈັດຖືກນັກຄົ້ນຄວ້າໂລກການຈັດປະທານຍອດ
 ຫ້ວຍບັກ

- ຊຶ່ງສຳນັກກວດກາເນອາດິນທີ່ເກດໝູ່ເນອາດິນທຳການເອກະລິດຂອງການຮຸ້ນຄວງຂອງພະນັກງານສຶກສາ
 ປ່າໄມ້ເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນ.

- ຜ່ານຈາກການສຳຫວັດກວດກາດ້ວຍກັນຂອງຕົນໂດຍສິນທິກັບການສະເໜີລາຍງານຈາກພະ
 ຖານແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງແຜນທີ່ພື້ນທີ່ຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເງື່ອນໄຂໃນການກຸກເກີດເນອາດິນບາ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍຈຳເປັນເກົ່າຂຶ້ນ? ຈຶ່ງອີງຕາມເປັນຢູ່ການປຸກຕົ້ນໄມ້ຮຸ້ນຄວງ ແລະ ຮັບຮູ້ການເອກະລິດສ່ວນ
 ໃຫ້ຍອດປະຊາຊົນທີ່ເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເອີ້ນບັນທຶກນອບເນອາດິນໃຫມ່ທີ່ເກດໝູ່ເນອາດິນເກົ່າ
 ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂນນນາດີ, ຕາສາງ, ເນາບຶກຂັນ, ເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນເອີ້ນເປັນການທົດ
 ແໜ່ນເນອາດິນເກົ່າ ຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນັກຄົ້ນຄວ້າໂລກການຈັດປະທານຍອດຫ້ວຍບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 6/8
 ລະດູດຸ່ມ :

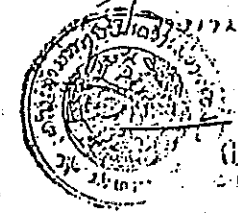
- ລັກສະນະຂອງເນອາດິນ:
 - ລວງຕູ້ລາງ = 100 ມ
 - ລວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
 - ທິດເຕີບກ ທິດກັບ : ມາດຕະຖານ ມາດຕະຖານ
 - ທິດໄຕ້ຕິກກັບ : ມາດຕະຖານ ມາດຕະຖານ
 - ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ : ມາດຕະຖານ ມາດຕະຖານ
 - ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ : ມາດຕະຖານ ມາດຕະຖານ

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຈົ້າເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນ ແລະ ລະບົບພະນັກງານສຶກສາ- ປ່າໄມ້ເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເອີ້ນ
 ທຶກນອບເນອາດິນ ສະນັ້ນໄວ້ ເພື່ອເປັນເອກະລິດ ສ່ວນທັງນິຕິສິນຍອດ ແລະ ສຳນັກທຳການເອກະລິດຕໍ່ປ.

ທີ່ ຈຳພອນ, ວັນທີ/...../1992.

ອະນຸຍາດພະນັກງານສຶກສາ- ປ່າໄມ້ເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນ

ເຈົ້າເຂດເມັດຈຳພອນ - ເມັດຈຳພອນ



ສຸຂັນສິນ

ດີ ໂລກຊະນະວົງ

ສະພາກະຊວງປະຈຳປະເພດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ຄົມເຝົ້າຍ ດອກລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ດອກລາຍ ກັດທະນາຖາວອນ
=====00000=====

ຂອງເມັດຈຳນວນ

/ລາກີ

ບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ມີທຶກທະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳ

ບ້ານໂພນບາດີ , ຕາ-ສອງ , ເມັດປຶກຂວັນ , ເມັດເມັດຈຳນວນ
=====00000=====

- ຊຶ່ງຕາມມະຕິຕົກລົງຂອງສະພາກະຊວງປະຈຳປະເພດວັນທີ 3 ເດືອນ 2 ປີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງ
ແປງປັນເມັດເຮັດກຳໃຫ້ມີທຶກທະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂຄງການຈຸນລະປະທານຍອດ
ກວ້ຍບັກ

- ຊຶ່ງສຳນັກງານກວດກາຕະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳກະຊວງປະຈຳປະເພດຂອງສະພາກະຊວງ
ປາໄມ້ເມັດເຮັດກຳ

- ສຳນັກງານກວດກາຕະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳໂດຍສິນທິພັກກະຊວງມີລາຍງານຈາກພະ
ຖານແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາຕີກຳແບບທີ່ອັບຄຳຂອບຂອດກ່ຽວກັບມີເຮືອນ 2 ປະການທຶກທະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳ
ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍງານຈຳນວນເມັດເຮັດກຳຂັ້ນຕົ້ນທີ່ອັບຄຳຂອບຂອດກ່ຽວກັບມີເຮືອນ 2 ປະການທຶກທະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳ
ໃຫ້ຍອດປະຈຳປະເພດ ທີ່ອັບຄຳຂອບຂອດກ່ຽວ

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງສະພາກະຊວງປະຈຳປະເພດຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ມີທຶກທະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳ
.....ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານໂພນບາດີ , ຕາ-ສອງ , ເມັດປຶກຂວັນ , ເມັດເມັດຈຳນວນເມັດເຮັດກຳເປັນການທຶກ
ທະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳ ເຊິ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖວ້ວນຈາກໂຄງການກຳລັງຈຸນລະປະທານຍອດກວ້ຍບັກ ຈຳນວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
ລະຄອດສຳນັກ :

- ວັກສະນະຂອງເມັດເຮັດກຳ:

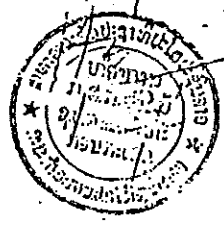
- ລວງກຳລາງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງ ຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທິດຕິພຸດ ທິດກັບ :
- ທິດໄຕ້ຕິກັບ :
- ທິດຕາວັນອອກຕິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ :

ສະນັ້ນທາງສະພາກະຊວງປະຈຳປະເພດ ແລະ ສະນັ້ນສະພາກະຊວງປະຈຳປະເພດຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດ
ບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ມີທຶກທະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳ ທີ່ອັບຄຳຂອບຂອດກ່ຽວກັບມີເຮືອນ 2 ປະການທຶກທະນາຄານເມັດເຮັດກຳ

ທີ່ ຈຳນວນ , ວັນທີ

ສະນັ້ນສະພາກະຊວງປະຈຳປະເພດ

ເມັດເຮັດກຳ - ເມັດເມັດຈຳນວນ



Handwritten signature or mark.

ຄຳ ໂຊຊະນະວົງ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ຕອກະລາດ ປະຈຳປີປະໄຕ ຕອກະລາດ ດັດທະນາຊາດ
 =====00000=====

ເຂດເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ

/ລາກີ/

ບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເກັບເງິນຈາກ
 ບ້ານໂບນບາດີ ; ຕາສາງ ເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ
 =====00000=====

- ຊຶ່ງຕາມນະຕິຕາມຂອງເຂດເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນຄັ້ງທີ 3 ຕົວເມັດ 2 ສີ 1992 ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງ
 ແປງປັບເງິນໃຫ້ເກັບເງິນຈາກບ້ານໂບນບາດີ ຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມຈາກໂຄງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ
 ກຳລັຍບັກ

- ຊຶ່ງສຳຄັນກວ່າການເກັບເງິນຈາກບ້ານໂບນບາດີ ຈຳພວນ ຈຳພວນ ຈຳພວນ ຈຳພວນ ຈຳພວນ
 ປາໄນ້ເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ.

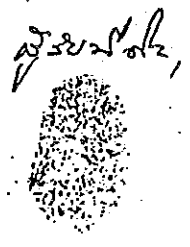
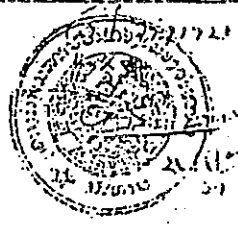
- ຕາມຈາກການສຳຫວັດກວດກາກັບກໍາລັຍບັກ ໂດຍສິນໃຈກັບການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກ
 ຕາມແລະ ຈາກການສຶກສາເທິງແຜນທີ່ຂອງເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວມີເງິນໂຊກ ເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ
 ໄດ້ ຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນເກັບເງິນ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມເປັນຢູ່ກ່າວກ່ຽວກັບ ແລະ ຈຶ່ງຊຶ່ງກ່າວ
 ໃຫ້ບໍ່ອາດປະຊາຊົນ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ.

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຂດເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນທຶກອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເກັບເງິນຈາກ
 ບ້ານໂບນບາດີ ; ຕາສາງ ເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ ເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ ເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ
 ແທນເງິນໃຫ້ເກັບເງິນ ຊຶ່ງຈະຖືກນຳຖ້ວມຈາກໂຄງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຈຳພວນ 2 ຮ/ຕ
 ລະດັບດັ່ງນີ້ :

- ອັກສະນະຂອງເຂດເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ :
- ລວງຖ້ວງ = 100 ມ
- ລວງຍາວ = 200 ມ
- ທິດເໜືອ ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກ :
- ທິດເໜືອ ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນອອກຕິດກັບ :
- ທິດຕາເວັນຕົກຕິດກັບ :

ສະນັ້ນທາງເຂດເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ ແລະ ລະບົບປະເມີນກະສິກຳ- ປາໄນ້ເມັດເມັດ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບັນ
 ທຶກອະນຸຍາດ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມເປັນຢູ່ ເມັດເມັດຈຳພວນ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມເປັນຢູ່ ແລະ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມເປັນຢູ່

ທີ່ ຈຳພວນ ວັນທີ/...../.....



ດີ ໂຊກຊະນະວົງ

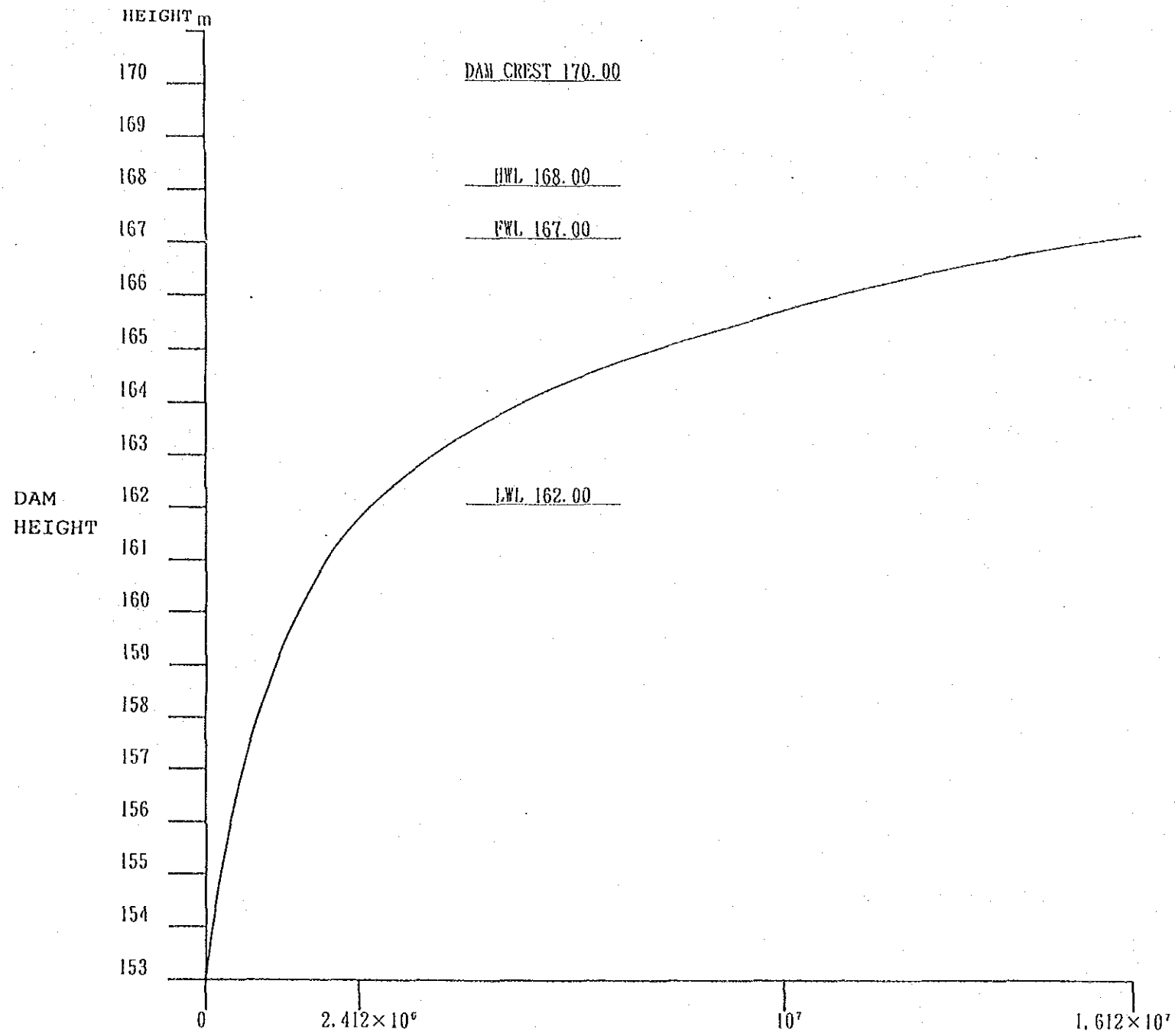
3 Hydrological Data Monthly, Rainfall
Savannakhet (1967 - 1989)

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1967	0.0	0.0	1.7	71.2	151.3	138.9	161.7	131.7	360.3	13.6	0.3	0.0	1031
1968	0.0	0.0	81.8	22.2	113.4	161.7	129.3	42.7	405.8	57.5	0.0	0.0	1014
1969	0.0	12.8	48.5	76.2	201.7	113.3	367.8	238.3	331.5	24.3	0.4	0.0	1415
1970	0.0	0.5	78.0	83.3	212.3	282.6	200.8	368.9	97.4	22.7	0.0	0.0	1347
1971	0.0	49.4	39.5	93.7	110.1	318.0	340.8	166.4	231.7	54.0	0.0	12.2	1416
1972	0.0	42.4	27.6	90.3	68.3	372.6	347.0	377.1	184.4	168.3	0.6	0.0	1679
1973	0.0	0.0	6.4	68.7	154.3	158.6	194.6	221.3	183.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	1011
1974	2.5	0.0	7.9	128.4	67.5	233.1	272.9	572.2	200.1	27.5	0.7	0.0	1513
1975	0.3	37.5	31.3	13.9	217.6	396.2	305.1	329.2	114.1	48.6	0.0	0.6	1494
1976	0.0	9.6	32.0	145.7	111.6	140.0	289.3	339.0	346.0	206.2	3.8	0.0	1623
1977	2.0	0.0	8.0	81.9	43.1	67.5	117.0	341.6	401.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	1068
1978	0.0	8.8	110.6	28.9	175.0	395.2	271.1	419.9	253.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	1666
1979	0.0	8.0	0.0	99.3	131.5	411.7	88.9	242.4	211.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1194
1980	0.0	10.7	32.0	122.8	131.4	254.4	249.1	104.6	545.4	170.1	14.3	0.0	1635
1981	0.4	20.6	26.7	93.2	222.4	412.0	229.7	202.6	55.9	86.1	17.4	0.0	1367
1982	0.0	1.0	25.1	60.7	139.8	210.2	68.8	453.1	331.7	166.4	24.6	0.0	1481
1983	4.7	1.4	0.0	78.1	156.4	287.5	67.4	403.9	145.9	176.8	0.0	0.0	1322
1984	0.0	0.0	50.2	146.8	186.4	285.5	265.8	415.4	183.6	129.5	0.0	0.0	1663
1985	36.6	5.0	43.1	49.3	86.1	444.2	118.5	374.3	121.3	128.6	0.0	0.0	1407
1986	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.1	277.3	259.9	158.8	315.9	128.0	107.4	21.9	0.5	1393
1987	0.0	8.3	15.7	40.7	127.7	386.5	247.9	336.6	227.1	63.6	0.0	0.0	1454
1988	0.0	0.4	6.3	72.8	197.5	158.4	164.6	307.9	43.4	189.5	0.0	0.0	1141
1989	0.0	0.0	95.2	103.9	119.2	225.8	234.1	411.6	150.3	148.6	0.0	0.0	1489
	2.0	9.4	33.4	82.4	148.0	266.0	212.8	309.6	226.5	87.9	3.7	0.6	1384

Monthly, Rainfall
Xeno (1961 - 1988)

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
1961	0.0	0.0	17.9	32.2	355.8	630.0	178.1	466.1	477.2	146.4	0.0	0.0	2304
1962	0.0	0.9	24.2	58.9	104.6	174.8	402.2	458.8	356.8	27.6	7.8	0.0	1617
1963	0.0	0.0	26.3	14.4	175.1	520.6	272.1	322.2	169.0	44.3	16.7	0.0	1560
1964	0.0	0.0	45.5	82.3	378.8	354.4	142.2	302.4	517.5	122.2	2.8	0.0	1948
1965	0.0	18.5	107.9	108.8	184.7	447.7	301.4	421.6	207.9	108.3	0.0	0.0	1907
1966	0.0	3.6	45.1	195.3	339.2	123.0	268.6	321.3	123.9	25.9	3.9	20.0	1471
1967	0.0	0.0	8.5	125.1	196.8	194.5	411.3	167.1	438.0	10.2	3.8	0.0	1555
1968	0.0	12.7	27.2	65.9	139.0	234.4	110.7	226.2	344.9	31.0	0.0	0.0	1192
1969	4.0	0.0	40.9	39.5	229.1	146.2	520.0	157.3	285.5	48.0	0.0	0.0	1471
1970	0.0	18.1	8.9	90.3	215.2	318.0	156.7	427.7	183.1	27.6	0.0	0.0	1446
1971	0.0	87.5	13.0	37.4	129.1	417.1	330.1	258.5	193.2	41.3	0.7	14.1	1522
1972	0.0	34.9	68.6	106.0	90.9	252.3	614.8	776.2	196.3	321.6	0.2	0.0	2462
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	409.9	733.1	818.9	601.9	682.8	67.6	0.0	0.0	3252
1975	12.6	60.4	93.7	49.5	811.9	256.6	269.9	399.8	187.9	215.7	0.0	0.0	2358
1976	0.0	2.0	86.7	121.0	104.5	141.0	436.3	317.9	232.1	55.9	0.0	0.0	1497
1978	0.4	0.8	52.0	41.2	116.5	274.9	232.4	678.0	386.3	3.5	0.5	0.0	1786
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	260.8	246.4	86.4	323.9	250.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1224
1980	0.0	3.7	57.0	44.0	197.7	249.8	220.5	145.3	640.9	77.8	4.4	0.0	1641
1981	0.0	21.2	27.0	64.8	224.2	397.7	242.3	395.5	40.3	147.5	8.8	0.0	1569
1984	0.0	0.0	8.8	68.7	138.6	284.8	372.8	563.2	122.6	193.1	34.5	0.0	1787
1985	17.1	5.0	14.5	49.2	116.0	323.8	203.9	303.0	100.6	118.6	0.0	0.0	1252
1986	0.0	0.0	28.4	39.2	272.7	386.2	189.3	343.6	96.4	145.9	0.0	0.0	1502
1987	0.0	11.9	10.0	26.6	152.9	213.2	346.8	211.7	216.9	45.3	1.9	0.0	1237
1988	0.0	4.0	3.8	131.1	168.3	286.1	179.9	502.6	53.2	154.8	0.0	0.0	1484
1989	0.0	0.0	133.6	190.8	145.7	100.9	445.3	268.7	287.8	134.4	0.0	0.0	1707
1990	5.8	158.3	14.8	41.9	111.3	379.3	361.8	369.4	270.2	77.7	4.9	0.0	1795
	1.5	17.1	37.1	73.7	221.9	311.1	312.1	370.4	271.6	92.0	3.5	1.3	1713

4. DAM CURVE LINE OF WATER STORAGE
DAM STORAGE CAPACITY



WATER STORAGE CAPACITY (M³)

H. BAK DAM CURVE LINE OF WATER STORAGE

Dam Height (m)	Reservoir Area (m ²)	Mean Reservoir Area (m ²)	Capacity (m ³)	Cumulative Capacity (m ³)	Used water, Dead water (m ³)
167.00	4,708,000	4,248,000	4,248,000	16,286,000	Effective storage capacity 16,286,000 - 1,745,000 = 14,541,000
166.00	3,788,000	3,426,000	3,426,000	12,038,000	
165.00	3,065,000	2,704,000	2,704,000	8,612,000	
164.00	2,343,000	2,006,000	2,006,000	5,908,000	
163.00	1,669,000	1,332,000	1,332,000	3,902,000	
162.00	995,000	825,000	825,000	2,570,000	
161.00	655,000	485,000	485,000	1,745,000	Dead water 1,745,000
160.00	315,000			1,260,000	
159.00					
158.00					
157.00					
156.00					
155.00					
154.00					
153.00					

TABLE OF
WATER STORAGE (M³)

H. BAK DAM

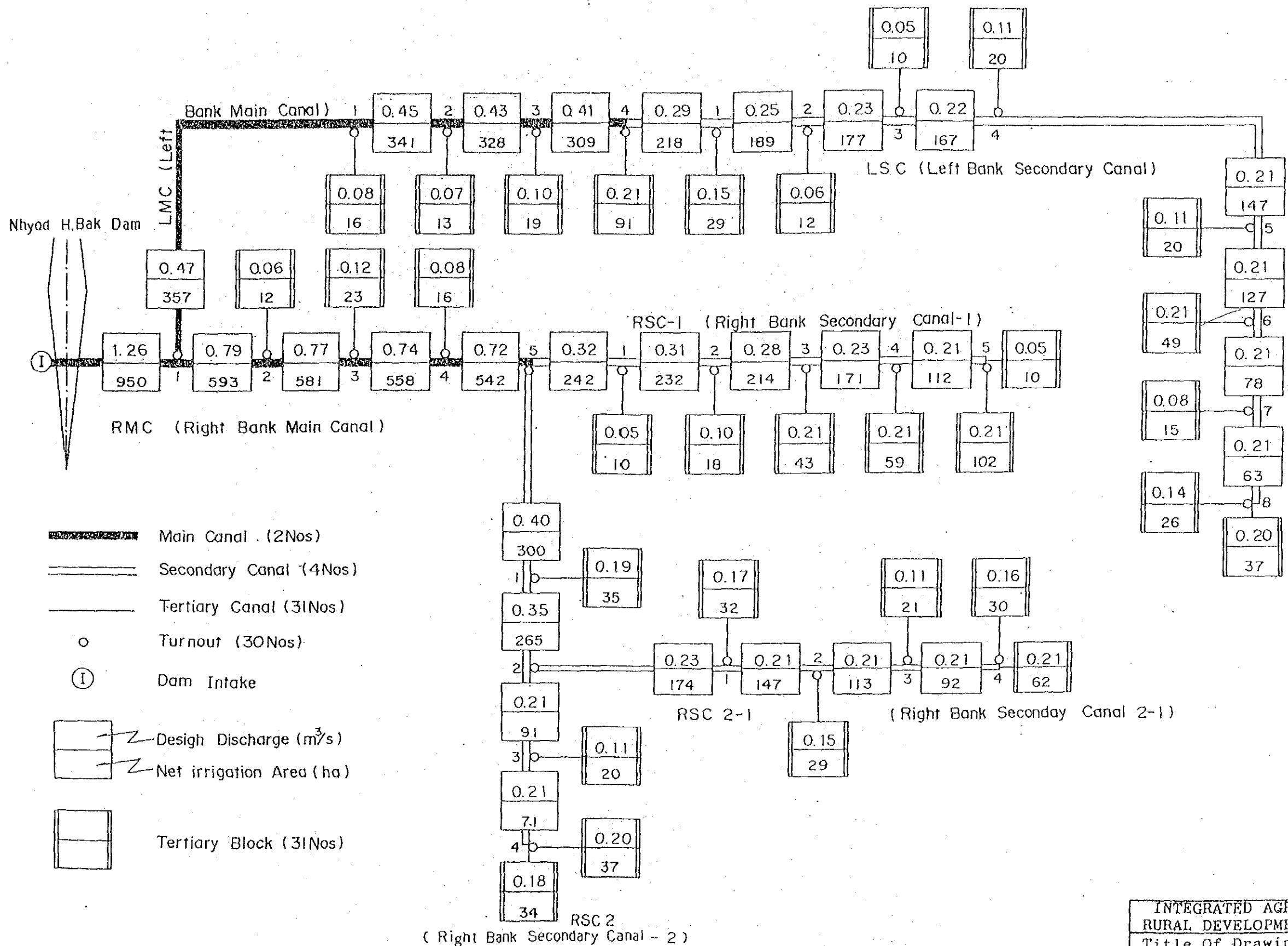
5 WATER BLANCE (H. B a k D a m)

Year (1961~1990)

Nhyod H. Bak

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Remarks
(1) Water Requirement (Rainy Paddy) (mm/month)	-	-	-	-	-	302	28	-	-	108	-	-	438	
(2) Water Requirement (Dry Paddy) (mm/month)	421	370	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	1,345	
(3) Water Requirement (Dry Crop) (mm/month)	136	291	177	72	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676	
(4) Water Requirement (Rainy Paddy) (m ³ /ha)	-	-	-	-	-	3,020	280	-	-	1,080	-	-	4,380	
(5) Water Requirement (Dry Paddy) (m ³ /ha)	4,210	3,700	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	14,820	
(6) Water Requirement (Dry crop) (m ³ /ha)	1,360	2,910	1,770	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,760	
(7) Total Water Requirement=(4)+(5)+(6)	5,570	6,610	6,620	720	-	3,020	280	-	-	1,080	-	1,760	25,960	
(8) Water Requirement (Rainy Paddy) 950ha (m ³)	-	-	-	-	-	2,869,000	266,000	-	-	1,026,000	-	-	4,161,000	
(9) Water Requirement (Dry Paddy) 550ha (m ³)	2,315,500	2,035,000	2,667,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	968,000	7,986,000	
(10) Water Requirement (Dry Crop) 400ha (m ³)	544,000	1,164,000	708,000	288,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,704,000	
(11) Total Water Requirement =(8)+(9)+(10)	2,859,500	3,199,000	3,375,500	288,000	-	2,869,000	266,000	-	-	1,026,000	-	968,000	14,851,000	
(12) Evaporation (mm)	77mm	84mm	110mm	113mm	109mm	92mm	91mm	88mm	83mm	88mm	81mm	70mm	1,086mm	Pan Evaporation×75%
(13) Evaporation Loss (m ³)	207,900	226,800	297,000	305,100	294,300	248,400	245,700	237,600	224,100	237,600	218,700	189,000	2,932,200	Area of Mean Water Level 2.7km ²
(14) Percolation Loss (m ³)	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	135,700	1,628,400	Total Capacity 16,286,000×10%
(15) Total Losses (m ³)	343,600	362,500	432,700	440,800	430,000	384,100	381,400	373,300	359,800	373,300	354,400	324,700	4,560,600	
(16) (11)+(15) (m ³)	3,203,100	3,561,500	3,808,200	728,800	430,000	3,253,100	647,400	373,300	359,800	1,399,300	354,400	1,292,700	19,411,600	
(17) Inflow (m ³)	19,000	215,000	467,000	929,000	2,797,000	3,921,000	3,934,000	4,669,000	3,423,000	1,159,000	44,000	16,000	21,593,000	28.3km ² ×35%、2.7km ² ×100%
(18) Monthly Water Blance (First year) (m ³)						3,536,900	7,089,500	11,385,200	14,448,400	14,541,000	14,230,600	12,953,900		Effective Capacity 14,541,000m ³
(19) Monthly Water Blance (second year) (m ³)	9,769,800	6,423,300	3,082,100	3,282,300	5,649,300	6,317,200	9,603,800	13,899,500	14,541,400	13,721,200	13,411,200	12,134,100		
(20) Intake Discharge (m ³ /s)= {(11)÷day/month}÷second/day	1,068	1,322	1,260	6,333	0	1.11	0.099	-	-	0.303	-	0.560		

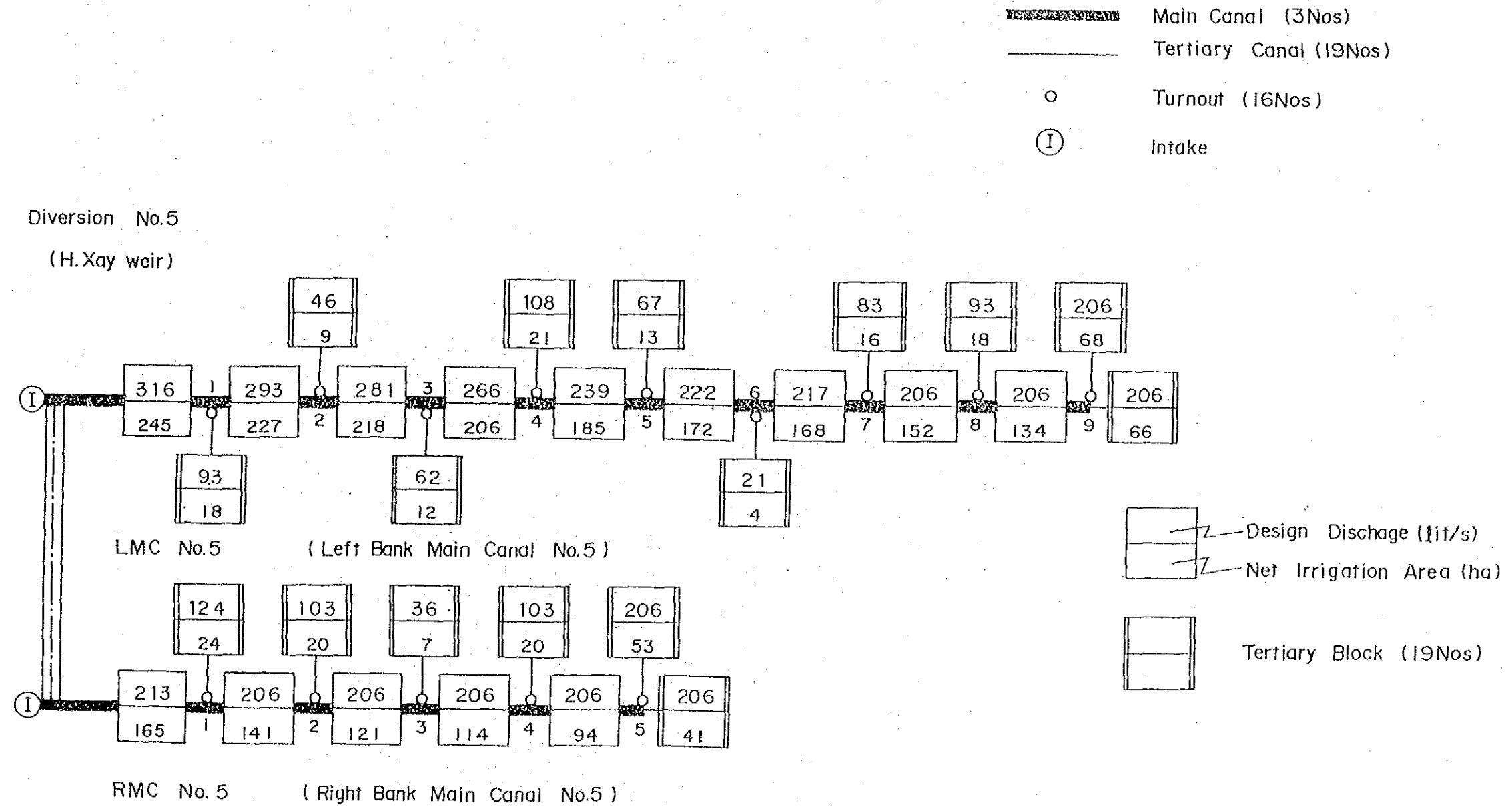
6-1 IRRIGATION SYSTEM DIAGRAM



IRRIGATION FLOW DIAGRAM
(NHYOD H.BAK)

INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Title Of Drawing: IRRIGATION SYSTEM DIAGRAM (N. H. BAK)
Drawing No.

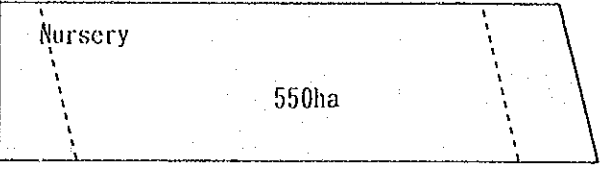
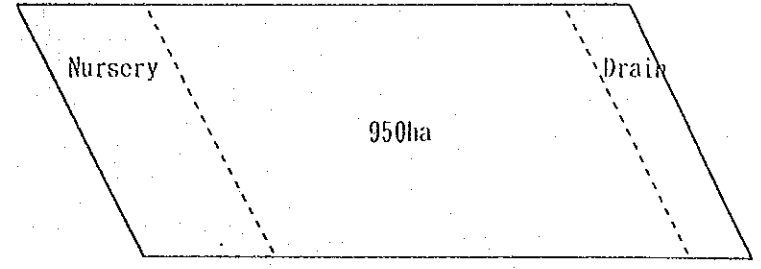
6—2 IRRIGATION SYSTEM DIAGRAM



INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	
Title Of Drawing: IRRIGATION SYSTEM DIAGRAM (NAM. PHOU)	
	Drawing No.

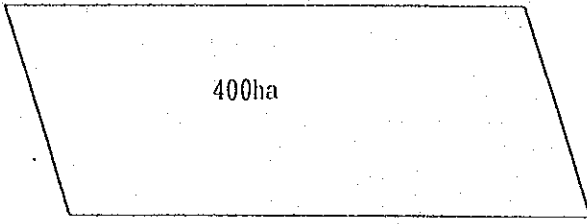
7-1 Irrigation Water Requirement (Paddy Rice)

Year (1961~1990)
Nhyod H. Bak

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
CROPPING PATTERN	PADDY (DRY SEASON)					PADDY (RAINY SEASON)							
													
(1) Potential Evapotranspiration (E _{po}) (mm/month)	146	143	189	192	--	138	143	130	135	152		--	
(2) Crop Coefficient (k _c)	1.1	1.1	1.25	1.0	--	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.05	1.05		--	
(3) Crop Evapotranspiration (E _{t crop}) = (1) × (2) (mm/month)	161	157	236	192	--	152	157	143	142	160		--	
(4) Percolation (mm/month)	93	84	93	90	--	47	47	47	45	47		--	
(5) Effective Rainfall (mm/month)	0	15	33	64	183	220	220	235	180	75	--	--	
(6) = (3) + (4) - (5) (mm/month)	254	226	296	218	--	0	0	0	0	132		--	
(7) Area Factor	0.640	1.00	1.0	0	--	0.042	0.933	1.000	1.000	0.50	0	--	
(8) = (6) × (7) (mm/month)	163	226	296	0	--	0	0	0	0	66	0	--	
(9) Puddling water = 180mm (mm/month)	84				--	165	15					96	
(10) Nursery Water = 420mm (mm/month)	10				--	19	2					11	Area of Nursery = 5%
(11) Net Water Requirement = (8) + (9) + (10) (mm/month)	257	226	296	0	--	184	17	0	0	66	0	107	
(12) Water Requirement (mm/month) = (11) / Irrigation Efficiency (EF)	421	370	485		--	302	28			108		176	
(13) Unit Water Requirement (ℓ/sec/ha)	1.57	1.53	1.81	--		1.17	0.105	--	--	0.403	--	0.97	

7-2 Irrigation Water Requirement (Dry Season Field Crop)

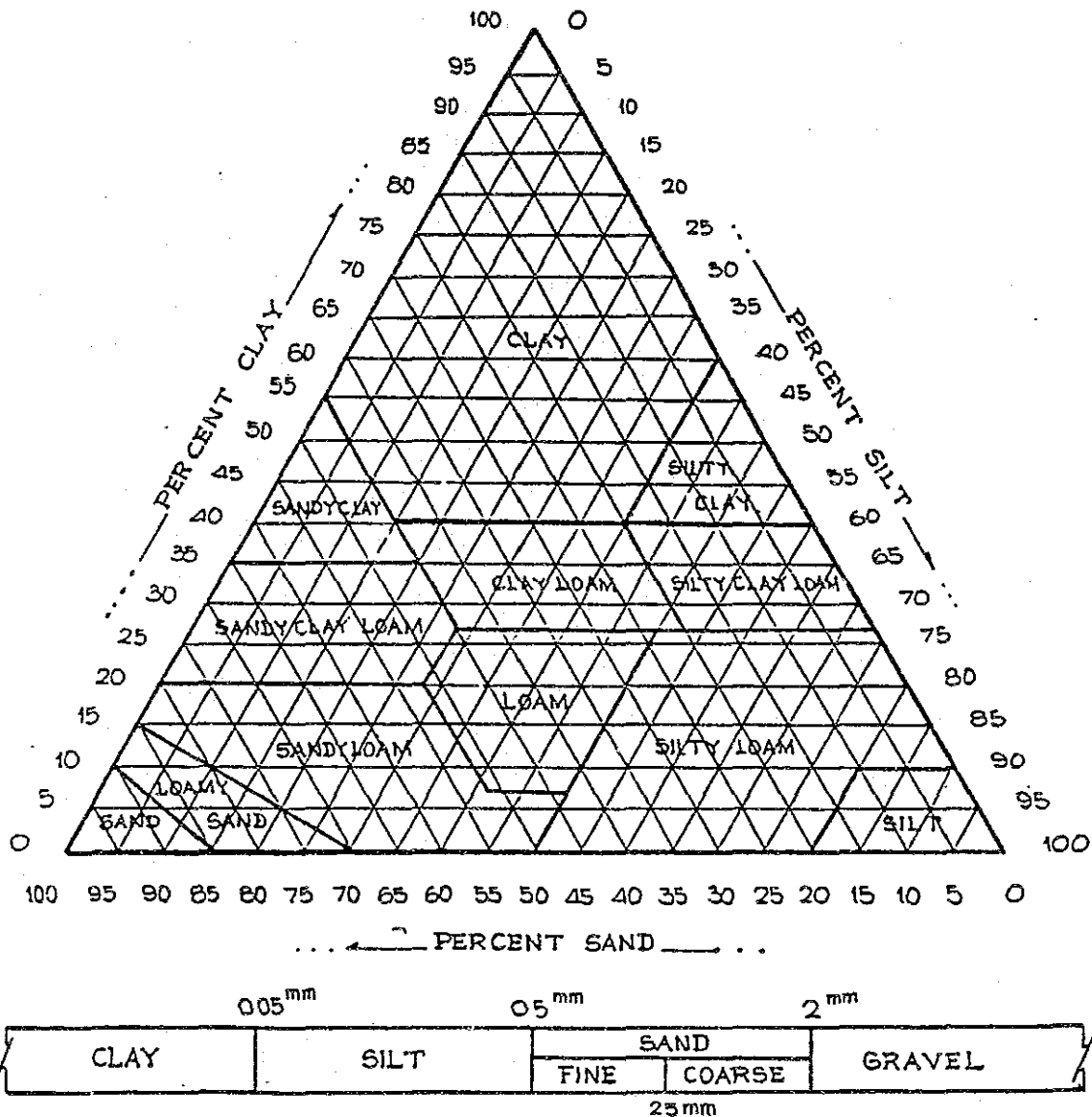
Year (1961~1990)
Nhyod H. Bak

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
	Dry Season Field Crop 												
(1)ETo (mm/month)	146	143	189	192	171								
(2)Kc	1.0	1.05	0.60	0.6	0.6								
(3)ETcrop=(1)×(2) (mm/month)	146	150	113	115	103								
(4)Effective Rainfall (mm/month)	0	13	30	56	128								
(5)=(3)-(4) (mm/month)	146	137	83	59									
(6)Area Factor	0.435	1.0	1.0	0.58	0.5								
(7)Net Water Requirement=(5)×(6) (mm)	64	137	83	34	0								
(8)Water Requirement=(7)/EF (mm/month)	136	291	177	72	0								
(9)Unit Water Requirement (ℓ/sec/ha)	0.51	1.20	0.66	0.28									

7 — 3 Irrigation Water Requirement (Rainy Season Paddy·Dry Season Field Crop)

Year (1961~1990)
H. Xay

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Scp	Oct	Nov	Dec	Remarks
	FIELD CROP (DRY SEASON)					PADDY (RAINY SEASON)							
	50ha					<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Nursery</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">410ha</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Drain</div> </div>							
(1)ETo (mm/month)	146	143	189	192	—	138	143	130	135	152	—	—	
(2)KC	1.00	1.05	0.60	0.60	—	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.05	1.05	—	—	
(3)ETcrop=(1)×(2) (mm/month)	146	150.2	113.4	115.2	—	138	157	143	142	160	—	—	
(4)Percolation (mm/month)	—	—	—	—	—	45	47	47	45	47	—	—	
(5)Effective Rainfall (mm/month)	0	4	20	62	—	205	178	220	180	75	—	—	
(6)=(3)+(4)-(5) (mm/month)	146	146.2	93.4	53.2	—	0	26	0	7	132	—	—	
(7)Area Factor	0.671	1.000	1.000	0.340	—	0.071	1.000	1.000	0.836	0.5	—	—	
(8)=(6)×(7) (mm/month)	98	146.2	93.4	18	—	0	261	0	7	66	—	—	
(9)Puddling Water=180mm (mm/month)	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	0	—	
(10)Nursery Water=420mm (mm/month)	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	0	—	Area of Nursery=5%
(11)Net Water Requirement=(8)+(9)+(10) (mm/month)	98	146.2	93.4	18	—	201	26	0	7	66	0	—	
(12)Water Requirement=(11)/EF (mm/month)	209	311	199	38	—	330	43	0	12	108	0	—	
(13)Unit Water Requirement (ℓ/sec/ha)	0.78	1.29	0.74	0.15	—	1.27	0.16	0	0.04	0.04	0	—	



PERCENTAGES OF CLAY (BELOW 0.002 mm)
 SILT (0.002 - 0.05 mm)
 SAND (0.05 - 2.0 mm)
 IN THE BASIC SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSES

8 SOIL TRIANGLE OF THE BASIC SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSES