

Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

Lao PDR: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

Songkhone

July 2008

Prepared by: Lao Ministry of Public Works and Transport

The Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the ADB Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Project Affected People (APs) includes any person or entity or organization affected by the Project, who, on account of the involuntary acquisition of assets in support of the implementation of the Project, would have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house and buildings, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) water resources, fish ponds, communal fishing grounds, annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and (iii) business, profession, work or source of income and livelihood lost partly or totally, permanently or temporarily.

Compensation – payment in cash or in-kind at replacement cost for an asset to be acquired by the Project.

Eligibility cut-off date is the date that a population record or census, preferably at the project identification stage, serves as an eligibility cut-off date in order to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. The cut-off date will be the date when the census for the short RP is completed.

Land Acquisition is the process whereby a person is compelled by the Government through the Executing Agency of the Project to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses in favor of the State in the implementation of the Project or any of its components in return for consideration.

Relocation is the physical shifting of an AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.

Replacement Cost is the amount in cash or in-kind needed to replace an asset and is the value determined as compensation for:

- a. Agricultural land and fishpond based on market prices that reflect recent land sales prior to the commencement of the Project or displacement, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value;
- b. Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales prior to the commencement of the Project or displacement, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
- c. Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;
- d. Crops based on current market value;
- e. Trees and other perennials based on current market value; and
- f. Other assets (i.e., income, cultural, aesthetic) based on replacement cost or the cost of mitigating measures.

Rehabilitation means assistance provided to severely affected APs due to the loss of 10% or more of productive assets (i.e., farmland, fishpond, vegetable garden, etc.), incomes, employment or when sources of living such as shops and place of employment have to be reconstructed completely and/or relocated. The livelihood support may be given in cash or in kind or a combination of the two in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project levels.

Resettlement refers to all measures taken by the Project proponents to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the Project on the APs, including compensation for lost assets and incomes, and the provision of other entitlements, income restoration assistance, and relocation as needed. Resettlement is significant where 200 or more people experience major impacts. Major impacts are defined as involving affected people being: (i) physically displaced from housing, and/or (ii) having 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets lost; and/or (iii) lose more than 40% of their residential structure. Affected people experiencing major impacts are referred to as 'severely affected APs'.

Structures and structural losses refers to losses to constructed assets besides construction of the actual residence.

Vulnerable Groups are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, (ii) households living below the poverty threshold, (iii) the landless, and (iv) indigenous people and ethnic minorities.

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	affected person(s)
CAPP	Community Action and Participation Program
CHAS	Community Health Awareness Support
CPP	Community Participation Plan
DHUP	Department of Housing and Urban Planning
DMS	detailed measurement survey
DPWT	Department of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EA	Executing Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IEM	Independent External Monitor
IOL	Inventory of losses
LACF	Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework
LACP	Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan
LACR	land acquisition, compensation and resettlement
LFNC	Lao Front for National Construction
LWU	Lao Women's Union
M	Meters
MPWT	Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction
M&E	monitor and evaluation
NGPES	National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
OPWT	Office of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIB	public information booklet
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PNP	Provincial Nam Papa
PPME	program for project performance monitoring and evaluation
PPSC	Provincial Project Steering Committee
PRC	Provincial Resettlement Committee
Project	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCS	Replacement cost survey
ROW	right-of-way
SES	Socioeconomic survey
STWSP	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
VEI	Village Environmental Improvements
VRC	Village Resettlement Committee
WASA	Water Supply Authority
WREA	Water Resources and Environment Authority
WSD	Water Supply Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Songkhone Subproject Plan	vii
Executive Summary.....	viii
1 Introduction	11
1.1 Subproject Description	11
1.2 Subproject Eligibility	11
1.3 Subproject Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan.....	12
2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.....	13
2.1 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition	13
2.2 Inventory of Losses	13
2.3 Water Supply System.....	14
2.4 Drainage Improvements	17
2.5 Severely Affected Persons	17
3 Socio-Economic Profile	17
3.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Subproject Area.....	17
3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Affected People	18
3.3 Vulnerable APs	21
3.4 AP Preferences and Concerns for Compensation and Resettlement.....	21
4 Policy Framework and Entitlements	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1 Policy Framework.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.2 Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.3 Voluntary Land Contribution.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.4 Entitlement Matrix	22
5 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Grievance Redress	29
5.1 LACP Information Dissemination and Consultations	29
5.2 Information Disclosure.....	29
5.3 Grievance Redress	30
6 Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation Strategies	30
6.1 Voluntary Land Contributions	30
6.2 Compensation Strategies	30
6.3 Rehabilitation and Relocation Strategies.....	31
6.4 Gender Strategies	31
6.5 Due Diligence during the DMS	32
7 Resettlement Costs.....	32
7.1 Source of Resettlement Funds.....	32
7.2 Compensation and Allowance Rates	33
7.3 Resettlement Costs	33
8 Institutional Arrangements	33
9 Monitoring	34

9.1	Internal Monitoring for the Subproject	34
9.2	External Monitoring of APs.....	35
10	Implementation Schedule	35
	Attachment 1: Songkhone Screening Form.....	36
	Attachment 2: List of APs and Affected Assets.....	39
	Attachment 3: Public Information Brochure	47

Executive Summary

The Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (STWSP or Project) provides financing to develop or rehabilitate water supply systems, improve sanitation conditions and carry out urban and village-level environmental improvements in about 11 small towns throughout Lao PDR. The expected impact of the Project is improved quality of life of small town residents in Lao PDR and enhanced role of the small towns as economic, market, services, and manufacturing centers for their surrounding rural areas. The expected outcome of the STWSP is improved access, quality and reliability of water supply and sanitation services in the Project towns. The Executing Agency (EA) for the STWSP is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), with responsibility delegated to a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established within the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP).

In Savannakhet Province, STWSP will construct a new water supply system to provide piped treated water to households living in 7 core villages in Cluster 1 and 5 core villages in Cluster 12. The subproject includes: a 3.5 km raw water transmission main to a water treatment plant; 31.7 km distribution and reticulation network; new PNP office; upgrading 600 m of secondary drains in Nuanvillai market and commercial area; financial and technical assistance for village environmental improvements in three core villages.

According to STWSP policies, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the Songkhone subproject are not significant. Therefore the subproject is judged to be eligible for inclusion in the Project. The Songkhone Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (RP) has been prepared in compliance with the STWSP policies and procedures including the STWSP Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

The following table summarizes the impacts of the water supply system on public and private land and other assets.

Summary of Land Acquisition for Songkhone Water Supply System

Water System Component	Name of village	Permanent Land Acquisition		Temporary Land Acquisition					
		Public Land		ROW		Private Land			
		Area (m ²)	Length (m)	Cement Slab		Cement Slab		Ground yard	
		Area (m ²)	Length (m)	Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	No. AHs
Water intake	Lahanam	400							
Transmission main	Lahanam Bengkhamlai		3,500			4	1	60	4
Water treatment plant, and service reservoir	Bengkhamlai	45,000							
Service reservoir 2	Nuanvillai	900							
Transmission main	Bengkhamlai – Nuanvillai		3,500						
Distribution pipes	Lahanam					31.5	7	116.5	51
	Thakhamlian					15	1	225	31
	Lahakhoke					20	4	290	29
	Nakhamnon			25.5	5			15	2
	Lakmeuang			66.5	11			16	3
	Salakham			96.5	18			36.5	3
	Thongmixai					8	2		
	Nuanvillai			106	21	278	21	19.5	4
	Latanalasy			72	8	14	3	15	4
	Pakxong			32.5	6	63	16	13.5	4
	Totals	46,300	7,000	399.0	69	433.5	55	807.0	135

Source: Songkhone IOL

Severely Affected APs

There are no severely affected APs due to land acquisition for the Songkhone subproject.

Information Dissemination and Consultations

The following information dissemination and consultations activities have occurred as an integral part of the preparation of the RP.

Songkhone RP Information Dissemination and Consultations

Date	Location	Participants	No. of Participants	Discussion / Responses / Outcomes Follow-Up Actions with Responsibility
30 Aug 07	Songkhone District Office	Provincial PNP, District CTPC, and other staff	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to water supply component of the Songkhone subproject • IOL schedule and procedures
4 Sept 07	Songkhone District Office	Village leaders and some villagers	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to water supply component of the Songkhone subproject • Introduction to and distribution of Project brochure • Strategies to minimize land acquisition impacts • Entitlement and compensation policies • Voluntary contribution of land - policies • Rehabilitation of the affected area
5 Sept 07	Lahanam Village Chief's house	Village leaders and some villagers	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to water supply component of the Songkhone subproject • Introduction to and distribution of Project brochure • Strategies to minimize land acquisition impacts • Entitlement and compensation policies • Voluntary contribution of land - policies • Rehabilitation of the affected area

Source: Songkhone IOL Consultations

Land Acquisition Costs

The estimated land acquisition costs are presented in the following table.

Songkhone Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

	Item	No. APs	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost (Kip)	Cost (Kip)	Cost (USD)
I	Crops and trees						
1	Jack fruit, mango, longan	5	20	Trees	100,000	2,000,000	
2	Banana	5	100	Trees	10,000	1,000,000	
II	Structures						
1	Cement slabs	124	832.5	m ²	50,000	41,625,000	
2	Wooden bridge across drain	13	87	m ²	30,000	2,610,000	
III	Loss of business income						
1	Small shop	43	2	Days	75,000	6,450,000	

	Item	No. APs	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost (Kip)	Cost (Kip)	Cost (USD)
2	Medium shop	37	2	Days	125,000	9,250,000	
3	Large shop	15	2	Days	150,000	4,500,000	
	Sub-total (I-III)					67,435,000	6,743.50
	Operational/Administrative Cost (15% Sub-total)					10,115,250	1,011.53
	Contingency (10% Sub-total)					6,743,500	674.35
	Total					84,293,750	8,429.38

Source: STWSP PPTA Team

Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for the Songkhone subproject is presented in the following table.

Songkhone RP Implementation Schedule

Main RP Activities	Implementation Schedule
Prepare RP	
Detailed engineering studies and design	Month 1
Recruit IEM	Month 1
Conduct DMS and due diligence	Month 3
Public meeting and consultations with APs on draft RP	Month 3
Finalize updated RP and submit to PRC and DHUP for review and endorsement	Month 4
WREA and ADB approval of RP	Month 6
Implement RP	
Compensation payments	Month 7
Implement rehabilitation measures	Month 7
Clearance of acquired land	Month 7
Award of civil works contract	Month 8
External Monitoring	
PCU awards contract and mobilizes IEM	Month 1
IEM participates in DMS and establishes AP socio-economic baseline	Month 3
IEM conducts post-resettlement survey and final monitoring report	Month 13

Source: STWSP PPTA Team

1 Introduction

The Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSP or the Project) provides financing to develop or rehabilitate water supply systems, improve sanitation conditions and carry out urban and village-level environmental improvements in about 11 small towns throughout Lao PDR. The expected impact of the Project is improved quality of life of small town residents in Lao PDR and enhanced role of the small towns as economic, market, services and manufacturing centers for their surrounding rural areas. The expected outcome of the STWSP is improved access, quality and reliability of water supply and sanitation services in the Project towns.

The Executing Agency (EA) for the STWSP is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), with responsibility delegated to a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established within the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP). The Implementing Agencies are the Departments of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) in each of the provinces.

1.1 Subproject Description

The STWSP in Songkhone includes sector strengthening, water supply system, drainage and sanitation improvements, community action and participation, and improved capacity for Project implementation and operation and maintenance. Water supply development will be the main component, and will account for almost 60% of the estimated base cost of the proposed subproject. To maximize benefits and ensure efficient use of limited financial resources, the subproject will focus on the core villages where population densities are highest.

1.1.1 Water Supply System

A new water supply system will be constructed to supply water to 12 core villages in Clusters 1 and 12. Water will be taken from the Xe Banghieng River at Lahanam village and pumped through a 3.5 km raw water transmission main to the water treatment plant. The 3,000 m³/day water treatment plant will be built on public land in Bengkhamlian village. Water will be pumped from a 150 m³ clear water reservoir at the treatment plant through about 6 km of dedicated transmission mains to a new 200 m³ elevated reservoir near the district administration office and to the existing 71 m³ elevated reservoir (which will be rehabilitated) for distribution to Cluster 1 villages. Water will also be pumped from the clear water reservoir to a 100 m³ elevated reservoir at the water treatment plant site, which will serve as a backwash tank and supply the distribution network for the Cluster 12 villages. The distribution and reticulation network will include about 31.7 km of pipelines. A PNP office will be constructed in Pakxong village, while a workshop, store and laboratory will be constructed at the water treatment plant site. The subproject will provide PNP with tools and equipment for operating and maintaining the water supply system.

1.1.2 Drainage Improvements

Drainage conditions in the Nuanvillai market and commercial area will be improved by upgrading 600 m of secondary drains. The subproject will provide OPWT with tools and equipment for operating and maintaining the drainage systems.

1.1.3 Village Environmental Improvements

The 12 core villages will plan and develop Village Environmental Improvements (VEI) to upgrade household sanitation facilities and construct and maintain small-scale community improvements such as tertiary drains and footpaths.

1.2 Subproject Eligibility

The policy of the STWSP is that a candidate subproject town is eligible for inclusion in the Project if, in addition to other criteria, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts are not significant. Based on data collected in the subproject area, the following summarizes the scope of anticipated land acquisition and resettlement impacts¹:

- (i) The number of APs that will lose small amounts of land, structures and/or trees include:

¹ A more detailed presentation is included in Section 2 below.

- A total of 259 households (1,504 people) have small areas of land that is used for residential and/or commercial purposes that will be affected *temporarily* during installation of transmission mains and distribution pipes.
 - 182 households own their affected land, including 53 households in the Cluster 1 (Songkhone town) who have registered land titles and 129 households in the Cluster 12 who have land certificates (Form 01); and,
 - 77 households have temporary rights to use land in the road ROW, as allowed by the OPWT.
 - In total, 1,639 m² of land area will be *temporarily* affected during the construction phase, including:
 - Nearly half of the AHs (124 AHs or 48%) have a total of 832.5 m² of affected land area that is occupied by portions of cement slabs they have constructed on the ground. The Project will compensate AHs for the replacement cost of the affected slabs.
 - The remainder (135 AHs or 52%) have a total of 807.5 m² of affected but undeveloped yard area. Following installation of water pipes, AHs will resume use of this land but will not build structures over the water pipes.
 - There are about 100 banana trees and 20 fruit trees that are affected in Lahanam village. The owners have requested no compensation; however, they want to clear out the trees and banana bushes themselves and receive payment from the Project for their labour.
 - A total of 95 AHs have businesses that will be disrupted for short periods (estimate: 2 days) during installation of water pipes.
- (ii) There are no severely affected AHs - no AHs will lose 10% or more of their productive land, income or other productive assets; and, none of the AHs will be required to relocate and rebuild houses and/or shops on new land.
- (iii) According to STWSP policies, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the subproject are not significant. Therefore the subproject is judged to be eligible for inclusion in the Project and a short RP has been prepared².

The Songkhone Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Form is included in Attachment 1. It has been completed based on data collected during the inventory of losses (IOL).

1.3 Subproject Resettlement Plan

The RP has been prepared in accordance with the agreed STWSP Resettlement Framework (RF). It includes the following sections:

- (i) Section II – Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Summary of IOL findings on the numbers of APs and the type and extent of losses due to land acquisition for the water supply system and urban environmental improvements.
- (ii) Section III – Socio-Economic Profiles: Summary of findings on the socio-economic conditions in the subproject area and among AHs.
- (iii) Section IV – Policy Framework and Entitlement: Presentation of the legal and policy framework for land acquisition and resettlement under the STWSP; eligibility of APs for compensation and assistance; and, entitlement matrix for compensation and assistance.

² The terminology of Decree 192 of the Government of the Lao PDR (GOL) has been adopted for the Project to facilitate harmonization between GOL and ADB requirements for land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. Specifically, the RP complies with ADB requirements for a short resettlement plan for subprojects with non-significant land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

- (iv) Section V – Information Disclosure, Consultations and Grievance Redress: Policies, procedures and subproject activities regarding disclosure of information to and consultation with APs, and grievance redress procedures.
- (v) Section VI – Compensation and Rehabilitation Strategies: Procedures for payment of compensation and allowances; and, strategies to assist APs with displaced shops to relocate and restore their businesses.
- (vi) Section VII – Resettlement Costs: Procedures for financing and disbursement of funds for land acquisition and resettlement; summary of the costs for compensation and allowances, and administration of resettlement program.
- (vii) Section VIII – Institutional Arrangements: Description of roles and responsibilities of provincial and district authorities for land acquisition and resettlement.
- (viii) Section IX – Monitoring: Procedures for internal and external monitoring of resettlement activities.
- (ix) Section X – Implementation: Schedules for activities to prepare and implement the RP and conduct external monitoring activities.

2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition

The measures taken to minimize land acquisition required for the Songkhone subproject involve the use of public lands and road rights-of-way (ROWs), including:

- (i) The water intake station is located on public land at the existing Lahanam Irrigation Pumping Station.
- (ii) The water treatment plant and the service reservoir are sited on vacant public land located at the former school site at Bengkhamlian village and another service reservoir is located at the District Military Office.
- (iii) The transmission mains are located in the ROWs of the Lahanam village and Lahanam-Pakxong roads.
- (iv) The distribution and reticulation pipes are located to the extent possible in the ROWs of village roads.
- (v) The 600 meters of secondary drains to be rehabilitated in the Nuanvillai market and commercial area are located in road ROW.

2.2 Inventory of Losses

The IOL for the Songkhone subproject was conducted based on the preliminary engineering for the proposed water supply system and rehabilitation of drainage in the market and commercial areas. The following summarizes the IOL and related procedures:

- (i) The dates of the IOL were 30 August – 8 September 2007.
- (ii) The notification of affected households about the dates and procedures of the IOL included the preparation and distribution of a public information brochure and meetings with a) Savannakhet PNP and DPWT, district authorities and concerned district staff, b) village leaders in 12 villages at the District Office, and c) villagers at Lahanam village.
- (iii) The IOL team included the national consultants for the PPTA; and, the head of the Songkhone OPWT, the Head of Environmental Office and the deputy chief of each village participating with the team in their own village.

- (iv) A total of 259 households were interviewed including all AHs that will have temporary losses due to affected residential and/or commercial land, disrupted businesses, loss of concrete slabs and/or loss of trees.

The list of APs and their affected assets is included in Attachment 2.

2.3 Water Supply System

2.3.1 Land Acquisition Requirements

The following sections summarize the extent of land acquisition requirements and impacts for development of the water supply system. This includes:

- (i) Public lands required to site and develop the water intake, treatment and storage facilities.
- (ii) ROWs used for siting the transmission and distribution pipes.
- (iii) Private lands that are affected by the siting and construction of transmission and distribution pipes.
- (iv) Affected structures, in particular cement slabs that people have constructed in front of their houses.
- (v) Loss of trees on private land due to the siting of transmission and distribution pipes.
- (vi) Temporary disruption of businesses due to the siting and construction of transmission and distribution pipes.

Table 1: Summary of Land Acquisition for Water Supply System

Water System Component	Name of village	Permanent Land Acquisition		Temporary Land Acquisition					
		Public Land		ROW		Private Land			
		Area (m ²)	Length (m)	Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	No. AHs
Water intake	Lahanam	400							
Transmission main	Lahanam Bengkhamlai		3,500			4	1	60	4
Water treatment plant, and service reservoir	Bengkhamlai	45,000							
Service reservoir 2	Nuanvillai	900							
Transmission main	Bengkhamlai – Nuanvillai		3,500						
Distribution pipes	Lahanam					31.5	7	116.5	51
	Thakhamlian					15	1	225	31
	Lahakhoke					20	4	290	29
	Nakhamnon			25.5	5			15	2
	Lakmeuang			66.5	11			16	3
	Salakham			96.5	18			36.5	3
	Thongmixai					8	2		
	Nuanvillai			106	21	278	21	19.5	4
	Latanalasy			72	8	14	3	15	4
	Pakxong			32.5	6	63	16	13.5	4
	Totals	46,300	7,000	399	69	433.5	55	807.0	135

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

2.3.2 Public Land

The public lands that are required by the water system component include:

- (i) The water intake station (400 m²) will occupy vacant land that is a part of that Lahanam Irrigation Pumping Station under the management of the Lahanam Irrigation Project.

- (ii) The water treatment plant, service reservoir, store and laboratory will occupy about 4.5 ha (300 m X 150 m) of vacant public land in Bengkhamlian village. The proposed site was formerly a school site.
- (iii) A second service reservoir will occupy 900 m² within the site of the District Military Office behind the Songkhone District Office.

The use of this public land for the Project has been approved in writing by the district authority. A copy of the authorized land allocation paper for the Songkhone Subproject Purpose No. 80, dated 21/09/2007, signed by the Head of Governor's Office of Songkhone District, has also been submitted to PTTA on 21 September 2007 for acknowledgement.

2.3.3 Rights of Way

To the extent possible, distribution and reticulation pipes will be located in road ROWs. In six villages in Cluster 1 where market and commercial activities are located, shop owners currently have permission from OTCPC to use portions of the adjacent road ROWs for loading and unloading, to park motorbikes and/or to store and display merchandise. In total, 69 AHs occupy 399 m² in the public ROWs that are affected by the Project; in most instances, AHs have constructed cement slabs in the public ROW.

In the ROW, the water pipes will be buried in trenches with earth and finalized the filling it with grinded rocks with 8-10 centimeters thick on top to prevent the rest landing ground from dirt. All AHs have requested to have their slabs restored as they are at the moment. A few shop owners (see the database) prefer to do the digging and filling in the trench by themselves and get paid by the project with reasonable labor cost.

Table 2: Summary of Affected Public ROW

Village Name	ROW (Public Land)		
	No. AHs	Length (m)	Area (m ²)
Nakhamnon	5	51	25.5
Lakmeuang	11	133	66.5
Salakham	18	193	96.5
Nuanvillai	21	212	106
Latanalasy	8	144	72
Pakxong	6	65	32.5
Totals	69	798	399

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

2.3.4 Private Land

Notwithstanding the approach to locate water pipes in road ROWs, in many areas of the subproject there is insufficient land available to do this. Therefore, the pipes will be located under private land. This will temporarily affect households and disrupt businesses during construction. In total, 55 AHs have 433.5 m² of cement slabs that will be affected; and, 135 AHs have a total of 807 m² of undeveloped yard area that will be affected. These affected land assets are located in 10 of the 12 core villages; there are no land acquisition requirements in the villages of Sokxai and Bengkhamlian (Cluster 12).

All affected private land is used for residential and/or commercial purposes. The AHs have title to their land in the form of registered titles (generally in Cluster 1 villages) or Form 01 land certificates (Cluster 12 villages). The percentage of loss of individual APs is small, generally below 5% of the total area of the land holding.

Table 3: Summary of Temporary Acquisition of Private Land

Water System Subcomponent	Village	Private Land			
		Cement Slab		Ground Yard	
		Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	No. AHs

Water System Subcomponent	Village	Private Land			
		Cement Slab		Ground Yard	
		Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	No. AHs
Transmission main	Lahanam	4	1	60	4
Distribution pipes	Lahanam	31.5	7	116.5	51
	Thakhamlian	15	1	225	31
	Lahakhoke	20	4	290	29
	Nakhamnon			15	2
	Lakmeuang			16	3
	Salakham			36.5	3
	Thongmixai	8	2		
	Nuanvillai	278	21	19.5	4
	Latanalasy	14	3	15	4
	Pakxong	63	16	13.5	4
	Totals	433.5	55	807.0	135

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

2.3.5 Affected Structures

The only structures affected by the Songkhone subproject are the cement slabs that some APs have constructed in front of their houses. A total of 124 AHs have affected cement slabs including (i) 69 households that occupy land in the ROW with the permission of local authorities and (ii) 55 AHs that have cement slabs on affected private land. The total area of affected cement slabs is 832.5 m².

Table 4: Summary of Affected Structures

Water supply component	Village Name	Cement Slabs			
		Public Land (ROW)		Private Land	
		Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	No. AHs
Transmission main	Lahanam			4.0	1
Distribution pipes	Lahanam			31.5	7
	Thakhamlian			15.0	1
	Lahakhoke			20.0	4
	Nakhamnon	25.5	5		
	Lakmeuang	66.5	11		
	Salakham	96.5	18		
	Thongmixai			8.0	2
	Nuanvillai	106.0	21	278.0	21
	Latanalasy	72.0	8	14.0	3
	Pakxong	32.5	6	63.0	16
	Totals	399.0	69	433.5	55

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

2.3.6 Loss of Trees

In Lahanam village, 5 households will lose 20 fruit trees (mango, longan and jackfruit); in addition, about 100 banana trees must be removed to permit installation of water pipes.

2.3.7 Temporary Disruption of Businesses

A total of 95 shops located 7 core villages (Cluster 1) will be temporarily disrupted during construction of the water supply system; the average revenues of these businesses range from 50,000 Kip/day to over 150,000 Kip/day. During the construction, some AHs indicated they would close their shops completely and either take a short break to visit their friends or rearrange their shops. Other shop owners expressed an interest in being paid by the Project to dig and fill the trenches in order to minimize disruption and make money from the Project.

Table 5: Summary of Temporarily Affected Businesses

Village	Total AHs	Average Revenues (Kip/day)		
		50,000-100,000	100,001-150,000	Over 150,000
Nakhamnon	3	1	1	1
Lakmeuang	6	4	1	1
Salakham	16	10	4	2
Thongmixai	2	1	1	0
Nuanvillai	32	11	18	3
Latanalasy	13	3	5	5
Pakxong	24	14	7	3
Totals	95	43	37	15

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

2.4 Drainage Improvements

As a result of the proposed upgrading of 600 m of secondary drains in the Nuanvillai market and commercial area, 13 households will have wooden bridges across the drains that will be temporarily affected by the construction of the drain; the total area of these bridges is 87 m².

2.5 Severely Affected Persons

In the Songkhone subproject, there are no AHs that are severely affected. None of the affected households will (i) lose 10% or more of their productive land, income or other productive assets and/or (ii) must relocate and rebuild their house and/or shop on new land.

3 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-economic profiles have been prepared for the subproject area and for APs, including data on key indicators related to land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The sources of data on subproject conditions are the results of the social survey conducted during preparation of the subproject Feasibility Study (FS). The socio-economic conditions of APs were surveyed during the fieldwork for preparation of the RP.

3.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Subproject Area

The Y2006 population of the 12 core villages is 13,387, or 16% of the district population. There are 2,564 households in the 2 core village clusters, or an average of 5.3 persons per household. Over 70% of the population is working age (15-64 years), resulting in a low dependency ratio (0.40). The average annual growth rate of the population is 2.5%.

Table 6: Population Data, Songkhone

District Town Core Villages		Y2006 Population				Households	
		Male	Female	Total	Male/Female Ratio	Total	Aver. Size
1	Nuanvillai	523	558	1,081	0.94	211	5.1
2	Pakxong	537	475	1,012	1.13	176	5.8
3	Sulakham	366	396	762	0.92	131	5.8
4	Nakhamnon	391	368	759	1.06	151	5.0
5	Lakmeuang	600	608	1,208	0.99	210	5.8
6	Thongmixai	566	631	1,197	0.90	214	5.6
7	Latanalasy	722	710	1,432	1.02	279	5.1
Sub-total - Cluster 1		3,705	3,746	7,451	0.99	1,372	5.4
8	Sokxai	225	275	500	0.82	104	4.8
9	Lahanam	1,179	1,209	2,388	0.98	475	5.0

10	Bengkhamlian	470	458	928	1.03	184	5.0
11	Lahakhoke	540	529	1,069	1.02	194	5.5
12	Thakhamlian	499	542	1,041	0.92	235	4.4
Sub-total - Cluster 12		2,913	3,013	5,926	0.94	1,192	5.1
Totals		6,618	6,759	13,377	0.97	2,564	5.3

Source: Songkhone Reconnaissance Survey, STWSP

Nearly three-quarters (73.5%) of people living in Cluster 1 villages are ethnic Lao, Phoutay and other Tai-Kadai groups; the proportion is lower in Cluster 12 villages (48.1%). The remainder and the majority of people in Cluster 12 villages are Katang and other Mon-Khmer ethnic groups.

Agriculture and rice cultivation are the principal economic activities and sources of household income in the district. Most households do not have irrigated rice land and water shortages are a constraint on agricultural production; on average, however, people sell 10-20% of their annual crop. Small businesses are secondary sources of income for many households. In addition, an estimated 11,000 people or 20% of the working age population in the district migrate for relatively long periods to work in Thailand.

As observed during site visits to the town, most housing in Cluster 1 villages consists of permanent structures; the proportion of semi-permanent structures is higher in Cluster 12 villages. Grid electricity is available throughout the district town villages.

The level of poverty is very low in the district town, at an overall rate of 0.8% of households. Informants estimate a total of about 400 poor households in the districts, with 1-2 households per village. This is true in core villages with the exception of Lahanam (Cluster 12) where there are 14 poor households (2.9% of total).

3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Affected People

3.2.1 Summary of Socio-Economic Conditions

During the IOL, basic data were collected about each of the AP households. A total of 10 out of 12 core villages (2 Phoutay villages and 8 Lao villages) will be directly and temporarily affected by the Project during the construction. There is a total of 259 households with the population of 1,504 (825 men and 678 women). The average size of the AP households is 6 persons; 32% of AP households are headed by women. The high proportion of women who head households occurs because (i) in a few cases they are divorced or widows but (ii) mostly because they are so economically active in their business activities the registered business are under their names.

Table 7: Summary of Household Heads and Ethnic Groups

Village Name	AP Households				HH Heads		Main Ethnic Group
	No. HH	No. Men	No. Women	Average Size	Male	Female	
Nakhamnon	7	35	20	8	6	1	Lao
Lakmeuang	14	50	39	6	12	2	Lao
Salakham	21	40	52	4	13	8	Lao
Thongmixai	2	7	4	6	1	1	Lao
Nuanvillai	46	89	106	4	27	13	Lao
Latanalasy	15	43	40	6	8	7	Lao
Pakxong	26	64	60	5	14	12	Lao
Lahanam	63	347	177	8	43	18	Lao
Thakhamlian	32	75	79	5	23	9	Phoutay
Lahakhoke	33	75	102	5	21	12	Phoutay
Totals	259	825	679	6	168	83	

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

Among the 259 AP households, 227 household heads are married, 20 are divorced, 4 are widows, and 4 are single. Household heads who are farmers represent 48% of AHs (125 AHs); they tend to

live in Lahanam, Lahakhoke, and Thakhamlian (Cluster 12 villages). Household heads who are self-employed or engaged in business also represent 48% of AHs (125 AHs); they are market vendors or own retail shops, garages and repair shops, restaurants or other related electronic repair services. The remainder (9 APs) work as government employees (teachers, doctors).

Table 8: Summary of Marital Status and Occupations of AP Household Heads

Village Name	Marital Status				Occupation		
	Married	Divorced	Widow	Single	Farmer	Business	Govt. Staff
Nakhamnon	6	0	0	1	2	3	2
Lakmeuang	14	0	0	0	5	9	0
Salakham	18	0	2	1	1	17	3
Thongmixai	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Nuanvillai	38	2	2	0	0	42	0
Latanalasy	13	1	0	1	0	14	1
Pakxong	25	1	0	0	0	26	0
Lahanam	55	8	0	0	54	8	1
Thakhamlian	31	0	0	1	31	0	1
Lahakhoke	25	8	0	0	32	0	1
Totals	227	20	4	4	125	121	9

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

The findings from IOL show that 100% of both men and women in AP households speak and read Lao. Among the 1,504 people in AP households, 37% are economically people (556 people). Men account for 52% of economically active people.

Table 9: Summary of Economically Active APs

Village Name	Economically active	
	Men	Women
Nakhamnon	7	7
Lakmeuang	17	16
Salakham	20	21
Thongmixai	2	2
Nuanvillai	43	44
Latanalasy	14	14
Pakxong	24	24
Lahanam	97	71
Thakhamlian	33	33
Lahakhoke	33	34
Totals	290	266

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

The principal sources of household income are farming and/or commercial activities (self-employed market vendors, business owners, etc.) The majority of households (150 AHs or 58%) have monthly incomes in the range of 1 million to 3 million Kip. Households with incomes between 3 million and 5 million Kip per month represent 20% of AHs (52 households); 17% of households (42 AHs) have monthly incomes less than 1 million Kip; and, 8% of households (21 AHs) have monthly incomes greater than 5 million Kip. None of the AP households is designated as poor by district authorities.

Table 10: Summary of Household Incomes and Sources (Number of AHs)

Village Name	Monthly Incomes (Kip)				Income Sources		
	<1 million	1-3 million	3-5 million	>5 million	Farming	Business	Government
Nakhamnon	0	5	1	1	2	3	2
Lakmeuang	0	5	1	1	5	9	0
Salakham	3	16	1	1	1	17	3
Thongmixai	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
Nuanvillai	1	30	10	1	0	42	0
Latanalasy	0	6	7	2	0	14	1
Pakxong	12	4	7	3	0	26	0
Lahanam	7	38	15	3	54	8	1
Thakhamlian	14	18	9	9	31	0	1
Lahakhoke	6	27	0	0	32	0	1
Totals	43	150	52	21	125	121	9

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

3.2.2 Existing Water Supply and Sanitation Conditions

As the STWSP deals with water supply and sanitation, data were collected from AHs to determine their current situation as well as their interest and willingness to pay for water supply. Among the 10 core villages where there are households affected by land acquisition, the access to water in both the dry and wet seasons is as follows: (i) in 3 villages in Cluster 12 and 3 villages in Cluster 1, households have connections to an existing piped PNP system; and, (ii) in the remaining core villages, households rely on private wells that are normally operated with electric pumps.

All AP households have had water-seal pit latrines for many years. This is common for households living in Songkhone.

Table 11: Summary of Water Supply Systems

Village	System (Wet & Dry Season)
Nakhamnon	Well
Lakmeuang	Well
Salakham	PNP
Thongmixai	Well
Nuanvillai	PNP
Latanalasy	Well
Pakxong	PNP
Lahanam	PNP
Thakhamlian	PNP
Lahakhoke	PNP

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

3.2.3 Interest and Willingness to Connect to PNP System

All 259 AP households expressed interest in connecting to the new PNP water system that will be developed. Their interest stems from considerations of (i) access to reliable water supplies throughout the year, (ii) treated water supply and, in the case of households that rely on wells, (iii) piped water supply with house connections.

When asked about the amount and timing of PNP connection fees, the majority of AHs (over 200 AHs or 86%) are willing to pay at least 1 million Kip or more. Another 14% can afford connection fees of less than 1 million Kip; most of these AHs live in Cluster 12 villages. About 42% (108 AHs) would like to pay this fee in installments over 3 months; connection fees or 36 AHs are willing to connect and pay for connection with less than 1,000,000 Kip, 92 AHs will pay 1,000,000 Kip, and

130 AHs will pay more than 1,000,000 Kip. 38% would like to pay in installments over longer periods (6-9 months).

The ability of AHs to pay for monthly water use varies among and within the core villages. Overall, slightly more than one-third of households estimate they can afford to pay 30,000-40,000 Kip per month. One-third of AHs are willing to spend 50,000 Kip and the remaining third estimates monthly costs of more than 50,000 Kip.

Table 11: Summary of Affordability and Willingness to Pay (Number of AHs)

Villages	PNP Connection Fee							Monthly User Fees (Kip)			
	Amount (Kip)			Payment Schedule (No. of months)				30,000	40,000	50,000	>50,000
	<1 million	1 million	>1 million	0-1	3	6	9				
Nakhamnon		1	6	2	2	3	7			1	6
Lakmeuang		2	12	7	5	3	4		2	3	9
Salakham		3	19	11	10	1	6	2	3	17	
Thongmixai		1	1		1	1				2	
Nuanvillai		6	38	22	17	3					42
Latanalasy		5	10	5	10	0			3	7	5
Pakxong			26	3	11	12					26
Lahanam	17	37	9		29	27		9	29	25	
Thakhamlian	10	17	5		12	16		5	16	11	
Lahakhoke	9	20	4		11	16		5	15	16	0
Totals	36	92	130	50	108	82	17	21	68	82	88

Source: Songkhone IOL, STWSP

3.3 Vulnerable APs

Overall, there are no poor or minority ethnic AHs in the Songkhone subproject. Although about one-third of AP households are headed by women, many of these women own businesses and none of their households are designated as poor.

3.4 AP Preferences and Concerns for Compensation and Resettlement

APs all received and understood entitlement and compensation policies described in the Public Information Brochure (PIB); the PIB was discussed at several public meetings and distributed to meeting participants and to APs during household interviews. During the household interviews, APs were asked their preferences for compensation; the following will be confirmed during the DMS:

- (i) AP households with affected land will temporarily lose access/use of this land during the installation of water pipes. While they expressed willingness to contribute the land voluntarily, they will in fact retain ownership/use rights. They have agreed to limit the future use of this portion of their land to facilitate maintenance of the water supply system, for example, by not placing any permanent structures or planting trees.
- (ii) AP households with affected cement slabs wish to be able to restore the existing conditions following installation of the water pipes. This will be achieved by a) paying cash compensation at replacement cost and arranging with AHs that they rebuild the affected portion with cement blocks that can be more easily removed for maintenance of the water supply system.
- (iii) AP households are eligible for cash compensation at replacement cost for affected trees. Alternatively, AHs suggested they would prefer to be paid at local wage rates to cut/remove the trees on condition that they could harvest the wood (e.g., to use for firewood).
- (iv) Some APs would like to be paid at local wage rates to dig and fill the water pipe trenches in front of their property, particularly where the water pipe will be located close to existing business or other structures. This would enable them to minimize any damage to these

structures, as well as earn some income during a period when their business activities may be disrupted.

4 Legal Framework and Entitlements

4.1 Legal Framework

The policy framework and entitlements in this RP have been built upon the laws of the Government of Lao PDR, principally the Constitution (1991) and the Land Law (1997, 2003), the Road Law (1999), Decree 192/PM on *Compensation and Resettlement* (July 2005), the *Regulations for Implementing Decree 192/PM and Technical Guidelines for Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects* (November 2005), Asian Development Bank (ADB) *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995), and Government approved RPs for other ADB projects.

4.1.1 1. Lao PDR Laws and Regulations

The Constitution (1991) provides the following relevant articles:

- Article 14. The State protects and promotes all forms of state, collective, and individual ownership.
- Article 15. Land in Lao PDR is owned by the national community. The State ensures the right to use, transfer, and inherit it in accordance with the law.
- Article 8. Establishes the right of all ethnic groups to protect, preserve and promote their customs and heritage. All acts of division and discrimination among ethnic groups are prohibited.

The 1997 Land Law (No. 01/97) is the principal legislation by which the State exercises its constitutional responsibility for the management, preservation, and use of land. In relation to Project resettlement, this law allows for expropriation of land by the state when this is in the public interest. Importantly, the Land Law requires the land user to be compensated, and this compensation is determined by an inter-agency committee. The articles of particular importance to resettlement are summarized below:

- (i) Article 5 - provides for protection of the rights of efficient, regular and long-term land users.
- (ii) Article 43 – rights to use of land can be achieved through delegation by the state, inheritance or through transfer of rights.
- (iii) Article 54 – termination of land use rights can be affected by voluntary liberation of rights by possessor, or through expropriation by the state for use of the land in the interests of the public.
- (iv) Article 61 – when land is required to be expropriated by the government for use in the public interest, the relevant authorities are required to compensate the land use possessor for their losses.
- (v) Article 62 – determination of assessed losses should be undertaken by a committee comprising representatives of all concerned agencies.

Land Law (No. 04/NA) of 21 October 2003, supersedes the previous Land Law (1997), which outlines land definitions, land titles and the responsible authorities that vary for each category of land use or administration. The Law makes some reference to the compensation entitlement for land in Article 67-70 but not to structures.

The Land Law provides the issuance of a Land Title, which attests provisional ownership rights to use agricultural as well as forestland (Articles 17-18 and 21-22). Land titling is being undertaken under the AusAid/World Bank project in a number of towns. Under this project Land Titles and Land Survey Certificates are issued. In places where Land Titling has not been done

yet, most APs will only have Land Use Rights Certificates (Form 01), Land Tax Payment Receipts and/or Residency Certificates. Form 01 are certificates of land use for taxation and are considered evidence of land use but not as legal title. For agricultural and forest land the District Agricultural and Forestry Extension Office (DAFEO) issues Temporary Use Certificates. People without proof of ownership and/or certificates are considered “unregistered” users. These users differ from “illegal” users. In case of acquisition, APs who hold the above documents but also those who are granted customary land use rights³ or are considered unregistered users since before the cut-off date, receive compensation under the Land Law.

The Road Law (1999) requires “reasonable” compensation to the owner whose land will be acquired for the right-of-way (ROW), relocation and replacement structures and loss of trees and crops (Article 19). In the Decree and ADB regulations it is stated that privately owned land or land under permitted land use within the agreed ROW used for road construction will be expropriated, and the owner will receive reasonable compensation. However, in Laos it often is the case that structures and even part of housing are constructed within the ROW after the ROW has been announced. In this case in the Project compensation will be restricted for loss of materials of structures, repair costs and loss of trees.

While both the Land Law and the Road Law ensure compensation for legal owners of properties under acquisition, they do not guarantee either replacement value of the acquired properties or restoration of income, or indeed provide for compensation to nonlegal (but not illegal) users.

The Decree 192/PM on *Compensation and Resettlement* (July 2005) rectifies key areas of the Land and Road Laws which would prevent informal land users from any eligibility, and also sets a clear definition of the “reasonable compensation” mentioned in the Land and Road Laws and determines these as replacement cost. It supplements the Land and Road Laws in that it provides processes and mechanisms for acquiring and removal of structures and not just land and for determining entitlement, with community participation. Along with the decree’s Regulation on Implementation (November 2005) and Technical Guidelines (November 2005), it provides a comprehensive framework on resettlement planning in Lao PDR. The Decree recognizes the rights of vulnerable groups (i.e. households headed by women, disabled, elderly or very poor) and ethnic groups.

4.1.2 ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The objectives of ADB’s *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995), are to avoid involuntary resettlement whenever feasible, to minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable, and to ensure that displaced persons receive assistance so they are at least as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the Project. The policy stipulates three important elements in involuntary resettlement: (i) compensation for lost assets and loss of livelihood and income, (ii) assistance in relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and (iii) assistance with rehabilitation so as to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the Project as before. The policy further specifies that the absence of legal title (Form 01) to land cannot be considered an obstacle to compensation and rehabilitation privileges. All persons affected by the Project, especially the poor, landless, vulnerable, and disadvantaged households should be included in the compensation, transition allowance, and rehabilitation package.

The recent changes in the Government of Lao PDR legislation related to compensation and resettlement in development represents a significant improvement in the rights of citizens when their livelihoods, possessions and society are affected by development projects.

³ These certificates are issued at the District level.

Both Lao Law and ADB policies entitle APs to compensation for affected land and non-land assets at replacement cost. However, definition of severely affected APs varies between ADB (OMF2 para 5) at 10% and Decree 192/PM (Article 8) at 20% of income generating assets affected. However in accordance with Decree 192/PM (Article 6) which entitles all APs to economic rehabilitation assistance to ensure they are not worse off due to the Project, the 10% definition of severely affected will be adopted as part of the Project's resettlement policy.

B. Project Provisions and Principles

4.1.3 General provisions and principles

The provisions and principles adopted in this RP are in line with the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Lao PDR and with ADB policy on compensation for loss of land and assets through resettlement. **Table 3** includes the basic principles that have been adopted for the Project.

4.2 Table 3: Key Project Principles Adopted for the Project

No.	Principle
1	Involuntary resettlement and loss of land, structures and other assets and incomes shall be avoided and minimized by exploring all viable options.
2	APs are defined as those who may stand to lose, as a consequence of the Project, all or part of physical and nonphysical assets, including homes, homesteads, productive lands, commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities, social and cultural activities and relationships, and other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
3	APs, identified in the project-affected area at the date of the updated inventory of losses (IOL), shall be provided with compensation for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at full replacement cost, free from taxes, registration, and land transfer. APs will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them improve or at least maintain their pre-project social and economic circumstances.
4	All APs will be equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with individual RPs, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the objectives outlined above. Those who encroach on the proposed area after the cutoff date (or completion of IOLs) will not be entitled to compensation or rehabilitation, unless there has been a change in subproject scope.
5	Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
6	The Project will assist villages to prepare leveled residential land and sites for affected livestock and fishponds, especially for vulnerable households;
7	APs shall be hired to assist with labor affecting their structure or land to help minimize the level of impact.
8	Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets except very minor losses of residential land. Voluntary donation of small strips of residential land will be according to the following criteria that will be strictly complied with, i.e., (i) the AP's total residential land area is not less than 300 m ² ; (ii) if the AP's total residential land area is more than 300 m ² , the strip of land that can be donated cannot be more than 5% of the total land area; and (iii) there are no houses, structures or fixed assets on the affected portion of land. APs opting to make voluntary contributions shall make an informed choice. The procedures for voluntary contributions shall ensure transparency and accountability.
9	Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and be made available to cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period.
10	Payment of compensation or replacement of affected assets and any resettlement to new locations must be completed prior to the start of civil works for the subproject. Rehabilitation measures must also be in place, but not necessarily completed, as these may be ongoing activities.
11	Compensation and rehabilitation assistance for ethnic minorities, and socially disadvantaged such as households headed by women, the disabled and elderly will be carried out with respect for their cultural values and specific needs.
12	The executing agency will see that institutional arrangements are in place to ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement

No.	Principle
	and rehabilitation program.
13	There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances by APs during implementation of the RPs.
14	Preparation of RPs (as part of subproject preparation) and their implementation shall be carried out with participation and consultation of affected people.
15	Details of the RPs will be distributed to the APs and placed in project and commune offices for the reference of affected people as well any interested groups.
16	Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.

Source: STWSP Resettlement Framework

4.3 Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance

All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The cut-off date will be the final day of the DMS in each subproject. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, unless there has been a change in subproject design.

4.4 Voluntary Land Contribution

Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets except very minor losses of residential land. Voluntary land contributions may occur when individual APs or local communities make an informed choice to donate the necessary land to implement the subproject, without receiving compensation. The conditions and procedures for voluntary contributions for the STWSP follow the precedents that have been established in other projects in Lao PDR.

Voluntary contributions apply only to small strips of residential land and only in instances where the loss of land assets is very minor. The following criteria will be strictly complied with:

- (i) The AP's total land area of the residential land that is being donated is not less than 300 m².
- (ii) If the AP's residential land area in question is more than 300 m², the amount of land that can be donated cannot be more than 5% of the total land holding.

Voluntary donation according to these criteria will follow the process in accordance with ADB's Operations Manual (OM) F2, which is the same as the Government's Decree 192/PM/2005. The procedures for voluntary contributions are designed to facilitate an informed, transparent and accountable process. To ensure this, voluntary contributions shall be acceptable only if the following safeguards are in place:

- (i) There is full consultation with local officials, affected land owners, any non-titled affected people and other stakeholders regarding the site selection, land acquisition requirements and the issues surrounding voluntary land contributions.
- (ii) All APs and other stakeholders are fully informed about the potential impacts of the voluntary donations. They agree that a) the proposed donations are directly linked to benefits they will receive and b) do not severely affect their living conditions, livelihoods and incomes; and, they are satisfied that c) community sanctioned measures are in place to replace any losses that are agreed to through written record by affected people.
- (iii) All voluntary contributions will be confirmed through a written agreement between the AP and the local authority, and verified by an independent third party such as a designated person, non-government organization or legal authority. A sample

of the written agreement is included in Attachment 1. Written agreements shall be submitted to ADB as part of the confirmation that all APs have been compensated for their lost assets.

- (iv) The local authorities have established adequate grievance redress mechanisms for the Project and fully informed APs and other stakeholders of these procedures.

4.5 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements.

Table 13: STWSP Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Temporary loss of access to or use of land (e.g., during construction)		
Legal users		
	<p>No compensation will be paid, but the land will be returned to APs within one (1) month of the completion of required works or use of land, in a condition equal to or better than pre-project level.</p> <p>The cost and works to restore, repair or reconstruct any culverts or structures to access the land from the road will be the responsibility of the Contractors as part of their contracts.</p> <p>The cost of restoration and improvement of any such land, as required, will be made a responsibility of the Contractors as part of their contracts.</p>	<p>Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law.</p> <p>The PIU and PIAC will ensure that (i) APs are adequately informed of their rights and entitlements as per the STWSP land acquisition and resettlement policies; and, (ii) agreements reached between APs and the civil works contractor are carried out.</p>
All APs regardless of land use rights		
	<p>Cash compensation will be paid at replacement cost to all APs for damage to or loss of trees, crops, fences or other structures and/or for loss of net income from business or other activities.</p> <p>In the case of sharecropping or concession arrangements, the compensation will be paid to each of the parties in accordance with previous agreements.</p>	
Permanent loss of agricultural or other productive land		
Legal users		
	<p>For minor losses equal to less than 10% of the total land holding, legal APs will receive cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices.</p> <p>For major losses equal to or more than 10% of the total land holding, as a priority, legal APs will be allocated replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity, located in the same village and with land title or secure tenure; or, if land is not available or the APs chooses, cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices plus assistance to purchase and register land.</p> <p>If the area of the remaining agricultural land is no longer viable, legal APs may request that the Project acquires the entire land holding.</p> <p>All transaction fees, taxes and other costs associated with allocation of replacement land with title or secure tenure will be paid by the Project. If the head of household is married, the title or land certificate will be issued in the names of both spouses.</p>	<p>Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law.</p> <p>Voluntary donation of productive land will not be allowed by the Project.</p>
Users with temporary or lease rights		

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

Type of Loss	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	APs that hold a lease for use of agricultural land (e.g., for a concession) will receive compensation equal to the remaining value of the lease.	
Permanent loss of residential land		
Legal users		
	<p>With sufficient remaining land to rebuild house/structures: (i) Cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for land of similar type and category; and, (ii) Contractor to improve remaining residential land at no cost to APs (e.g., land filling and levelling) so APs can rebuild on remaining land.</p> <p><u>Without</u> sufficient remaining land to rebuild house/structures: (i) replacement land equal in area, type and category at a location satisfactory to APs and with registered title or secure tenure; OR (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost equal to current market prices for land of similar type, category and location, plus assistance to purchase and register land.</p> <p>If the area of remaining land is not viable to rebuild, APs may request that the Project acquires the entire land holding.</p> <p>All transaction fees, taxes and other costs associated with the allocation of replacement land and/or issuance of title or secure tenure will be paid by the Project. If the head of household is married, the title will be issued in the names of both spouses.</p>	<p>Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law.</p> <p>Voluntary contribution of residential land will be allowed only under the following conditions: (i) the total area of AP residential land is at least 300 m²; and, (ii) the affected portion is less than 5% of the total area; and, (iii) there are no structures or fixed assets on the affected portion.</p> <p>Voluntary donation according to these criteria will be carried through a process in accordance with the ADB Operations Manual (OM) F2 which is the same as the GOL Decree 192/PM/2005.</p>
Users with temporary or lease rights		
	APs that hold a lease for use of construction or other non-agricultural land will receive compensation equal to the remaining value of the lease.	
Non-legal users		
	<p>Non-legal APs will not receive compensation for affected land.</p> <p>However, if they have no other residential land holdings, they will be allocated replacement land with leasehold tenure to rebuild their house.</p>	
Loss of Structures (residential and commercial structures, and simple shops)		
Owner of structure regardless of land use rights		
	<p>For structures that are completely destroyed or are no longer viable, cash compensation at full replacement cost equal to current market prices for materials, materials transport and labour to build a structure of similar size and quality.</p> <p>For partially affected structures, APs will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost equal to current market prices for materials, materials transport and labour to rebuild or repair the affected portion.</p> <p>If APs relocate to new land in order to rebuild structures, they are entitled to a transition subsistence allowance and a moving allowance.</p> <p>There will be no deductions for depreciated value of affected structures or for salvaged materials.</p>	<p>Adequate time will be provided for APs to rebuild/ repair structures.</p> <p>Affected houses and shops that are no longer viable are those whose remaining portion is no longer usable and/or habitable.</p>
Tenants, including residential and business tenants		
	<p>In the case of partially affected structures, tenants may remain with permission of the owner.</p> <p>If tenants must or choose to relocate, they will receive a cash allowance equal to the current rental amount for a transition period of three (3) months, a moving allowance and assistance to find alternative accommodation or premises.</p>	

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

Type of Loss	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Loss of crops and trees		
All APs regardless of land use rights		
	<p>Notice to harvest annual crops, if possible.</p> <p>For annual crops that cannot be harvested, cash compensation equivalent to current market prices times the average yield/crop calculated over the past three (3) years.</p> <p>For fruit and nut trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equal to current market prices given the type, age and productive capacity at the time of compensation.</p> <p>For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equal to current market prices based on types, age and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees.</p> <p>In the case of sharecropping or concession arrangements, the compensation will be paid to each of the parties in accordance with previous agreements.</p>	
Loss of common property resources		
Villages, village authorities, mass organizations		
	<p>For common property resources, the affected land will be replaced in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant organizations.</p> <p>Affected buildings and structures will be restored to original or better condition</p>	
Loss of business income		
APs with businesses that are disrupted temporarily and not displaced		
	Cash allowance equal to the provincial daily wage or average daily revenues whichever is higher, for the number of days that business activity is disrupted.	
Transition subsistence allowance		
APs that relocate and rebuild house and/or shop on residual or new land; APs that lose 10% or more of their productive land		
	<p>Relocating APs with <u>no impact on business or main source of income</u>: a cash allowance and/or in-kind assistance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for three (3) months.</p> <p>Relocating APs with <u>main income source affected</u> OR APs <u>losing 10% or more of productive land</u>: a cash allowance and/or in-kind assistance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for six (6) months.</p>	
Transport allowance		
APs that relocate to new land to rebuild house and/or shop		
	Assistance in cash or in-kind to move structures, salvaged materials, new building materials and personal possessions to new site.	
Severely affected vulnerable APs		
Vulnerable APs that are severely affected by (i) relocation of house/ shop or (ii) loss of 10% or more of productive land		
	<p>A supplementary subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for one (1) month.</p> <p>Eligible to participate in income restoration program as provided for subproject.</p> <p>Contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and/or vulnerable APs as labourers for civil works.</p>	<p>Vulnerable APs include minority ethnic groups, designated poor households, and households headed by women, the elderly or the disabled.</p> <p>This allowance is in addition to any other compensation or allowances to which these APs are entitled.</p>

Source: STWSP Resettlement Framework

5 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Grievance Redress

Disclosure of information and consultations occur during preparation and implementation of the subproject to ensure that APs and other stakeholders have timely information about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, as well as opportunities to participate in and express their preferences and concerns regarding the resettlement program. The PIU and DRC with assistance from the village WATSANs organizes meetings and consultation, distributes information and takes other steps to keep APs informed.

5.1 Information Dissemination and Consultations

To date, the following information dissemination and consultation activities have occurred as an integral part of the preparation of the RP:

Table 14: Songkhone RP Information Dissemination and Consultations

Date	Location	Participants	No. of Participants	Discussion / Responses / Outcomes Follow-Up Actions with Responsibility
30 Aug 07	Songkhone District Office	Provincial PNP, District CTPC, and other staff	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to water supply component of the Songkhone subproject • IOL schedule and procedures
4 Sept 07	Songkhone District Office	Village leaders and some villagers	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to water supply component of the Songkhone subproject • Introduction to and distribution of Project brochure • Strategies to minimize land acquisition impacts • Entitlement and compensation policies • Voluntary contribution of land - policies • Rehabilitation of the affected area
5 Sept 07	Lahanam Village Chief's house	Village leaders and some villagers	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to water supply component of the Songkhone subproject • Introduction to and distribution of Project brochure • Strategies to minimize land acquisition impacts • Entitlement and compensation policies • Voluntary contribution of land - policies • Rehabilitation of the affected area

Source: Songkhone IOL Consultations, STWSP

APs are notified in advance about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the subproject, including among others: (i) public meetings, (ii) carrying out the DMS, (iii) official lists of eligible APs and their entitlements, (iv) compensation rates and amounts, (v) payment of compensation and other entitlements and (vi) other matters such as the grievance redress mechanism. The form of notification includes, as appropriate, notices posted in commune offices or other easily accessible locations; letters, notices or small brochures delivered individually to APs; and, radio announcements.

5.2 Information Disclosure

In compliance with ADB requirements, the PIU assisted by the PCU will ensure the public disclosure of the final RP as endorsed by the PPSC and approved by ADB. The full RP, or a summary or information booklets, will be made available in Lao in a readily accessible location within the

subproject area and disclosed to all affected households using locally appropriate information booklets. The RP will also be disclosed on the ADB website.

5.3 Grievance Redress

The following grievance redress mechanism has been adopted for the subproject.

Table 15: STWSP Grievance Redress Procedures

No.	Grievance Redress Procedures
1	Stage 1: In the first instance, APs will address complaints on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses to the village arbitration unit or other designated village grievance officers. The unit will organize a meeting with the complainants to resolve the issue using its traditional methods of conciliation and negotiation; the meeting will be held in a public place and will be open to other APs and villagers to ensure transparency.
2	Stage 2: If within 5 days of lodging the complaint, no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or no response is received from the village arbitration unit, the AP can bring the complaint to the District Resettlement Committee (DRC). The DRC will meet with the AP to discuss the complaint, and provide a decision within 10 days of receiving the appeal.
3	Stage 3: If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of the DRC or in the absence of any response, the AP can appeal to the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC). The PRC will provide a decision on the appeal within 10 days.
4	Stage 4: If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PRC, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP can submit his/her grievance to DHUP. The DHUP acting on behalf of the MPWT will render within 10 days of receiving the appeal.
5	Stage 5: As a last resort, the AP may submit his/her case to the Court of Law. The complaint will be lodged with the Court of Law; the decision of the Court will be final. Although the technical guidelines for resettlement designate this elevating of the complaint to the local mass organizations, non-benefit organizations and AP representatives, in order to ensure the availability of adequate resources to carry out this procedure, the DHUP will be responsible for forwarding the complaint and ensuring its process in the courts.

Source: STWSP Resettlement Framework

6 Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation Strategies

6.1 Voluntary Land Contributions

The Songkhone subproject does not require the permanent acquisition of private residential land. Therefore, there is no need to consider voluntary land contributions.

6.2 Compensation Strategies

6.2.1 Temporary Land Acquisition

All 259 AHs own or have permission to use residential and/or commercial land that is affected temporarily by the construction of the water supply system. The temporary acquisition is required to permit installation of water pipes in trenches that will be located at the front edge of private land; 190 AHs own a total of 1,240.5 m² of affected private land. In addition, 69 AHs have permission to use a total of 399 m² of temporarily affected land where pipes will be installed in road ROWs. The strategies related to these assets include:

- (i) No compensation will be paid for the temporary acquisition of private land; no compensation will be paid for the affected land in road ROWs that AHs use with permission of local authorities.
- (ii) Following civil works, AHs will be permitted to resume use of the affected land including land in the road ROWs as well as private land. The permitted uses will include, among others, planting flowers or using the area for recreational purposes or vehicle parking.
- (iii) However, AHs will not place any permanent structures or plant trees above the alignment of the water pipes.

During the DMS, local officials will consult with all AHs to identify those households that wish to be engaged by the Project to dig and fill the trenches adjacent to their land for one or both of the following reasons: (i) to minimize disruption to the activities and other structures on their residential and/or commercial land; and, (ii) to earn money by providing labor.

6.2.2 Affected Crops and Trees

Five AHs in Lahanam village will lose about 20 young (4-8 years) fruit trees (jack fruit, mango and longan); and about 100 banana trees will be affected by the pipe trenches. The replacement costs based on current market prices for these assets are: (i) a unit cost of 100,000 Kip/tree for the fruit trees and 10,000 Kip/tree for the banana trees; or, (ii) a total of 3 million Kip (US\$ 300) for the affected assets.

In lieu of cash compensation, the AHs indicated an interest in being permitted to remove the trees themselves in order to harvest the wood (e.g., for firewood) and being paid for their labor at current rates. For purposes of preliminary budget estimates, the replacement cost of affected trees will be used. During the DMS, the preferences of APs and labor costs will be confirmed.

6.2.3 Affected Structures

A total of 124 AHs (69 AHs using land in the ROW and 55 AHs on private lands) will lose a portion of the cement slabs constructed on the ground in front of their houses and/or shops; the affected area is 821.5 m². Compensation will be paid in cash at replacement costs based on current market prices for materials and labor, that is, at a rate of 50,000 Kip/m² or a total of 41,075,000 Kip (US\$ 4,107.50).

In order to maintain easy access to the water pipes for maintenance, AHs will be permitted to replace the affected portion of their cement slabs by using cement blocks rather than poured-in-place concrete. This requirement will apply to AHs that rebuild the affected portion on their own land or on land they are permitted to use in the road ROW.

Thirteen households will receive cash compensation to replace wooden bridges affected by works to upgrade secondary drains in the Nuanvillai market and commercial area; the affected area is 87 m². The replacement cost for materials and labor cost is 30,000 Kip/m²; the total compensation paid will be 2,610,000 Kip (US\$ 261).

6.2.4 Temporary Disruption of Businesses

A total of 95 AHs have shops or businesses that will be disrupted during installation of water pipes; the estimated time during which civil works are likely to disrupt a business is 2 days. AHs will be compensated for the loss of business revenues during this period based on the size of the business and average daily revenues. The compensation rates are: (i) 75,000 Kip/day for small shops (43 AHs); (ii) 125,000 Kip/day for medium-sized shops (36 AHs); and, (iii) 150,000 Kip/day for large shops (15 AHs). The total compensation for businesses losses is 9,915,000 Kip (US\$ 991.50).

6.3 Rehabilitation and Relocation Strategies

For the Songkhone subproject, there are no severely affected AHs losing productive land or displaced from housing and/or shops that require rehabilitation and/or relocation strategies.

There are no minority ethnic or designated poor households. Although 35% of AP households are headed by women, these AHs are not severely affected.

6.4 Gender Strategies

In Songkhone, the following measures will be carried out during the planning, implementation and monitoring of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities to promote the participation of women and to ensure they benefit equitably from the Project:

- (i) The Songkhone DRC will include representatives of the district offices of the LWU and LFNC. The members of the DRC will also include any women who are the chief and/or deputy chief of core villages.

- (ii) The DRC will consult individually and/or small groups (e.g., based on villages) with women who head and/or are members of AP households to ensure that all understand the STWSP policies, entitlements and procedures regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; and, to identify the specific needs and concerns of female APs. Meeting in small groups with these APs will also ensure that women in the households understand and feel comfortable to speak up.
- (iii) The compensation payment forms will be signed by both spouses if the land or other affected assets are conjugal property.
- (iv) All information to AHs who are affected by the subproject will be distributed to men and women equally; and, the DRC will take appropriate steps, as necessary, to encourage women to participate in any public meetings about the subproject.
- (v) The DRC will collaborate with the WATSANs to ensure that women are targeted for information about the subproject and land acquisition activities.
- (vi) All members of AP households regardless of gender are equally eligible to apply and, depending on their qualifications, be considered for employment by the contractor(s) for civil works for the Project.
- (vii) In all core villages, if there is employment associated with the VEI, 30% of new jobs will be reserved for qualified women regardless of their ethnicity.
- (viii) The DRC will assist the Independent External Monitor (IEM) to monitor the impacts on women, including their ability to restore living conditions, livelihoods and income levels.
- (ix) All databases and monitoring indicators for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities will disaggregate data and other information by gender and ethnicity.
- (x) The PIU with support from the PIAC will provide formal and on-the-job training for DRC to raise their awareness of gender issues and to ensure that they understand and comply with the STWSP policies and procedures for vulnerable APs.

6.5 Due Diligence during the DMS

The DMS, to be conducted following detailed engineering design for the subproject, will encompass (i) confirmation and updating of the IOL results and (ii) a due diligence on compensation and other assistance that may already have been awarded to APs.

The objective of the due diligence is to confirm compliance with STWSP policies and resolve or remedy any outstanding issues. Specifically, it will address the following:

- (i) Changes in the numbers of AHs and the types and extent of affected assets including cement slabs, trees and disrupted businesses.
- (ii) Details on the types and amounts of compensation (in cash and/or in kind); and evaluation of whether this assistance meets the STWSP principle of replacement cost.
- (iii) The level of business activities and income relative to information obtained during the IOL and the objective to assist AHs to restore income levels.
- (iv) Information provided to AHs and consultations with them to negotiate and agree acceptable terms of relocation.
- (v) The level of satisfaction and/or concerns and needs of AHs to restore businesses and income levels.

7 Resettlement Costs

7.1 Source of Resettlement Funds

All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs for the subproject will be financed using provincial counterpart funds.

7.2 Compensation and Allowance Rates

Compensation and allowance rates have been established in the province, at replacement cost based on market prices. The rates are based on data collected during the IOL from APs, district officials and other sources. They will be validated and, as required, adjusted during the DMS.

The proposed compensation and allowance rates for the subproject are indicated as unit costs (Refer Table 16).

7.3 Resettlement Costs

The following table summarizes the subproject resettlement costs including (i) compensation for cement slabs, some crops and trees, and loss of business; (ii) and implementation and contingency costs.

Table 16: Songkhone Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

	Item	No. APs	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost (Kip)	Cost (Kip)	Cost (USD)
I	Crops and trees						
1	Jack fruit, mango, longan	5	20	Trees	100,000	2,000,000	
2	Banana	5	100	Trees	10,000	1,000,000	
II	Structures						
1	Cement slabs	124	832.5	m ²	50,000	41,625,000	
2	Wooden bridge across drain	13	87	m ²	30,000	2,610,000	
III	Loss of business income						
1	Small shop	43	2	Days	75,000	6,450,000	
2	Medium shop	37	2	Days	125,000	9,250,000	
3	Large shop	15	2	Days	150,000	4,500,000	
					Sub-total (I-III)	67,435,000	6,743.50
					Operational/Administrative Cost (15% Sub-total)	10,115,250	1,011.53
					Contingency (10% Sub-total)	6,743,500	674.35
					Total	84,293,750	8,429.38

Source: STWSP PPTA Team

8 Institutional Arrangements

The STWSP RF sets out detailed information on the institutional arrangements for the preparation and implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the Project.

The PIU has overall responsibility for activities related to land acquisition and compensation of APs. The scope of these activities includes (i) conducting the AP census, DMS and due diligence following detailed engineering design; (ii) assessing losses, AP entitlements and requirements for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, including updating the Entitlement Matrix as required; (iii) consulting with all APs to inform them about the subproject impacts, their entitlements, compensation rates, rehabilitation assistance and procedures and schedules for implementation of the RP; (iv) assisting the work of resettlement committees; (v) internal monitoring and regular reporting on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities; and, in collaboration with other PIU staff, (vi) ensuring coordination of land acquisition activities and civil works.

The PIU will work in close collaboration with resettlement committees at the provincial and district levels, as well as with village authorities and mass organization representatives in the core villages.

- (i) The Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) will certify official lists of APs following the DMS, also certify the compensation rates based on updated surveys of replacement costs, review and formally endorse the updated LACP and ensure disbursement of funds from the provincial treasury to cover the costs of compensation and, as required, rehabilitation assistance.

- (ii) The DRC will prepare the official list of APs following the DMS and sign compensation documents identifying the entitlements and compensation amounts to be paid to each AP. In addition, the members of the DRC will act as grievance officers to hear and resolve complaints that cannot be dealt with at the village level.
- (iii) The village leaders will assist the DRC particularly with the distribution of information to APs and other residents and the organization of public meetings and/or individual consultations with APs. The village arbitration unit or, if it does not exist, the village chief and elders will hear and resolve any complaints from APs and other stakeholders. The village representatives of the LWU and/or LFNC will be available to assist to ensure that all APs understand, agree or, if not, have opportunities to express their concerns.

The PCU will (i) review and endorse the updated RP prior to submitting to WREA and then to ADB for review and approval, (ii) review internal monitoring reports and IEM reports and report regularly to ADB on progress and completion of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities; and, (iii) ensure coordination of land acquisition and civil works activities and compliance with conditions for the award of civil works contracts.

- (i) The PCU will recruit an IEM at the beginning of the STWSP. The responsibility of the IEM is to carry out external monitoring of all land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities, and conduct evaluations to ensure that APs are able to restore livelihoods and living conditions.
- (ii) The PCU will also recruit a Project Implementation Assistance Consultant (PIAC) to provide technical assistance and guidance to the PIU and other parties involved in land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities.

9 Monitoring

9.1 Internal Monitoring for the Subproject

The scope of internal monitoring to be carried out by the PIU assesses (i) compliance with the STWSP resettlement policies and procedures and (ii) the availability and efficient use of personnel, material and financial resources; and, identifies the need for (iii) remedial actions to correct any problems that arise.

The PIU prepares a monthly progress report on the resettlement activities of the subproject, and submits it to PCU. The report includes information on key monitoring indicators, namely:

- (i) Affected people and compensation: the number of APs by category of impact; the status of delivery of compensation and subsistence, moving and other allowances.
- (ii) Status of rehabilitation and income restoration activities: The number of APs severely affected by a) loss of productive assets and/or b) displacement; the number of vulnerable APs; the status of relocation of displaced APs; the status of technical and other assistance for income restoration.
- (iii) Information disclosure and consultation: number and scope of public meetings and/or consultations with APs; status of notifications to APs; summary of AP needs, preference and concerns raised during meetings and consultations.
- (iv) Complaints and grievances: summary of types of complaints received; steps taken to resolve them; outcomes; and, any outstanding issues requiring further management by district or provincial authorities or ADB assistance.
- (v) Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation, operations and other activities; the amount of funds disbursed for each.
- (vi) Resettlement schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised resettlement schedule.
- (vii) Coordination of resettlement activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of resettlement activities and projected date for award of civil works contracts.

- (viii) Implementation problems: problems that have arisen, reasons and proposed strategies to remedy; outstanding issues.

Upon receipt of monthly reports, the PCU consults with PIU to clarify and/or resolve any outstanding issues. On a quarterly basis, the PCU collates the monthly progress reports for the subproject and prepares a Project monitoring report to be submitted to ADB.

9.2 External Monitoring of APs

The IEM is responsible for monitoring of all activities related to updated and implementing the RP; and, to assess whether APs are able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and incomes to pre-subproject levels and, if not, to recommend remedial actions to assist APs. The IEM conducts socio-economic surveys of APs on a bi-annual basis and one year following completion of compensation payments; and, monitors resettlement activities including, among others, the DMS, payment of compensation and allowances, rehabilitation and income restoration activities, public meetings and consultations, and the grievance redress process.

The PIU and DRC will support the work of the IEM in the following ways: (i) collect baseline socio-economic data from APs during the DMS; and, make all DMS data, official AP lists and other relevant data available to the IEM; (ii) assist the IEM, as required, during follow-up socio-economic surveys and consultations with APs; and (iii) facilitate the IEM to participate in, monitor and receive relevant information about resettlement activities.

10 Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in the following table including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the LACP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and, (iii) external monitoring activities.

Table 17: Songkhone RP Implementation Schedule

Main RP Activities	Implementation Schedule
Prepare RP	
Detailed engineering studies and design	Month 1
Recruit IEM	Month 1
Conduct DMS and due diligence	Month 3
Public meeting and consultations with APs on draft RP	Month 3
Finalize updated RP and submit to PRC and DHUP for review and endorsement	Month 4
WREA and ADB approval of RP	Month 6
Implement RP Plan	
Compensation payments	Month 7
Implement rehabilitation measures	Month 7
Clearance of acquired land	Month 7
Award of civil works contract	Month 8
External Monitoring	
PCU awards contract and mobilizes IEM	Month 1
IEM participates in DMS and establishes AP socio-economic baseline	Month 3
IEM conducts post-resettlement survey and final monitoring report	Month 13

Source: STWSP PPTA Team

Attachment 1: Songkhone Screening Form

Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT CATEGORIZATION

A. Introduction

Each subproject of the Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSP) is assigned an involuntary resettlement category depending on the **significance** of the probable involuntary resettlement impacts.

B. Information on STWSP Subproject

Subproject town / district	Songkhone
Province	Savannakhet
Scope of subproject (description of the nature and scope of works)	
a) Water supply system	In Songkhone, a new water supply system will be constructed to supply water to the 12 core villages in Clusters 1 and 12. Water will be taken from the Xe Banghieng at Lahanam village and pumped through a 3.5 km raw water transmission main to the water treatment plant. The 3,000 m ³ /day water treatment plant will be built on public land in Bengkhamlian village. Water will be pumped from a 150 m ³ clear water reservoir at the treatment plant through about 6 km of dedicated transmission main to a new 200 m ³ elevated reservoir near the district administration office and to the existing 71 m ³ elevated reservoir (which will be rehabilitated) for distribution to Cluster 1 villages. Water will also be pumped from the clear water reservoir to a 100 m ³ elevated reservoir at the water treatment plant site, which will serve as a backwash tank and supply the distribution network for the Cluster 12 villages. The distribution and reticulation network will include about 31.7 km of pipelines. A PNP office will be constructed in Pakxong village, while a workshop, store and laboratory will be constructed at the water treatment plant site. The subproject will provide PNP with tools and equipment for operating and maintaining the water supply system.
b) Drainage improvement	Drainage conditions in the Pakxong market and commercial area will be improved by upgrading 600 m of secondary drains. A public toilet will be constructed in the market area. The subproject will provide OPWT with tools and equipment for operating and maintaining the drainage and sanitation systems
c) Strengthened Urban Water Supply Sector	The Project will strengthen the capacity of the Water Supply Authority (WASA) and the Water Supply Division (WSD) of DHUP to manage, plan and regulate the urban water sector. It also includes specific actions to enhance the sustainability of the Savannakhet PNP, including a program of ongoing technical and management support for the PNP and all of its systems in the province.
d) Community Action and Participation (CAP)	The CAP will improve community participation and awareness in each of the 12 core villages, and develop Village Environmental Improvements (VEI) to upgrade household sanitation facilities and construct and maintain small-scale community improvements such as tertiary drains.
e) Improved Capacity for Project Implementation and Operation and Maintenance	This component includes project implementation assistance and capacity building in the form of training and consultants to assist the PCU, PIUs and village committees to implement the Project. It also includes capacity building to assist PNP, OPWT and communities to manage, operate and maintain the completed water supply and sanitation systems.

C. Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

Initial screening for involuntary resettlement is to be conducted during preparation of the STWSP Feasibility Study for the subproject (based on preliminary engineering design).

Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Extent of Impacts And Other Remarks
Does the subproject include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?		X	
Does the subproject include the construction of new physical facilities?	X		
Will it require permanent land acquisition?		X	No private land will be permanently acquired; some public land will be used.
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	X		
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood on affected land?	X		Some APs use land in the road ROW adjacent to their private land for commercial purposes; this is done with permission of local authorities.
Will there be loss of housing?		X	
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		X	
Will there be losses of crops, trees and fixed assets?	X		Not significant
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?		X	
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	X		Not significant: small number of businesses temporarily disrupted
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		X	
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?		X	

D. Involuntary Resettlement Category

After reviewing the answers above, the PIU and DRC agree, subject to confirmation, that the subproject is a:

[X]	Category B , Not significant* land acquisition and resettlement impacts: a LACP is required.
	LACP to be submitted to ADB by [to be determined]
	* Not significant: Less than 200 people (approximately 35 households) will experience major impacts that are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing and/or shops or (ii) losing 10% or more of productive land or other income-generating assets.
[]	Category C , No land acquisition and resettlement impacts: No LACP is required.

If Category B, please provide information on affected people (APs):

Affected Persons	Yes	No	Description (Numbers of APs, current situation)
Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the subproject?	X		259 households
Are any of them designated poor households?		X	
Are any of them households that belong to minority ethnic groups?		X	
Are any of them households headed by women, elderly or disabled persons?	X		83 households (35%) are headed by women

Prepared By: PPTA Signature: Name: Position:	Verified by: Signature: Name: Position:
Date:	Date:

Attachment 2: List of APs and Affected Assets

Tenure: RT = registered title; LC = land certificate (Form 01); P = permission of local authorities

Current use: R = residential; R/C = house/shop; C = commercial; V = vacant, undeveloped

	HOUSEHOLD HEAD			Number People in Household		Income/month All Sources (Kip)	TOTAL LAND			AFFECTED CEMENT SLAB AREA			AFFECTED UNDEV'D. GROUND AREA			% Affected Land	Tenure	Current Use
	Name	M	F	M	F		Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)			
LAHANAM VILLAGE																		
1	Mr. Nheud	X		7	2	2,700,000	40	30	1,200				40	1	40	3%	LC	R
2	Mr. Khene	X		7	4	3,300,000	40	30	1,200				40	1	40	3%	LC	R
3	Mr. Hong	X		5	4	2,700,000	30	20	600	8	1	8				1%	LC	R/C
4	Mr. Pheuan	X		7	4	3,300,000	20	30	600				20	1	20	3%	LC	R
5	Mr. Dornng	X		4	2	1,800,000	40	20	800				20	1	20	3%	LC	R
6	Ms. Orlavee		X	5	3	2,400,000	20	40	800				12	1	12	2%	LC	R/C
7	Ms. No		X	10	5	4,500,000	30	20	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
8	Maeki		X	7	4	3,300,000	30	20	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
9	Mr. Phiew	X		6	1	2,100,000	30	20	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
10	Ms. Kom		X	7	3	3,000,000	30	20	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
11	Pasoun	X		10	5	4,500,000	30	20	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
12	Mr. Kongchai	X		6	1	2,100,000	30	20	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R/C
13	Mr. Phoun	X		10	6	4,800,000	30	20	600	12	1	12				2%	LC	R/C
14	Mr. Phong	X		3	1	1,200,000	20	30	600	4	1	4				1%	LC	R
15	Mr. Veed	X		12	5	5,100,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
16	Photaleung	X		1	0	300,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
17	Mr. Lamngeun	X		6	4	3,000,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
18	Mr. Pheng	X		12	5	5,100,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
19	Ms. Larn		X	7	6	3,900,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
20	Ms. Sa		X	4	2	1,800,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
21	Ms. Vannasook		X	3	1	1,200,000	30	30	900	8	1	8			0	1%	LC	R/C
22	Ms. Phoukhan		X	5	5	3,000,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
23	Mr. Ae Noi	X		4	2	1,800,000	20	30	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
24	Mr. Bounpan	X		9	5	4,200,000	20	30	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
25	Mr. Bounnarn	X		3	1	1,200,000	20	30	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
26	Dr. Khamsavang	X		6	3	2,700,000	20	30	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
27	Ms. Lorng		X	10	4	4,200,000	20	30	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
28	Mr. Kongsabai	X		7	3	3,000,000	20	30	600				12	1	12	2%	LC	R
29	School						100	100	10,000				80	1	80	1%	LC	

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

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	Name	M	F	M	F		Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)			
30	Dispensary						50	30	1,500				40	1	40	3%	LC	
31	Mr. Konglee	X		5	2	2,100,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
32	Mr. Lin	X		10	5	4,500,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
33	Mr. Khoon	X		3	2	1,500,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
34	Mr. Nuam	X		3	1	1,200,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
35	Mr. Sinoo	X		5	2	2,100,000	30	30	900	12	1	12				1%	LC	R/C
36	Mr. Noon	X		9	4	3,900,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
37	Ms. Korngkeo		X	1	1	600,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
38	Mr. Korngsavang	X		5	3	2,400,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
39	Mr.Thongpengphimkham	X		5	2	2,100,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
40	Phothaotoum	X		7	3	3,000,000	30	30	900				12	1	12	1%	LC	R
41	Mr. Souvan	X		5	2	2,100,000	30	30	900				20	1	20	2%	LC	R
42	Mr. Pheng	X		3	2	1,500,000	30	30	900				20	1	20	2%	LC	R
43	Mr. Mai	X		5	4	2,700,000	30	30	900				20	1	20	2%	LC	R
44	Mr. Thorn	X		2	0	600,000	30	30	900				20	1	20	2%	LC	R
45	Ms. Ae		X	4	2	1,800,000	30	30	900				20	1	20	2%	LC	R
46	Ms. Pheo		X	12	7	5,700,000	30	30	900				20	1	20	2%	LC	R
47	Ms. Phanomvan		X	11	5	4,800,000	30	30	900	12	1	12				1%	LC	R/C
48	Mr. Sikhaxai	X		10	5	4,500,000	30	30	900				20	1	20	2%	LC	R
49	Mr. Nheuag	X		7	4	3,300,000	30	20	600				20	1	20	3%	LC	R
50	Mr. Komnai	X		5	3	2,400,000	30	20	600				20	1	20	3%	LC	R
51	Khanthawai	X		4	2	1,800,000	30	20	600				20	1	20	3%	LC	R
52	Mr. Khornma	X		4	3	2,100,000	30	20	600				15	1	15	3%	LC	R
53	Loungleu	X		3	1	1,200,000	30	20	600				15	1	15	3%	LC	R
54	Ms. Kai		X	2	1	900,000	30	20	600				15	1	15	3%	LC	R
55	Ms. Ning		X	4	3	2,100,000	30	20		15	1	15				3%	LC	R/C
56	Mr. Hak	X		2	1	900,000	30	20					15	1	15	3%	LC	R
57	Mr. Hak	X		2	1	900,000	30	20					15	1	15	3%	LC	R
58	Ms. Toon		X	5	3	2,400,000	30	20					15	1	15	3%	LC	R
59	Maenaimorn		X	2	1	900,000	30	20					15	1	15	3%	LC	R
60	Popoo	X		3	1	1,200,000	30	20					15	1	15	3%	LC	R
61	Mr. Noukan	X		7	4	3,300,000	30	20					15	1	15	3%	LC	R
62	Ms. Onesee		X	3	2	1,500,000	30	20					15	1	15	3%	LC	R
63	Mr. Chit	X		6	4	3,000,000	30	20					15	1	15	3%	LC	R
Thakhamlian village																		

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

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	Name	M	F	M	F		Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)			
64	Chanthivang	X		2	3	1,500,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	V	
65	Mr. Buaban	X		2	2	1,200,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
66	Mr. Ka	1		1	3	1,200,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
67	Mr. Pornng	X		4	2	1,800,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
68	Mr. Barn	X		3	2	1,500,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
69	Mr. Sorn	X		0	2	600,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
70	Mr. Korngma	X		5	2	2,100,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
71	Ms. Phoumee		X	1	5	1,800,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
72	Mr. Ton/Choom	X		1	3	1,200,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
73	Mr. Mood	X		1	0	300,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
74	Ms. Somsamai		X	3	1	1,200,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	V	
75	Ms. Aed		X	1	3	1,200,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
76	Mr. Khieo	X		2	1	900,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
77	Mr. Sert	X		1	0	300,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
78	Mr. Sibounheuang	X		1	0	300,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
79	Ms. Poung		X	2	2	1,200,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
80	Mr. Konghin	X		2	1	900,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
81	Maenaisou		X	4	3	2,100,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
82	Ms. Paek		X	3	2	1,500,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
83	Mr. Pong	X		3	3	1,800,000	20	30				15	1	15	3%	LC	R	
84	Village chief	X		4	3	2,100,000	20	30		15	1	15			3%	LC	R	
85	V/C Daughter		X	3	1	1,200,000	20	30		15	1	15			3%	LC	R	
86	Mr. Leokham	X		5	1	1,800,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
87	Ms. Kong		X	3	4	2,100,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
88	Mr. Lamngeun	X		3	4	2,100,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
89	Mr. Katorng	X		2	5	2,100,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
90	Mr. Yoke	X		2	3	1,500,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
91	Mr. Tavang	X		4	3	2,100,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
92	Ms. Pang		X	1	3	1,200,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
93	Mr. Lamngeun	X		3	4	2,100,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
94	Mr. Sounthorn	X		2	4	1,800,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
95	Mr. Ton/To	X		1	4	1,500,000	30	30				15	1	15	2%	LC	R	
LAHAKHOKE VILLAGE																		
96	Mr. Mee	X		3	4	2,100,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
97	Mr. Kaisavan	X		3	1	1,200,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

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	Name	M	F	M	F		Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)			
98	Mr. Khornsavan	X		2	4	1,800,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
99	Ms. Phorn		X	2	3	1,500,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
100	Mr. Phitsamai	X		2	1	900,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
101	Ms. Tiam		X	4	6	3,000,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
102	Mr. Thak	X		4	2	1,800,000	20	20		10	1	10			3%	LC	R	
103	Phothaothip	X		2	3	1,500,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
104	Mr. Sengnuan	X		3	2	1,500,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
105	Mr. Boubpha	X		2	3	1,500,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
106	Ms. Marn		X	3	4	2,100,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
107	Ms. Seng		X	1	3	1,200,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
108	Ms. Kongkhan		X	2	2	1,200,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
109	Loungkanon	X		4	4	2,400,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
110	Mr. Kiangkham	X		1	3	1,200,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
111	Mr. Boualee	X		4	4	2,400,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
112	Mr. Dom	X		2	1	900,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
113	Mr. Thongdam	X		2	2	1,200,000	20	20		10	1	10			3%	LC	R	
114	Mr. Keo	X		2	2	1,200,000	20	20		10	1	10			3%	LC	R	
115	Ms. Mala		X	1	2	900,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
116	Ms. Kongchan		X	1	2	900,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
117	Mr. Nao	X		2	4	1,800,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
118	Mr. Somphorn	X		2	3	1,500,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
119	Ms. Bao		X	2	3	1,500,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
120	Ms. Seum		X	2	4	1,800,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
121	Ms. Mee		X	2	5	2,100,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
122	Mr. Thorng	X		1	2	900,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
123	Ms. Kouang		X	0	1	300,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
124	Ms. Heng		X	3	4	2,100,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
125	Chantheuang	X		3	6	2,700,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	V	
126	Mr. Soulivong	X		2	5	2,100,000	20	20		10	1	10			3%	LC	R	
127	Mr. Souk	X		3	4	2,100,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
128	Mr. Soudong	X		3	3	1,800,000	20	20				20	1	20	5%	LC	R	
NAKHAMNON VILLAGE																		
129	Dr. Soulinhet		X	3	3	1,800,000	20	40		15	1	15			2%	P	R	
130	Mr. Ti	X		4	1	1,500,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R	
131	Mr. Sivong	X		5	3	2,400,000	20	40				15	1	15	2%	P	R/C	

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

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	Name	M	F	M	F		Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)			
132	Mr. Kham	X		6	4	3,000,000	20	40				15	1	15	2%	P	R/C	
133	Mr. Ae	X		9	4	7,800,000	20	40		8	1	8			1%	P	R/C	
134	Mr. Heuang	X		5	4	5,400,000	20	40		8	1	8			1%	P	R/C	
135	Mr. Vern	X		3	1	2,400,000	20	40		8	1	8			1%	P	R/C	
LAKMEUANG VILLAGE																		
136	Mr. Nit	X		2	2	2,400,000	20	40				20	1	20	3%	P	R/C	
137	Mr. Poun	X		3	3	1,800,000	20	40				12	1	12	2%	P	R	
138	Mr. Na	X		4	3	4,200,000	20	40								P	R/C	
139	Mae. Singhey		X	3	2	3,000,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R/C	
140	Mr. Wan	X		4	4	2,400,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R	
141	Mr. Khanthalot	X		3	2	1,500,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R	
142	Mr. Kito	X		2	1	1,800,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R/C	
143	Mr. Soulit	X		6	7	7,800,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R/C	
144	Mr. Thai	X		4	2	3,600,000	20	40		15	1	15			2%	P	R/C	
145	Mr. Lae	X		7	3	6,000,000	20	40		20	1	20			3%	P	R/C	
146	Mr. Kai	X		2	2	2,400,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R/C	
147	Mr. Phorn	X		7	3	3,000,000	20	40		2	1	2			0%	P	R	
148	Mr. Thom	X		2	2	1,200,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R	
149	Ms. Bounthiam		X	1	3	2,400,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R/C	
SALAKHAM VILLAGE																		
150	Mr. Sopha	X		2	2	2,400,000	20	40		8	1	8			1%	P	R/C	
151	Mr. Siew	X		3	3	1,800,000	20	40		2	1	2			0%	P	R	
152	Ms. Inpan		X	2	4	3,600,000	20	40		10	1	10			1%	P	R/C	
153	Mr. Thod	X		2	2	2,400,000	20	40				5	1	5	1%	P	R/C	
154	Mr. Bounma	X		2	1	1,800,000	20	40		15	1	15			2%	P	R/C	
155	Ms. Nang		X	1	1	1,200,000	20	40				10	1	10	1%	P	R/C	
156	Mr. Hak	X		2	2	2,400,000	20	40		15	1				0%	P	R/C	
157	Ms. Phitsamai		X	1	2	1,800,000	20	40		16	1	16			2%	P	R/C	
158	Ms. Bounxang		X	2	2	2,400,000	20	40				8	1	8	1%	P	R/C	
159	Ms. Eung Phasook		X	1	2	1,800,000	20	40		8	1	8			1%	P	R/C	
160	Chantong	X		3	2	3,000,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R/C	
161	Mr. La	X		1	3	2,400,000	20	40		8	1	8			1%	P	R/C	
162	Pho Nhaipiang	X		1	1	1,200,000	20	40		12	1	12			2%	P	R/C	
163	Ms. Phern		X	1	1	1,200,000	20	40		8	1	8			1%	P	R/C	
164	Mr. Ae	X		2	3	750,000	50	50				30	1	30	1%	RT	V	

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

	HOUSEHOLD HEAD			Number People in Household		Income/ month All Sources (Kip)	TOTAL LAND			AFFECTED CEMENT SLAB AREA			AFFECTED UNDEV'D. GROUND AREA			% Affected Land	Tenure	Current Use
	Name	M	F	M	F		Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)			
165	Police Office	X					100	100				20	20	1	20	0.2%	RT	
166	Ms. La		X	0	1	600,000	20	30		4	1	4				1%	RT	R/C
167	Phokane	X		2	3	3,000,000	20	30		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
168	Mr. Ard	X		2	2	2,400,000	20	30		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
169	Ms. Pe		X	3	6	5,400,000	20	30		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
170	Mr. Thanorm	X		6	4	1,500,000	20	30		4	1	4				1%	RT	V
171	Mr. Sipaserd	X		1	5	900,000	20	30		4	1	4				1%	RT	V
THONGMIXAI VILLAGE																		
172	Ms. Phet		X	3	2	3,000,000	30	30		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
173	Mr. Bounnheun	X		4	2	3,600,000	30	30		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
NUANVILLAI VILLAGE																		
174	Mr. Sousat	X		2	2	2,400,000	30	20		12	1	12				2%	P	R/C
175	Mr. Phoukhao	X		2	2	2,400,000	30	20		12	1	12				2%	P	R/C
176	Ms. Thongsee		X	1	1	1,200,000	30	20		6	1	6				1%	P	R/C
177	Mr. Vongphachan	X		2	1	1,800,000	30	20		12	1	12				2%	P	R/C
178	Mr. Inpan	X		3	3	3,600,000	30	20		12	1	12				2%	P	R/C
179	Mr. Bounna	X		1	4	3,000,000	30	20		8	1	8				1%	P	R/C
180	Mr. Phet	X		1	3	2,400,000	30	20		8	1	8				1%	P	R/C
181	Maevern		X	3	4	4,200,000	30	20					12	1	12	2%	P	R/C
182	Mr. sing	X		3	3	3,600,000	30	20		10	1	10				2%	P	R/C
183	Mr. Oudom	X		1	3	2,400,000	30	20					3	1	3	1%	P	R/C
184	Mr. Wai	X		3	2	750,000	30	20					12	1	12	2%	P	V
185	Mr. Liang	X		1	2	1,800,000	30	20					12	1	12	2%	P	R/C
186	Mr. Phoumixai	X		2	1	1,800,000	30	20		12	1	12				2%	P	R/C
187	Mr. lam	X		2	3	3,000,000	30	20		10	1	10				2%	P	R/C
188	Dr. Soulinhet		X	1	2	1,800,000	30	20		6	1	6				1%	P	R/C
189	Mr. Manivorn	X		2	2	2,400,000	30	20		12	1	12				2%	P	R/C
190	Mr. Sombat	X		1	1	1,200,000	30	20		16	1	16				3%	P	R/C
191	Mr. Karn	X		2	3	3,000,000	30	20		8	1	8				1%	P	R/C
192	Mr. Thorng	X		2	2	2,400,000	30	20		8	1	8				1%	P	R/C
193	Post office					-	30	20		8	1	8				1%	P	
194	Mr. Kaisone	X		2	1	1,800,000	30	20		8	1	8				1%	P	R/C
195	Mr. Kilamngeun	X		3	2	3,000,000	30	20		8	1	8				1%	P	R/C
196	Mr. Phoumixai	X		1	2	1,800,000	30	20		8	1	8				1%	P	R/C
197	Mr. Khammanee	X		1	1	1,200,000	50	30		8	1	8				1%	P	R/C

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

	HOUSEHOLD HEAD			Number People in Household		Income/month All Sources (Kip)	TOTAL LAND			AFFECTED CEMENT SLAB AREA			AFFECTED UNDEV'D. GROUND AREA			% Affected Land	Tenure	Current Use
	Name	M	F	M	F		Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)			
198	Taxi station					-				20	1	20					P	C
199	Mr. Luan	X		1	3	2,400,000	10	20		8	1	8				4%	P	R/C
200	Mr. Lee	X		2	1	1,800,000	10	20		8	1	8				4%	P	R/C
201	Mr. Keo	X		1	2	1,800,000	10	20		8	1	8				4%	P	R/C
202	Ms. Nongsee		X	2	3	3,000,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
203	Mr. Paeng	X		7	3	6,000,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
204	Ms. Neuk		X	2	3	3,000,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
205	Ms. Neuk			2	3	3,000,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
206	Mr. Somporn	X		3	2	3,000,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
207	Maenorm		X	1	2	1,800,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
208	Kingkeo	X		4	4	4,800,000	10	20		8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C
209	Ms. Phoumlakhorn		X	3	3	3,600,000	10	20		8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C
210	Maethaolen		X	4	4	4,800,000	10	20		8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C
211	Ms. Toum		X	2	6	4,800,000	20	40		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
212	Mr. Sangthong	X		1	2	1,800,000	20	40		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
213	Mr. Tia	X		4	3	4,200,000	20	40		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
214	Mr. Heng	X		1	2	1,800,000	20	40		12	1	12				2%	RT	R/C
215	Maekorng		X	1	1	1,200,000	20	40		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
216	Maekorng		X			-	20	40		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
217	Maethaolai		X	1	2	1,800,000	20	40		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
218	Ms. Khammeng		X	2	4	3,600,000	20	40		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
219	Mr. Kham Arn	X		3	3	3,600,000	20	40		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
LATTANALASY VILLAGE																		
220	Mr. Peui	X		4	2	3,600,000	30	20		8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C
221	Ms. Khao		X	7	3	6,000,000	30	20		10	1	10				2%	RT	R/C
222	Mr. Ort	X		2	6	4,800,000	30	20		10	1	10				2%	RT	R/C
223	Mr. Ae	X		2	2	2,400,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
224	Mr. Thorng	X		4	3	4,200,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
225	A shop		X			-	10	30					8	1	8	3%	P	R/C
226	Ms. Boutsadee		X	4	3	4,200,000	10	30		10	1	10				3%	P	R/C
227	Maepeui		X	3	1	2,400,000	10	30					6	1	6	2%	P	R/C
228	Ms. Neuad		X	6	5	6,600,000	10	30		8	1	8				3%	P	R/C
229	Khounnaisap Company	X				-	10	30		12	1	12				4%	P	R/C
230	Ms. Ning		X	2	6	4,800,000	10	30		16	1	16				5%	P	R/C
231	Mr. Buasavan	X		3	4	4,200,000	20	30		30	1	30				5%	P	R/C

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

	HOUSEHOLD HEAD			Number People in Household		Income/month All Sources (Kip)	TOTAL LAND			AFFECTED CEMENT SLAB AREA			AFFECTED UNDEV'D. GROUND AREA			% Affected Land	Tenure	Current Use
	Name	M	F	M	F		Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)	Along Road (m)	Inward (m)	Area (m2)			
232	Ms. Laxoi		X	2	4	3,600,000	30	50				12	1	12	1%	P	R/C	
233	Mr. Kan	X				-	30	50				4	1	4	0.3%	P	V	
234	Mr. Kae	X		4	1	3,000,000	30	50	30	1	30				2%	P	R/C	
PAKXONG VILLAGE																		
235	Mr. Kita	X		4	2	3,600,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	P	R/C	
236	Mr. Sakda	X		3	1	2,400,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	P	R/C	
237	Ms. Phao		X	1	1	1,200,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	P	R/C	
238	Ms. Phao		X			-	10	20	8	1	8				4%	P	R/C	
239	Mr. Khounnaisap	X		6	5	6,600,000	10	20				3	1	3	2%	P	R/C	
240	Mr. Khounnaisap	X				-	10	20	30	1	30				15%	P	R/C	
241	Mr. Ta	X		4	2	3,600,000	10	20	6	1	6				3%	RT	R/C	
242	Maechan		X	3	3	3,600,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
243	Maesikhorn		X	2	1	1,800,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
244	Phoheuang	X		5	4	5,400,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
245	Mr. Buasavan	X		3	3	3,600,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
246	Phothaorthord	X		1	1	1,200,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
247	Ms. Mee		X	4	3	4,200,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
248	Ms. Choy		X	2	6	4,800,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
249	Phothao Khoun	X		3	2	3,000,000	10	20	12	1	12				6%	RT	R/C	
250	Ms. Chantho		X	2	2	2,400,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
251	Maebounthavee		X	2	3	3,000,000	10	20	8	1	8				4%	RT	R/C	
252	Mr. Kham	X		1	3	2,400,000	30	30	8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C	
253	Ms. Khamked		X	3	1	2,400,000	20	30	8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C	
254	Maevern		X	2	2	2,400,000	30	30	8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C	
255	Mr. Bouasavan	X		3	3	3,600,000	30	30				8	1	8	1%	RT	R/C	
256	Mr. Khamman	X		2	2	2,400,000	20	30	8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C	
257	Ms. Keokhod		X	2	3	3,000,000	20	30			8	8	1	8	1%	RT	R/C	
258	Mr. Nhom	X		3	4	4,200,000	30	30	8	1	8				1%	RT	R/C	
259	Loung Pheng	X		1	2	1,800,000	20	30				8	1	8	1%	RT	R/C	

Attachment 3: Public Information Brochure

SMALL TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR PROJECT (STWSP)

LAND ACQUISITION PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE (PIB)

SONGKHONE

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE STWSP?

Answer: The Government of the Lao PDR is using funds from the Asian Development Bank and other sources to improve the access to clean, safe water, proper sanitation facilities and urban drainage in 11 towns.

In Songkhone, a new water supply system will be built to supply water to 12 core villages in Clusters 1 and 12. Water will be taken from the Xe Banghien River and treated at a treatment plant to be built on public land in Sokxai village. Drainage will also be improved in the market in Nuanvillai village. Core villages will also be able to improve drainage and household sanitation.

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport is the Executing Agency for the Project. In each province and district, a Project Implementation Unit will be established under the DPWT. Village committees will help inform and consult people about the Project.

QUESTION: WHEN WILL THE PROJECT START?

Answer: A Feasibility Study for the project in Songkhone has been completed. When this is approved, the detailed engineering design will begin. The projected date for the start of construction is 2010. However, the Project will keep you informed about progress and important dates.

An initial study has been made on the amount of land needed for the project and how people will be affected. This study will be updated in more detail after the engineering design by a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). The PIU and village officials with help from Project consultants will identify who is affected by land acquisition and document affected land, structures and crops. They will also organize meetings and consultations in each village to keep you fully informed about these activities and provide you with opportunities to discuss your preferences, needs and concerns about all aspects of the land acquisition program.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM?

Answer: The main objective of the program is to ensure that all people affected by land acquisition (affected people or APs) will be at least as well-off, if not better-off, than they would have been without the Project.

QUESTION: HOW WILL THE STWSP AFFECT PEOPLE IN SONGKHONE?

Answer: As much as possible, the water intake, treatment and storage facilities will be built on public land and the water pipes will be located in road rights-of-way. This will minimize the number of households that will be affected. However, some households may lose small amounts of land or structures and crops. Some shops in the Nuanvillai market may experience temporary disruption to their businesses or may have to relocate temporarily. A preliminary census and inventory of losses was carried out in August-September 2007 to identify potentially affected people. You will be informed about the results.

QUESTION: WHAT IF MY LAND OR OTHER ASSETS ARE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT?

Answer: The Project will provide compensation and rehabilitation to eligible APs whose land and other assets are permanently acquired or temporarily affected by the Project. The following summarizes the proposed entitlements for the Project.

STWSP Compensation Policy		
Type of Loss	Eligible APs	Entitlements
Loss of Land (Residential/	Legal users with recognized land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent loss of land. For major impacts (i.e., 10% or more of total productive/ commercial land area lost), full title to replacement land as

STWSP Compensation Policy		
Type of Loss	Eligible APs	Entitlements
Agricultural/ Other)	use rights; users with temporary or lease rights	<p>a priority, or cash compensation at replacement cost at current market value. For marginal losses (i.e., less than 10% of total productive/commercial land), cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost at current market value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Voluntary contributions of residential land. APs may choose to donate small amounts of residential land without compensation if: (i) the total area of the residential land is at least 300 m²; (ii) the affected land is 5% or less of the total area; and, (iii) there are no structures, crops or trees on the affected land. The voluntary contribution will be witnessed by an independent third party, e.g., LWU. ▪ Temporary loss of land. Cash compensation for loss of net income, damaged assets, crops and trees at current market value and restoration of land to former state.
Loss of Structures (residential and commercial structures, and simple shops)	Owners of structure regardless of land use rights; residential and business tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owners of structures. Loss of structure compensated in cash at full replacement cost equal to current market prices for materials, transport of materials and labour, with no deduction for depreciation or salvaged materials. ▪ APs that rebuild structures on remaining or new land. The Project contractor will improve land (e.g., land fill and/or levelling) at no cost to APs to provide adequate building site. ▪ Tenants of residential/commercial structures. Cash assistance equivalent to three months rental allowance, transition subsistence allowance, and transport assistance (cash or kind) to a new site.
Loss of business income	APs with businesses that are disrupted but do not relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A cash allowance equal to the provincial daily wage or the average daily revenues whichever is higher, multiplied by the number of days of business disruption.
Loss of crops and trees	All APs regardless of land use rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice to harvest annual crops, if possible. ▪ For annual crops that cannot be harvested, cash compensation equivalent to current market prices times the average yield/crop calculated over the past three (3) years. ▪ For fruit and timber trees, cash compensation equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value at the time of compensation. ▪ In the case of sharecropping or concession arrangements, the compensation will be paid to each of the parties in accordance with previous agreements.
Loss of common property resources	Villages, village authorities, mass organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For common property resources, the affected land will be replaced in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant organizations. ▪ Affected buildings and structures will be restored to original or better condition

QUESTION: DO WE NEED TO HAVE A LAND TITLE TO BE COMPENSATED?

Answer: No. If you do not have formal legal rights to land you may still receive compensation and other assistance. APs that have registered title, Land Certificates (Form 01) or any forms of written or verbal agreements to utilize the land are entitled to compensation for the lost land and assets (including crops) and assistance. APs that do not have recognized rights to land will still be compensated for the assets on the land, such as any structures, crops and trees and provided other assistance to help them restore living conditions and income-generating activities.

QUESTION: HOW AND WHEN WILL WE BE PAID?

Answer: All compensation will be paid at replacement cost based on current market prices. A replacement cost survey will determine current market prices for different types of assets. Compensation rates will be established for each type of asset (land, structures, trees, etc.). You will be consulted about the proposed compensation rates before they are made official.

QUESTION: HOW ELSE CAN THE PROJECT HELP?

Answer: The Project will provide rehabilitation assistance to ensure that the standard of living of APs is maintained or improved after the Project. Proposed rehabilitation measures include:

STWSP Rehabilitation Assistance	
Eligible APs	Entitlements
<p>APs that lose 10% or more of total productive land and/or other income sources</p> <p>APs that permanently relocate house and/or shop</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A subsistence allowance for a period of three (3) months equal to 16 kg of milled rice per household member per month, for relocating APs without any impact on business or main source of income. ▪ A subsistence allowance for a period of six (6) months equal to 16 kg of milled rice per household member per month, for (i) relocating APs with impact on business or main source of income and (ii) APs losing 10% or more of their productive land.
<p>APs that permanently relocate house and/or shop to new location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance in cash or in kind to move structures, salvaged materials, new building materials and personal possessions to new site.
<p>Vulnerable APs including designated poor households, minority ethnic groups or female-headed households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An additional subsistence allowance for a period of one (1) month equal to 15 kg of milled rice per household. This allowance is in addition to any other compensation or allowances to which these APs are entitled. ▪ Eligible to participate in income restoration programs if required for subproject. ▪ Contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and/or vulnerable APs as labourers for subproject civil works.

QUESTION: CAN ANYBODY IN OUR COMMUNITY CLAIM COMPENSATION?

Answer: No. APs are eligible for compensation and assistance under the STWSP if they already own or occupy affected land and other assets before the Project cut-off date. The cut-off date will be the date of the end of the DMS that will be carried out following detailed engineering design. Anyone moving into the Project area after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance under the Project.

QUESTION: WHAT IF I HAVE BEEN TOLD TO MOVE BUT WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE DMS?

Answer: APs will be fully informed about the dates for the DMS and asked to be present when the PIU and village officials come to their house or business. If APs are not in the village or for other reasons cannot be available at the time of the DMS, the PIU will establish procedures including the types of documents that APs will be required to produce to document their claims to eligibility for compensation under the STWSP.

QUESTION: HOW WILL WE BE CONSULTED AND INFORMED?

Answer: The STWSP will provide complete and timely information to APs about the Project, including all activities related to land acquisition. Meetings will be organized in core villages and up-to-date information brochures will be distributed. APs will receive information about the Project, land acquisition impacts, AP rights and entitlements to compensation and assistance, grievance redress mechanisms, opportunities for APs to participate in resettlement activities, the responsibilities of local officials and other agencies and implementation schedule.

Special consultations will be conducted with APs, for example, to arrange temporary relocation of shops to permit the drainage works in the market, or to develop appropriate rehabilitation strategies for other APs that are severely affected or vulnerable. The PIU and village authorities will keep you informed about these consultations, particularly after the DMS.

QUESTION: WHAT IF WE DISAGREE?

Answer: APs can voice their complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and implementation in verbal or written form and they will be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. APs must first address their complaints to their village chief and/or village arbitration unit; if they are not satisfied with the outcome, they can appeal to the district and provincial levels and, ultimately, to the courts. APs can ask for help from mass organizations, family members, friends or other people to file their complaints. APs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees.

QUESTION: AS A RESIDENT IN THE PROJECT AREA, HOW CAN I HELP?

Answer: We would like you to participate in all consultation meetings and other project related activities to ensure that you are fully informed and consulted. Your active participation during surveys and implementation of the resettlement program helps us to find ways to mitigate impacts, to identify problems and to identify ways of solving these problems.

For further information please contact:

Songkhone

Tel:

Fax:

Attachment 4: Voluntary Contribution Consent Declaration

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Province:

District:

Village:

I,

Name:

Age:

with residence located in village,

certify that I have been previously informed by the local authority of my entitlement to compensation for any loss of property (house, land and trees) that might be caused by the construction of water supply system or urban environmental (development) improvements in district, village. I confirm that I voluntarily accept the land of square meters located in village to be provided to the local authority. I also confirm that I do not request any compensation for loss of (land, houses, structures, trees, crops) and would request the local authority to consider this as my contribution to the project.

Type of Loss	Area (sqm)/Unit	Unit Rates	Total	Comment
Land				
Houses				
Structures				
Crops				
Trees				
Other				
Total				

Therefore, I prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my decision.

LAO: Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

Date: District

Signature:

The owner/user of the land/house/structure/crops/trees Wife/Husband

Witnesses:

1.

2.

Certified by the Chief of the Village:

The Chief of DRC:

Certified by the external monitor:

Attachment 5: Resettlement Steps Scheduling from DMS to Construction

- Step 1: PIU meet with consultants to have procedure explained
- Step 2: PIU identify new APs, measure their losses and provide them with a copy of the Public Information Booklet
- Step 3: PIU visit APs from previous survey who are no longer APs because of changes in the design and explain that they are not APs anymore and let them sign the form (with their spouse)
- Step 4: PIU conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) to record any losses for compensation and rehabilitation according to the finalized design. This should be in the presence of APs, village head, district official, and a member from the Lao Women's Union or Lao Front for National Construction.
- Step 5: PIU starts to write the compensation declaration forms for every AP. The final compensation rates will come later.
- Step 6: Data from the DMS are sent back to PCU where they will be processed. RP will be updated, finalized and send to ADB.
- Step 7: Consultant will go to subprojects with the finalized RP and IOL (also brings receipts for compensation payments). Compensation Declaration forms for all APs can now be filled out by PIU.
- Step 8: PIU distributes the compensation declaration forms to all APs. APs are also informed they can view the RP at the PIU's office.
- Step 9: APs have 14 days to view the RP, sign and return back the forms or decide to object. Objections should be directed to Village head or the chief of a mass organization in the village first. If that does not solve the problem, the objection should go to the district officials or Grievance Redressal Committee or PIU. If that does not solve the problem, the local resettlement consultant or the independent monitoring organization can be asked to help. If all that does not help the case can be brought to PCU or MPWT. If the problem is still not be Court. APs should be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees.
- Step 10: PIU will oversee payments to be done to the APs who returned the compensation declaration forms and APs will sign a receipt upon payment and be given a copy.
- Step 11: Payment receipts should be kept in the PIU and a copy should go to PCU and/or independent monitoring organization.
- Step 12: Payment receipt reports and reports on planned replacement works will be sent by PCU to ADB to signal completion of the resettlement process.
- Step 13: PIU should inform APs to clear the identified areas 2 weeks before construction works start.

Attachment 6

Declaration for Affected Persons

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Province:

District:

Village:

Hereby it is declared that the household headed by

Name:

Age:

with residence located in village,

is affected by the water supply project and has been previously informed by the local authority of their entitlement to compensation for any loss of property (house, land and trees) that might be caused by the construction of water supply system or urban environmental (development) improvements in district, village. I confirm that I will loose land of square meters located in village to be provided to the local authority. I also confirm that I request compensation for the loss of (land, houses, structures, trees, crops) and would request the authorities to honour this obligation of the project.

Type of Loss	Area (sqm)/Unit	Unit Rates	Total	Comment
Land				
Houses				
Structures				
Crops				
Trees				
Other				
Total				

Therefore, I sign this declaration of my entitlement to compensation.

Attachment 7: Receipt of Compensation Payment for Affected Persons

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Province:

District:

Village:

Hereby it is declared that the household headed by

Name:

Age:

with residence located in village,

has received compensation payment according to the previous agreement with the water supply project. It has been previously informed by the local authority of their entitlement to compensation for any loss of property (house, land and trees) that might be caused by the construction of water supply system or urban environmental (development) improvements in district, village.

Foreseen losses by the above mentioned household are summarized in the table below:

Type of Loss	Area (sqm)/Unit	Unit Rates	Total	Comment
Land				
Houses				
Structures				
Crops				
Trees				
Other				
Total				

