

# Resettlement Plan

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July 2015

## Lao Peoples Democratic Republic: Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project

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**LAO PDR**

**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**  
**Department of Planning**

## **Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project**



## **Draft Updated Land Acquisition and Compensation Report**

**Houay Makmue Irrigation Rehabilitation  
Subproject**

**Luang Namtha Province**

**July 2015**

**Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.**  
**in association with**  
**NIACONSULT, Inc. & Lao Consulting Group**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
A. Project and Subproject	1
B. Land Acquisition Requirements	1
C. Mitigation Requirements	2
D. Consultation, Participation and Grievance Mechanisms	2
E. Planning, Implementing and Monitoring	2
F. Conclusions	3
G. Reporting Notes	3
1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	4
1.1 Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project	4
1.2 Houay Makmue Irrigation Rehabilitation Subproject	4
2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	7
3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	8
3.1 Socio-Economic Baseline	8
3.2 Social Impacts	9
3.3 Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households	10
4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	12
4.1 Requirements	12
4.2 Achievements	12
5. COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS	14
5.1 Requirements	14
5.2 Grievance Approach	14
6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	16
6.1 Lao Requirements	16
6.2 ADB Regulations	16
6.3 Agreed Key Principles	16
7. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	19
7.1 Entitled Affected Persons	19
7.2 Loss of Assets and Resources	20
7.2.1 Loss of Land	21
7.2.2 Loss of Houses and Other Structures	21
7.2.3 Loss of Crops and Trees	21
7.2.4 Loss of Common Property Resources	22
8. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND RESETTLEMENT	22
9. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	22
9.1 Allowances	22
9.2 Special Assistance	22
10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	22
10.1 Planned LAC Cost Estimate	22
10.2 Compensation or Donation	22
10.3 Actual LAC Budget	23
11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	25
12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	26
13. MONITORING AND REPORTING	27
13.1 Internal M&E	27
13.2 External M&E	27

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Subproject Affected Assets, Households and Severity of Impacts .....	7
Table 2: Subproject's Summary of Main Findings of SESA.....	11
Table 3: Feedback from Subproject Village Consultation Meetings .....	13
Table 4: NRIDSP Main Steps of Grievance Mechanisms .....	14
Table 5: NRIDSP Key LARC Objectives.....	17
Table 6: NRIDS Project Main Components of Compensation Approaches.....	18
Table 7: NRIDSP Categories of Entitled Affected People .....	19
Table 8: Subproject's Entitlement Matrix .....	20
Table 9: Subproject's Land Acquisition and Compensation Budget.....	24
Table 10: Status of Performed/Scheduled Activities of Project Year 3 Subprojects .....	26

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 1: Location and Features of NRI Subprojects .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Figure 2: Location of Existing and Proposed Irrigation Scheme and Subproject Villages...</b>	<b>6</b>

## ATTACHMENT

Attachment 1	Definition of Key Terms
Attachment 2	LARC-DMS Fact Finding and Screening
Attachment 3	Summary of Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households
Attachment 4	LARC-DMS Consultation and Coordination
Attachment 5	Summary of Inventory of Loss and Information about Affected Households
Attachment 6	District Compensation Unit Rates
Attachment 7	Copies of Signed Compensation and Entitlement Forms

## **SELECTED ACRONYMS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
CEF	Compensation and Entitlement Form
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
DCO	District Coordination Office
DD	Detailed Design
DMF	Design and Monitoring Framework
DLMA	District Land Management Authority
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOI	Department of Irrigation
DOP	Department of Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
DPWT	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EARF	Environmental Assessment and Review Framework
EC	Executive Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FS	Feasibility Study
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GIC	Grant Implementation Consultants
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
HH	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IM	Independent Monitoring
IOL	Inventory of Loss
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
KN	Lao Currency Unit kip
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LAC	Land Acquisition and Compensation
LACP	Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan
LARC	Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation
LMA	Land Management Authority
LMC	Left Main Canal
LUP	Land Use Planning
LUG	Land Use Group
LWU	Lao Women's Union
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NGPES	National Growth and Poverty Elimination Strategy

## **SELECTED ACRONYMS**

NLMA	National Land Management Authority
NPMO	National Project Management Office
NRIDSP	Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OPWT	Office of Public Works and Transport
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PBME	Project Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PIR	Poverty Impact Ratio
PIS	Provincial Irrigation Service
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLMA	Provincial Land Management Authority
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning
PPME	Project Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
PPO	Provincial Project Office
PPSC	Provincial Project Steering Committee
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PSA	Poverty and Social Analysis
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RF	Resettlement Framework
RMC	Right Main Canal
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SEBS	Socio-Economic Baseline Survey
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SESAH	Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households
SIR	Subproject Investment Report
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation
VLWU	Village Lao Women's Union
VRC	Village Resettlement Committee
VRMC	Village Road Maintenance Committee
WUG	Water Users Group

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **A. Project and Subproject**

1. The Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project (NRIDSP) main aim is to provide the rural community with access to and participation in the market economy. This is to be realized through the increase in incremental production of saleable commodities and promotion of agricultural productivity. The NRIDSP has four main outputs:

- (i) Production and productivity enhancing rural infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated.
- (ii) Productivity and impact enhancing initiatives adopted.
- (iii) Capacities of national, provincial and district agencies strengthened to enable a sector development approach.
- (iv) Efficient and effective delivery of subprojects' and project management.

2. The Hoay Makmue Irrigation Subproject is located in Long District, Luang Namtha Province (Figure 2). The scheme is located approximately 15 - 20 km from Long District and about 85 - 90 km from Luang Namtha Provincial Capital through Road No. 17b. The subproject will benefit 5 villages namely: Sivilay; Denkang; Jakhamtanh; Houay Mor; and Jakhamping. The villages have a total of 377 households and population of 2,117 individuals.

3. Based on engineering investigation, the Houay Makmue Scheme includes 8 weirs and main canals: Houay Kod 1, Houay Kod 2, Nam Ma, Houay Luang 1, Houay Luang 2, Houay Fai weir, Houay Makmue 1, and Houay Makmue 2. The present irrigated area during the wet season is about 151 hectares. Weirs Nam Ma and Houay Kod 1 are concrete weirs while the others are non-permanent stone/wooden weirs.

4. The proposed rehabilitation works for this subproject include 8 weirs, 8 main canals with a total length of 7,928m partly to be rehabilitated and 57 new related structures (2 end structures, 1 division box, 3 side spillways, 1 flume, 32 farm outlets, 8 drops, 1 farm turnout, 1 walk way bridge, 2 road crossing, 6 drain culverts) of the irrigation scheme.

### **B. Land Acquisition Requirements**

5. This subproject involves physical changes through rehabilitation works mainly within and partly outside the existing corridor of impact and access. It comprises the combination of rehabilitation and new construction of mainly irrigation infrastructure.

6. At detailed design stage a corridor of 6 m width has been confirmed along existing and new alignments of canals including embankments and tracks in parallel with the canal. This provides some space for final adjustments of the alignment without further acquisition implications during construction. The rehabilitation works will result in the below listed impacts:

- (i) Loss of agricultural land of about 1,500 sqm owned by 2 AHs for whom this would represent a loss of 2.2% of their total productive land, as indicated by the Feasibility Study from October 2013. There are no severely AHs losing more than 10% of their productive land.
- (ii) Loss of only 50 trees owned by the same 2 AHs losing 1.3% of their total trees, instead of 105 trees as previously indicated by the Feasibility Study from October 2013.
- (iii) No loss of residential land.
- (iv) No loss of primary structures.
- (v) No loss of primary and secondary structures.

- (vi) No relocation of households.
- (vii) No loss of common property.
- (viii) No vulnerable households would be affected by the subproject.

### **C. Mitigation Requirements**

7. The mitigation approach of the subproject (a) has been embedded in the entitlement, assistance and benefits approach as defined in the Project Resettlement Framework (RF), (b) is compliant with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), and (c) has been orientated in the Lao legal context.

8. As indicated during the feasibility study in 2013, and as confirmed during final detailed design related surveys in 2015 concerning measured loss of assets, all affected owners decided through signed Compensation & Entitlement Forms in May 2015 to voluntarily donate their permanently affected land to the subproject. Among the landowners are no severely AHs with a possible loss of more than 10% of their productive land. There are also no vulnerable AHs composed of poor and/or female headed / widowed / disabled households affected by the subproject.

9. Temporary land requirements for access and site installations will be designed by the contractor and approved during the construction phase by the resident site engineer.

10. The value of the donated land affected add to a total of rounded KN 25 million mainly based on values of affected assets. This is equivalent to an average of rounded KN 12.5 million for each of the 2 affected households with their 8 family members.

### **D. Consultation, Participation and Grievance Mechanisms**

11. Related to the detailed design stage this Land Acquisition and Compensation Report was prepared between May and July 2015. It has been based on a consultative and participative approach with focus on:

- (i) Individual household surveys about land acquisition aspects in general.
- (ii) Specific acquisition requirements of the concerned strips of productive land of the households' agricultural plots along the canal's alignment.
- (iii) Socio-economic surveys of affected households.

12. The defined grievance approach aims at having complaints ideally passed through four stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort. The NRIDSP's objective is to handle and solve any complaints those for stages before a complainant would approach a court. However affected persons are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of the Land Acquisition and Compensation without prejudice to their right to file complaints with the court of law at any point in the process.

13. During the Detailed Measurement Survey the Consultant received feedback from the contacted households indicating their high satisfaction of the subproject bringing them "a better irrigation" and their hope that the subproject would start very soon.

### **E. Planning, Implementing and Monitoring**

14. The planning of compensation and mitigation measures has been prepared based on the Detailed Measurement Survey, the Inventory of Loss and the Socio-Economic Survey of AHs.



15. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is the executing agency for the Project with the responsibility for overall project coordination and management transferred to its Department of Planning which has established the National Project Management Office for day-to-day coordination and management of the Project. The implementing agencies at the provincial level are the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Offices. Provincial Project Offices have been established within each PAFO to be responsible for subproject related financial management at provincial level, and coordination and management of implementation of subprojects. To assist implementation of the subproject at the district level, District Coordination Offices have been established within District Agriculture and Forestry Offices mainly to coordinate and supervise subproject activities.

16. This subproject is scheduled to commence construction work in November 2015 for about 8 months until June 2016. The start of implementation is mainly dependent on approval of detailed design, bidding evaluation & contracting, and the updated LAC report part of the Project's overall grant conditions.

17. During implementation and operation phase the internal and external Monitoring and Evaluation has to be performed to elaborate on performance and impacts of the subproject's activities. Its technical approach has to be transparent, and any data or information made available to involved stakeholders either in Lao and/or English language, whichever is more comprehensible to a given stakeholder group.

## **F. Conclusions**

18. This updated Land Acquisition and Compensation (LAC) Report confirms at detailed design level this subproject to be grouped under ADB category B as it includes insignificant involuntary resettlement impacts, as defined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement. This concerns loss of land and trees only, but no other losses. Income and livelihood conditions of the affected household will not be seriously affected.

19. The updated land acquisition planning during detailed design stage served for preparing and implementing the land acquisition which has been completed in May 2015.

## **G. Reporting Notes**

20. This LAC Report has been structured in accordance with requirements for Resettlement Plans as outlined in the "ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).

21. According to Lao PDR Decree 2432 (dated 11/11/2005 on "Regulations for Implementing Decree 192 dated 07/07/2005 on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Project") a resettlement planning document is called "Land Acquisition and Compensation Report" if impacts of the project are not serious (mostly marginal), which is the case for this subproject.

## 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project

22. The Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project (NRIDSP) main aim is to provide the rural community with access to and participation in the market economy. This is to be realized through the increase in incremental production in saleable commodities and promotion of agricultural productivity. NRIDSP has four main outputs:

- (v) Production and productivity enhancing rural infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated.
- (vi) Productivity and impact enhancing initiatives adopted.
- (vii) Capacities of national, provincial and district agencies strengthened to enable a sector development approach.
- (viii) Efficient and effective delivery of subprojects and Project management.

23. The map in **Figure 1** shows the four Project provinces and the locations of the 27 subprojects of the three project years.

### 1.2 Houay Makmue Irrigation Rehabilitation Subproject

24. The Hoay Makmue Irrigation Subproject is located in Long District, Luang Namtha Province. The scheme is located approximately 15 - 20 km from Long District and about 85 - 90 km from Luang Namtha Provincial Capital through Road No. 17b. The subproject will benefit 5 villages namely: Sivilay, Denkang, Jakhamtanh, Houay Mor, and Jakhamping. The villages have a total of 377 households and population of 2,117.

25. Based on engineering investigation, the Houay Makmue Scheme includes 8 weirs and main canals: Houay Kod 1, Houay Kod 2, Nam Ma, Houay Luang 1, Houay Luang 2, Houay Fai weir, Houay Makmue 1, and Houay Makmue 2. The present irrigated area during the wet season is about 151 hectares. Weirs Nam Ma and Houay Kod 1 are concrete weirs while the others are non-permanent stone/wooden weirs.

26. The main canals of the schemes are constructed on natural ground without the benefit of soil compaction. These were constructed by farmers with basically no water control and regulation structures. The main canal of Houay Kod 1 is 0.8 km, Houay Kod 2 is 3.25 km, Nam Ma is 0.88 km, Houay Luang1 is 0.57 km, Houay Luang2 is 1.26 km, Houay Fai is 0.37 Km, Houay Makmue1 is 0.47 km and Houay Makmue2 is 0.18 km.

27. Although the reported presently irrigated area is only 150.47 hectares, results of the village household masterlists show a total irrigated area ownership of 152.61 hectares, and a rainfed area of 23.45 hectares.

28. Besides the irrigation rehabilitation works, productivity and impact enhancement initiatives will be delivered by the Project. These initiatives will comprise of compulsory and optional initiatives. The compulsory initiatives will include (i) support for WUGs established to operate and maintain the rehabilitated facilities; and (ii) WUG management training, Improvement of WUG Executive communities, such as financial management, operation and maintenance, water catchments identification and zoning. Optional initiatives will need to be further discussed with the beneficiaries during detailed design stage and could be selected from production, post-harvest handling, processing and the development of market linkage initiatives.

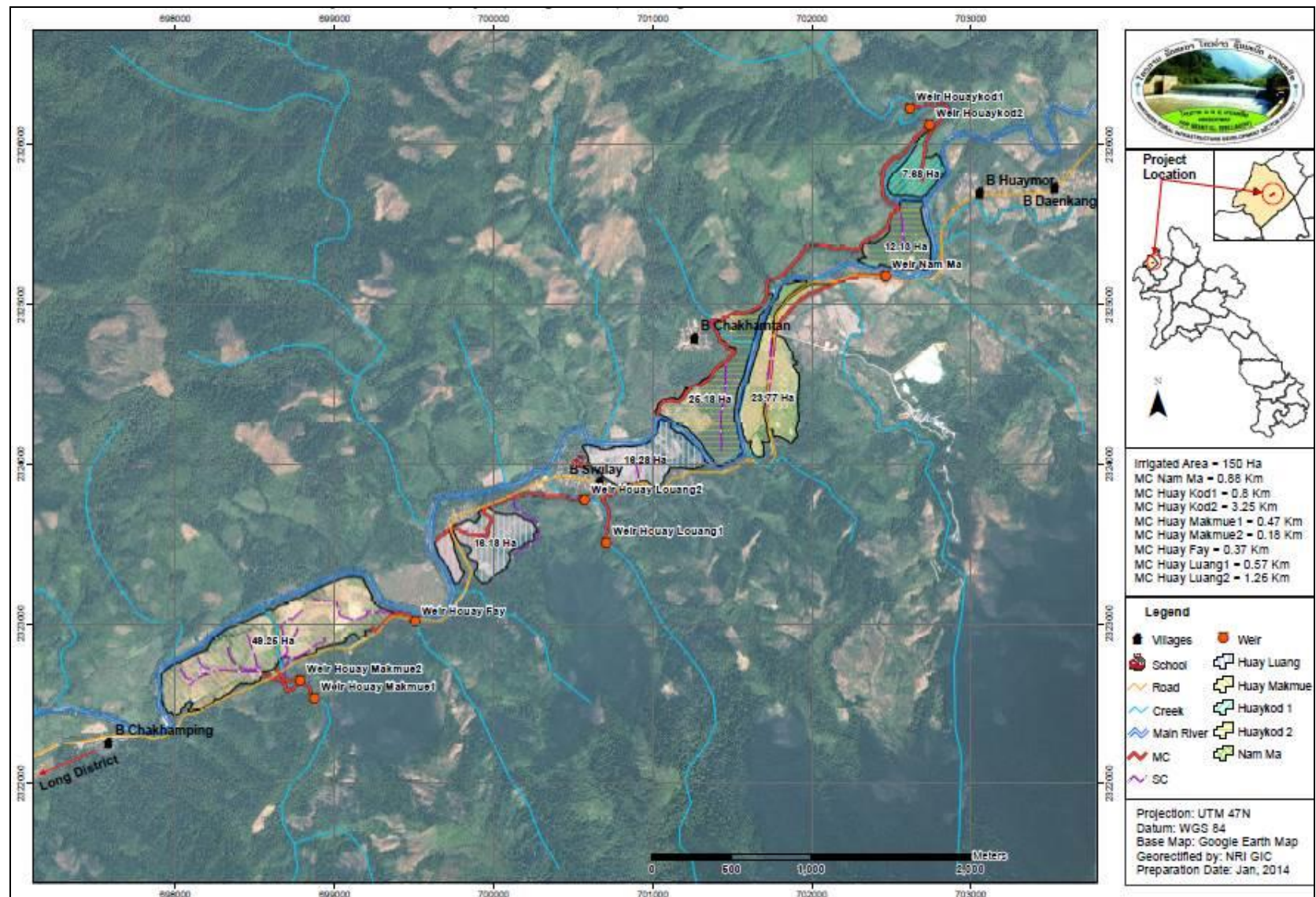
29. **Figure 2** contains a map showing the layout of the subproject's infrastructure.

Figure 1: Location and Features of NRI Subprojects





**Figure 2: Location of Existing and Proposed Irrigation Scheme and Subproject Villages**



## 2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

30. The subproject will involve physical changes through the rehabilitation of existing and construction of new irrigation infrastructures mainly within partly outside the ROW along the main canal's alignment. Contacted farmers regarded the possible land requirements for canals as minor.

31. The main requirements for land acquisition are summarized in **Table 1** and detailed in **Attachment 2**.

32. There are no impacts on primary structures and community resources, and also no physical displacement.

33. For any temporary site installation and access roads the contractor will have to propose a site installation and access plan and obtain approval by the resident site engineer. Where possible public land will be used. The Employer will provide the contractor with the project's land acquisition and compensation principles to be followed by the subproject.

**Table 1: Summary of Subproject Affected Assets, Households and Severity of Impacts**

Type of Asset	Level of Affectedness	Severity of Impact	Affected Household/s
Productive Land	Total of 1,500 sqm of productive land representing 2.2 % of the AHs' total productive land.	Minor for 2 AHs	0 female headed AHs 2 male headed AHs
Trees	Total of 50 trees will be affected. About 1.3 % of AHs' total trees	Minor for the same 2 AHs	0 female headed AH Same 2 male headed AHs
Residential land	None	0	0
Primary Structures	None	0	0
Secondary Structures	None	0	0
<b>NOTES:</b>			
1	This subproject will not lead to significant involuntary resettlement impacts.		
2	Based on the SESA, a list of AHs will be considered for job opportunities during construction phase by the contractor to be agreed during contract negotiations between the contractor and MAF.		
3	All AHs have voluntarily donated their affected portions of land. Their reasons for this decision have been summarized in the Attachments 3 and 5.2.		

### 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### 3.1 Socio-Economic Baseline

34. The subproject will benefit residents of five (5) villages: Sivilay, Denkanh, Jakhamtanh, Houay Mor, and Jakhamping.

35. Supported by the fieldwork performed by the GIC teams in cooperation with the PPO and DCO the socio-economic situation of the subproject villages did not change remarkably since the preparation of the feasibility study. The information of this paragraph has been extracted from the Social Impact Assessment of the subproject's approved feasibility study:

- (i) The social environment of the proposed subproject is potentially very supportive to the implementation of the Subproject. The village authorities and households expressed support to the implementation of the subproject during stakeholders' consultations and focus group discussions and interviews for the Social Impact Assessment. They are open to consultations and negotiation in case the subproject will impact on lands and other properties. The villages agree to participate in the development of the irrigation system and agree to accept the management, operation and maintenance (MOM) of the irrigation system after subproject completion.
- (ii) The proposed subproject involves improvement of existing irrigation systems and is very unlikely to require new land acquisition for right-of-ways nor will impact on existing crops and structures.
- (iii) The five villages are dominated by three different ethnic groups. Jakhamtanh, Houay Mor, and Jakhamping are inhabited by Tibeto-Chinese. Denkanh is inhabited by Hmong-Lumien Group and Sivilay is inhabited by Lao-Tai Group. Individually, conflicts between ethnic groups are not an issue. However, inter-village coordination and cooperation will require considerations of proper representation and cultural considerations. There are 377 HHs in the five villages with a total population of 2,117 people composed of 1,037 females and 1,080 males or 5.62 members per HH with a female to male ratio of 2.75:2.86.
- (iv) The total available labor in the 5 villages is about 948 people composed 56% males and 44% females. The labor available could be more than as source of labor for Contractors to hire as they require during the construction of the subproject. This will avoid entry of outside workers which may require putting up construction camps that may have impact on the culture and tradition of local people. However, due to there are very limited of construction labour in the area it will be difficult during the construction and they may need labor outside of the subproject area to fulfilled to ensure that the construction work will properly done on time manner.
- (v) The village administration is headed by a village chief and assisted a deputy village chief. The usual village administration units/committees exist: a) Lao National Front for Construction (LNFC) who serves as advisor and mediation group; b) Lao Women's Union (LWU); c) Youth Committee; d) Village Security; and e) Village Army. The organizational leaderships are male dominated.
- (vi) No formal Water Users' Group (WUG) exist. The organization and development of a formal Water Users' Group to be registered as Water Users' Association (WUA) are required. There are also no Farmers' Production Group and Road Maintenance Committee established in the subproject area.
- (vii) Transportation to and from the five villages is not a problem. The roads to and from the villages are passable all-year round by all kinds of vehicles. Education, health and market facilities are highly accessible. The villages have access to electricity and mobile phone signal.
- (viii) Literacy rate is quite low at an average of 34%. The average literacy rate is 31% for females and 37% for males. The lowest literacy rate is observed in

- Jakhamtanh, Jakhamping, and Houay Mor (Akha Ethnic Group or Tibeto-Chinese) at 19%, 21%, 22% respectively, while Denkang (Hmong village) is 29% and Sivilay (Leu Ethnic Group or Lao – Thai group) at 53%.
- (ix) Majority of villagers are involved in agricultural crop production. However, the composition of household income resulting from Sample Household Interview shows that income from non-agriculture sources contributes 66% of household income while agriculture sources contributes 34%. The average HH income in the 5 villages is about 17.48 Million Kips per year or an average monthly per capita income on 278,916 kips which is above the 2009 Poverty Line Income.
  - (x) Poverty situation data from the Village Masterlist shows that 10% (39 HHs) are categorized as poor. The highest percentage of poor HHs is in Jakhamping and Denkang with 21% and 18% respectively. The result of the sample household Interview shows that 22% of HHs are poor. The above data indicates that some HHs in the area are below the poverty line and are poor, within the range of 10% to as high as 22%.
  - (xi) Rice sufficiency situation based on the village household Masterlist shows that 61% of the HHs are sufficient/surplus with rice and only 39% are experiencing rice deficit of 1 to more than 4 months. However, rice production for the last 3 years based on village interview shows that there is surplus production. This indicates that although the rice produced in the area is sufficient, about 39% of farmers are not producing enough for their rice supply and have to procure additional rice for their household requirement.
  - (xii) Based on the Landless Households (LLHH) Masterlist, there are 16 LLHHs in the 5 subproject villages, 6 HHs in Sivilay, 2 HHs in Denkang, 6 HHs in Jakhamtanh, 1 HH in Houay Mor, and 1 HH in Jakhamping. Of the 16 LLHHs, 12 HHs (75%) are reported to be sufficient/surplus with rice, and 4 HHs (25%) are classified poor based on income.
  - (xiii) There are 12 FHHs, comprised of 5 HHs in Sivilay, 2 HHs in Denkang, 2 HHs in Jakhamtanh, 2 in Houay Mor and 1 in Jakhamping. There are no FHH in Ban Jakhamping. No FHH is classified as poor, with a majority (91%) classified as within the medium income group.
  - (xiv) The leadership and executive committees of village administration units and organizations are dominated by men. This can be mitigated by the promotion of women representation in the WUG and FPG through the Subproject. The gender distribution of performed responsibilities at home, for agriculture production and decision-making show significantly these are shared among men and women. However, household works are still dominantly performed by women more than man.

### 3.2 Social Impacts

36. The proposed subproject has the following potential positive impacts

- (i) Increase household income and hence, reduce poverty.
- (ii) Improvement of the economic conditions of beneficiary households due to: (a) improved irrigation water availability in irrigated areas; (b) increase in irrigated area in both seasons; (c) increase rice yield and production; (d) promote production of high value for other crops during the dry season; and (e) increase in income.
- (iii) Generate additional demand for hired labour due to increase in crop production activities in the area for two seasons.
- (iv) Promote a more active economy for the villages due to increased production of rice and other crops, increased household income, potential commercialization of rice surplus and high value crops, and demand for production inputs.
- (v) Savings on labor, time and local materials for the beneficiary households from the frequent repair of the indigenous weirs particularly during the wet season.

37. The subproject will enable intensification (increased frequency) of cropping in the area through increased reliability of water supply.

38. Those without irrigated land also support and express need for the subproject as it will increase the demand for farm labor and there will also be employment from construction.

39. During PMS/DMS and SESA fieldwork GIC could notice a widespread support for the proposed subproject both amongst those with irrigated land and those without as there is an expectation that intensification of cropping will provide increased demand for farm labor.

### 3.3 Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households

40. As part of the DMS the socio-economic status of affected households has been verified in May 2015 (see also **Attachment 3**) showing the main results as summarized in **Table 2**, which did not change for the AHs since the PMS related SESA which was carried out in October 2013. This table provides an overview about key-topics in relation with LARC aspects as collected during fieldwork through DMS, IOL SESA, public consultation, and meetings by PPO, DCO and GIC.

41. It is noteworthy that contacted heads of households confirmed again, as already done in 2013 at feasibility stage, their expectation of an improvement of their livelihoods through an improved irrigation scheme as their incomes depend heavily on agricultural and farming activities. This is one of the main reasons why all AHs decided to voluntarily donate their portions of affected land as their contribution to the subproject (see also **Section 10.2**).



**Table 2: Subproject's Summary of Main Findings of SESAH**

Key Topics	Description
<b>Demography</b>	
Heads Of Affected Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 0 female and 2 male headed affected households (AHs).</li> <li>All are younger than 65 years.</li> <li>There are no disabled head of AHs.</li> <li>All are owner of land of their households.</li> <li>There are no widowed cases.</li> </ul>
Spouses Of Affected Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 2 female spouses</li> <li>They are all younger than 65 years.</li> <li>They are no disabled spouses.</li> <li>They are owner of land of their households.</li> </ul>
Families Of Affected Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All are Lao-Thai</li> <li>There is a 50:50% ratio of female and male family members.</li> <li>Average size is 5.1 members / family.</li> <li>About 25% of family members are younger than 18 years and 0% older than 65 years, with the remaining 75% having an age between 18 and 65 years.</li> <li>Concerning education of female members, 0% are not yet in the school age, 0% do not have a formal education, and the remaining 100% did/do attend school at different levels.</li> <li>Concerning education of male members, 25% are not yet in the school age, 0% do not have a formal education, and the remaining 75% did/do attend school at different levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihood</b>	
Working Household Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In most cases all potential economically active family members contribute to the AHs' income.</li> <li>Salary/wage is related more to individual members of a family.</li> </ul>
Income Activities	<p>The distribution of income activities by percentages are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As 1<sup>st</sup> group: 100% of AHs follow business/trade as the primary income.</li> <li>As 2<sup>nd</sup> group: 50 % of AHs do farming as income activity.</li> <li>There have been no other income sources mentioned by the AHs.</li> </ul>
Importance Of Income sources	<p>The ranking applied for occurring cases referring to average amounts of annual incomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> group: with &gt; KN 20 million/year/AH: are both business/trade and agriculture.</li> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> group: with KN 10 to 20 million/year/AH: none.</li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> group: with &lt; KN 10 million/year/AH: none.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The surveyed AHs have an average monthly income of rounded KN 5.42 million/month.</li> <li>This totals to an annual income of about KN 65 million/year.</li> </ul>
Social Status	<p>Based on the information provided by the surveyed head of households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 0% regarded as poor household, meaning "having not enough or limited".</li> <li>50% grouped as a "middle" households meaning "normal status".</li> <li>50% classified as "rich" household meaning having a "wealthy status".</li> </ul> <p>Note: By Prime Minister's Decree No. 285, Dated 13 October 2009, and new Decree of Government of Laos "Poverty Criteria and Development Standard 2012-2015" No 201/Govt, Date 25 April 2012: rich above the 2009 poverty line (&gt;180,000 kip/person/month), medium between 2005-2009 poverty line (85,000-180,000kip/person/ month) and the poor below 2001 poverty line (&lt;85,000kip/person/month).</p>
<b>Acquisition of Assets and Compensation</b>	
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AHs live in their village and use their land since 34 years on average.</li> <li>They have 1 residential compound on average.</li> <li>They cultivate 1.5 plots on average.</li> </ul>
Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs informed that they do not expect severe impacts for their HHs as they regard the portion of their land affected as minor, which is under consideration for land acquisition related to the proposed rehabilitation and/or construction of infrastructure.</li> <li>Both 100% of head of households and 100% of their spouses are owners of the land.</li> <li>The trees are regarded as family assets (no allocation of ownership to a family member).</li> <li>For residential compounds they have no land titles, concerning productive land they have tax declarations regarded as proof of their ownership of land, or acknowledged customary rights.</li> </ul>
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owners agreed in the results of the detailed measurement survey.</li> <li>The owners of affected assets confirmed during the detailed design stage their tendency from the feasibility study stage and decided to voluntarily donate their affected assets as contribution to the subproject's implementation.</li> </ul>
Note 1:	This table provides a socio-economic overview about AHs based on the SESAH.
Note 2:	All socio-economic baseline data are provided in the SIA (see FS Annex 7).

## 4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 Requirements

42. In general a meaningful consultation is a process that (a) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (b) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (c) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (d) is gender inclusive; (e) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into project design and implementation; and (f) ensures the participation of AHs in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.

### 4.2 Achievements

43. The disclosure of information, consultation and participation of residents in the subproject implementation area started with the PPTA in 2010 and continued in 2011 and 2012 for the subprojects of the 1<sup>st</sup> Project Year and extended in 2012 and 2013 for the 9 subprojects of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Project Year as well as from 2013 to 2015 for the 8 subprojects of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Project Year all as part of the preparation of feasibility studies and detailed designs respectively. The contacted residents have a good understanding about the subproject and its land acquisition related aspects. The contacted villagers show an open attitude and a very supportive behavior towards the subproject as irrigation is a topic of high interest.

44. Provincial and district officials, as well as village representatives, households and families have been informed about the subproject in general and LARC aspects in particular. The subproject ensured that potential affected persons and other stakeholders have (a) obtained again information, however at detailed design stage now, and (b) opportunities to participate in the land acquisition process. An overview about LARC related governmental coordination and community consultation has been prepared in **Attachment 4**.

45. The dissemination and consultation activities are performed as an integral part of the resettlement planning process to inform the concerned villages about LARC items through (a) village meeting/s and (b) individual clarifications, in addition to (c) joint transect walks. During DMS fieldwork, the GIC initially provided information about participation of affected persons in land acquisition activities, the involvement of district and village leaders in the overall process, type of compensation and mitigation measures.

46. The feedback of contacted people given to GIC in site meetings has been recorded and incorporated in this report. This concerned mainly the agreement of the alignment of the new canal. During the PMS/DMS related fieldwork further consultation and discussion took place with villagers and findings have been considered by the preparation of this LAC report. On-site consultation should continue during the construction phase.

**Table 3: Feedback from Subproject Village Consultation Meetings**

No.	Question	Item	Indicative Totals of Responses by Gender											
			All		Majority		Average		Minority		None		Do not know	
			100%		ca. 75%		ca. 50%		ca.25%		0%			
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Q-1	Do you support the subproject?		X	X										
Q-2	Do you support the canal scheme and/or road system?		X	X										
Q-3	Would you agree in permanent canal/road alignments on your land?		X	X										
Q-4	Would you agree in temporary construction access on your land?		X	X										
Q-5	If land or other assets will be acquired, what is your preferred compensation option?	Donation of land as contribution to subproject	X	X										
		Land for land compensation in any case												
		Cash compensation for land in any case												
Q-6	What is your preferred conflict resolution option?	Village committee	X	X										
		District committee												
		Provincial committee												
		Civil court												
Q-7	If land or other assets will be acquired, what is your preferred use of compensation fees?	Education of children												No cases to report
		Building new houses												
		Small business												
		Deposit in bank												
		Consumption												
		Others												
Q-8	If you will lose majority of your land, what are your preferred options for future livelihoods?	Work outside												No cases to report
		Open shops												
		Run restaurants or hotels												
		Have small business												
		On-the-job training/ apprenticeships												
		Others												
Totals			6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Comments from Participants														
C-1	• Villagers confirmed their willingness to cooperate with and contribute to the subproject.													
C-2	• Concerning Q-5, during the PMS and SESAH land owners indicated only possible options, but confirmed during the DMS their final decisions during the formal land acquisition procedures based on final IOL for each land providing to affected owners a detailed picture about affected assets.													
Notes from Consultant														
N-1.1	Date of village meeting:	05 October 2013												
N-1.2	Venue of Village meeting:	Sivilay village												
N-1.3	Participating villagers:	6 female and 23 male residents (1 AH attended, but GIC has been informed that relatives or neighbors were representing the 2 <sup>nd</sup> AH)												
N-2.1	Date of village meeting:	19 May 2015												
N-2.2	Venue of Village meeting:	Sivilay village												
N-2.3	Participating villagers:	10 female and 16 male residents (1 AH attended, but GIC has been informed that relatives or neighbors were representing the 2 <sup>nd</sup> AH)												
N-3	Main facilitators:	PPO,DCO, GIC												
N-4	Introduction/briefing on LARC aspects to village residents by provincial, district and consultant staff complementary to joint transect walks in the subproject's implementation area, and formal land acquisition.													
Abbreviations														
F:=Female; M:=Male; PPO:=Provincial Project Office; DCO:=District Coordination Office; GIC:= Grant Implementation Consultant														

## 5. COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

### 5.1 Requirements

47. These mechanisms are defined in the Project's Resettlement Framework aiming at the participation of APs throughout the various stages of LARC planning and implementation of subprojects. The information for APs about entitlements, compensation and supportive mitigation options and grievance mechanisms shall be provided by the Project's relevant agencies and committees. Extensive meetings with APs also allow the implementing agencies to identify the needs and preferences of APs pertaining to compensation and rehabilitation assistance and to reduce any negative potential impacts caused by the proposed subproject.

48. In terms of grievance redresses, the APs have been briefed about rights to grievance and the procedures during feasibility and detailed design stages in case LARC items would become a subproject related issue. This shall be repeated at the start of construction phase. The APs may present their complaints to the concerned local administrative officials and resettlement committees. The complaint can be filed first at the village level and can be elevated to the highest or provincial level if the APs are not satisfied with the decisions made by the village and district levels/committees. APs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees associated with their claims and grievance redress.

### 5.2 Grievance Approach

49. The main steps outlined below serve as an orientation for the grievance main approach. For each step details shall be described, agreed and explained to both resettlement responsible committees and the residents of affected villages.

**Table 4: NRIDSP Main Steps of Grievance Mechanisms**

Serial No.	Procedural Steps
1	In each village existing mediation committees would be the first contact for APs to address their concerns. It is recommended that in agreement with villages either this committee would be responsible for LARC issues or the village would establish a project related LARC committee. The village shall decide about its community internal approach.
▼	
2	APs would address their complaints to committee/s that would have to react within a defined time (5 days to be defined by village) after submission of the complaint.
▼	
3	In case provided responses are not satisfying to affected people the grievance applications would be forwarded to the district council for resolution within a defined time (5 days) from the date of filing the complaint with this court.
▼	
4	In case APs are still not satisfied next steps could involve provincial authorities that would have to issue a final decision within a defined time (10 days).
▼	
5	If subproject APs are still not satisfied with the response given or decisions made, the complaint can be elevated at national level either to the national court, if legal decision at provincial level will require this, or to the NPMO which is to be established by the DOP through which the MAF will be responsible for the overall project management for final clarification in this matter within 15 days.

50. However, APs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of this LAC Report without prejudice to their right to file complaints with the court of law at any point in the process. The implementing agencies will shoulder all administrative and legal fees that will be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

51. It is recognized that members of AHs might not have writing skills or ability to articulate their grievances verbally, however, then AHs are encouraged to seek assistance from the subproject and/or nominated local non-governmental organizations and/or other family members, village heads to have their grievances recorded in writing and to have access to the LARC documentation, and to any survey or valuation of assets, to ensure that where disputes do occur all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly.

52. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the PPO/DCO and be available for (a) the public and (b) review for monitoring purposes.

## 6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 6.1 Lao Requirements

53. The Project's RF describes the legal framework. Each subproject has to follow relevant Lao PDR laws, decrees and regulations including but not limited to the:

- Lao PDR Constitution, dated 1991, describing very generally among others the (a) socio-economic system, (b) fundamental rights and duties of citizens, (c) local administrations, (d) judicial organs.
- Lao National Land Law, dated 2003, including among others (a) defining land use and land ownership, (b) describing land tenure system, (c) providing the regulation framework for compensation of land but also including relocation of people that are affected by development schemes.
- Lao National Forestry Law, dated 1999, including among others (a) defining policies on forest and watershed management, and (b) promoting conservation and rehabilitation of forest resources.
- Lao National Water and Water Resources Law, dated 1996, including among others (a) principles/rules defining exploitation of the water and water resources, (b) management regulations for protection and preservation of the water and water resources, (c) outlining water resources classification systems.
- Lao National Road Law dated 1999, including among other (a) describing public roads and road activities, (b) defining management and land use for roads, (c) explanations to construction of roads and monitoring of roads' conditions.
- Decree No.192/PM of the Prime Minister, dated 7 July 2005, concerning the compensation and resettlement of people affected by development projects. This decree has been replaced by a new improved Decree No.699/PMO of the Prime Minister Office 12 March 2010 on Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects.
- Regulations for Implementing the Decree of the Prime Minister on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (No.2432/STEA, dated 11 November 2005), are assumed remaining valid and to be applied.
- Reduction of Poverty Fund's Social and Environmental Guidelines dated 2008.

### 6.2 ADB Regulations

54. In general, the national Lao policies on land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement are aligned with the ADB's key guidelines for involuntary resettlement such as:

- Safeguard Policy Statement, dated June, 2009.
- Operational Manual Section F1/OP, dated March, 2010.
- Handbook on Resettlement dated 1998.

### 6.3 Agreed Key Principles

55. Based on these key references the Project has defined the following key principles aiming at LARC objectives the subprojects shall achieve, as shown in **Table 5**.

**Table 5: NRIDSP Key LARC Objectives**

No.	Key Principles
1	If possible, involuntary resettlement and loss of land, structures and other assets and incomes shall be avoided and minimized by exploring all viable options
2	Project affected people shall be provided with compensation for their lost assets, incomes and businesses. The provision with rehabilitation measures shall be sufficient to assist project affected people in improving or at least maintaining their pre-project living standards, income levels and productive capacity.
3	Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar the project affected people from entitlement to such compensation and rehabilitation measures.
4	Replacement of affected assets shall be provided following the principle of replacement costs, without deduction for the value of salvaged materials, taxes, transaction costs and depreciation.
5	Preparation of resettlement plans and their implementation shall be carried out with participation and consultation of project affected people.
6	Schedule of budget for resettlement planning (including socio-economic surveys and/or census) and implementation shall be incorporated in project planning and financing.
7	Payment of compensation or replacement of affected assets and any relocation of all project affected people shall be completed before issuing the notice to commence work in a given subproject. Rehabilitation measures must also be in place prior to issuing the notice.
8	Compensation and rehabilitation assistance for ethnic minorities, and socially disadvantaged such as households headed by women, the disabled and elderly, the landless and poor will be carried out with respect for their cultural values and specific needs.

56. These all support the guiding principle of ADB that “...*project affected people compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it*”. This policy intends to ensure that the absence of formal and legal titles to land by affected grouped or individual users should be formal or legal reasons for non-compensation, and that “*particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets, female-headed households, and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status*”. Currently, both ADB guidelines and policies, and Lao PDR national laws and regulations entitle subproject affected persons to compensation of private assets including land at replacement costs.

**Table 6: NRIDS Project Main Components of Compensation Approaches**

Key Item	Internationally Applied Best Practice	Lao PDR Legislation	NRIDS Project	
Scope of impact	Include all affected persons including those affected by construction and operational sites/facilities	All	Shall include all affected persons in residential, agricultural and commercial areas that are: (i) permanently /temporarily acquired, (ii) construction and O&M related, (iii) private and/or public areas	
Definition of assets	All fixed and movable assets		Shall define all assets: (iv) legally acknowledged, and (v) as identified during PMS/DMS and SESAH	
Compensation to formal owners / users of assets	Compensation legally required		Listed	Shall be offered and provided to eligible: (vi) private users (vii) private organizations (WUG, etc.) (viii) public users
Compensation to informal / unregistered owners / users of assets	Compensation to be provide to users of assets and resources based on traditional rights	Key		Shall be applied to eligible households or individuals: (ix) whose user rights are proven by tax or other formal payments (x) socio-economically surveyed as users of affected assets
Special support to ethnic groups using assets	Special mitigation measures throughout the project cycle			Items
Special support to vulnerable groups			Shall include, among others: (xiii) Income rehabilitation measures (xiv) Others to be defined	
Livelihood restoration	Compensation to be provided in addition to loss of assets, crops etc.	Are	Shall be applied and shown through: (xv) Technical optimized design of proposed infrastructure (xvi) If not avoidable, relocated house-holds shall receive (for no costs or payments) issued land titles for their new compounds	
Relocation	Avoiding physical displacement		Mandatory	Before start of construction: (xvii) Funds made available and proven to be accessible conditional to release of construction funds (xviii) Paid and/or provided to affected individuals/households
Timing of compensation and support measures	Before construction start of any infrastructure subproject			
Note 1: International best practices as applied by ADB, World Bank, others.				
Note 2: Final resettlement planning shall provide details of these and other items				



## 7. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### 7.1 Entitled Affected Persons

57. In general the subproject defines eligibility as “those people residing, cultivating and/or making a living within the area to be acquired for the project as of the formally recognized cut-off date should be considered as project affected persons for the purposes of entitlements to compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Lack of legal land use certificate or any acceptable proof indicating land use right to the land or structure affected by the project should not bar any person from such entitlement/assistance.” In accordance with this definition for the purpose of resettlement planning NRIDSP includes affected people as shown in **Table 7**.

**Table 7: NRIDSP Categories of Entitled Affected People**

No.	Categorized APs
1	Persons/ households whose agricultural, residential, or commercial land is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the subproject.
2	Persons/households whose houses and other structures are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the subproject.
3	Persons/ households whose businesses or source of income (i.e. employment) are affected (temporarily or permanently) by the subproject.
4	Persons/households whose crops (annual/perennial) and trees are affected by the subproject.
5	Persons or households who stand to lose access to common property resources and community assets (temporarily or permanently) due to the subproject.

58. Entitlements for each AH are based on types and levels of losses. General orientation has been provided by the Project’s RF. The defined entitlements have been followed and complementary details provided by the explanations given below.

59. AHs can also decide to donate those portions of their assets which are affected by the subproject. This is regarded as their voluntary contribution by which they also agree in not requesting compensation and related support for which they would be entitled. This will be subject to the guidelines specified in the RF.

60. Although the AHs have agreed to voluntary donation of their land and trees, there should be (i) some additional support and/or (ii) safety net in case their livelihoods would be affected more than expected. With regard to (i) additional support some priorities for AHs concerning construction related employment and jobs has been included in contract negotiations with contractors who have to consider these AHs for rehabilitation and construction work related job opportunities. In addition and if necessary (see item ii) some income restoration activities could be designed in a participatory manner during construction and/or operation phase which could include, among others, any of the following measures: (a) alternative livelihood; (b) improved agricultural production; (c) access to credit facilities for productive endeavors; and (d) appropriate skills training.

61. After completion of the feasibility study including the PMS carried out in November/December 2013, the final LARC related mission and DMS were carried out in May 2015 at detailed design stage. This also served as cut-off date. It has been confirmed that the proposed rehabilitation will take place mainly in existing corridors along existing alignments of irrigation canals and/or tracks both along existing right-of-way.

## 7.2 Loss of Assets and Resources

62. An IOL has been conducted and summarized in **Attachment 5**.

**Table 8: Subproject's Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Mitigation Measures	Implementation Issues
I. LOSS OF LAND			
A Temporarily Affected			
A-1 Agricultural Land	0		
A-2 Residential Land	0		
A-3 Commercial Land	0		
B Permanently Affected			
B-1 Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 AHs (out of 2) with 8 members</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Measured 1,500 sqm.</li><li>• Formally considered compensation by cash</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Donation-agreements” have been established in which private users confirmed to provide the land as a contribution for the project without compensation conditional to ADB regulations.</li><li>• Compensation by cash is not required</li></ul>
B-2 Residential Land	0		
B-3 Commercial Land	0		
II. LOSS OF HOUSES & OTHER STRUCTURES			
C Temporarily Affected			
C-1 Houses	0		
C-2 Shelter/Dwelling	0		
C-3 Fence	0		
C-4 Others	0		
D Permanently Affected			
D-1 Houses	0		
D-2 Shelter/Dwelling	0		
D-3 Fence	0		
D-4 Others	0		
III. LOSS OF CROPS & TREES			
E Temporary Loss of			
E-1 Crops	0		
E-2 Trees	0		
E Permanent Loss of			
E-1 Crops	0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Farmers, PPO and contractor will agree in limited or no operation of canals to be rehabilitated.</li></ul>
E-2 Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Same 2 AHs (out of 2) with 8 members</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Counted 50 trees or group of trees.</li><li>• Formally considered compensation by cash</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Donation-agreements” have been established in which private users confirmed to provide the land as a contribution for the project without compensation conditional to ADB regulations.</li><li>• Compensation by cash is not required.</li></ul>
IV. LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
F Temporary Loss of Services			
F-1 Administration	0		
F-2 Water and Sanitation	0		
F-3/4Health and Education	0		
F-5 Transport	0		
F-6 Others	0		
G Permanent Loss of Services			
G-1 Administration	0		
G-2 Water and Sanitation	0		
G-3/4Health and Education	0		
G-5 Transport	0		
G-6 Others	0		
V. INCOME RESTORATION			
H-1 Material Transport Allowance	0		
H-2 Housing Transition Allowance	0		
H-3 Business Transition Allowance	0		
H-4 Special Assistance for Socially and/or Economically Vulnerable Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 0 Seriously AHs</li><li>• 0 female headed AHs</li><li>• 0 poor AHs</li></ul>		
H-5 Other Support Measures			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Surveyed heads of AHs do not expect significant loss of their food supply and/or their incomes.</li><li>• The AHs should obtain a priority through the subproject to be considered (i) for job opportunities by the contractor, and (ii) the community development component.</li></ul>

63. Compensation unit rates as provided by the district authorities (**Attachment 6**) have been used for preparing a budget in case of compensation, but could also be applied for Compensation and Entitlement Forms (CEFs) at the subproject's implementation stage where landowners agree in the quantity and value of their assets affected in general and indicated their chosen option of requiring compensation for loss of assets or donating the affected assets to the subproject. The entitlements are summarized in the subproject's matrix in **Table 8**.

### **7.2.1 Loss of Land**

64. This concerns about 1,500 sqm private productive land of 2 households with whom a DMS has been performed on their land to define plots and the size of affected areas. The compensation cash-for-kind was calculated and had been included in the resettlement budget. However, this is not required as all affected landowner decided to voluntarily donate their affected land as their contribution to the subproject of which all villagers expect a better irrigated agriculture leading to increased household incomes.

65. No cases of subproject affected residential land to report.

66. Compensation in kind-for-kind has not been considered by the affected land owners and PPO as alternative. The option of donating land-for-irrigated land has been discussed in December 2013 at FS stage, and chosen at DD stage in May 2015 by all APs during the actual land acquisition process between PPO and land owners (see **Section 10.2**).

67. It has been assumed that temporary land requirements for establishing construction installation areas and camps concern public land. No compensation costs are assumed for such cases. In case contractor/s would damage property the contractor/s will be obliged to pay compensation at replacement costs immediately to affected families, groups, communities or government agencies. Damaged property will be restored immediately to its former condition.

68. Standard contractual obligations with contractor/s are to be applied as a precaution in contracts (i) to pay compensation immediately, and/or (ii) restore property to its former condition in case contractor/s would damage such property.

### **7.2.2 Loss of Houses and Other Structures**

69. No cases of subproject affected houses and structures to report.

### **7.2.3 Loss of Crops and Trees**

70. There are the same 2 AHs losing 50 trees, but also donating them as further contribution to the subproject.

71. There will be no damage of crops because of construction works that would be scheduled in accordance with harvesting period.

72. The provision of irrigation water will not be disrupted for the construction of a new weir because of diverting the stream around the construction sites. However, for the rehabilitation of the canals, there will be temporarily limited or no provision of irrigation water. In such a case, options for temporary water supply, if required, shall be agreed with farmers and be provided by the Project through the contractor. However, farmers of the irrigation scheme contacted during feasibility study and detailed design stages indicated to PPO, DCO and Consultants their willingness to accept this as a contribution of the farming community to the subproject as they are highly interested in the improvement of their irrigation scheme.

#### **7.2.4 Loss of Common Property Resources**

73. No cases of subproject affected resources to report.

### **8. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND RESETTLEMENT**

74. No relocation of houses or settlement through this subproject to report.

### **9. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

#### **9.1 Allowances**

75. No cases of allowances to report.

#### **9.2 Special Assistance**

76. There are no AHs getting severely affected by losing more than 10% of productive area. There are no vulnerable heads of AHs getting affected by the subproject.

77. However, taking into consideration support for such cases as defined in the project's RF, the GIC will initiate that contractor will give priority to the 2 AHs before contacting non-affected villagers

78. The main reasons for this approach is that these AHs are losing different portions of their productive land and trees whereas other farmers of the irrigation scheme will only benefit from an improved irrigated agriculture without being affected at all. Priority households can also include those farming households who potentially could become affected by temporarily limited or no provision of irrigation water due to rehabilitation works. This shall be discussed during contract negotiations with contractor. It can be related to the bidding document's section 7 and 8 with their paragraphs GCC 65.2 and GCC 65.2 respectively where requirements about conditions of employment and local labor are defined.

79. As all AHs are direct beneficiaries, they shall in addition receive priority consideration for the subproject's community development activities allowing them to participate in offered assistance through support concerning agricultural production, and attending campaigns and/or training sessions.

### **10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

#### **10.1 Planned LAC Cost Estimate**

80. A cost estimate has been prepared based on prevailing local prices leading to a total of rounded KN 27 million. It has been limited to compensation for land and trees.

81. This estimate does not include costs for resources related to safeguard implementing and M&E both at national (resettlement committee and specialist/s), provincial (resettlement committee and provincial project office), and district levels (resettlement committee, community development and safeguard officer/s). External M&E costs are included in funds from ADB covering also project supervision.

82. All LARC related costs will be financed by the Government counterpart funds.

#### **10.2 Compensation or Donation**

83. Based on the DMS the CEFs showed the compensation value for loss of fixed assets as an option of APs. However, the contacted land owners indicated their willingness to

donate land to the subproject as they expect benefits from its implementation. This option has finally been chosen by these landowners who signed the CEFs in May 2015 indicating their voluntary donation of loss assets as their contribution to the subproject. After the DMS and SESA, the affected landowners were again consulted about confirmed finding with values of their assets affected as calculated in the IOL. The main reasons for the AHs' decisions to donate their affected assets to the subproject have been (a) the portion of affected productive land the landowners regarded as minor or even not relevant, (b) expectations of higher agricultural incomes through the rehabilitated irrigation scheme, and (c) a sense of community related participative support for any improvement and development offered for their villages (see **Attachment 3** and **5.2**).

84. This meets ADB regulations/recommendations for projects that directly benefit communities and require involvement of communities in decision-making, including among other and taking into account (a) confirmation of donation through verbal and written record and verified by an independent third party, (b) consultation with landowners and non-landowners and related adequate grievance redress mechanisms in place, and (c) voluntary donations will not severely affect the living standards of affected persons.

85. The rehabilitation of the rural infrastructure is related to the existing irrigation scheme, and has taken into consideration (i) technical aspects, (ii) engineering conditions, and (iii) proposals from farmers. Therefore, the proposed improvement of the subproject's infrastructure components can technically not be implemented in other locations. Thus, the donations transpired only in places, where civil works are not location-specific.

### **10.3 Actual LAC Budget**

86. As all affected landowners donated their affected assets to the subproject there are no costs for compensation of loss of land.

87. Costs for LARC and safeguards implementations are borne by separate budgets.

**Table 9: Subproject's Land Acquisition and Compensation Budget**

Item	Description	Rounded Amounts [KN]	Comments
Loss of land	Permanent acquisition of 520 m <sup>2</sup> privately used land along the canal alignment.  Unit prices are 4,000 to 15,000 KN/sqm for types of land use.	18,350,000	This amount is not necessary as all APs signed a Compensation and Entitlement Form (CEF) in which they agreed in voluntary donation of their affected land to the subproject.
Loss of houses and structures	The project does not cause any relocation of houses or settlements.	No costs	
Loss of crops	No damage of crops by construction works. Limited or no access to irrigation for construction periods in accordance with construction works.	No costs	
Loss of trees	The subproject does not cause any loss of trees.	6,150,000	In agreement with land owners this arrangement is expected between farming community and subproject to facilitate the rehabilitation works of the irrigation scheme.
Loss of common property resources	The subproject does not cause any relocation of common properties.	No costs	
Income restoration	The subproject does not cause any effects which would require the provision of allowances.	No costs	This is related to the AHS' decision to voluntarily donate the portions of their land affected by the subproject.
Special assistance	The subproject does not affect economically vulnerable households.	No costs	
Complementary measures	There are no cases for such measures.	No costs	
<b>Planned Sub-Total 1: Mitigation</b>		<b>24,500,000</b>	
LARC implementation	Administrative matters – separately budgeted.	No costs	
Safeguard implementation	M&E - separately budgeted.	No costs	
<b>Planned Sub-Total 2: Implementation</b>		<b>0</b>	
Contingencies (10% of subtotals 1 and 2)		2,450,000	
<b>Planned Sub-Total 3: Contingencies</b>		<b>2,450,000</b>	
<b>Planned TOTAL</b>		<b>26,950,000</b>	As there is no in-cash or in-kind compensation required by the subproject, because affected owners donated their land as their contribution to the subproject no resettlement budget has to be provided for the implementation.
<b>Actual Required TOTAL</b>		<b>0</b>	

## **11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

88. To ensure inter-agency cooperation at the national level, a National Steering Committee (NSC) has been established. The NSC will meet annually or as required to review overall implementation progress, approve annual work-plans and budgets, and provide overall policy guidance. The National Project Management Office (NPMO) will provide secretariat services to NSC. Provincial Steering Committees (PSCs) have been established to ensure inter-agency coordination at provincial level. The PSCs are chaired by provincial vice governors with equivalent representation to that for the NSC, including governors from the participating districts. The PSC will meet bi-annually or as required to review implementation progress and to ensure adequate levels of coordination between key agencies for project coordination. Subproject Investment Reports (SIRs) shall be approved by PSCs after obtaining the necessary concurrence of ADB for social and environmental safeguards. The PPO will provide secretariat services to PSCs.

89. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) is the executing agency (EA) for the Project with the responsibility for overall project coordination and management transferred to its Department of Planning (DOP) who has established the National Project Management Office (NPMO) for day-to-day coordination and management of the Project. The implementing agencies at the provincial level are the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Offices (PAFOs). Provincial Project Offices (PPOs) have been established in each PAFO to be responsible for financial management at provincial level, and coordination and management of implementation of subprojects. To assist implementation of the Project at the district level, District Coordination Offices (DCOs) have been established within District Agriculture and Forestry Offices (DAFOs) to coordinate and supervise subproject activities.

90. At provincial and district levels staff has been nominated for committees responsible for LARC matters. They were among the 105 provincial and district staff attending the orientation workshops between 24 and 29 October 2011 organized and conducted by GIC for all four Project provinces including among other topics:

- General introduction into LARC planning.
- Specific explanations about country safeguard standards and Lao legal context.
- Briefing about ADB involuntary resettlement and social safeguards standards.
- Description of compensation approach for subproject conditions.

91. Relevant LARC related legal documents were distributed to the attendants of this workshop. The same staff has been involved in the consultation process, LARC-DMS screening socio-economic surveys and IOLs during the subproject's feasibility and detailed design stages. In addition a LARC follow-up training took place between 24 and 27 December 2012.

## 12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

92. In general, the three PPTA representative subprojects are grouped as batch 1 of the Project's "year 1" beside 6 other subprojects grouped as batch 2. The Project's years two and three have further 9 and 8 subprojects, respectively.

93. An overview about performed and scheduled activities of design and construction works, together with related LARC activities has been prepared for Project Year 3 in **Table 10**. In general, the subprojects of Project Year 3 are scheduled to commence physical construction in November 2015 with the mobilization of contractor in October 2015.

94. Concerning LAC activities, the DMS and the formal step of acquiring the land required by the subproject have been completed in May 2015.

**Table 10: Status of Performed/Scheduled Activities of Project Year 3 Subprojects**

Project Year	Number of Sub-projects	Stage / Activity	Time																					
			2013				2014				2015				2016									
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
			P e r f o r m e d																▼ S c h e d u l e d					
Year 3	8	Feasibility Study																						
		LAC fieldwork / surveys																						
		Draft FS including LAC Reports																						
		FS Review and Approved LAC Attachment																						
		Sub-contracting & Detailed Design																						
		LAC fieldwork / surveys																						
		Implementing LAC																						
		DD Updated LAC Reports																						
		Bidding & Evaluation																						
		Contract Negotiations & Mobilization																						
		Approved Updated LAC Reports																						
		Rehabilitation / Construction of 8 Subprojects																						
		Operation of 8 Subprojects																						
► Status July 2015			P e r f o r m e d																▲ S c h e d u l e d					
Months			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Year			2013				2014				2015				2016									
Notes	1	Main steps for land acquisition and compensation of the subprojects would include among others: (a) Delivery of compensation and entitlements, (b) Approval of Updated LACR, (c) Notice to Proceed with implementation.																						
	2	The subprojects have a 8 months construction period each under the assumption of good working conditions in dry and rainy seasons.																						
	3	8 Irrigation Subprojects: Nam Chae, Houay Sa (II), Houay Lieng, Houay Makmue, Nam Ngaene Thong Paene, Nam Gna (IV) and (V), Ngene (Ban Namark) and Nam Hin, Nam Xang.																						
Abbreviations:		LAC:= Land Acquisition and Compensation      FS= Feasibility Study      DD:= Detailed Design																						



### **13. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

95. The LAC monitoring is embedded in the overall M&E approach of the subproject. The M&E distinguish between internal and external components. The technical approach of the LAC related M&E will have to be transparent, and any data or information made available to involved stakeholders in Lao and/or English language, whichever is more comprehensible to a given stakeholder group.

#### **13.1 Internal M&E**

96. The PPO in cooperation with DCO is responsible for internal monitoring of LAC implementation. The monitoring strategy will have to be defined and agreed upon on a participative approach involving different stakeholders, such as communities, organizations, individuals, representatives and others, but certainly subproject affected people. A resettlement related internal monitoring concerns mainly LAC-performance in terms of whether the overall subproject and resettlement objectives are being met mainly with focus on (a) assessing if mitigation measures and compensation are sufficient, (b) identifying methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems through remedial actions, (c) smooth transition between LARC activities and civil works, and (d) others, as regarded necessary. The internal monitoring covers also impacts of voluntary land donation: (e) review the process and documentation of land donation; (f) the work of contractor in ensuring that no damage have been done to property/land during constructions. Provincial monthly monitoring report from PPO will provide the achievements and progress. The PMO will verify and consolidate these reports in its quarterly M&E reports.

#### **13.2 External M&E**

97. Independent external monitoring of LARC aspects has been integrated in the subprojects overall external safeguards monitoring. As applied for Project Year 1 already, the PMO will also for the Project Year 2 subprojects initiate this task to be carried out by an independent individual specialist, organization or authorities. The external M&E will include impact and effects monitoring concerning (a) voluntary land donation, (b) involuntary land acquisition and compensation, (c) socio-economic effects, and (d) others, as regarded necessary. As the land acquisition and LACP have been completed, this monitoring will evaluate post-land acquisition impacts to assess whether impacts of the subproject have been mitigated. External safeguards M&E reports will be prepared in accordance with the contractual agreed requirements through the implementation period of the LAC reports.

## ATTACHMENT 1: DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

**Resettlement Plan (RP)** is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

**Affected Person (AP)** indicates any juridical person being as it may an individual, a household, a firm or a private or public who, on account of the execution of the proposed project or any of its components or subprojects or parts thereof would have their:

- (i) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; or
- (ii) business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or
- (iii) standard of living adversely affected.

**Severely Affected Person** for this proposed subproject is defined as a person who will:

- (i) lose more than 10% of total agriculture/aquaculture land holding, and/or
- (ii) relocate and/or lose more than 50% of their main residential and/or commercial property, and/or
- (iii) lose more than 10% of total income sources due to the proposed project.

**Land Acquisition** means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for fair compensation.

**Replacement Cost** means the cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions. If land, it means the cost of buying a replacement land near the lost land with equal productive potential and same or better legal status, including transaction costs. If structures, the replacement cost is the current fair market price of building materials and required labor cost without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material or other transaction cost. Market prices will be used for crops, trees and other commodities.

**Resettlement Effects** mean all negative situations directly caused by the project and/or subproject including loss of land, property, income generation opportunity, and cultural assets.

**Relocation** means the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence.



**Rehabilitation** means the process to restore income earning capacity, production levels and living standards in a longer term. Rehabilitation measures are provided in the entitlement matrix as an integral part of the entitlements.

**Compensation** means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by a project.

**Significant Resettlement Effect** for each subproject means 200 people or more will experience „major“ impacts. Major impacts include

- (i) physical displacement from housing and/or more than 10% of the household's productive (income generating) assets are lost.
- (ii) 100 people or more who are experiencing resettlement effects are indigenous people or vulnerable as defined in the policy, for example, female-headed households, those living close to, on or below the poverty line, and isolated communities, including those without legal title to assets and pastoralists; or
- (iii) more than 50 people experiencing resettlement effects are particularly vulnerable.

## ATTACHMENT 2: LARC AND PMS/DMS FACT FINDING AND SCREENING

Houay Makmue Irrigation Subproject – Long District – Luang Namtha Province			
			
PHOTOS 1-3: ACCESS CONDITION AND MAKMUE STREAM			
			
PHOTOS 4-6 : CULTIVATED AND NOT-CULTIVATED PADDY FIELDS, AND OPERATED AND NOT-OPERATED IRRIGATION CANALS			
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION			
MAIN COMPONENTS	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION
Upgrading or rehabilitation	x		
Construction of new physical facilities	x		
Residential area		x	
Productive area	x		
Access		x	Existing along main canal
Weir	x		8 weirs to be partly rehabilitated
Main canal	x		8 main canals with a total length of 7,928m partly to be lined
Other canal/s		x	
Related structures	x		57 new related structures (2 end structures, 1 division box, 3 side spillways, 1 flume, 32 farm outlets, 8 drops, 1 farm turnout, 1 walk way bridge, 2 road crossing, 6 drain culverts)
Drains		x	
Road		x	
POTENTIAL LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION (LARC) RELATED IMPACTS			
SELECTED KEY ITEMS	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION
Permanent land acquisition	x		
Temporary land acquisition		x	
Loss of houses/compounds		x	
Loss of productive land		x	
Displacement of people		x	
Change of land ownership and usage		x	
Loss of crops/trees	x		
Loss of incomes and livelihoods		x	
Loss of businesses/enterprises		x	
Loss of access to facilities/services		x	
Loss of community assets/ties		x	
Loss of cultural/historical properties		x	
Affected non-titled or vulnerable groups		x	
Affected socio-economic activities		x	
LIST OF TECHNICAL ASPECTS AND SCREENING IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHECKLISTS AS DEFINED BY LAO PDR GUIDELINES AND ADB REGULATIONS			
► <b>FINDING: THERE ARE MINOR LARC RELATED IMPACTS EXPECTED FOR THIS SUBPROJECT</b>			

### ATTACHMENT 3: SUMMARY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

ITEM				1	2	ANALYSIS				
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION										
Head of Affected Household						Total		Percentage		
Sex	Male	[1*for case]		1	1	2	2	100	0	
	Female			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Age	Up to 65			1	1	2	2	100	0	
	Older than 65			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Disabled	Yes	[1*for case]		1	1	2	2	100	0	
	No			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Owner of land	Yes			1	1	2	2	100	0	
	No			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Widowed	Yes	[1*for case]		1	1	2	2	100	0	
	No			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Spouse of Head of Affected Household						Total		Percentage		
Sex	Male	[1*for case]		1	1	2	2	100	0	
	Female			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Age	Up to 65			1	1	2	2	100	0	
	Older than 65			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Disabled	Yes	[1*for case]		1	1	2	2	100	0	
	No			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Owner of land	Yes			1	1	2	2	100	0	
	No			1	1	2	2	100	0	
Members of Affected Households						Total		Percentage		
Number of Members	Total	[number]		5	3	8	4.0	100	0	
	Male			5	3	8	4.0	100	0	
Number per Ethnic	Mon Khmer			5	3	8	4.0	100	0	
	Hmong-Lu Mien			5	3	8	4.0	100	0	
	Tibeto-Chinese	[number]		5	3	8	4.0	100	0	
	Others			5	3	8	4.0	100	0	
Number per Sex	Female			2	2	4	50	100	0	
	Male			3	1	4	50	100	0	
Number per Age	<18	[number]		1	1	2	25	100	0	
	18-30			2	1	3	38	100	0	
	31-45			2	1	3	38	100	0	
	46-65			1	1	2	25	100	0	
	>65	[number]		1	2	3	38	100	0	
Females per School Grade	Primary School			1	2	3	75	100	0	
	Secondary School			1	2	3	75	100	0	
	Tertiary School			1	2	3	75	100	0	
	Not in school age			1	2	3	75	100	0	
	Not attended school	[number]		1	1	2	25	100	0	
Males per School Grade	Primary School			2	1	3	75	100	0	
	Secondary School			2	1	3	75	100	0	
	Tertiary School			2	1	3	75	100	0	
	Not in school age			1	1	2	25	100	0	
	Not attended school		1	1	2	25	100	0		
ECONOMIC INFORMATION										
Affected Household's Source of Income						Totals		Ranking by Income		
Activity	AH Member	[KIP/year]				Amount	Average	Number of Cases	Percentage related to AH Cases	
Agriculture	Head					0	0	0	0	
	Spouse					0	0	0	0	
	Son/Daughter own and/or in law					0	0	2	0	
	All	[KIP/year]		30,000,000		30,000,000	30,000,000	1	50	
Livestock	All					0	0	0	0	
Fishery	All					0	0	0	0	
Forestry (NTE)	All					0	0	0	0	
Manual Labor	All	[KIP/year]				0	0	2	0	
Business / Trade	Head					0	0	0	0	
	Spouse					0	0	0	0	
	Son/Daughter own and/or in law					0	0	2	0	
	All	[KIP/year]		50,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000	2	100	
Salary / Wage	All					0	0	0	0	
Pension	All					0	0	0	0	
Handicraft	All					0	0	0	0	
Services	All	[KIP/year]				0	0	0	0	
Others	All					0	0	0	0	
Estimated Incomes	2		AHs	Month [KIP]	4,166,667	6,666,667	10,833,333	5,416,667	as average monthly income	per AH
				Year [KIP]	50,000,000	80,000,000	130,000,000	65,000,000	as average annual income	
Status	Poor	[1*for case]				0			0	
	Middle					0			0	
	Rich			1	1	1	2		50	
ASSET INFORMATION										
Use of Affected Land						Totals		Average/AH		Percentage
Families Using the Land	Since when is family in the village	[years]		25	43	68	leading to	34	years of AH in village	
	One	[1*for case]		1	1	2			100	
	Two					0		2	0	
	Three					0			0	
Parcel of Land	Residential	[number]		1	1	2		1.0	res. parcel / AH	
	Productive				1	2		leading to	1.5	agr. plots / AH
	Use of land				25	43	68	leading to	34	years of using plot/s
Affected Productive Land	Yes	[1* for case]		1	1	2			100	
	No					0		2	0	
	Ownership		Head of HH		1	1	2		2	100
	Spouse				1	1	2		cases	100
	Land Title/Certificate	[1* for case]		1	1	2			100	
	Yes					0			0	
	No					0			0	
	Use of land				25	43	68	leading to	34	years of using plot/s
Affected Residential Land	Yes	[1* for case]		1	1	2			100	
	No					0			0	
	Ownership		Head of HH						No case/s to report	
	Spouse									
	Land Title/Certificate	[1* for case]								
	Yes									
	No									
Affected Trees and Crops						Totals		Percentage		
Affected Trees	Yes	[1* for case]		1	1	2			100	
	No					0		2	100	
	Ownership		Head of HH		1	1	2		2	100
	Spouse				1	1	2		cases	100
Affected Crops	Yes	[1* for case]		1	1	2			100	
	No					0			0	
	Ownership		Head of HH						No case/s to report	
	Spouse									
APs' OPINION ON LAC ASPECTS										
Benefits						Totals		Percentage		
Direct Beneficiary	Yes	[1*for case]		1	1	2	Direct Beneficiaries	2	100	
	No					0			0	
Affected Productive Land	Owning and cultivating			1	1	2	Type of User	2	100	
	Owning and renting					0			0	
	Owning but not using	[1*for case]						0	0	
	Working as labor on this land					0			0	
Impacts						Totals		Percentage		
Level	Minor		[1*for case]		1	1	2	Level of Expected Impacts	2	100
	Serious					0			0	
APs' Self-Estimate	Negligible/very little impacts for AH			1	1	2	APs' opinion	2	100	
	Severe income reduction for AH					0			0	
Donation						Totals		Percentage		
Donating	Yes	[1*for case]		1	1	2	Donating AHs	2	100	
	No					0			0	
Motivations	Importance of project for village			1	1	2	Motivations of APs	2	100	
	Better irrigated agriculture			1	1	2			100	
	Increased income for AH	[1*for case]		1	1	2		100	100	
	Personal interest in project			1	1	2			100	
	Community contribution to project			1	1	2			100	
						0			0	
Compensation						Totals		Percentage		
Asking for Compensation	Yes	[1*for case]				0	AHs claiming compensating	2	0	
	No			1	1	2			100	



## ATTACHMENT 4.1: LARC AND PMS/DMS CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Houay Makmue Irrigation Subproject – Long District – Luang Namtha Province		
		
PHOTO 1: INCEPTION WORKSHOP: KICK-OFF EVENT OF THE PROJECT	PHOTO 2: ORIENTATION WORKSHOP: INTRODUCTION OF DISTRICT / PROVINCIAL PROJECT STAFF INTO LARC LAWS / REGULATIONS	PHOTO 3: RECONNAISSANCE VISIT: INTRODUCTION MEETING BETWEEN DISTRICT / PROVINCIAL STAFF AND GIC
		
PHOTO 4 TO 6: PUBLIC VILLAGE MEETINGS DURING FS AND DD STAGES TO INFORM ABOUT SUBPROJECT, LARC ASPECTS, FINAL DETAILED DESIGN, AND PROCEDURES CONCERNING FORMAL LAND ACQUISITION FORMALITIES		
ITINERARY		
DATE	ACTION	DESCRIPTION
13-18 July 2010	PPTA related cooperation and consultation with authorities and villagers	
03 August 2011	Inception workshop ----- Vientiane City	Introduction to key stakeholders including representatives from MAF, MoF and Project staff from Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Phongsaly and Oudomxay provinces
07 September 2011	Introductory field visits ----- Subproject areas	Preliminary fact finding mission by GIC staff to the three provinces of Bokeo, Luang Namtha, and Phongsaly to: (i) Introduce GIC team to provincial/district Project staff; (ii) Get preliminary LARC related overview of scope and nature of LARC effects through Project in general.
27-29 October 2011	Orientation workshop for Phongsaly and Luang Namtha provinces, and 6 districts ----- Luang Namtha	Concerning 50 provincial and district staff incl. 28 women: (iii) Distributing LARC related Lao laws and technical guidelines to all attendants; (iv) Briefing formal and practical LARC aspects;
24 -27 December 2012	Capacity Development Training ----- Oudomxai Town	Training Component Social Safeguard for Project Staff: (v) General M&E of LARC related items; (vi) Specific criteria concerning pre-construction, construction and post-construction (operation) phases.
13-14 May 2013	Irrigation engineering site visit ----- Subproject area	Review of technical aspects including among others: (vii) Conditions of existing irrigation infrastructure; (viii) Existing and/or new canal alignments; (ix) Irrigation related requirements of villagers/WUAs.
05 October 2013	PMS fact finding mission ----- Subproject area	LARC related planning: (x) Village consultation meeting; (xi) Transect walk with villagers and subproject staff; (xii) Preliminary Measurement Survey of land/ trees; (xiii) Socio-economic survey of affected households; (xiv) Discussion key-finding for LAC by PPO and GIC.
19 May 2015	DMS fact finding mission. Formal land acquisition. ----- Subproject area	Implementation of land acquisition: (xv) DMS and SESA; (xvi) Disclosure of LAC related content; (xvii) Official procedures for land acquisition.
30 May 2015	DD Engineering village consultation ----- Subproject area	Public presentation about detailed design for final: (xviii) Technical descriptions and clarifications; (xix) Farmers requirements; (xx) Conformation/dissemination about LARC aspects.

## ATTACHMENT 4.2A: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING ON LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION ASPECTS OF THE SUBPROJECT ; 05 OCT 2013

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດພາກເໜືອ (ຄພຊ)

ແບບຟອມບັນທຶກຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ວັນທີ...

ບ້ານ.. ສີວິໄລ

ເມືອງ... ລາງ

ແຂວງ... ສາທາລະນະລາດ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ເພື່ອ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່	ໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ພົດສະຫວະ	ນະໂນ	ແມ່ນາກມ	597575	55379177	Phat
2	ທ. ຄຳມາ	ໂພທຽ	ນິໂພດວິໄນ	ວິຊາການ	99217191	Whan
3	ທ. ສຸດສິດ	ວະໄລ	ນ/ກ	ວິຊາການ	23946789	Dee
4	ທ. ຢາວ	ອາຄາ	ບ. ດອນໂພນ	ຄະນະ ບັນຍາຍ	02096788176	Yao
5	ທ. ສາວແກ້ວ	ແກ້ວ	ສິວິໄລ	ແມ່ນາກມ	23948555	Sa
6	ທ. ພົດສະຫວະ	ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ວິຊາການ	56066897	Phat
7	ທ. ພົດສະຫວະ	ອາຄາ	ທ. ດອນໂພນ	ວິຊາການ	28837722	Phat
8	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ອາຄາ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ສາທາລະນະລາດ	0300905009	Si
9	ທ. ສາວແກ້ວ	ອາຄາ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ສາທາລະນະລາດ	02056753072	Sa
10	ທ. ສາວແກ້ວ	ສິວິໄລ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ປ/ກ	66648502	Phat
11	ທ. ພົດສະຫວະ	ສິວິໄລ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ແມ່ນາກມ	77391024	Phat
12	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ອາຄາ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ແມ່ນາກມ	96878777	Si
13	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ອາຄາ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ວິຊາການ	22392125	Si
14	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສ. ສິວິໄລ	ເລຂາທິການ	22130315	Si
15	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ປ/ກ	95200868	Si
16	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ປ/ກ	55348141	Si
17	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ປ/ກ		Si
18	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	PDO	ວິຊາການ	54855777	Si
19	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ວິຊາການ	551075169	Si
20	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ELC	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	5561596	Si
21	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	PCO	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	55487132	Si
22	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ວິຊາການ	5512902	Si
23	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	-	22394702	Si
24	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ບ. ສິວິໄລ	ປ/ກ	55290477	Si
25	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສາທາລະນະລາດ	99903892	Si
26	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສາທາລະນະລາດ	0300203955	Si
27	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສາທາລະນະລາດ	99721842	Si
28	ທ. ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ສິວິໄລ	ປ/ກ	55880118	Si



**ATTACHMENT 4.2B-I: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING DURING FEASIBILITY STUDY STAGE ON LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION ASPECTS OF THE SUBPROJECT ; 19 MAY 2015

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດພາກເໜືອ (ຄພຊ)

ແບບຟອມບັນທຶກຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ວັນທີ...

ບ້ານ.. ສີວິໄລ

ເມືອງ... ລາງ

ແຂວງ... ສາທາລະນະລາດ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ເພື່ອ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່	ໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ພັດທະນາ	ລະເມດ	ແມ່ນາກມ	597575	55379177	Phat
2	ທ. ຄຳມາ	ໂພທຽ	ສີ/ແອດວິພາພາ	ສີ/ກາມ	99217191	Whan
3	ທ. ສຸດທິ	ລະເມດ	ປ/ກ	ວິຊາກມ	23946789	Dee
4	ທ. ຢາວ	ອາຄາ	ປ. ສອດທິ	ອາ. ມ. ປາມ	02096788176	Dee
5	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ແມ່ນາກມ	ສີ/ວິໄລ	ແມ່ນາກມ	23948555	Phat
6	ທ. ພັດທະນາ	ສີ	ສີ/ວິໄລ	ສີ/ນາຍບາງ	56066897	Phat
7	ທ. ພັດທະນາ	ອາຄາ	ອາ. ສາທາລະນະ	ອາ. ມ. ປາມ	28837722	Phat
8	ທ. ສີ/ວິໄລ	ອາຄາ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສາທາລະນະ	0300905009	Phat
9	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ອາຄາ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສາທາລະນະ	02056753072	Phat
10	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ປ/ກ	66648502	Phat
11	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ປ/ກ	773910249	Phat
12	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ອາຄາ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ແມ່ນາກມ	96878777	Phat
13	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ອາຄາ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສາທາລະນະ	22392125	Phat
14	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສາທາລະນະ	22130315	Phat
15	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ປ/ກ	95200868	Phat
16	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ປ/ກ	55348141	Phat
17	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ປ. ສາທາລະນະ	ປ/ກ		Phat
18	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	PDO	ວິຊາກມ	54855777	Phat
19	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ສາທາລະນະ	ສາທາລະນະ	551075169	Phat
20	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ELC	ວິຊາກມ	55611596	Phat
21	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	PCO	ວິຊາກມ	55487132	Phat
22	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ວິຊາກມ	ວິຊາກມ	55119902	Phat
23	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ວິຊາກມ	ວິຊາກມ	22394702	Phat
24	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ວິຊາກມ	ວິຊາກມ	55290477	Phat
25	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ວິຊາກມ	ວິຊາກມ	99903892	Phat
26	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ວິຊາກມ	ວິຊາກມ	0300203955	Phat
27	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ວິຊາກມ	ວິຊາກມ	99721842	Phat
28	ທ. ສາທາລະນະ	ສີ	ວິຊາກມ	ວິຊາກມ	55880118	Phat



**ATTACHMENT 4.2B-II: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING**

VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING DURING DETAILED DESIGN STAGE ON LAND REQUIREMENTS AND THE FORMAL PROCEDURES ON COMPENSATION / DONATION OF ASSETS TO THE SUBPROJECT ; 19 MAY 2015

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດພາກເໜືອ ( ພຄຊ )

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ກອງປະຊຸມ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການເວນຄືນທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍສິ່ງກົດຂວາງ ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ປີທີ3 ຫ້ວຍໝາກມີ ເມືອງລອງ

ຄັງວັນທີ 19/5/2015 ທີ່ບ້ານ 8872

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ເພດ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ຂຽນລາຍຊື່ເຜົ່າຂອງຕົນເອງໃສ່ຕ້ອງລຸ່ມນີ້				ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ
				ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມໝວດ ພາສາລາວ-ໄຕ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມໝວດ ພາສາມົ້ງ-ອ້ວມງູນ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມໝວດ ພາສາມອນ-ຂະແມ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມໝວດ ພາສາຈີນ-ຕິເບດ		
1	ນ. ວິນັດ	3	ປ/ຊ	✓					55899972
2	ທ. ເສີ ທີ	3	ປ/ຊ				✓	ນ. ເສີ ທີ	59464744
3	ນ. ຄຳປາ	3	ປ/ຊ				✓	ຄຳປາ	55348951
4	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	59046643
5	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090
6	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090
7	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090
8	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090
9	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090
10	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090
11	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090
12	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090
13	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓				ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	56810090

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດພາກເໜືອ ( ພຄຊ )

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ກອງປະຊຸມ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການເວນຄືນທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍສິ່ງກົດຂວາງ ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ປີທີ3 ຫ້ວຍໝາກມີ ເມືອງລອງ


ຄັງວັນທີ 19/5/2015 ທີ່ບ້ານ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ເພດ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ຂຽນລາຍຊື່ເຜົ່າຂອງຕົນເອງໃສ່ຕ້ອງລຸ່ມນີ້				ລາຍເຊັນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ
				ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມໝວດ ພາສາລາວ-ໄຕ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມໝວດ ພາສາມົ້ງ-ອ້ວມງູນ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມໝວດ ພາສາມອນ-ຂະແມ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມໝວດ ພາສາຈີນ-ຕິເບດ		
1	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					59497085
2	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					53446789
3	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					54855777
4	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					22999803
5	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					55475469
6	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					02096369552
7	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					525445011
8	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					0309167592
9	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					02055263229
10	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					97495985
11	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					52545448
12	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					22926115
13	ນ. ສິນ ສິນ	2	ປ/ຊ	✓					569627



## ATTACHMENT 4.2C: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING

VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING ON DETAILED DESIGN AND CONFIRMED LAND REQUIREMENTS BY THE SUBPROJECT ; 30 MAY 2015

	<b>Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project</b> Ban Phonexay, Saysetha District, Vientiane, Lao PDR Telephone: +856 21 990249; Fax: +856 21 242 344 / 416 556 / 215 141 E-mail address: NPMO.NRI@gmail.com
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### ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ສຳນັກບາດຮຸກປະຊຸມ/ການປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບ (For Minute of Meeting/Discussion Memo about): .....

ຄັ້ງລົງທະບຽນ (Dated on): 30/5/2015 ສະຖານທີ່ (at): ບ. ຂຽນ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ (Name and Surname)	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ (Responsibility)	ຕົ້ນສັງກັດ (Name of Agencies)	ການພົວພັນ ສື່ສານ (Communication)		ລາຍເຊັນ
				Tel/Fax	Mobile	
1	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		96744488	ພົມ ພຸດ
2	ທ. ພົມ ວິໄລ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		15677578	ພົມ ວິໄລ
3	ທ. ພົມ ວິໄລ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		56840099	ພົມ ວິໄລ
4	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		29948444	ພົມ ພຸດ
5	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55092669	ພົມ ພຸດ
6	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		29886950	ພົມ ພຸດ
7	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		54401111	ພົມ ພຸດ
8	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		56590085	ພົມ ພຸດ
9	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		11455137	ພົມ ພຸດ
10	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		95907119	ພົມ ພຸດ
11	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55686668	ພົມ ພຸດ
12	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55112908	ພົມ ພຸດ
13	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55533512	ພົມ ພຸດ
14	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		22337278	ພົມ ພຸດ
15	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
16	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		2288737	ພົມ ພຸດ
17	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55322152	ພົມ ພຸດ
1	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		22390139	ພົມ ພຸດ
2	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		23933313	ພົມ ພຸດ
3	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		09569622	ພົມ ພຸດ
4	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		56580050	ພົມ ພຸດ
5	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
6	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55323276	ພົມ ພຸດ
7	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
8	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		15526328	ພົມ ພຸດ
9	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		23955534	ພົມ ພຸດ
10	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55290024	ພົມ ພຸດ
11	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55288566	ພົມ ພຸດ
12	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55210055	ພົມ ພຸດ
13	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
14	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
15	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		05876609	ພົມ ພຸດ
16	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		59627071	ພົມ ພຸດ
17	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		56753336	ພົມ ພຸດ
18	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
19	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
20	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
21	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ			ພົມ ພຸດ
22	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		55487132	ພົມ ພຸດ
23	ທ. ພົມ ພຸດ	ປະທານ	ບ. ຂຽນ		54855737	ພົມ ພຸດ

## ATTACHMENT 5.1: INVENTORY OF LOSS

Survey No.	Affected Households								Affected Land							Affected Trees and/or Crops						Total						
and Total No. of AH	Names	Sex of Head of Household		Affected by Rehabilitation of		In the Village	Popu-lation	Total Resi-dential Land	Total Productive Land	Width	Length	Res. Land	Prod. Land	Affected Portion	Type of Land Use	Unit Value	Total Value	Type	Total	Affected Trees	Affected Portion	Unit Value	Total Value	Compensation Costs				
		Female	Male	Canal	Road		[no]	[m²]	[m²]	[m]	[m]	[m2]	[m²]	[%]	--	[KN/m2]	[KN]	--	[no]	[no]	[%]	[KN/tree]	[KN]	[KN]				
SUBPROJECT'S INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS: Canal																												
A COMMUNAL LAND																												
	None									None																		
	Sub-Total						n.a.			n.a.	n.a.																	
B. PRIVATE LAND																												
1	Mr. Khamsaeng		x	x			5	60 000		6	200		1 200	2,0	Trees plantation land	8 000	9 600 000	Rubber trees	3 000	35	1,2	250 000	8 750 000	18 350 000				
2	Mr. Maionedee		x	x			3	8 200		6	50		300	3,7	Trees plantation land	8 000	2 400 000	Rubber trees	1 000	15	1,5	250 000	3 750 000	6 150 000				
Summary	by ownership of land				Private		8	68 200		Affected Land		1 500	2,2	Value of Affected Land	12 000 000	Trees	4 000	50	1,3	Value of Affected Trees		Total Compensation Costs	12 500 000	24 500 000				
						0																						
					Communal				None																			
	by infrastructure		2	0	Canal Road	8	68 200				1 500	2,2			12 000 000			4 000	50		1,3			12 500 000			24 500 000	
	by sex of head of household		0	2	Female Male		8		68 200				1 500		2,2			12 000 000			4 000		50	1,3			12 500 000	24 500 000
	by village				Stivilay		8		68 200				1 500		2,2			12 000 000			4 000		50	1,3			12 500 000	24 500 000
Notes																												
1	For these areas compensation costs have been calculated for formal consideration in a RP budget at feasibility study level. As all AHs offered their voluntary contribution of their affected assets in the signed Compensation Entitlement Forms, no compensation had to be provided neither in cash nor in kind. On average the affected households' donations have a value of KN/AH: 12.250.000																											
2	Land requirements for temporary access and/or construction installation area and camp are either in public space or to be arranged by contractor with private landowners.																											
3	The applied unit compensation rates have been provided by the district authorities.																											

Source: Meetings in village/s and transect walk/s along existing and/or proposed alignment of infrastructure by officials, land owners and consultants.

## ATTACHMENT 5.2: OVERVIEW OF AHS, THEIR SOCIAL STATUS, AFFECTED LAND, THE RELATED THRESHOLD, AND MAIN REASONS FOR THEIR VOLUNTARY DONATION

Survey No.	Affected Households								Productive Land Affected							Main Reasons for Voluntary Land Donation (VLD), as				
	Names	Population	Status / Vulnerability						Total Productive Land		Affected Productive Land	Affected Portion	Threshold Grouping: prod. Land							
			Social			Widowed	Disabled	Female headed AH	Male headed AH	< 300sqm			Total	<5%	5 to 9.9%	10% or more				
		[no]	Poor	Middle	Rich			[no]	[no]	[m <sup>2</sup> ]	[m <sup>2</sup> ]	[m2]	[%]	[cases]			--			
SUBPROJECT'S INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS: Irrigation															<div><div>(i) Explained by Affected Households to Implementing Agencies and Grant Implementation Consultant during consultation and transect walk, and</div><div>(ii) Mentioned during the socio-economic survey of affected households (SESAH)</div></div>					
PRIVATE LAND																				
1	Mr. Khamsaen	5		x				x	60.000	1.200	2.0	x								Garden
2	Mr. Maiondee	3		x				x	8.200	300	3.7	x			Tree Plantation					
Affected Households (AHs) concerning selected criteria for severe and/or vulnerable status of their Affected Persons (APs)	AP	8	No case	1	1	No case	No case	No case	2	No case	68.200	1.500	2.2	2	No case	No case	Whether APs require compensation or donate their affected land they will decide during updating surveys and measurements at detailed design stage.			
		Poor	Middle	Rich	Widowed	Disabled	Female headed AH	Male headed AH	< 300sqm	Total [sqm]	Total [sqm]	%	[cases]							
	2	Social							Total Productive Land	Affected Productive Land	Affected Portion	<5%	5 to 9.9%	10% or more						
	AHs	Status / Vulnerability						Threshold Grouping: prod land												
<div><div>GENERAL</div><div><div>1. High interest in the subproject.</div><div>2. Expecting benefits from improved irrigated agriculture for their existing paddy fields.</div><div>3. Individual donations are regarded as a joint contribution of their community for the implementation of the subproject.</div><div>4. Expected increase of income for their families.</div><div>5. They are willing to provide minor portions of their plots as their contributions.</div></div></div> <div><div>SPECIFIC</div><div><div>6. They do not see negative impacts for their families by contributing land to the subproject.</div><div>7. The increase of agricultural production they expect to be higher than any loss of land and related agricultural production</div></div></div>																				

[illegible]



A - 11

A - 12