

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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This airgram summarizes the current status of the Laos refugee relocation program in terms of the background of each relocation project, progress to date in achieving project goals, future plans, and any special problems and actions that have been or are being taken to resolve them. Numbered section 8 of this airgram augments and updates the referenced report on the status of refugee relocation on the Vientiane Plain.

Summary

At the present time in Laos the RLG Ministry of Social Welfare Directorate of Refugee Resettlement, with assistance from USAID, other foreign governments and voluntary agencies, is involved in the permanent relocation of approximately 55,000 refugees (11,000 refugee families) in the following relocation projects:

1. Xieng Ngeun Muong Nane Relocation Project, MR-I, Luang Prabang
2. Seno Relocation Project, MR-III, Savannakhet
3. Thasano Relocation Project, MR-III, Savannakhet
4. Houei Nam Phak Relocation Project, MR-IV, Pakse
5. Phou Ba Chiang Relocation Project, MR-IV, Pakse
6. Paksane Relocation Project, MR-V, Borikhane
7. Hin Heup Relocation Project, MR-V, Vientiane
8. Vientiane Plain Relocation Project, MR-V, Vientiane

Enclosures: a/s

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Due to the shortage of arable land and density of population, MR-II is operated strictly on a relief basis and is not considered part of the permanent relocation program.

These 8 relocation projects encompass a total of approximately 165,000 hectares of land upon which 112 permanent village sites have already been established. Within these villages 7,435 permanent homes have been constructed. Approximately 1,500 hectares of farm land have been cleared using RLG Ministry of Social Welfare and USAID equipment, enabling refugees in a number of areas to attain self-sufficiency in food production. To provide health and educational facilities for these refugees, 18 dispensaries have been constructed, 82 wells have been drilled to provide potable water, and 149 classrooms have been built. A total of 214 kilometers of road have been completed to date to connect the relocation areas with government and marketing facilities.

In general, all relocation projects are progressing well according to their original plans, with the exception of a farm land distribution problem which is related most specifically to the Vientiane Plain.

Included are tabular summaries of each of the 8 relocation projects, and a country-wide summary of the relocation program. Attached is an area map showing refugee relocation sites; also attached are photographs showing some phase of development in each project area.

1. Xieng Ngeun/Muong Nane Relocation Project

Because of the high density of the refugee population around Luang Prabang and the paucity of land suitable and available for refugee relocation, the problem of refugee resettlement in the area has always been acute.

Following the spring of 1971 enemy offensives against Luang Prabang and the subsequent displacement of most of the civilian population located north of Luang Prabang along the Mekong River, it became apparent that a safety valve was needed to provide room for the potential relocation of entire villages of displaced refugees in an area where they would be able to achieve food self-sufficiency in a minimum of time. The Xieng Ngeun-Muong Nane Valley located south/southwest of the city of Luang Prabang was selected as this relocation site. The land for five kilometers on both sides of the Valley was declared public domain by the Chao Khouang (Governor) of Luang Prabang Province and was subsequently made available to the Ministry of Social Welfare for the Xieng Ngeun-Muong Nane Refugee Relocation Project.

The project area is about 40 kilometers in length and encompasses approximately 31,000 hectares of land suitable for upland rice. It is estimated that approximately 4,000 families can be settled in the Valley with sufficient land to ensure crop rotation of upland rice, field crops and vegetables. The area is presently populated by some 600 refugee families.

The relocation project is progressing on schedule and there have not been any major problems to date. The area has remained relatively secure and the abundance of natural resources such as bamboo and forested areas for foraging has enabled the refugees to establish themselves in a very timely manner. The refugees are presently receiving full support which will continue until after this rice harvest. After harvest, a survey will be conducted to determine if further food assistance will be required.

To date, approximately 30 kilometers of dry season road from Xiang Ngeun south to Muong Nane have been completed, and 12 village sites have been established. In addition, 20 classrooms and 2 temporary dispensaries have been set up to serve the refugee population. 20+20 ; to many rooms for 200 families

Plans for the coming year call for the completion of 20 additional classrooms, construction of 2 permanent dispensaries, and upgrading to all-weather standards the 30 kilometer dry-season access road constructed in FY72. Upgrading this road will require the construction of at least one simple wooden bridge.

2. Seno Relocation Project

The Seno Relocation Project was begun in September 1969, when 500 refugee families were brought out of Muong Phine following a military offensive by the Royal Lao Army. Most of the families had been under Pathet Lao domination for over five years.

Following their evacuation from Muong Phine the refugees were placed in temporary facilities at the Seno camp and provided with emergency relief commodities. Shortly after the refugees arrived at Seno, work began by representatives of the RLG Ministry of Social Welfare Resettlement Directorate, USAID Refugee Relief, and RLG provincial officials to select a permanent relocation area for these refugees.

The project area selected is located approximately 30 kilometers east of Savannakhet city and 5 kilometers south of the Seno military camp and is comprised of some 6,000 hectares.

Implementation of the Seno project has proceeded on schedule and has now reached the point when it can be phased out as a refugee project. Any further development activities in Seno will be considered and conducted as regular community

development projects on the same basis and priority as other non-target villages.

All 8 villages called for in the project are completed and occupied. Twenty-five kilometers of village streets and roads are completed. One well per village was drilled initially; now a second well has been completed in each village. A well was also drilled at each of the two schools in the project area for a total of 10 drilled wells.

Fourteen classrooms have been completed and classes are being conducted. Construction of two dispensaries has been completed and all people in the project area have ready access to medical attention. Four water (tap) faucets have also been completed as planned.

As the Seno project area has no natural sources of water, i.e., streams, lakes, etc., three water storage reservoirs were constructed to the project to catch rain water during the rainy season. Two of these dams and reservoirs are relatively large, with dams two hundred meters long and four meters high. These reservoirs should provide year-round water for cattle raising and crop-irrigation needs.

A soils survey was undertaken by USAID Agriculture technicians as well as a cadastral survey to divide the usable land into family allotments. This cadastral survey has been completed and the refugee families will soon be issued allotment permits by the RLG Provincial Governor as the first step in obtaining title to the land. Each refugee family will receive approximately 2 hectares of land. A buffalo loan program has been initiated by the RLG Ministry of Social Welfare to provide those refugee families having paddy land an opportunity to purchase a buffalo with payments spread over a three-year period.

A total of 250 hectares of farm land has already been cleared by equipment provided by USAID. The Ministry of Social Welfare also is providing extra tractors from equipment donated by the French Committee for Freedom from Hunger. During the past planting season these tractors plowed 130 hectares of rice land in the project area. The project also includes a handicraft program for production of charcoal, weaving and pottery.

3. Thasano Relocation Project

Before leaving their homes in 1971 the people of Muong Phalane had lived in a war zone for over five years. During that time their village had been occupied by both friendly and enemy troops. When, in January 1971, a large NVA/PL force moved into the Phalane area, some 1,100 families fled towards Savannakhet bringing with them only the cash savings that could be dug up and a few items of clothing.

These people were initially housed in army barracks at the Seng military camp but were soon moved to a temporary village near Ban That Ing Heay to alleviate crowded conditions. When by mid-1971 security in the Muong Phat-ge area showed no signs of improving, many of the refugees expressed a desire to relocate on a permanent basis. The Savannakhet Provincial Council responded to the request by providing 8,000 hectares of government land bordering the Mekong River north of Savannakhet city between Ban Thasano (VD 7543) to a point several kilometers north of Ban Houaxang (VD 7650). Refugees began moving into the project area in February and March 1972.

To date, 15 new villages have been established and a total of 991 temporary houses have been completed. A 22 kilometer all-weather access road has been constructed into the project area. Within the villages, 40 kilometers of streets are planned, some of which have been completed. Each village has been provided with 2 drilled wells. Sixteen temporary classrooms and 3 dispensaries are already in operation. Vegetable and upland rice seed were distributed during the past planting season and most families were able to get in at least a partial crop, thus reducing their dependence on food support from USAID.

Plans for the coming year include upgrading the 991 temporary houses to permanent structures at their present locations, and construction of an additional 100 permanent houses. Twenty-four permanent classrooms will be built and 3 new wells will be drilled to serve them. The 40 kilometers of village streets will also be completed during the year.

Additional plans call for the construction of a market, a police post, an office for the district chief, 4 wats (Lao temples) and 4 reservoirs. A small industry program is also planned.

Permanent relocation of these refugees is proceeding on schedule and there have not been any major problems to date.

4. Houei Nam Phak Relocation Project

When, in late 1968, a deteriorating security situation caused the cancellation of a proposed resettlement project at Xe Het on the Bolovens Plateau, the Houei Nam Phak Royal Forest Reserve was chosen as an alternative location and a total of 5,000 hectares was requested as a relocation area by the newly-formed Royal Lao Government Houei Nam Phak Coordinating Sub-Committee in Pakse. USAID promised support to a pilot settlement project for 300 refugee and disabled war veteran families after the RLG authorized the use of 900 hectares of land in

the Forest Reserve for refugee settlement. In April 1969 the first 70 families moved into the project in temporary housing and began cutting timber for their permanent housing and preparing upland rice fields.

There have been some delays in implementing the project due to poor security. However, the project has proceeded at a satisfactory pace. The current population of the project is 214 families, for which 202 permanent houses have been built utilizing mainly self-help labor. The remaining 12 houses are under construction and will be completed shortly. The houses are located in two of the three originally planned villages. Plans for the third village have been suspended but will be held in reserve should there be a future requirement.

Within the project area, 5 kilometers of road have been completed of the 12 kilometers planned. Other facilities completed include 3 classrooms, 1 dispensary, 1 office, 1 co-op store, and 3 drilled wells. A small dam for retaining water had been constructed on a stream running through the project area, and provides irrigation potential for the 200 hectares of farmland which have been cleared. Promotion of village industry such as charcoal production, weaving and pottery-making has added significantly to the income of many of the refugees within the project.

The only plans for this project during the coming year are to complete all permanent housing. This project has reached the stage of completion where any further development work can be handled on the same priority as other non-resettlement villages in the area.

5. Phou Ba Chiang Relocation Project

During the latter part of 1971 it became apparent that displaced persons who had been temporarily living in the general area of Pakse for as long as three years would not be able to return to their original villages in the foreseeable future. And, by early 1972, after the fall of Paksong, enemy control of the entire Salween Plateau was a fact of life. Therefore, the decision was made to develop a long-range plan for the permanent relocation of these refugees.

After a series of meetings attended by the USAID Area Coordinator, representatives of the RLG Ministry of Social Welfare, and Office of Refugee Affairs during the last week of October, 1971, the Phou Ba Chiang area 12 kilometers northeast of the city of Pakse was selected as the best area for a permanent relocation site. The area comprises approximately 10,000 hectares of land extending from the Houei Chiang River in the south to the Houei Champi River in the north.

Although the project area is located only 12 kilometers from Pakse city, the major problem has been security. Since the project began in October 1971,

construction equipment has been removed 3 times and the refugees had to be completely evacuated from the area once for a period of about a month. Most recently, the construction equipment was again taken off the project in mid August and to date has not been able to return. And, as security at the present time is extremely tenuous, contingency plans are being made for possible evacuation and temporary relocation of refugees from the Phou Ba Chiang area (see VTE 624V).

In spite of this poor security situation, however, progress has been made in implementing this project. Eleven of the 15 villages planned have been established and at present 1,000 of the planned 1,500 families are living in these villages. Original plans called for 20 kilometers of road construction including 5 bridges, of which 11 kilometers of road and 3 bridges have been completed to date. A total of 1,000 houses (200 permanent and 800 temporary) have been constructed utilizing the abundant natural resources available in the area. Three temporary dispensaries have been set up and are operating as planned. One of three planned small earthen dams has been completed.

Plans for the coming year include 10 kilometers of road and 2 bridges, 60 kilometers of village streets, 500 houses, 20 bamboo style classrooms, 15 dug wells, and 4 small earth dams. However, the future of the entire project is contingent upon security in and around the project area.

6. Paksane Relocation Project

During the period between January and April 1970, some 8,000 people were displaced from southeastern Xieng Khouang Province and were temporarily settled in temporary relocation sites near Paksane. Since there was little hope that these refugees could return to their original home in the near future, it was decided to assist them in establishing permanent village sites.

Original plans included 22 new villages to be located along the Paksane-Borikheuan Road which parallels the Nam Xan River. In addition, 1,585 houses, 39 classrooms, and 6 bamboo style dispensaries were planned.

The original estimate of 22 villages was reduced to 21, all of which have been completed. With the exception of thatch roofing which was provided by USAID, all of the 1,585 houses in the project were constructed by the refugees themselves utilizing natural materials available in the immediate area. Nineteen classrooms and 6 dispensaries have been constructed to serve the refugee population. Water for the 21 villages is obtained from the nearby Nam Xan River.

Plans for the coming year include 18 additional bamboo stype classrooms, 10 dug wells, and a permanent wood-frame dispensary. This particular group of refugees has demonstrated exceptionally high initiative in re-establishing themselves with a minimum of outside assistance.

In mid-February 1972, an additional 2,000 refugees were displaced from the Ban Tha Si (LS-61 UF7684) and Muong Nham (LS-63 UF7596) area in Xieng Khouang Province. These refugees are temporarily relocated along RIG 13 en route towards Vientiane, but will be incorporated into the permanent relocation sites already established if they are unable to return to their former villages.

7. Hin Heup Relocation Project

An urgent requirement for an additional refugee reception and relief site was created in January 1972 when NVA forces temporarily overran nearly every government position in Xieng Khouang Province and threatened the security of over 100,000 refugees in the Ban Kon (MR-II) area. As a result of the offensive, there was a sudden displacement of some 7,000 refugees to the north onto the already crowded Vientiane Plain where 25,000 refugees had been relocated in the Plain of Jars in 1970. To relieve this pressure, a number of emergency measures were taken by the Mission to identify and develop potential new refugee relocation areas to resettle these 7,000 refugees and any additional refugees that might be generated in the north by the enemy's 1972 campaign.

Since the Hin Heup Valley was especially suitable as a refugee site because of its geographic location, the availability of water and indigenous building materials for houses and facilities, and the fact that the Valley was largely uninhabited with sufficient land available to settle upwards of 10,000 people, Hin Heup was one of the first areas chosen to develop as a new refugee site.

The original plan allowed for the permanent relocation of up to 10,000 refugees and development of a temporary reception site in the project area to handle any additional mass movements of people displaced from the north. These plans have largely been realized. Today there are 825 families (2,589 people) permanently relocated in Hin Heup in 10 new villages located along the Nam Ou River. And temporary sites have been prepared for emergency reception centers.

Each of the 825 families presently relocated in the Hin Heup project has constructed its own traditional style house using natural resources such as bamboo available in the surrounding hills. A 12 kilometer all-weather road has been constructed which provides easy access from the project to RIG Route 13, the major north-south highway between Vientiane and Luang Prabang. A 450 meter airstrip,

designated LS-356 (TF 1862), has been constructed as the project area to allow frequent visits by officials from Vientiane, and for use as an alternate means of supplying the area by air should road traffic be interrupted.

The RLG Ministry of Education has provided materials and supervision for upgrading 11 temporary classrooms to permanent status and the building of an additional 10 classrooms. Tools have been provided to the refugees for implementation of self-help projects such as wats (temples) and dug wells. Each family has planted a minimum of 2-3 rai (approximately 1/2 hectare) of upland rice which, after harvest, should provide a 3 to 4 month's supply of rice. The environment where fish, mussels, birds, bamboo shoots and fruit are readily obtainable, supplements the rice and PL-480 assistance given by the RLG and USAID.

In essence the Hin Heup Relocation Project's physical infrastructure is complete. Unless there is another influx of refugees from the north, the only future assistance required in the Hin Heup area will be in the form of rice and/or PL-480 foods to augment local agricultural production. Such assistance will probably be required until the harvest of 1973, at which time it is currently estimated that the refugees will have developed enough rice land to become fully self-sufficient in their food requirements. Plans for the coming year include extending the all-weather road from Hin Heup to Ban Done, a distance of approximately 25 kilometers. This road will open up an additional 8,000 hectares for the permanent relocation of new refugees, should this be required in the future.

8. Vientiane Plain Relocation Project

This section augments and brings up to date the information reported in the referenced airgram, which should be referred to for general background information on this project.

To date, most of the 5,000 families relocated from the Plain of Jars have moved into the 32 permanent villages that have been established on the Vientiane Plain. Plans for FY73 call for the completion of 16 additional villages, and long-range plans provide for increasing the total to 70 villages should they be required.

Approximately 2,400 homes have been constructed to date using some RLG and USAID supplied materials such as planks for floors and/or thatch, in combination with local materials procured or obtained by the refugees themselves. The remainder of the 5,000 refugee families are living in areas where natural building materials such as bamboo are readily available, and these refugees have not required outside assistance to construct their homes.

A total of 90 kilometers of all-weather roads, some of which also serve as flood control dikes, have been built providing all villagers with ready access to markets, medical and government facilities. Under current circumstances this completes road construction under the Vientiane Plain project.

Fifty-six wooden or cement block classrooms of the originally planned 123 have been completed. Temporary bamboo style classrooms are being utilized in other areas until such time as more permanent structures are required. Twenty-three of thirty-four planned wells have been drilled to provide potable water. In addition the refugees have put in a number of dug wells for which USAID has provided well rings.

The "Accelerated Land Clearing Task Force" has continued to operate with the agricultural equipment donated to the RLG by the French Committee for Treatment from Hungary, the German Government and the Japanese Government. This equipment has been deployed to various locations on the Vientiane Plain and has cleared and plowed some 500 hectares of farm land. USAID will continue to support this operation with POL and technical advisory assistance throughout FY73.

In general, implementation of the Vientiane Plain Relocation Project is progressing well according to original plans, with the exception of the assignment of individual farm plots to the refugee families. During the early planning of this project, it was believed that it would be possible to provide land to each family for permanent rice cultivation. However, after the initial emergency resettlement requirements were met and it was possible to complete and refine project plans, it was found that the amount of land available was insufficient for this purpose.

A series of aerial reconnaissance surveys were made of the ten project areas in early 1972 and it was found that of the approximately 90,000 hectares set aside on the Vientiane Plain by the RLG for relocation of the 5,000 Plain of Jara refugee families there was practically no free permanent rice land available, as nearly all of the land suitable for permanent rice cultivation has long since been claimed by indigenous villagers. In following up on these aerial surveys with on-the-ground inspections, it was found that by the rice harvest of 1973 much of the land areas within the reserve areas would be depleted and no longer productive for continued rice production.

Based upon the findings of these surveys, a series of meetings were held between USAID and Ministry of Social Welfare during June 1972 to develop plans for a comprehensive cadastral survey of all refugee areas on the Vientiane Plain to

1. Delineate exactly how much permanent rice land is available for refugees.
2. Delineate privately owned land within reserve areas in order to resolve land ownership disputes, and
3. Divide available permanent rice land into 1.2 hectare plots for allocation to refugee families.

This survey, under the auspices of the RLG/MSW, is currently under way with technical assistance of the USAID/AGR Soils Analysis Section and USAID Public Works Division. Soils classification maps of all reserve areas have been completed and are being used as the basis for selecting land to be surveyed.

It is estimated that the cadastral survey will take from 5 months to a year to complete. Survey areas have been selected on a priority basis and as each area is completed a plan for the development of that area will be drawn up and implemented so that more critical relocation requirements are met first. It is estimated that development plans for the first 2 areas will be completed before the beginning of the next planting season.

In conjunction with the cadastral survey, a USAID/AGR soils analyst is working directly with the survey teams to make studies and recommendations for upland crops which can serve as alternatives to rice cultivation.

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XIENG NGEUN-MUONG NANE RELOCATION PROJECT

- 1. Date project began: October 1971
- 2. Potential population: 4,000 families/20,000 people
- 3. Present population: 600 families/3,700 people
- 4. Size of project area: 31,000 hectares

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed To Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed By end FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	18	66%		34%	Sites for remaining 6 villages are being held in reserve should there be an additional influx of refugees.
Houses	1000	65%		35%	Original plans were over-estimated.
Classrooms	20	100%			
Dispensaries	2		100%		
Roads (km) (dry-season)	30	100%			
Roads (km) (all-weather)	30		100%		Includes one small wooden bridge.

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EFNO RELOCATION PROJECT

- 1. Date project began: September 1967
- 2. Potential population: 1,000 families/5,000 people
- 3. Present population: 525 families/2,875 people
- 4. Size of project area: 6,000 hectares

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Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed to Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed By end FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	8	100%			
Houses	500	100%			
Classrooms	14	100%			
Dispensaries	2	100%			
Drilled wells	18	100%			
Roads (km)	25	100%			
Temples	4	100%			
Reservoirs	3	100%			

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THASANO RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: August 1971
2. Potential population: 1,100 families/6,500 people
3. Present population: 1,100 families/6,400 people
4. Size of project area: 8,000 hectares

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed To Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed By end FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	16	100%			
Houses	1100		100%		All families presently living in temporary houses which will be upgraded to permanent status during FY73.
Classrooms (temporary)	16	100%			
Classrooms (permanent)	24		100%		
Dispensaries	3	100%			
Drilled Wells	36	92%	100%		
Temples	4	100%			
Roads/Streets (km)	63	66%	100%		Includes 22 kms all-weather access road with 1 bridge and approximately 20 kms of village streets.

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RELOCATION PROJECT

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed As Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed By end FY73</u>	<u>Percent Cancelled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Reservists	6		50%		Remaining 50% to be completed in FY74.
Officers	1		100%		
Assets	1		100%		

HOUGHTON RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: February 1968
2. Potential population: 300 families/1,500 people
3. Present population: 214 families/1,075 people
4. Size of project area: 900 hectares

Breakdown of Activities

UNCLASSIFIED	<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed To Date</u>	<u>Percent Completed By end FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	Village sites	3	66-2/3%		33-1/3%	Plans for 3rd village suspended but will be held in reserve should there be a future requirement.
	Houses	214	94%	100%		
	Classrooms	3	100%			
	Dispensaries	1	100%			
	Drilled Wells	4	100%			
	Roads (km)	8	62%		38%	Original requirement overestimated
	Office	1	100%			
	Co-op store	1	100%			
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Vientiane	Small dam	1	100%			

THOU BA CHIENG RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: December 1971
2. Potential population: 1,500 families; 7,500 people
3. Present population: 1,000 families/5,000 people
4. Size of project area: 10,000 hectares

Breakdown of Activities

Activity	No. Units Originally Planned	Percent Completed To Date	Percent to be Completed By end FY73	Percent Canceled	Remarks
Village sites	15	74%	100%		
Houses (permanent)	1500	14%	66%		Remaining 34% not required at present time
Classrooms	20		100%		
Dispensaries	3	100%			Present dispensaries are temporary and will be upgraded to permanent status in FY73.
Dug Wells	15		100%		
Roads (km)	20	55%	100%		
Bridges	3	33-1/3%	100%		
Reservoirs	3	33-1/3%	100%		

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PAKSANE RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: January 1970
2. Potential population: 3,000 families/15,000 people
3. Present population: 1,585 families/8,000 people
4. Size of project area: 12,000 hectares

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed To Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed By end FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	22	99%		1%	
Houses	1585	100%			
Classrooms	39	50%	100%		
Dispensaries	6	100%			
Dug Wells	10		100%		
Roads	0				

All villages located along existing RLG roads.

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1. Unit project budget: February 1973
2. Potential population: 1,000 families/5,000 people
3. Present population: 825 families/5,589 people
4. Size of project area: 6,000 hectares

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed To Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed By end FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	10	100%			
Houses	825	100%			
Classrooms	21	100%			
Dispensaries	1	100%			
Drilled wells	2	100%			
Roads (km)	11	100%			
Airstrip	1	100%			

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VIENTIANE PLAIN RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: February 1970
2. Potential population: 5,500 families/30,000 people
3. Present population: 4,800 families/27,775 people
4. Size of project area: 90,000 hectares

Breakdown of Activities

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>No. Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed To Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed by end FY75</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	48	45%	100%		
Houses	4800	50%	100%		
Classrooms	123	45%	100%		
Dispensaries	5			100%	No requirement--existing facilities adequate.
Drilled wells	34	67%	100%		
Roads/Flood Control Dikes	98	92%		8%	Original requirement over-estimated.
Flood Control Gates	5	100%			

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RELOCATION PROJECT - COUNTRY WIDE SUMMARY

1. Present population: 17,400 families/91,500 people
2. Present population: 16,649 families/86,214 people
3. Size of project area: 161,900 hectares

Breakdown of Major Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No Units Originally Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed To Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed By end FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>
Village sites	143	78%	95%	5%
Houses	11,524	64%	100%	
Classrooms	264	56%	100%	
Dispensaries	23	78%	99%	1%
Drilled wells	94	87%	100%	
Roads/dikes	225	95%		5%

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