

Resettlement Plan

July 2015

Lao Peoples Democratic Republic: Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project

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GRANT
No. 0235-LAO (SF)



LAO PDR

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Department of Planning

Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project



Draft Updated Land Acquisition and Compensation Report

**Nam Chae Irrigation Rehabilitation
Subproject**

Bokeo Province

July 2015

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

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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
PMS	Preliminary Measurement Survey
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 Nam Chae Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of Houayxai, Bokeo Province (Figure 2). The proposed subproject is approximately 15 km east of Bokeo Provincial Center, and can be reached by traveling a distance of approximately 34 km by road. The subproject will benefit two (2) villages Nam Smork and Nam Pouk. The two villages are inhabited by 504 households with a population of 2,490.

3. Estimates show that the total paddy fields (both irrigated and rainfed) is about 240 hectares., About 50 hectares being served by Nam Chae Weir and 190 hectares by Nam Smork Weir. The Nam Chae Irrigation Scheme has 2 irrigation headworks, the Nam Smork Weir and Nam Chae Weir. Nam Smork is a bigger stream than Nam Chae. During the dry season both Nam Chae and Houay Smork are with low discharges. The Nam Chae Irrigation scheme is proposed for rehabilitation and improvement under NRI. The 2 schemes are benefiting about 163 households, in two villages: 1) Nam Pouk Village 135 HHs; and 2) Nam Smork village 28 HHs.

4. The proposed rehabilitation works for this subproject include mainly 2 weirs, 3 main canals with a total length of 2,470 m, 2 secondary canals with a total length of 915m, and 33 new structures (2 end structures, 2 main divisions, 1 flume, 14 farm outlets, 4 road crossings, 1 box division, 2 tail structures, 7 drain culverts)

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:

- (i) Loss of agricultural land of about 3,254 sqm owned by 11 AHs, for whom this would represent a loss of 1.3% of their total productive land. Compared with the feasibility study, this is an increase from 1,920 sqm owned by 4 AHs to 3,254 sqm of productive land of 11 AHs, mainly because of final alignment of the main canal and an additional secondary canal with a length of 700m. There are no severely AHs losing more than 10% of their productive land.
- (ii) Loss of 50 trees owned by 1 AH out of this 11 AHs losing 0.2% of his total trees. This confirms the results of the PMS from 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 and trees affected add to a total of rounded KN 6.9 million mainly based on values of affected assets. This is equivalent to an average of rounded KN 0.63 million for each of the 11 affected households with 61 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 Nam Chae Irrigation Rehabilitation Subproject

24. The Nam Chae Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of Houayxai, Bokeo Province. It is approx.15 km east of Bokeo Provincial Center, and can be reached by traveling a distance of approximately 34 km by road. The subproject will benefit the two (2) villages Nam Smork and Nam Pouk. The two villages are inhabited by 504 households with a population of 2,490. Estimates show that the total paddy fields is about 240 hectares. About 50 hectares being served by Nam Chae Weir and 190 hectares by Nam Smork Weir.

25. The Nam Chae Irrigation Scheme has 2 irrigation headworks, the Nam Smork Weir and Nam Chae Weir. Nam Smork is a bigger stream than Nam Chae. During the dry season both Nam Chae and Houay Smork are with low discharges. The Nam Chae Irrigation scheme is proposed for rehabilitation and improvement under NRI. The 2 schemes are benefiting about in Nam Pouk Village 135 HHs, and in Nam Smork village 28 HHs.

26. The Nam Chae Weir, a gabion concrete weir with open intakes (no gates) at both sides of the river and one (1) sluice gate at the left bank, was constructed with funds from EU in 1992. Currently, the weir basin is heavily silted and the irrigation structures and canals are seriously damaged, hence, the system is now generally not in operation.

27. Nam Smork Weir is a traditional weir constructed by the villagers out of local materials (stones and woods). The main canal was manually dug/constructed by farmers getting irrigation water from the Nam Smork Weir. There are no intake gate and water control gates. The Village Chief reported that the weir is often destroyed during the rainy season.

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

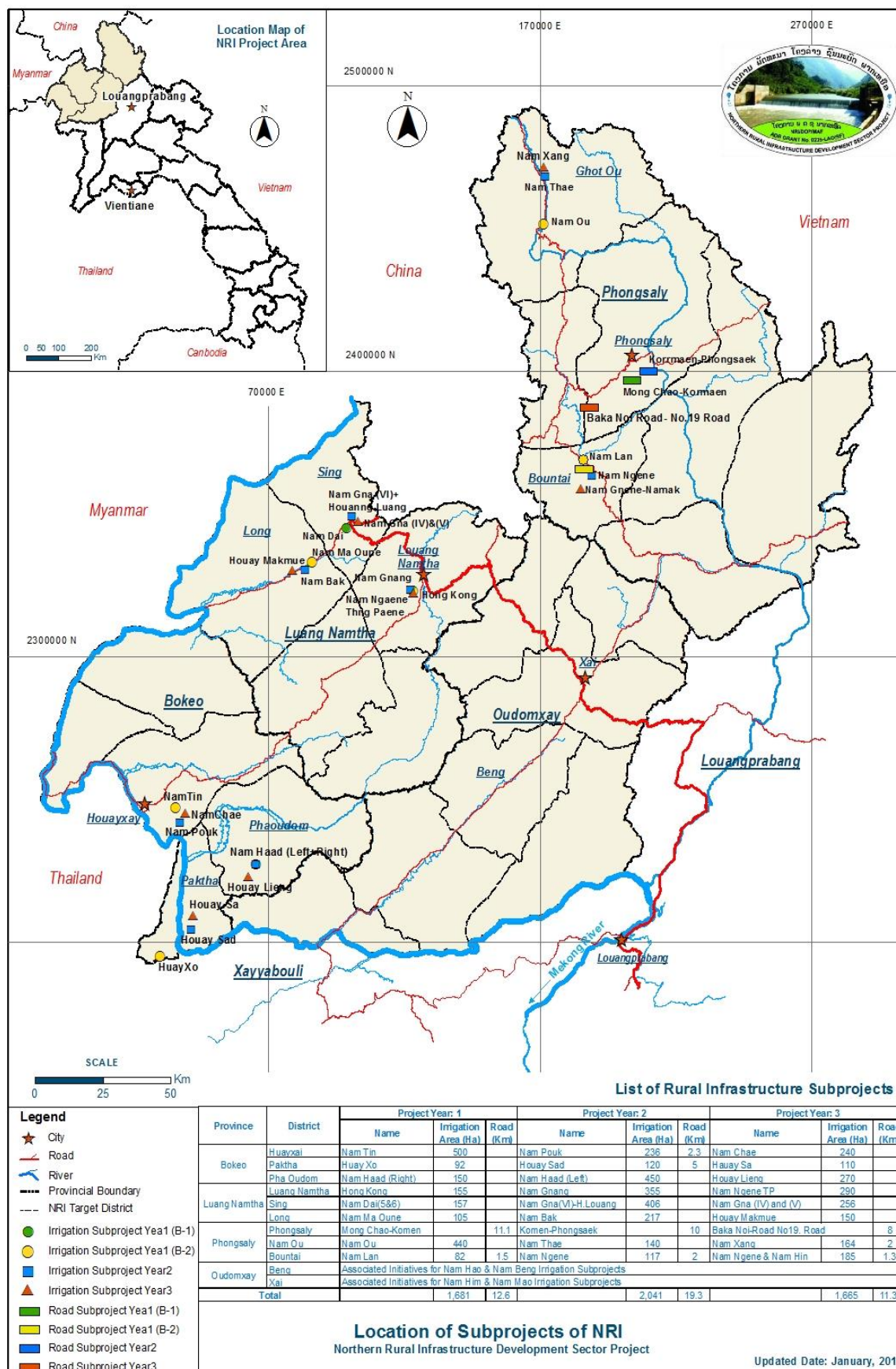
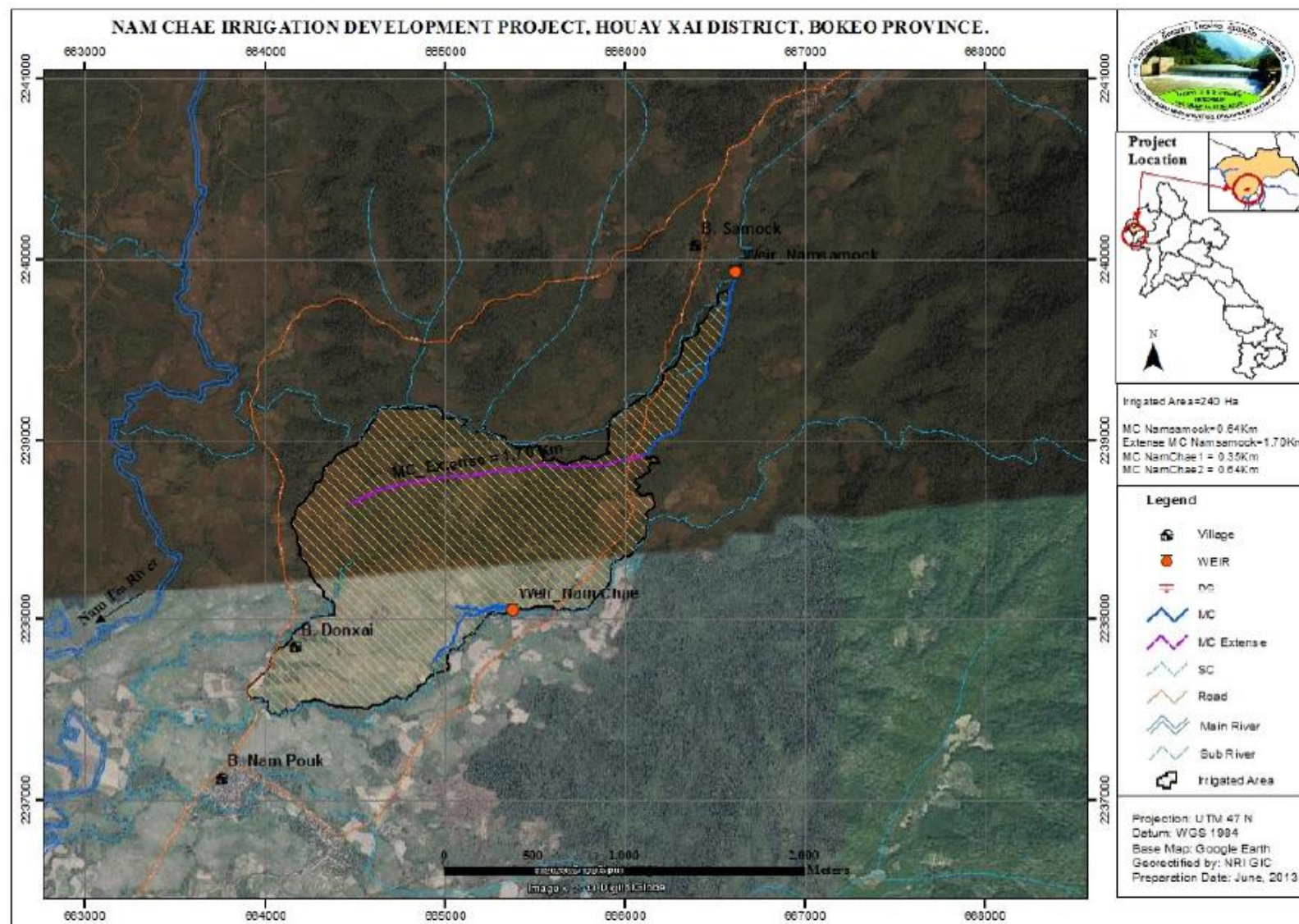


Figure 2: Location of Existing and Proposed Irrigation Scheme and Subproject Villages



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 3,254 sqm of productive land representing 1.3 % of the AHs' total productive land.	Minor for 11 AHs	0 female headed AH 11 male headed AHs
Trees	Total of 50 trees will be affected. About 0.2 % of one AH's total trees	Minor for 1 AH out of the 11 As	0 female headed AH 1 male headed AH
Residential land	None	0	0
Primary Structures	None	0	0
Secondary Structures	None	0	0
NOTES:			
1	This subproject will not lead to significant involuntary resettlement impacts.		
2	Based on the SESAH, 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 covers the two (2) villages Nam Smork and Nam Pouk.

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 in the two (2) villages support the implementation of the subproject.
- (ii) As the proposed subproject involves improvement of existing irrigation system, it will not necessarily involve land acquisition for new right-of-ways nor will impact on existing crops and structures. This will be carefully studied during the detailed engineering phase of the subproject and the subproject will affect lands, crops and other assets, a Resettlement Plan will be prepared and implemented. The environmental impact of project construction will be mitigated by the preparation and implementation of an Environmental Management Plan for the Subproject during the conduct of feasibility study.
- (iii) Agricultural crop production is the main source of income in the area. The subproject will provide improvement on the system which will promote better agricultural production within the coverage of the system.
- (iv) There is no WUG established for the system. The organization and development of a formal Water Users' Group to be registered as Water Users' Association (WUA) is required for the participation of the beneficiaries during subproject implementation and for the turnover of the management, operation and maintenance of the system after completion. The capability of the WUG/WUA for the MOM of the system will be developed.
- (v) Sufficient labor is available in the two villages. Contractors should be required to hire labor from the villages focusing on poor and landless households. This is specified in the NRI Project Grant Agreement. It should be noted that the number of poor HHs is higher in Nam Smork than in Nam Pouk.
- (vi) Significant numbers of households has rice deficits and poor particularly in Nam Smork which is inhabited by Mone-Khmer Groups. Hiring of labor by the contractor must prioritize the poor and landless households.
- (vii) The representation of women and ethnic minorities in the village administration and in village people organizations such as the WUG and FPG needs to be promoted. This must consider that women share important roles in agriculture production and in decision-making responsibilities and performs much of the household responsibilities.
- (viii) Average literacy is 71% for the two villages, 73% for Nam Pouk and 62% for Ban Smork. This will be a challenge in the conduct of village consultations, meetings and trainings. The use of adult training methods that promotes two-way communication is important. Visuals, plain simple language and local dialects must be utilized. Resource persons and/or facilitators must be those who can speak the dialects (language) in the area (Houay Smork village).
- (ix) Rice sufficiency situation based on the Village Household masterlists shows that 85% of HHs are either sufficient/surplus with rice, with the other 15% having rice deficits of less than 1 month to more than 4 months.
- (x) Based on the village household masterlists, majority of the households in the area are categorized as high income level (68%), 18% are categorized as medium income level and 16% are classified as poor or low income category. Results of sample HH interview show that 30% of HHs are classified as having

low income or are poor, 35% are classified as medium income level and 35% are classified as high income level. Poverty in Nam Smork (59%) is worse than in Nam Pouk (6%) based on sample HHs income. Nam Smork villagers should be priority in the provision of assistance or special initiatives that will be planned and delivered through the subproject. It must be noted that Nam Pouk is also a beneficiary of the Nam Pouk NRI Year 2 Subproject.

- (xi) There are 23 FHHs in the 2 villages and about 17% of the FHHs are poor, 3 HHs in Nam Smork and 1 HHs in Nam Pouk. FHHs especially the poor HHs must be priority for hiring labor during the construction of the subproject.
- (xii) Based on the masterlist of landless households, number of landless household in the two villages is 40 HHs or 8% of the total HHs. About 25% of the LLHHs are classified as poor and are recommended as priority focus for hiring of labor and provision of special initiatives.

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 updated in May 2015 (see also **Attachment 3**) showing the main results as summarized in **Table 2**, which show a few changes only 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
Demography	
Heads Of Affected Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 0 female and 11 male headed affected households (AHs). All are younger than 65 years. There are no disabled heads of AHs. All are owner of land of their households. There are no widowed cases.
Spouses Of Affected Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 11 spouses They are all younger than 65 years. They are no disabled spouses. They are owner of land of their households.
Families Of Affected Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 64% household members are Lao Thai and 36% is Mone Khmer There is a 52:48% ratio of female and male family members. Average size is 5.5 members / family. About 38% of family members are younger than 18 years and 3% older than 65 years, with the remaining 79% having an age between 18 and 65 years. Concerning education of female members, 3% are not yet in the school age, % 9% do not have a formal education, and the remaining 88% did/do attend school at different levels. Concerning education of male members, 0% are not yet in the school age, 3% do not have a formal education, and the remaining 97% did/do attend school at different levels.
Livelihood	
Working Household Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In most cases all potential economically active family members contribute to the AHs' income. There are no salary/wages to individual members of a family.
Income Activities	<p>The distribution of income activities by percentages are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As 1st group: 100% of AHs follow agriculture as the primary income. As 2nd group: 45 % of AHs do livestock as income activity. As 3rd group: 36% of AHs work as labour.
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"> 1st group: with > KN 56 million/year/AH: agriculture. 2nd group: with KN 10 to 20 million/year/AH: livestock. 3rd group: with < KN 10 million/year/AH: manual labour. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The surveyed AHs have an average monthly income of rounded KN 5.43 million/month. This totals to an annual income of about KN 65.2 million/year.
Social Status	<p>Based on the information provided by the surveyed head of households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 0% regarded as poor household, meaning "having not enough or limited". 64% grouped as a "middle" households meaning "normal status". 34% classified as "rich" household meaning having a "wealthy status". <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 (>180,000 kip/person/month), medium between 2005-2009 poverty line (85,000-180,000kip/person/ month) and the poor below 2001 poverty line (<85,000kip/person/month).</p>
Acquisition of Assets and Compensation	
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AHs live in their village and use their land since 26 years on average. They have 1.5 residential compound on average. They cultivate 2.3 plots on average.
Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Both 100% of head of households and 100% of their spouses are owners of the land. The trees are regarded as family assets (no allocation of ownership to a family member). 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.
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners agreed in the results of the detailed measurement survey. 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.
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 1st Project Year and extended in 2012 and 2013 for the 9 subprojects of the 2nd Project Year as well as from 2013 to 2015 for the 8 subprojects of the 3rd 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:	26 September 2013												
N-1.2	Venue of Village meeting:	Nam Poul village												
N-1.3	Participating villagers:	15 female and 46 male residents (No AH attended, but GIC has been informed that relatives or neighbors were representing them)												
N-2.1	Date of village meeting:	14 May 2015												
N-2.2	Venue of Village meeting:	Nam Smork village												
N-2.3	Participating villagers:	14 female and 41 male residents (6 AH attended, but GIC has been informed that relatives or neighbors were representing the other 5 AHs)												
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 SESA	
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">• 11 AHs (out of 11) with 61 members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measured 3,254 sqm.• Formally considered compensation by cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “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.• Compensation by cash is not required
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">• Farmers, PPO and contractor will agree in limited or no operation of canals to be rehabilitated.
E-2 Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 AH (out of 11) with 5 members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Counted 50 trees or group of trees.• Formally considered compensation by cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “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.• Compensation by cash is not required.
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">• 0 Seriously AHs• 0 female headed AHs• 0 poor AHs		
H-5 Other Support Measures			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surveyed heads of AHs do not expect significant loss of their food supply and/or their incomes.• 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.

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 3,254 sqm private productive land of 11 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 is 1 AH 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 common properties 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 11 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 7.6 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 show 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 ² privately used land along the canal alignment. Unit prices are 4,000 to 15,000 KN/sqm for types of land use.	5,637, 750	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.	1,250,000	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	
Planned Sub-Total 1: Mitigation		6,887,750	
LARC implementation	Administrative matters – separately budgeted.	No costs	
Safeguard implementation	M&E - separately budgeted.	No costs	
Planned Sub-Total 2: Implementation		0	
Contingencies (10% of subtotals 1 and 2)		688,775	
Planned Sub-Total 3: Contingencies		688,775	
Planned TOTAL		7,576,525	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.
Actual Required TOTAL		0	

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

Nam Chae Irrigation Subproject – Houayxai District – Bokeo Province



PHOTOS 1-3:
HOUAYSAMO RIVER WITH IMPRESSIONS FROM LOCATION AROUND EXISTING WEIR









PHOTOS 4-6 :
NAM CHAE INTAKE AND IMPRESSIONS FROM OPERATED IRRIGATION CANALS ADJACENT TO PADDY FIELDS

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		2 weirs to rehabilitate
Main canal	x		3 main canals with a total length of 2,470 m
Other canal/s	x		2 secondary canals with a total length of 915m
Related structures	x		33 new structures (2 end structures, 2 main divisions, 1 flume, 14 farm outlets, 4 road crossings, 1 box division, 2 tail structures, 7 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			
► FINDING: THERE ARE MINOR LARC RELATED IMPACTS EXPECTED FOR THIS SUBPROJECT			

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

ITEM				ANALYSIS			
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION							
Head of Affected Household				Total		Percentage	
Sex	Male			11	11	100	
	Female			0		0	
Age	Up to 65			11	11	100	
	Older than 65			0		0	
Disabled	Yes	[1 for case]		8	11	73	
	No			3		27	
Owner of land	Yes			11	11	100	
	No			0		0	
Widowed	Yes			0	11	0	
	No			11		100	
Spouse of Head of Affected Household				Total		Percentage	
Sex	Male			0	11	0	
	Female			11		100	
Age	Up to 65			11	11	100	
	Older than 65			0		0	
Disabled	Yes	[1 for case]		0	11	0	
	No			11		100	
Owner of land	Yes			11	11	100	
	No			0		0	
Members of Affected Households				Total		Percentage	
Number of Members	Total			61	leading to 5.5	members / AH	
Number per Ethnic	Lao / Thai			4		6.4	
	Mone Khmer			0		0	
	Hmong / Lu Mien			0	11	0	100
	Tibeto-Chinese			0		0	
	Others			0		0	
Number per Sex	Male			32	61	48	100
	Female			29		48	
Number per Age	<18	[number]		23		38	
	18-30			11		18	
	31-40			17		28	
	41-55			6	61	10	100
	>55			2		3	
Females per School Grade	Primary School			15		42	
	Secondary School			1	32	3	100
	Tertiary School			2		6	
	Not in school age			1		3	
	Not attended school			3		9	
Males per School Grade	Primary School			15		42	
	Secondary School			10	29	10	100
	Tertiary School			3		7	
	Not in school age			0		0	
	Not attended school			1		3	
ECONOMIC INFORMATION							
Affected Household's Source of Income							
Activity	AH Member			Totals	Average	Number of Cases	Percentage related to AH Cases
				Amount		AH	Ranking by Income
Agriculture	Head			0	0	0	0
	Spouse			0	0	0	0
	Son/Daughter own and/or in law			0	0	0	0
	All			624,250,000	56,750,000	11	100
Livestock	Head			0	0	0	0
	Spouse			0	0	0	0
	Son/Daughter own and/or in law			0	0	0	0
	All			50,000,000	10,000,000	5	45
Fishery	Head			0	0	0	0
Forestry (NTF)	Spouse			0	0	0	0
	Son/Daughter own and/or in law			0	0	0	0
	All			18,000,000	0	0	0
Manual Labor	Head			0	0	0	0
	Spouse			0	0	0	0
	Son/Daughter own and/or in law			0	0	0	0
	All			24,000,000	6,000,000	4	36
Business / Trade	Head			0	0	0	0
Salary / Wage	Spouse			0	0	0	0
Pension	Son/Daughter own and/or in law			0	0	0	0
Handicraft	All			0	0	0	0
Services				0	0	0	0
Others				0	0	0	0
Estimated Incomes	11	AHs	Month [KIP]	59,687,500	5,426,136	as average monthly income	per AH
			Year [KIP]	716,250,000	65,113,636	as average annual income	
Status	Poor			0		0	0
	Middle			7	11	64	
	Rich			4		36	
ASSET INFORMATION							
Use of Affected Land				Totals		Average/AH	Percentage
					leading to	26	years of AH in village
Families Using the Land	One		[years]	285			100
	Two			11	11		0
	Three			0			0
Parcel of Land	Residential		[number]	17	leading to	1.5	res. parcel / AH
	Productive			25		2.3	agr. plots / AH
Affected Productive Land	Use of land		[years]	285	leading to	26	years of using plot/s
	Yes			11	11		0
	No			11	11		100
	Ownership	Head of HH	[1 for case]	11	11		100
	Land Title/Certificate	Spouse		11	11		100
		No		0			0
Affected Residential Land	Use of land		[years]	285	leading to	26	years of using plot/s
	Yes			11			0
	No			0			0
	Ownership	Head of HH	[1 for case]	11		No case/s to report	
	Land Title/Certificate	Spouse		11			
		No		0			
Affected Trees and Crops				Totals		Percentage	
Affected Trees	Yes			1	11	9	
	No			10		91	
	Ownership	Head of HH	[1 for case]	1	1	100	
	Land Title/Certificate	Spouse		1	case	100	
Affected Crops	Yes			1			
	No			10			
	Ownership	Head of HH	[1 for case]	1		No case/s to report	
	Land Title/Certificate	Spouse		1			
APs' OPINION ON LAC ASPECTS							
Benefits				Totals		Percentage	
Direct Beneficiary	Yes			11	Direct Beneficiaries	11	100
	No			0			0
Affected Productive Land	Owning and cultivating		[1 for case]	11	Type of User	11	100
	Owning and renting			0			0
	Owning but not using			0			0
	Working as labor on this land			0			0
Impacts				Totals		Percentage	
Level	Minor			11	Level of Expected Impacts	11	100
	Serious			0			0
APs' Self-Estimate	Negligible/little impacts for AH		[1 for case]	11	APs' opinion	11	100
	Severe income reduction for AH			0			0
Donation				Totals		Percentage	
Donating	Yes			11	Donating AHs	11	100
	No			0			0
Motivations	Importance of project for village		[1 for case]	11	Motivations of APs	11	100
	Better irrigated agriculture			11			100
	Increased income for AH			11			100
	Personal interest in project			11			100
	Community contribution to project			11			100
Compensation				Totals		Percentage	
Asking for Compensation	Yes			0	AHs claiming compensation	11	0
	No			11			100

ATTACHMENT 4.1: LARC AND PMS/DMS CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Nam Chae Irrigation Subproject – Houayxai District – Bokeo 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.
24-26 October 2011	Orientation workshop Bokeo and Oudomxay provinces, and 6 districts ----- Bokeo	Concerning 34 provincial and district staff incl. 17 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.
16 September 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.
14 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.
02 June 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-I: ATTENDANCE LIST OF VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING

VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING ON LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION ASPECTS OF
THE SUBPROJECT ; 26 SEPTEMBER 2013
ATTENDANCE LIST

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດພາກເໜືອ

ແຂວງ ຫົວພັນ

ເມືອງ ໂພນລຳ

ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ນະບົດ

ແບບຟອມບັນທຶກຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມກ່ຽວກັບຜົນກະທົບ

ວັນທີ 26/9/2013

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ເພດ	ໜ້າທີ່ ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ມາຈາກ ພາກສ່ວນ/ ບ້ານ	ກະຊວງຕົກ (v) ຫຼື ຂຽນຊື່ເຜົ່າຂອງຕົນເອງໃສ່ຫ້ອງລຸ່ມນີ້				ໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
					ຊົນເຜົ່າ ຕາມໝວດ ພາສາ ລາວ-ໄຕ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມ ໝວດ ພາສາ ມົ້ງ-ອີລມຽນ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມ ໝວດ ພາສາ ມອນ-ຂະແມ	ຊົນເຜົ່າ ຕາມໝວດ ພາສາ ຈີນ-ຕິເບດ		
1	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
2	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
3	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
4	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
5	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
6	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
7	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
8	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
9	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
10	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
11	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
12	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
13	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
14	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
15	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
16	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
17	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
18	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
19	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
20	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
21	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					
22	ສິໂລ	ຊາຍ		ບ້ານ	1					

ໝາຍເຫດ: ຂໍອາໄພສໍາລັບການຖາມຫາຊົນເຜົ່າຂອງທ່ານ -

ເພາະພວກເຮົາກໍາລັງປະຕິບັດຕາມກອບແຜນການປົກປ້ອງສິດຂອງຊົນເຜົ່າສ່ວນນ້ອຍ (ຕາມເງື່ອນໄຂ ADB ວາງໄວ້)

1

ATTACHMENT 4.2A-II: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING ON LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION
 ASPECTS OF THE SUBPROJECT ; 26 SEPTEMBER 2013
 ATTENDANCE LIST

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດພາກເໜືອ

ແຂວງ ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ

ເມືອງ ໄກວຮຸ້ນ

ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ

ແບບຟອມບັນທຶກຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມກ່ຽວກັບຜົນກະທົບ

ວັນທີ 26/09/2013

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ເພດ	ພື້ນທີ່ ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ມາຈາກ ພາກສ່ວນ/ ບ້ານ	ກະຊວງ (ຈ) ຫຼື ຊຸມຊົນເຜົ່າຂອງຕົນເອງໃສ່ຫ້ອງລຸ່ມນີ້				ໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
					ຊົນເຜົ່າ ຕາມໝວດ ພາສາ ລາວ-ໄຕ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມ ໝວດ ພາສາ ມົ້ງ-ອີລມູນ	ຊົນເຜົ່າຕາມ ໝວດ ພາສາ ມອນ-ຂະແມ	ຊົນເຜົ່າ ຕາມໝວດ ພາສາ ຈີນ-ຕີເບດ		
1	ໂພດ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ໂພດ
2	ສິນ	ຊ								ສິນ
3	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ
4	ສິນ	ຊ								ສິນ
5	ສິນ	ຊ								ສິນ
6	ສິນ	ຊ								ສິນ
7	ສິນ	ຊ								ສິນ
8	ສິນ	ຊ								ສິນ
9	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ						ສິນ
10	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				5554600	ສິນ
11	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				5554600	ສິນ
12	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				5616752	ສິນ
13	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				5554600	ສິນ
14	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				5554600	ສິນ
15	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				5554600	ສິນ
16	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				5554600	ສິນ
17	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				56383100	ສິນ
18	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ
19	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ
20	ສິນ	ຊ		ນະຄອນ	ລາວ				5554600	ສິນ

1	ສິນ			ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ
2	ສິນ			ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ
3	ສິນ			ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ
4	ສິນ			ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ
5	ສິນ			ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ
6	ສິນ			ນະຄອນ	ລາວ					ສິນ

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 ; 14 MAY 2015

14/5/2015 14/5/2015 14/5/2015 14/5/2015 14/5/2015

(NRI)

အ/က	အ/က	အ/က	အ/က	အ/က	အ/က
၁	၁	၁	၁	၁	၁
၂	၂	၂	၂	၂	၂
၃	၃	၃	၃	၃	၃
၄	၄	၄	၄	၄	၄
၅	၅	၅	၅	၅	၅
၆	၆	၆	၆	၆	၆
၇	၇	၇	၇	၇	၇
၈	၈	၈	၈	၈	၈
၉	၉	၉	၉	၉	၉
၁၀	၁၀	၁၀	၁၀	၁၀	၁၀
၁၁	၁၁	၁၁	၁၁	၁၁	၁၁
၁၂	၁၂	၁၂	၁၂	၁၂	၁၂
၁၃	၁၃	၁၃	၁၃	၁၃	၁၃
၁၄	၁၄	၁၄	၁၄	၁၄	၁၄
၁၅	၁၅	၁၅	၁၅	၁၅	၁၅
၁၆	၁၆	၁၆	၁၆	၁၆	၁၆

အ/က	အ/က	အ/က	အ/က	အ/က	အ/က
၁၇	၁၇	၁၇	၁၇	၁၇	၁၇
၁၈	၁၈	၁၈	၁၈	၁၈	၁၈
၁၉	၁၉	၁၉	၁၉	၁၉	၁၉
၂၀	၂၀	၂၀	၂၀	၂၀	၂၀
၂၁	၂၁	၂၁	၂၁	၂၁	၂၁
၂၂	၂၂	၂၂	၂၂	၂၂	၂၂
၂၃	၂၃	၂၃	၂၃	၂၃	၂၃
၂၄	၂၄	၂၄	၂၄	၂၄	၂၄
၂၅	၂၅	၂၅	၂၅	၂၅	၂၅
၂၆	၂၆	၂၆	၂၆	၂၆	၂၆
၂၇	၂၇	၂၇	၂၇	၂၇	၂၇
၂၈	၂၈	၂၈	၂၈	၂၈	၂၈
၂၉	၂၉	၂၉	၂၉	၂၉	၂၉
၃၀	၃၀	၃၀	၃၀	၃၀	၃၀
၃၁	၃၁	၃၁	၃၁	၃၁	၃၁
၃၂	၃၂	၃၂	၃၂	၃၂	၃၂
၃၃	၃၃	၃၃	၃၃	၃၃	၃၃
၃၄	၃၄	၃၄	၃၄	၃၄	၃၄

ATTACHMENT 4.2B-II: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING DURING DETAILED DESIGN STAGE ON LAND REQUIREMENTS AND THE FORMAL PROCEDURES ON COMPENSATION / DONATION OF ASSETS TO THE SUBPROJECT ; 14 MAY 2015

အ/က	အမည်	အသက်	အလုပ်အကိုင်	ဖုန်းနံပါတ်	မှတ်ချက်
၁၇	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၀၉၂၆၃၀၄	
၁၈	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၀၉၀၅၀၆၄၄၅၅	
၁၉	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၂၀	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၀၉၀၄၇၁၂၆၃၀	
၂၁	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၂၂	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၇၁၃၃၀၇၇၄	
၂၃	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၀၅၅၀၈၇၂၁	
၂၄	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၂၅	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၂၆	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၂၇	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၂၈	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၂၉	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		

အ/က	အမည်	အသက်	အလုပ်အကိုင်	ဖုန်းနံပါတ်	မှတ်ချက်
၃၀	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၀၉၂၆၃၀၄	
၃၁	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၀၉၀၅၀၆၄၄၅၅	
၃၂	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၃၃	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၀၉၀၄၇၁၂၆၃၀	
၃၄	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၃၅	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၇၁၃၃၀၇၇၄	
၃၆	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား	၀၅၅၀၈၇၂၁	
၃၇	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၃၈	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၃၉	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၄၀	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		
၄၁	မိမိ	၃၈	အလုပ်သမား		

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



Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project

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

ໄປລິງທະບຽນ

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ສາທິງບາກອາປະຊາມ/ການປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບ(For Minute of Meeting/Discussion Memo about):
 DDS - consultation meeting Namchaek smark subproject
 ຄັ້ງວັນທີ(Dated on): 02/06/2015 ສະຖານທີ່(at): ບົນ ນ້ຳ ສະ ເໝີ ດອຍ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ (Name and Surname)	ໜ້າທີ່ສຳພັນຕິດຊ່ອຍ (Responsibility)	ຕື້ນສັງກັດ (Name of Agencies)	ການພົວພັນ ສື່ສານ (Communication)		ລາຍເຊັນ
				Tel/Fax	Mobile	
1	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	DCO	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ		2991513	2991513
2	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	DCO	—		030524300	2991513
3	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
4	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ		77151260	2991513
5	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
6	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
7	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
8	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
9	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
10	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
11	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
12	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
13	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
14	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
15	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
16	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
17	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
18	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
19	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
20	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
21	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
22	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
23	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
24	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513
25	ທ. ສົມສະວິດ ສີສິ	ວິ: ສົມສະວິດ	ມຳ: ສົມສະວິດ			2991513

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ (Name and Surname)	ໜ້າທີ່ຊັບຜິດຊອບ (Responsibility)	ຕື້ນສັງກັດ (Name of Agencies)	ການພົວພັນ ສື່ສານ (Communication)		ລາຍເຊັນ
				Tel/Fax	Mobile	
26	ຄ ນຸ	ຊ/ງ	ມຳປຸ່ງ			ໂຮງ
27	ທິນ ສົມ ສິດ ສົງ	ຄ. ມ. ມ. ສິດ	ວັດ ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ.			ໂຮງ
28	ວິ ສົມ	ວິ ສົມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວັດ ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ.		22337278	ໂຮງ
29	ນ. ສິມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວິ ສົມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວັດ ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ.		998885739	ໂຮງ
30	ນ. ສິມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວິ ສົມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວັດ ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ.		55322132	ໂຮງ
31	ນ. ສິມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວິ ສົມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວັດ ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ.		92380885	ໂຮງ
32	ນ. ສິມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວິ ສົມ ສິດ ສົງ	ວັດ ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ. ສ.			ໂຮງ
33						

ឆ្លើយបញ្ជី (Recorder):

5.11.79

ATTACHMENT 5.1: INVENTORY OF LOSS

Survey No. and Total No. of AH	Affected Households							Affected Land							Stuctures		Affected Trees and/or Crops							Total						
	Names	Sex of Head of Household		Affected by Rehabilitation of Infrastructure		In the Village	Popu- lation	Total Res. Land	Total Productive Land	Width	Length	Res. Land	Prod. Land	Affected Portion	Type of Land Use	Unit Value	Total Value	Type	Total Value	Type	Total	Affected Trees	Affected Portion	Unit Value	Total Value	Compensation Costs				
		Female	Male	Canal	Road																						[no]	[m ²]	[m ²]	[m]
SUBPROJECT'S INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENT: Irrigation																														
A. COMUNAL LAND																														
	None							None																						
	Sub-Total							0																						
B. PRIVATE LAND																														
1	Mr. Khum		x	x		Houayxay Noy	10	20.000	6	58		348	1,7	Paddy field	2.500	870.000										1.374.000				
								16.400	6	70		420	2,6	Garden	1.200	504.000														
2	Mr. Sivanh		x	x		Ban Done	5	40.000	6	100		600	1,5	Garden	1.200	720.000		Banana	25000	50	0,2	25.000	1.250.000			1.970.000				
3	Mr. Neung		x	x		Nam Smork	4	27.000	6	20		120	0,4	Garden	1.200	144.000										144.000				
4	Mr. One		x	x		Nam Smork	4	30.000	6	100		600	2,0	Paddy field	2.500	1.500.000										1.500.000				
5	Mr. Kone		x	x		Nam Smork	4	16.000	6	10		60	0,4	Garden	1.200	72.000										72.000				
6	Mr. Manh		x	x		Nam Pouk	6	2.000	6	5		30	1,5	Garden	1.200	36.000										36.000				
7	Mr. Maioun		x	x		Nam Pouk	5	67.200	6	83,5		500	0,7	Garden	1.200	600.000										600.000				
8	Mr. Nou		x	x		Nam Pouk	4	1.600	6	11		66	4,1	Paddy field	2.500	165.000										165.000				
9	Mr. Somphone		x	x		Nam Smork	6	20.000	6	53,25		320	1,6	Paddy field	2.500	798.750										798.750				
10	Thidnoy		x	x		Nam Smork	6	4.500	6	16,75		100	2,2	Garden	1.200	120.000										120.000				
11	Mr. Khamphay		x	x		Nam Smork	7	3.200	6	15		90	2,8	Garden	1.200	108.000										108.000				
Summary	by ownership of land		Private			Productive	61		247.900	Affected Land▶			3.254	1,3	Value of Affected Land▶		5.637.750	Affected Structures▶		Affected Trees▶		25.000	50	0,2		1.250.000	Total Compensation Costs	6.887.750		
			Residential			0	0					0	0			0					0	0	0		0	0				
			Communal			0	0	0				0	0			0					0	0	0		0	0				
	by infrastructure		11		Canal	61	0	247.900				0	3.254	1,3		5.637.750				25.000	50	0,2		1.250.000	6.887.750					
				0	Road	0	0	0				0	0	0		0				0	0	0		0	0					
			by sex of head of household		0		Female	0	0		0			0	0	0			0			0	0	0		0		-		
				11	Male	61	0	247.900				0	3.254	1,3		5.637.750				25.000	50	0,2		1.250.000	6.887.750					
	by village		Houayxay Noy			10	0	36400				0	768	2,1		1374000				0	0	0		0	1.374.000					
			Ban Done			5	0	40000				0	600	1,5		720000				25000	50	0,2		1250000	1.970.000					
			Nam Pouk			19	0	97800				0	716	0,7		945000				0	0	0		0	945.000					
			Nam Smork			27	0	73700				0	1170	1,6		2598750				0	0	0		0	2.598.750					
Notes																														
For these areas compensation costs have been calculated for formal consideration in a RP budget.																														
1	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. There is an average value of lost assets of: 626.159 KN/AH																													
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			Type of Land Use				
			Social			Widowed	Disabled	Female headed AH	Male headed AH	< 300sqm			Total	<5%	5 to 9.9%					
		[no]	Poor	Middle	Rich			[no]	[no]	[m ²]	[m ²]	[m2]	[%]	[cases]						
SUBPROJECT'S INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS: Irrigation																				
PRIVATE LAND																				
1	Mr. Khum			x				x		36.400	768	2,1	x			Paddy field / Garden				
2	Mr. Sivanh				x			x		40.000	600	1,5	x			Garden				
3	Mr. Neung				x			x		27.000	120	0,4	x			Garden				
4	Mr. One				x			x		30.000	600	2,0	x			Garden				
5	Mr. Kone			x				x		16.000	60	0,4	x			Paddy field				
6	Mr. Manh			x				x		2.000	30	1,5	x			Garden				
7	Mr. Maioun				x			x		67.200	500	0,7	x			Garden				
8	Mr. Nou			x				x		1.600	66	4,1	x			Garden				
9	Mr. Somphone			x				x		20.000	320	1,6	x			Paddy field				
10	Thidnoy			x				x		4.500	100	2,2	x			Paddy field				
11	Mr. Khamphay			x				x		3.200	90	2,8	x			Garden				
Affected Households (AHs) concerning selected criteria for severe and/or vulnerable status of their Affected Persons (APs)		0	No case	7	4	No case	No case	No case	11	No case	247.900	3.254	1,3	11	No case	No case	Whether APs require compensation or donate their affected land they decided during updating surveys and measurements at detailed design stage.			
		AP	Poor	Middle	Rich	Widowed	Disabled	Female headed AH	Male headed AH	< 300sqm	Total [sqm]	Total [sqm]	%	[cases]						
		11	Social							Total Productive Land		Affected Productive Land	Affected Portion	<5%	5 to 9.9%	10% or more				
		AHs	Status / Vulnerability									Threshold Grouping: prod land								
(i) Explained by Affected Households to Implementing Agencies and Grant Implementation Consultant during consultation and transect walk, and																				
(ii) Mentioned during the socio-economic survey of affected households (SESAH)																				
GENERAL																				
																	1. High interest in the subproject.			
2. Expecting benefits from improved irrigated agriculture for their existing paddy fields.																				
SPECIFIC																				
																	4. Expected increase of income for their families.			
5. They are willing to provide minor portions of their plots as their contributions.																				
6. They do not see negative impacts for their families by contributing land to the subproject.																				
7. They do not see negative impacts for their families by contributing land to the subproject.																				

15/10/2013

[illegible]

ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກ
ທິວທັ້ນໜ່ວຍງານຄົ້ນຄວ້າໂຄງການ ພຸດທະ ພາກເໜືອ

45/10/2013



[Signature]

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SERIAL NUMBER 2 / SURVEY NUMBER: 2

ENGLISH (1 OF 1)

LAO PDR
Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project (NRIDSP)
COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORM

Subproject: Nam Phat
Province: Bokxo District: Houayxay Village: Pan Bone
I/We: Mr. Sichanh and/or Mrs./Ms.: _____ Resident in: Pan Bone
Confirm:
1. To be head or spouse of the household.
2. Having been fully informed by NRIDSP authorities in public meeting's, during household survey's and/or detailed measurement survey of my/our rights to entitlement to compensation for any loss of property (land, trees, crops, structures) by the subject project in relation to the NRIDSP land acquisition, resettlement and compensation policy.
3. Having been introduced into complaints/grievance procedures in case of disagreement with the assessment of loss of assets.
4. That Mr. or Mrs./Ms. Sichanh is the owner of the affected asset's listed below.
5. The loss of assets is related to the provision to the local authority for the subject project to register asset loss for compensation.
6. Losing the listed assets located in the subproject area to be provided to local authority to register asset loss for compensation.
7. That affected asset's and compensation cost/s as shown in the table is/are correct, and I/We agree and accept these.

Type of Affected Asset	Quantity	Units	Affectedness	Unit Rates	Sub-Total's
(land, structures, trees, crop, etc.)	(area of land/structure, number of trees, etc.)	(m ² , trees, house, etc.)	(% of total land, trees, etc.)	[KIP/Unit]	[KIP]
Garden land	600	m	45%	1200	720.000
Rubber tree	50		0.2%	25000	1.250.000
				TOTAL	1970.000

8. LAND: To accept losing: _____ m² land in the village: _____, and agree by ☒ in:

☒ Agree voluntarily to "donation of land" as contribution to the subproject, and do not request any compensation of the loss of land.
☐ Request compensation in kind through "land-for-land" through alternative land of similar quality / production.
☐ Request compensation in cash-for-kind through payment in cash.

9. TREE: To accept losing: _____ no. of trees in the village: _____, and agree by ☒ in:

☒ Agree voluntarily to "donation of trees" as contribution to the subproject, and do not request any compensation of the loss of trees.
☐ Agree voluntarily to "use the lost trees" by ourselves on our own expenses, and do not request any compensation of loss of trees.
☐ Request compensation in cash-for-kind through payment in cash.

10. STRUCTURE: To accept losing: _____ structure in the village: _____, and agree by ☒ in:

☐ Request compensation in kind through "structure-for-structure" through relocating or replacing affected structure.
☐ Request compensation in cash-for-kind through payment in cash.

11. This document is final and executable and cannot be changed unless all signatories will conduct a consultation meeting in order to find an agreement.

Village: _____ District: ສະຫວັນນະບູລີ Date: _____ Survey-Number: _____
Affected Household: Mr. _____ Mrs./Ms.: _____
Chief of Village: _____ District Governor: _____
Chief of Houayxay District Resettlement Committee: _____ Head of Provincial Project Office: _____

ສິມສາມິດ ອໍ

LAO (1 of 2)[illegible]**LAO (2 OF 2)**[illegible]

SERIAL NUMBER 3 / SURVEY NUMBER: 3

ENGLISH (1 OF 1)**LAO (1 OF 2)****LAO (2 OF 2)**

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SERIAL NUMBER 4 / SURVEY NUMBER: 4

ENGLISH (1 OF 1)

[illegible]**LAO (1 OF 2)**[illegible]**LAO (2 OF 2)**[illegible]

SERIAL NUMBER 5 / SURVEY NUMBER: 5

ENGLISH (1 OF 1)

[illegible]**LAO (1 OF 2)**

ຜູ້ປຸກ ລາວ
ໂຮງງານຂັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດນາເພືອ (NRISDP)
ແບບຟອມ ການຄິດແທນ ແລະ ສິດທິໃນການຂັດແທນ

ໂຮງງານຢ່ອຍ: ນາໂກ້

ເຮືອງ: ປາກວັດ ເມືອງ: ບາງວິງ

ບ້ານ: ບາງວິງ

ຊຳພະເຈົ້າ: ທ້າວ. ແລະ ທີລີ ກຸງ ບາງສາວ.: ທ. ລາມ ຢູ່ບ້ານ: ນາວິ: ບາງວິງ ຍິງບ້ານ: _____

- ເປັນຫົວໜ້າຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບບັນດາເຫດຖານ.
- ໄດ້ຮັບຊື້ບຸນຊ່ວຍສາຍຢ່າງເປັນສ່ວນປະກອບອາໄສຈາກການປຸກຄອງບ້ານ ແລະ ໂຮງງານຂັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດ ນາກເພືອ (NRISDP) ດ້ວຍວິທີການທີ່ໂປ່ງໃສ ຢູ່ໃນ ກອງສູນ ບ້ານ. ໃນຊ່ອງໄລຍະດັ່ງກ່າວເພື່ອນກາສາທູດຄົວເຮືອນ ຫລື ຊ່ອງໄລຍະ ດຳເນີນການສາທູດຕັ້ງແຕ່ແຫຼ່ງຕ່າງກັນ ການຄິດແທນ ແລະ ສິດທິ ທີ່ໄດ້ ຮັບການ ທົດແທນ ສຳຫລັບການສູນເສຍຊີວິດຕ່າງໆ (ຕີດົມ, ຕີນໄມ້, ຂີດ, ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ) ອັນເນື່ອງມາຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງ ຂອງໂຮງງານ ຊຶ່ງມີຜົນກະທົບ ນອກ ເໝາະ ການແນວຄົນທີ່ດີ, ການຍົກຍ້າຍ ແລະ ການທົດແທນຂອງໂຮງງານ ພັດທະນາໂຄງລ່າງຊົນນະບົດນາກເພືອ.
- ໄດ້ຮັບຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກອົງປະກອບ ແລະ ຊື້ບຸນຊ່ວຍສາຍຕ່າງກັນ, ອັນເນື່ອງມາຈາກການຮ້ອງທຸກ ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ປະສານຈາກຕົກລົງກັນໄດ້ ດັ່ງກັບຊື້ບຸນສິນທີ່ຖືກເສຍຈາກຈອກອຳນາດ ການປົກຄອງ, PPO ແລະ DCO ຢູ່ທີ່ປະຊຸມບ້ານ.
- ຕ້າວ ທີລີ ກຸງ ທ. ລາມ ແມ່ນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ມີບັນຊີຊັບສິນ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມ ແລະ ໄດ້ຮັບການເຜີຍແຜ່ເລື່ອງດັ່ງກ່າວ.
- ຜູ້ທີ່ປຸກລູກ ຫລື ແມ່ເຈດຈະບໍ່ມີສິດຮຽກຮ້ອງຄ່າທົດແທນຈາກການເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກສູນເສຍ ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ.
- ຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກສູນເສຍ ແມ່ນໄດ້ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການທີ່ໄດ້ຈັດຫາ ໂທ້ງການອຳນາດ ການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ສຳລັບໂຮງງານ ແລະ ເພື່ອຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງຊຸມຊົນຕົວຈິງທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບປັນໄຄຍ ໂຮງງານ (NRI).
- ບັນຊີຊັບສິນຢູ່ໃນຂອບເຂດພື້ນທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງຂອງໂຮງງານ ທາງອາວຸກດາການປົກຄອງໄດ້ຮັບບັນຊີຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກສູນເສຍ ສຳຫລັບການທົດແທນແລ້ວ.
- ຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກສູນເສຍ ແລະ ມູນຄ່າການທົດແທນທີ່ສະແດງຢູ່ໃນຕາຕະລາງລຸ່ງນີ້ແມ່ນປົກກະຕິ, ສ້າງເມຖາເປັນວິ ແລະ ຕົກລົງຮັບເອົາ.

ປະເພດຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກສູນເສຍ	ຈຳນວນ	ຄິດແທນ	ການກະທົບ	ລາຄາຄິດແທນ	ລວມເສຍ
(ຕີນ, ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ, ຕີນໄມ້, ຂີດ, ສິ່ງ)	(ເພື່ອຄິດແທນສ້າງ, ຈຳນວນຕີນໄມ້ ແລະ ຂີດ)	໓, ຕີນ, ເອີ້ນ, ສິ່ງ)	(໓) ຕີນ, ສິ່ງກະທົບ, ສິ່ງຄິດ, ຕີນໄມ້, ສິ່ງ.	(ປີນຄິດແທນ)	(ປີນ)
<u>ອີກ ລາມ</u>	<u>60 m²</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>0,14%</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>72000</u>
ລວມເສຍທັງໝົດ					<u>72000</u>

9. ນັບ ຜົນຕົກລົງຊັບສິນອີກການສູນເສຍເບື້ອງ: 60 m² ຢູ່ບ້ານ: ນາວິ: ບາງວິງ ແລະ ຕົກລົງຊັບສິນອີກ ໂດຍການເຜີຍແຜ່ ປີ ໒໐

☒ ຕົກລົງຊັບສິນອີກການສູນເສຍເບື້ອງ: ບໍ່ມີການ ເປັນການປະກອບສ່ວນໃຫ້ໂຮງງານຢ່ອຍ ໂດຍໄດ້ຮຽນອາທິດແລະຈາກການສູນເສຍຊີວິດ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຂອງບ້ານເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ເປັນຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ບ້ານເຮືອນ ກໍລະນີດັ່ງກ່າວ ຖືກຕັດບັນທຶກໃນຂອບເຂດ ຈະຮັບໄດ້ປະໂຫຍດຈາກການສູນເສຍເບື້ອງ.

☐ ຕົກລົງອາທິດແລະບັນທຶກຕົວ "ຕີນ" ໃນປະເທດນີ້ ຊຶ່ງເປັນຄວາມ ແລະ ຄຸນນະພາບຕ່າງໆ ກໍເປັນ ສິ່ງແນວໃດ.

☐ ຕົກລົງເບື້ອງແລະບັນທຶກເບື້ອງເດີມອາທິດແລະສິດທິ ແລະ ນັບຕົວເປັນຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ບ້ານ.

☐ ສູນກາອາທິດແລະບັນທຶກເດີມ, ແມ່ນການຈຳນວນທີ່ຕົກລົງແລະຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກສູນເສຍ.

10. ຕີນໄມ້: ທ່ານຮຽນອີກການສູນເສຍເບື້ອງເປັນຈຳນວນ: _____ ຢູ່ບ້ານ: _____ ແລະ ຕົກລົງຊັບສິນອີກໂດຍການເຜີຍ ປີ ໒໐

☐ ຕົກລົງຊັບສິນອີກການສູນເສຍເບື້ອງ: ບໍ່ມີການ ເປັນການປະກອບສ່ວນໃຫ້ໂຮງງານຢ່ອຍ ໂດຍໄດ້ຮຽນອາທິດແລະຈາກການສູນເສຍຊີວິດ.

☐ ຕົກລົງຊັບສິນອີກການສູນເສຍເບື້ອງ: ບໍ່ມີການ ເປັນການປະກອບສ່ວນໃຫ້ໂຮງງານຢ່ອຍ ໂດຍໄດ້ຮຽນອາທິດແລະຈາກການສູນເສຍຊີວິດ.

☐ ຕົກລົງອາທິດແລະບັນທຶກຕົວ "ຕີນ" ໃນປະເທດນີ້ ຊຶ່ງເປັນຄວາມ ແລະ ຄຸນນະພາບຕ່າງໆ ກໍເປັນ ສິ່ງແນວໃດ.

☐ ຕົກລົງເບື້ອງແລະບັນທຶກເບື້ອງເດີມອາທິດແລະສິດທິ ແລະ ນັບຕົວເປັນຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ບ້ານ.

☐ ສູນກາອາທິດແລະບັນທຶກເດີມ, ແມ່ນການຈຳນວນທີ່ຕົກລົງແລະຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກສູນເສຍ.

LAO (2 OF 2)

ຮູບ ໒໑

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງສ້າງສົມມຸດຕະພາບພື້ນ (NRDSP)

ແບບຮ່າງ ການສອບເສງ ແລະ ລິເວີນໃຊ້ການທົດແທນ

11. ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ ເປັນ ຜົນໄດ້ການສູນແສງສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ _____ ຢູ່ບ້ານ _____ ແລະ ຕິດລິ້ນໂດຍພະຍາດີກ ຜົນ ໓ ໄລ່

☐ ສູນເອົາຄຳທົດແທນເປັນໂຕຖັງ ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງປຸກແສງສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ ດ້ວຍການເຍົາຍ້າຍ ຫຼື ປຸກແສງສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງສູນພະຍາດີກຖັງ

☐ ສູນເອົາຄຳທົດແທນເປັນຖົງເສັ້ນດ້ວຍການຈຳເປັນຖົງເສັ້ນ

12. ການທົດແທນ: ການທົດແທນເປັນຖົງເສັ້ນຕ້ອງປົນເພີ່ມການຕິດລິ້ນດິນເປັນເອກະພາບກັບສິ່ງຕົວຈິງຕາມ ແລະ ການທົດແທນ
ແມ່ນຕ້ອງຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງການການທົດແທນ ຫຼື ຍິນຍັນໂດຍໂຄງການ ແລະ ຕ້ອງດຳເນີນການທົດແທນ ກ່ອນການເຍົາຍ້າຍ, ການຂົນສົ່ງ ແລະ
ກ່ອນການກໍ່ສ້າງທີ່ຈະກະທົບຊັບຊ້ອນຂອງປະຊາຊົນ. ຖ້າການທົດແທນຫາກແກ່ຍາວເລວ ບໍ່ໄດ້ດຳເນີນການທົດແທນ ຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບບົນກະທົບ
ຈາກໂຄງການ (NRI) ຈະບໍ່ມີສິດຮອງເອົາຊັບສິນໃຫ້ເກີນກ່າວຊັບສິນເຫຼົ່ານີ້.

13. ການປະກອບຂໍ້ມູນວ່າລວມສະນັ້ນໂຈ: ສາງໂຄງການໄດ້ມີການກຸ້ມຄົມເຖິງ ມາດຕາມກຸ້ມຄົມຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບບົນກະທົບ
(AHS) ປຸກຄົນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ (APs) ໂດຍພະຍາດີກ ຜົນ ໓ ໄລ່

ປຸກຄົນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບໄດ້ຮັບບົນກະທົບ ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ ຜົນ	ປຸກຄົນທີ່ກ່າວວ່າຈະໄດ້ຮັບບົນກະທົບ ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ ຜົນ	ສະຖິຕິຄົນຍ້າຍ	ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ ຜົນ
ໄດ້ຮັບບົນກະທົບໂດຍກົງ	✓	ສະຖິຕິບົນກະທົບທຸກຄົນຍ້າຍ	ບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບບົນກະທົບຂອງສິ່ງ
ໄດ້ຮັບບົນກະທົບໂດຍກົງ ຕື່ມ		ສະຖິຕິບົນກະທົບທຸກ	ບໍ່ຕ້ອງສະຖິຕິຄົນຍ້າຍ


14. ສາງ PPO ໄດ້ຍິນຢືນຢັນວ່າຈະພະຍາຍາມເທົ່າທີ່ເປັນໄປໄດ້ ເພື່ອຫຼີກລ່ຽງບໍ່ໃຫ້ເກີດຄວາມເສັຍຫາຍຕໍ່ຊັບສິນທີ່ຕິດພັນກັບທີ່ດິນ,
ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ຊັບສິນອື່ນໆ.

15. ຂໍ້ກຳນົດຂອງການຕິດລິ້ນບົນກະທົບສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ມີລັດຖະເຊັນເປັນໄປ ແລະ ຖືວ່າແມ່ນບໍ່ມີວຽກການກ່ອນດັບນີ້ເພື່ອບົນກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການ.
ເອກະສານນີ້ ແມ່ນສະບັບສຸດທ້າຍ ບໍ່ສາມາດມີການປຸກແປງບ່ອນໄດ້ ແລະ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຈັດຖັງປະຕິບັດ, ຫຼື ຜູ້ທີ່ມີອາຍຸເຊັນ ອັງຄິດນີ້
ຕ້ອງໄດ້ດຳເນີນການປະສານງານກັບພະຍາດີກ ເພື່ອຕິດລິ້ນເປັນເອກະພາບກັບປະຊາຊົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບບົນກະທົບ:

ບ້ານ: ມົວ. ບາງໂພກ ເມືອງ: ມົວ. ບາງໂພກ ວັນທີ: 14/5/2015 ນົດເປັນສະເລ່ຍ: 5

ຈົດເອີ້ນຖືການໂຍນ: ເຊັນ ສິວ: ນ. ນ. ເຊັນ ມື້: ນ. ນ.

ເຊັນກະທົບ:




ນາຍກະທົບ

ເຊັນ ຕິດຕໍ່ປະສານງານໂຄງການຂຶ້ນແຂວງ (PPO):

ສົມສະນິດ ອ່ອນຈັນ

ເຊັນ ຕິດຕໍ່ປະສານງານໂຄງການຂຶ້ນແຂວງ (PPO):



SERIAL NUMBER 6 / SURVEY NUMBER: 6

ENGLISH (1 OF 1)[illegible]**LAO (1 OF 2)**[illegible]**LAO (2 OF 2)**[illegible]

SERIAL NUMBER 7 / SURVEY NUMBER: 7

ENGLISH (1 OF 1)[illegible]**LAO (1 OF 2)**[illegible]**LAO (2 OF 2)**[illegible]

ATTACHMENT 7.9: SIGNED COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORMS

SERIAL NUMBER 9 / SURVEY NUMBER: 9

ENGLISH (1 OF 1)

LAO PDR
Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project (NRIDSP)
COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORM

Subject: Non-land

Province: Bokao District: Houayxay Village: Nam Smoak Tai

I/W: Mr. Somphone and/or Mrs./Ms.: _____ Resident in: Nam Smoak Tai

Confirm:

- To be head or spouse of the household.
- Having been fully informed by NRIDSP authorities in public meeting/s, during household survey/s and/or detailed measurement survey of my/our rights to entitlement to compensation for any loss of property (land, trees, crops, structures) by the subproject in relation to the NRIDSP land acquisition, resettlement and compensation policy.
- Having been introduced into complaint/grievance procedures in case of disagreement with the assessment of loss of assets.
- That Mr. or Mrs./Ms. Somphone is the owner of the affected asset/s listed below.
- The loss of assets is related to the provision to the local authority for the subproject.
- Losing the listed assets located in the subproject area to be provided to local authority to register asset loss for compensation.
- That affected asset/s and compensation costs as shown in the table is/are correct, and I/W: agree and accept these.

Type of Affected Asset	Quantity	Units	Affectedness	Unit Rates	Sub-Totals
(land, structures, trees, crop, etc)	(area of land/structure, number of trees, etc.)	(m ² , trees, house, etc.)	(% of total land, trees, etc.)	(KIP/Unit)	(KIP)
Land for Land	220 m ²	m ²	100%	2,500	800,000
					1
					800,000
					TOTAL

8. LAND: To accept losing: 220 m² land in the village: Nam Smoak Tai, and agree by ☒ in:

☒ Agree voluntarily to "donation of land" as contribution to the subproject, and do not request any compensation of the loss of land.

☐ Request compensation in kind through "land-for-land" through alternative land of similar quality / production.

☐ Request compensation in cash-for-kind through payment in cash.

9. TREES: To accept losing: _____ no. of trees in the village: _____, and agree by ☐ in:

☐ Agree voluntarily to "donation of trees" as contribution to the subproject, and do not request any compensation of the loss of trees.

☐ Agree voluntarily to "use the lost trees" by ourselves on our own expenses, and do not request any compensation of loss of trees.

☐ Request compensation in cash-for-kind through payment in cash.

10. STRUCTURE: To accept losing: _____ structure in the village: _____, and agree by ☐ in:

☐ Request compensation in kind through "structure-for-structure" through relocating or replacing affected structure.

☐ Request compensation in cash-for-kind through payment in cash.

11. This document is final and executable and cannot be changed unless all signatories will conduct a consultation meeting in order to find an agreement.

Village: Namsmoaktai District: Houayxay Date: 14/15/2015 Survey-Number: 9

Mr. Somphone Mr./Ms.: ye

Affected Household: Mr. Somphone Mr./Ms.: ye

Chief of Village: Somphone District Governor _____

Chief of Houayxay District Resettlement Committee: _____ Head of Provincial Project Office: _____

ຂົງຄະນິດ ອຳນວຍ

ໄພຂົນ ບຸນທອງ

LAO (1 OF 2)[illegible]**LAO (2 OF 2)**[illegible]

ATTACHMENT 7.11: SIGNED COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORMS

SERIAL NUMBER 11 / SURVEY NUMBER: 11

ENGLISH (1 OF 1)[illegible]**LAO (1 of 2)**[illegible]**LAO (2 OF 2)**

ຮູບ ໑໔໐

ໂຄງການພັດທະນາໂຄງຮ່າງສັນນະໂຍທາກເພື່ອ (NRIDSP)
ແບບຮ່ອມ ການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ສິດທິໃນການພັດທະນາ

11. ສິ່ງກ່າວ: ທີ່ໃຊ້ເອົາການສູນແລະສິ່ງກ່າວ: _____ ຄູ່ບ້ານ: _____ ແລະ ຕິດລິງໂດຍສະເພາະ ທີ່: _____

☐ ຮູກເອົາຄຳຄິດແທນເປັນວິທີ ສິ່ງກ່າວ: ການພັດທະນາ ດ້ວຍການເອົາຄຳ ຫລື ປຸງແຜນສິ່ງກ່າວປຸງແຜນເອົາຄຳສູນ

☐ ຮູກເອົາຄຳຄິດແທນເປັນວິທີເພື່ອດຶກການຈຳນວນປີກຳລັງ

12. ການພັດທະນາ: ການພັດທະນາເປັນເງິນສົດຕ້ອງຢືນຢັນການການຕົກລົງເປັນດິນເປັນເອກະຢາກັນທັງດ້ານລາຄາ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ
ແມ່ນຕ້ອງຈຳນວນຄ່າຂອງການພັດທະນາ ທີ່ເປັນໄປໄດ້ໂດຍໂຄງການ ແລະ ຕ້ອງດຳເນີນການພັດທະນາ ກ່ອນການເອົາຄຳ, ການເອົາຄຳ ແລະ
ກ່ອນການທີ່ສິ່ງທີ່ກ່າວເອົາຊັບສິນຂອງປະຊາຊົນ. ຖ້າການພັດທະນາຫາກແກ່ງວ່າວລາ ປ່ຽນໄດ້ດຳເນີນການພັດທະນາ ຜູ້ໃດໃຊ້ເປັນກະທຳ
ຈາກໂຄງການ (NRI) ຈະບໍ່ມີສິດຮຸກເອົາຊັບສິນໃຫ້ເກີດກວ່າຊັບສິນທີ່ຢູ່ນີ້.

13. ການປະກອບສ່ວນຂອງຄວາມສະໝັກໃຈ: ຫາກໂຄງການໄດ້ມີການປ່ຽນແປງ ມາດຕາຖານກັບຄືນເຮືອນທີ່ໄດ້ຊັບສິນກະທຳ
(AHS) ບຸກຄົນທີ່ຖືກກະທຳ: ໂດຍສະເພາະ ຫລື ຫລື

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ຖືກກະທຳໄດ້ຊັບສິນໂດຍ ໄດ້ຊັບສິນໂດຍໂດຍກົດ	ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ ✓	ບຸກຄົນທີ່ກ່າວວ່າຈະໄດ້ຊັບສິນກະທຳ ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ	ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ	ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ
ໄດ້ຊັບສິນໂດຍໂດຍກົດ	✓	ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນກະທຳດ້ວຍ	ບໍ່ໄດ້ຊັບສິນໂດຍກົດຕໍ່ສິ່ງຂອງ	ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ
ໄດ້ຊັບສິນໂດຍໂດຍກົດ		ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນກະທຳດ້ວຍ	ບໍ່ໄດ້ຊັບສິນໂດຍກົດ	ສະແດງໄດ້ເປັນ

14. ຫາກ PPO ໄດ້ເປັນເປັນວ່າຈະພະຍາຍາມເອົາທີ່ເປັນໄປໄດ້ ເພື່ອຫລີກລ້ຽງໄດ້ເປັນຄວາມເປັນຈິງຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຕັດສິນໃຈເປັນທີ່ຕັດສິນ,
ສິ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ສິ່ງຂຶ້ນຢູ່.

15. ສິ່ງກ່າວຂອງການຕົກລົງນີ້ ມີຄວາມສັກສິດເປັນແຕ່ມີວິຊາລາຍເຊັ່ນນີ້ໄປ ແລະ ຖືວ່າແມ່ນມີຈຸດການກ່ອນທີ່ເລີ່ມຕົ້ນຂອງໂຄງການ.
ເອກະສານນີ້ ແມ່ນສະບັບສຸດທ້າຍ ບໍ່ສາມາດມີການປຸງແປງໄດ້ ແລະ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ. ຫລື ຜູ້ທີ່ມີລາຍເຊັ່ນ ທັງສອງນີ້
ຕ້ອງໄດ້ດຳເນີນການປະສານງານກັນ ເພື່ອຕົກລົງເປັນເອກະຢາກັນປະຊາຊົນທີ່ໄດ້ຊັບສິນກະທຳ:

ບ້ານ: _____ ເມືອງ: _____ ວັນທີ: 16/5/2015 ນີ້ເປັນສະບັບ: 11

ຄົນເຮືອນທີ່ຖືກກະທຳ: _____ ສິນ: _____ ສິນ: _____ ສິນ: _____

(ເຊັນນາຍາກມາ)

ເຊັນ ສິດທິປະສານການໂຄງການສິນຂອງ (PPO):

(Signature)

ສິນສະມັດ ອ່ອນຈັນ

ໂພເພັດ ບຸນທອງ