

Draft Resettlement Plan: Pha Oudom

22 July 2013

LAO: Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

Prepared by Ministry of Public Works and Transport for the Asian Development Bank.

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic ends on 30 September. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2013 ends on 30 September 2013.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.

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Lao: Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan:

Pha Oudom, Bokeo Province

Last updated: 9 July 2013¹

¹ Prepared by Ministry of Public Works and Transport, with support from project preparation consultant team (ADB TA 8150-LAO Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project). The land acquisition and compensation plan also refers to ADB's resettlement plan.

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Persons
DHUP	Department of Housing and Urban Planning
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPWT	Department of Public Works and Transport
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EA	Executing Agency
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
IEM	Independent External Monitor
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LACF	Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework
LACP	Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LACR	Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement
LFNC	Lao Front for National Construction
LWU	Lao Women's Union
NGO	Non Government Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OPWT	Office of Public Works and Transport
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PNP	Provincial <i>Nam Papa</i> (water utility)
PPSC	Provincial Project Steering Committee
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RF	Resettlement Framework
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SESAH	Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
STEA	Science Technology and Environmental Agency
STWSP	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
UDAA	Urban Development Administration Authority
VEI	Village Environmental Improvement
WSSP	Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

Units

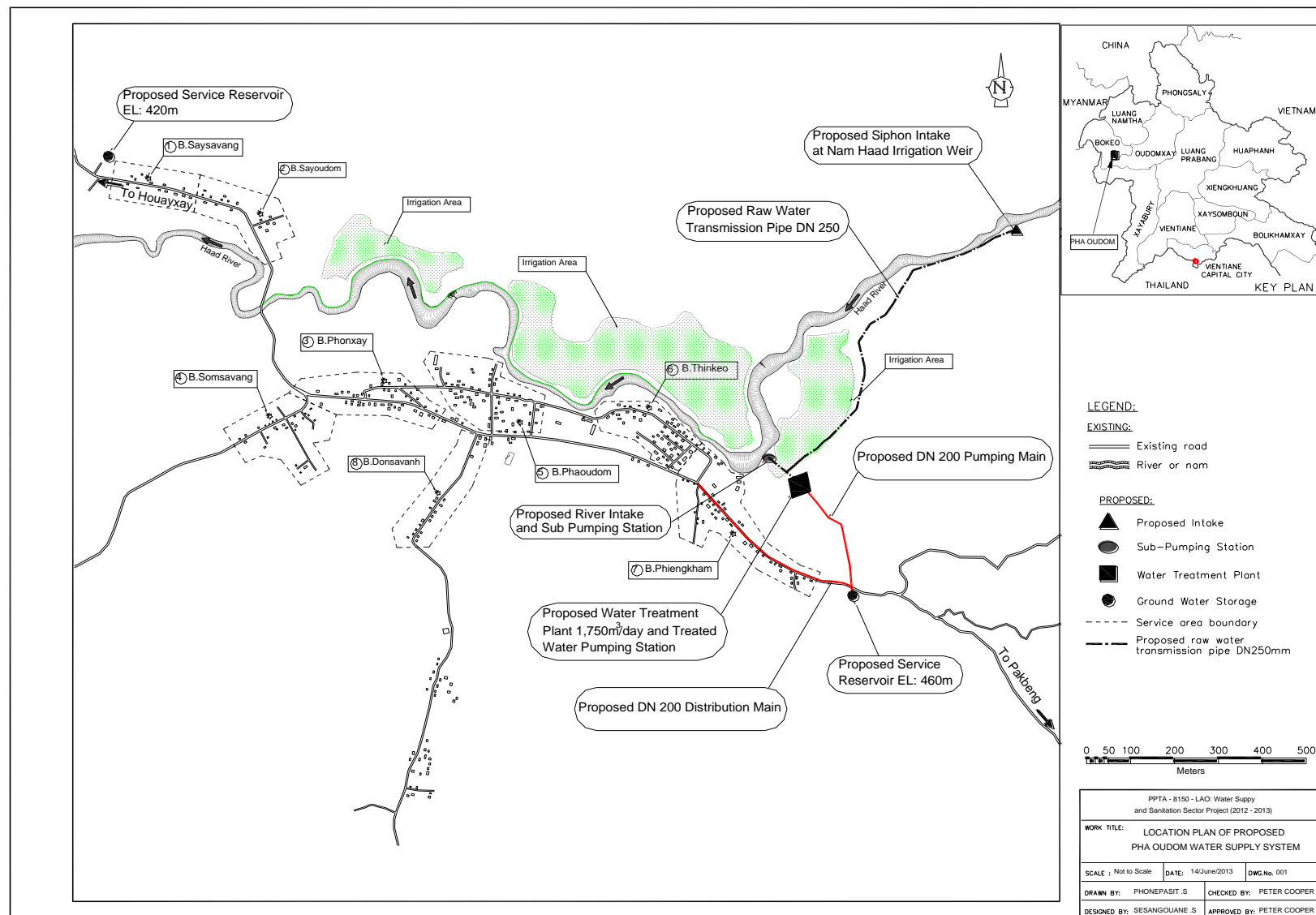
ha	hectares
km	kilometres
km ²	square kilometres
lpcd	liters per capita day
m	meter
m ²	square meters
m ³	cubic meters

Currency Equivalents (as of April 2013)

Currency Unit – kip (KN)

\$1.00 = KN7,900

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.



DEFINITIONS OF LARC RELATED TERMS	
Affected Person (AP)	<p>An affected person indicates any juridical person being as it may an individual, a household, a firm or a private or public institution who, on account of the execution of the Program and its subprojects or parts thereof would have their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, agricultural and grazing land), water resources or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (ii) Business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected with or without physical displacement; or (iii) Standard of living adversely affected.
Compensation	<p>Payment made in cash or in kind to APs at replacement cost for assets, resources and/or sources of livelihood and income acquired or adversely affected by the project.</p>
Corridor of Impact (COI)	<p>It is the area which is impacted by civil works in the implementation of the project and is important in two particular respects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Legally as the area within which APs will be entitled to compensation and other measures (in general coming under the heading of resettlement) for any loss of land, structures or land use and occupation and of livelihoods. (ii) Operationally as the agreed and demarcated area within which construction activities will take place and which must be cleared of all structures and obstructions.
Cut-off Date for Eligibility	<p>This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the area makes residents/users/occupants of the same eligible to be categorized as AP (see definition of eligibility). In this project, the cut-off date coincides with the final day of the census of APs in a specific subproject and which is preceded by a public consultation or announcement. Persons not covered in said census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) They have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the inventory of loss (IOL); or (ii) They have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS). In view thereof, the final list of APs is determined during the DMS. The establishment of cut-off date for eligibility is intended to prevent the influx of ineligible non-residents who might take advantage of project entitlements and speculate on land values and to prevent speculation by eligible APs.
Displaced Person	<p>In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who satisfy the condition of "Cut-off Date for Eligibility" (see definition below) and who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas in connection with the project.</p>
Detailed Measurement Survey	<p>With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the Inventory of Losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs done earlier during the project's feasibility studies. The final cost of resettlement for the subproject will be determined following completion of the DMS. At feasibility study level this can be regarded as Preliminary Measurement Survey.</p>
Eligibility	<p>Eligible APs may fall under any of the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Those who have formal legal rights to land lost including customary and traditional rights; (ii) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land lost as of the cut-off date but have claims to such land or assets that are recognizable under national laws; and (iii) Informal settlers who satisfy the condition for eligibility to compensation as provided in the definition of "cut-off date for eligibility".

DEFINITIONS OF LARC RELATED TERMS	
	Non-eligible APs include those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date for eligibility.
Entitlement	This refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, livelihood substitution, relocation support, etc. which are provided to APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Income Restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the severely affected and vulnerable households to supplement the compensation received for affected assets so as to achieve, at the least, complete restoration of pre-project living standards. This term is used synonymously with “Rehabilitation.”
Independent Monitoring Organization	This is the entity hired by the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) (through the National Project Management Office) to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP).
Inventory of Losses	This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, measured, their owners identified, and their exact location pinpointed.
Involuntary Resettlement	It is the displacement of people, not of their own preference, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the Project COI. Involuntary resettlement may result in any or a combination of the following: loss of land, abode and other fixed assets, loss of income and/or employment, relocation, separation of family members, disintegration of communities, etc. Unless appropriate and adequate mitigation measures are carried out, involuntary resettlement will result to further hardship and impoverishment among the APs, especially the marginal sectors of society (see definition of “vulnerable groups”). These adverse social impacts of development projects are often borne by APs not of their own desire but involuntarily.
Land Acquisition	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled to alienate all or part of the land s/he/it owns or is in the process of getting the ownership of in favour of the government for the Project in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	Above, as in income restoration and rehabilitation
Relocation	This is the physical displacement of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost	<p>It means the cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions. The amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without deductions for taxes, and costs of transaction as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Productive land (agricultural, fishpond, garden, forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value. (ii) Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes. It means the cost of buying a replacement land near the lost land with equal productive potential and same or better legal status, including interest accrued, transaction costs and other documentation fees. (iii) Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials. (iv) Standing crops equivalent to the current market value of the crop at the time of compensation.

DEFINITIONS OF LARC RELATED TERMS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Perennial crops and trees, cash compensation equivalent to the current market value given the type, age and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation. (vi) Timber trees, based on diameter at breast height at current market prices. (vii) Others.
Replacement Cost Study	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan	This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation which are all aimed at helping APs re-establish their pre-project standards of living.
Resettlement Effects	Resettlement Effects mean all negative situations directly caused by the project including loss of land, property, income generation opportunity, and cultural assets as triggered by the project.
Right-Of-Way	The right-of-way is a public available and governmental owned strip of land following a centerline (such as for roads, canals, etc.) providing an area of access. The project will use the complete area where necessary. In case some of the ROW has been encroached upon by informal occupiers/ formal users (for example people now living, doing business, or cultivating land within the ROW), the project intends to adopt a corridor-of-impact (COI) within the ROW to avoid adverse land acquisition and resettlement related impacts.
Severely Affected Persons	<p>This refers to affected persons or households who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Need to be relocated, (ii) Lose 10% or more of productive assets, (iii) More than 40% of the surface of the house is damaged (or where assets are affected only partially but the remaining assets are rendered unviable for continued use and relocation might be necessary for that reason (Guidelines on Resettlement Compensation, WREA, March 2010)
Significant Resettlement Effects	Involuntary resettlement impacts of a subproject are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) as per OM Section F1
Vulnerable Groups	<p>These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Female headed households with dependents. (ii) Disabled household heads. (iii) Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty. (iv) Children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support. (v) Landless households. (vi) Indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Background

- 1 The proposed Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (WSSP) will improve the performance of provincial water utilities (Provincial *Nam Papas* or PNPs) and expand access to safe piped water supply and sanitation (WSS) for urban residents in about 11 towns of Lao PDR.
- 2 The Project has five integrated outputs, namely: (i) improved sector coordination and policy implementation; (ii) improved non-revenue water management and water supply development; (iii) developed new water supply systems in small towns; (iv) enhanced community action in urban water supply and sanitation, and (v) strengthened capacity for project implementation, and operation and maintenance (O&M).
- 3 The Executing Agency (EA) for the WSSP is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP) will execute the project on behalf of MPWT. The implementing agencies are the Departments of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) and the PNPs in each of the subproject provinces.
- 4 This Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) for Pha Oudom District in Bokeo Province is prepared based on an assessment of the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts during WSSP sub-project preparation between January and May 2013. The LACP complies with the project's Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF).

1.2 Planned Civil Works

- 5 The Pha Oudom subproject will develop new water supply facilities to supply the nine core villages through individual household connections. The subproject will develop a new water supply source, water treatment plant, treated water reservoirs, distribution network, and connections with meters.
- 6 The proposed water supply scheme comprises: (i) a siphon intake from Nam Haad upstream of the proposed irrigation weir for dry season use and a downstream intake on the Nam Haad for wet season use²; (ii) a 2.0km raw water transmission main between the upstream and down stream intakes; (iii) a submersible pumping station at the downstream intake and 200m long pumping main to the water treatment plant (WTP); (iv) 1,700m³/day capacity WTP comprising receiving well, pre-sedimentation tank, flocculation channels, sedimentation tanks, sand filters, a backwash tank, chlorination facilities, detention ponds, plant office, workshop, store and a small water testing laboratory; (v) two service reservoirs; (vi) gravity-fed distribution and reticulation network throughout the nine core villages. A PNP office will be constructed in the center of town.

1.3 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

- 7 The LAR impacts in Pha Oudom District Town are insignificant, or ADB category B as the number of affected households (AHs) experiencing major impacts is 2 (13 APs). Therefore, the sub-project is judged to be eligible for inclusion in the Project.

² The upstream intake is required to ensure adequate raw water flow and quality (upstream of Nam Haad irrigation scheme) during the dry season, while the downstream intake is required to ensure security of supply during the wet season when the weir pondage is susceptible to heavy siltation.

- 8 Measures taken to minimize land acquisition and displacement for the sub-project include: (i) assessment of optimal technical sites for the water intake and limiting the width of the access track to a minimum size to reduce impact on population and agricultural production; (ii) siting of large infrastructure on government land where technically feasible; (iii) locating distribution mains, as much as possible, in road rights-of-way (ROW) where permitted; (iv) staging pipe laying to allow partial access and avoid total inaccessibility to businesses.
- 9 There is permanent loss of 19,328 m² (1.9328 ha) of private productive land and 271 trees for the water intakes, transmission, treatment plant and reservoir affecting 29 households (HHs) and 183 people, plus permanent loss of 2,141m² (0.2141 ha) of public land. Temporary losses include wider access along the proposed pipeline routes from the intake to WTP and service reservoirs for construction totaling 3,282 m² (0.3282 ha) of public land and 13,572 m² (1.3572 ha) of private land. Temporary losses are incurred for transmission and distribution pipe laying along main roads and total 132 m² (0.0132 ha) of residential land owned by 40 HHs with 232 persons. Some 30 businesses will be temporarily impacted during pipe laying.

1.4 Socio Economic Profile

- 10 The members of the 69 affected households (AHs) have a total of 410 persons. Two (2) of the temporarily affected households are female headed and also of Hmong ethnicity (ethnic group). One of these two HHs is also designated as poor by district authorities. However these are only temporarily affected. A total of 25 AHs are from minority ethnic groups (9 permanently affected and 16 temporarily affected).
- 11 In the Pha Oudom sub-project there are two (2) severely affected households (13 APs) due to loss of more than 10% of productive land, as a result of acquisition of land for the water treatment plant.

1.5 Information Disclosure

- 12 To date, dissemination and consultation activities have occurred as an integral part of the preparation of the LACP. APs are notified and consulted by public meetings and individually in advance about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the sub-project, including cut-off dates, compensation and entitlements, timing, and grievance redress mechanisms. Public officials have also been briefed and issued with Lao regulations on resettlement.

1.6 Grievance Redress

- 13 Grievance redress processes are outlined in the LACF and LACP. Villages consulted about grievance procedures have all identified the village level as the most appropriate and accessible level to resolve LACR conflicts and disputes.

1.7 Legal Framework

- 14 The LACP is developed from the laws and decrees of the Government of Lao PDR (Decree 192/PM) and Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) relevant policies and guidelines (Safeguard Policy Statement 2009) Provisions and principles adopted in the LACF supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Lao PDR wherever a gap exists.

1.8 Resettlement Budget and Financing

- 15 All costs for resettlement including land acquisition, compensation and allowances, operation and administration costs, surveys, monitoring and reporting will be financed by Bokeo province using counterpart funds.
- 16 The estimated cost of LAR for the Pha Oudom sub-project is 753,756,300 Kip (US\$95,410), which includes land acquisition for the water treatment plant, crop compensation, structural

damage, business operating losses, and contingencies of 10% reserve fund. (Income Restoration Program, to be developed during LACP updating, will be funded out of the reserve fund).

1.9 Institutional Arrangements

- 17 The LACF sets out detailed information on the institutional arrangements for the preparation and implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the Project, which are summarized in the LACP. The PIU has overall responsibility for activities related to land acquisition and compensation of APs. The PIU will work in close collaboration with resettlement committees at the provincial and district levels, as well as with village authorities and mass organization representatives in the core villages. The PIU will be assisted by the project implementation consultants and the project coordination unit.

1.10 Monitoring and Reporting

- 18 The Sub-project will have internal and external monitoring activities.
- 19 The scope of internal monitoring to be carried out by the PIU assesses (i) compliance with the WSSP resettlement policies and procedures and (ii) the availability and efficient use of personnel, material and financial resources; and, identifies the need for (iii) remedial actions to correct any problems that arise.
- 20 The Independent External Monitoring is responsible for monitoring of all activities related to updating and implementing the LACP; and, to assess whether AHs are able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and incomes to pre-sub-project levels and, if not, to recommend remedial actions to assist AHs.

2 Background

- 21 The proposed WSSP will improve the performance of PNPs, and expand access to safe piped water supply and sanitation (WSS) for urban residents in about 11 towns in Lao PDR. The Project is designed in accordance with the Government's urban water supply and sanitation sector strategy and investment plan, and will contribute to the Government's urban sector targets of 80% coverage of piped water supply and 90% coverage of sanitation by 2020. The proposed project is the fourth ADB-funded water supply sector project in Lao PDR, and follows the Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSP) which is currently being implemented (2009-2014).
- 22 Developing the small towns with 4,000-20,000 population as key administrative and economic centers is becoming increasingly important to the nation's economic development, jobs growth, poverty reduction and diversity. Increased access to safe, piped urban water supply and improved sanitation systems and enhanced PNP service delivery play a vital role in the small towns by supporting economic development and improving the health profiles of urban residents.
- 23 The Project has five integrated outputs, namely: (i) improved sector coordination and policy implementation; (ii) improved non-revenue water management and water supply development; (iii) developed new water supply systems in small towns; (iv) enhanced community action in urban water supply and sanitation, and (v) strengthened capacity for project implementation, and operation and maintenance (O&M). It will support infrastructure development, while focusing on policy improvement through enhanced sector coordination.
- 24 The Executing Agency (EA) for the WSSP is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP) will execute the project on behalf of MPWT. The implementing agencies are the Departments of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) and the provincial water supply utilities (PNPs) in each of the subproject provinces.
- 25 This Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) for Pha Oudom District in Bokeo Province is prepared based on an assessment of the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts during sub-project preparation for the WSSP between January and May 2013.³ The Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) impacts in Pha Oudom are insignificant, or ADB category B.⁴ The purpose of this LACP is to ensure that all affected people (APs) will be compensated at replacement cost based on current market value for their losses, and provided with rehabilitation measures so they are at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the Project. The LACP (i) identifies the legal and policy frameworks of the Lao Government and appropriate ADB guidelines; (ii) sets out procedures and policies on LAR to guide mitigation of impacts during project implementation; (iii) identifies an IOL and (iv) includes an estimated budget for implementing the compensation plan.
- 26 The LACP should be read together with the Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF) on the definition of terms, legal framework, project principles, voluntary contributions, entitlements, roles and responsibilities of EA, PCU, PIU and consultants, payment procedures, internal and external monitoring procedures and reporting. The current LACP contains the sub-project's specific information and an estimate of losses based on the IOL.

³ The terminology of Decree 192 of the Government of the Lao PDR (GOL) has been adopted for the Project to facilitate harmonization between GOL and ADB requirements for land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. Specifically, the land acquisition and compensation plan (LACP) is equivalent to the ADB requirements for a resettlement plan (RP) that would be prepared for sub-projects with land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

⁴ LAR must be insignificant for each candidate sub-project town in order for it to meet Project eligibility

2.1 Subproject Description

- 27 The WSSP in Pha Oudom includes the construction of a new water supply system, sanitation works and financial and technical assistance for village environmental improvements in nine core villages of Phiengkham, Thinkeo, Phaoudom, Phonxai, Somsavang, Donsavan, Namkha, Xaisavang, and Xaioudom.

2.1.1 Water Supply System

- 28 The Muang Pha Oudom subproject aims to provide safe, affordable, reliable, piped water supply with individual household connections to 90% of the population within the nine core villages. To maximize benefits and ensure efficient use of limited financial resources, the subproject will focus on the core villages where population densities are highest and where most future commercial and residential development is expected to occur. The subproject will develop a new water supply source, water treatment plant, treated water reservoirs and distribution network, and install connections with meters. The proposed water supply system is expected to include the following works:

- 29 **Raw Water Intakes, Transmission Main and Pumping Station:** The proposed raw water system will include: (i) a siphon intake at the Nam Haad irrigation weir for dry season use and a downstream intake on the Nam Haad near the army camp for wet season use⁵; (ii) a 2.0km long DN250 raw water transmission main between the upstream and downstream intakes; (iii) a wet well with submersible pumps at the downstream intake to pump raw water through a 0.2km long DN200 main to a 1,750m³/day water treatment plant (WTP) near Ban Phiengkham;

- 30 The upstream intake will comprise a siphon (with flanged joint) about 8m long at the irrigation weir's left abutment. The siphon will take raw water from the pond created by the weir and convey it to a small, open tank on the downstream side of the weir. The gravity raw water transmission main will convey raw water by gravity from the tank to the downstream intake about 2.0km downstream. A recently constructed gravel road provides vehicular access to the irrigation weir and intake.

- 31 The raw water transmission main between the upstream and downstream intakes will follow an alignment along the interface between the rice fields and forest, essentially parallel to the Nam Haad. A 3m wide permanent foot and motorbike track will be constructed for inspection and maintenance of the pipeline and siphon intake. A 200m long, 3m wide permanent access track will also be constructed between the downstream intake, sub-pumping station and the WTP. It will accommodate the raw water pumping main, electrical cable for the raw water pumps and the drainage pipe from the detention ponds at the WTP. The electrical control cabinet for the submersible pumps will be located above 1:100 year flood level.

- 32 **Water Treatment Plant:** The proposed 1,750 m³/day water treatment plant will be located on a natural terrace near Phiengkham Village. The main treatment units, electrical and mechanical plant will be located above 1:100 year flood level. The plant will comprise: a receiving well, pre-sedimentation tank, flocculation channels, sedimentation tanks, rapid sand filters, a backwash tank, chlorination facilities, 200m³ clear water tank, a forward pumping station and sediment detention ponds. A small office, small water testing laboratory and storage for chemicals will be provided at the WTP.

⁵ The upstream intake is required to minimize the risk of raw water shortages and possible contamination of the Nam Haad source by pesticides and fertilizers from the Nam Haad irrigation scheme during the dry season, while the downstream intake is required to ensure security of supply during the wet season, when the weir pondage is susceptible to heavy siltation and when the potential impact of contamination of Nam Haad by pesticides and fertilizers is low because of the effects of dilution.

- 33 The pumping station at the WTP will transfer treated water from the clear water tank through a 0.7km long DN200 transmission main to a 300m³ service reservoir situated on a hill to the east of Phiengkham Village, adjacent to a public road which passes through the village. A 5m wide, 0.621km long gravel road will be constructed to provide permanent access between the WTP and the public road and reservoir at Phiengkham. It will also accommodate the treated water pumping main from the WTP and a 22KVA power supply line to the WTP.
- 34 ***Distribution Network:*** A 3.5km long DN200 transmission main will be constructed to convey treated water by gravity from the service reservoir near Phiengkham to the town distribution system. The transmission main alignment will follow the main road. At least 90% of households, all businesses and institutions in the core villages are expected to be supplied through the distribution network, complete with rider mains and individual connections meters. The treated water transmission and distribution network will comprise about 14.0km of DN90-DN200 pipelines and 13.5km of DN50 rider mains.
- 35 A 100m³ service reservoir will be constructed on public land on a small hill at Saysavang at the north-west extremity of the distribution network. An existing 60m long road on public land will provide permanent access to the reservoir.
- 36 ***Other Facilities:*** The subproject will include a small branch office in the urban area where customers may pay their water bills, make application for connections, or consult with the PNP regarding their water supply. A workshop and store will be constructed at the same site as the office.

2.1.2 Village Environmental Improvements

- 37 The nine core villages will engage in a participatory process to identify local needs for community and school sanitation rehabilitation or improvement, drainage, upgrading access roads or other environmental improvements and to select, carry out and maintain these works with financial and technical assistance from the Project.

3 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3.1 Sub-project Eligibility

- 38 The policy for the WSSP is that a candidate sub-project town is eligible for inclusion in the Project if, in addition to other criteria, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts are not significant.⁶
- 39 The scope of LAR in Pha Oudom sub-project town is not deemed significant as the number of households experiencing major impacts is 2 (13 APs). Therefore, the sub-project is judged to be eligible for inclusion in the Project. A Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) has been prepared. The Pha Oudom Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Form is included in Attachment 1. It is based on data collected by the TA consultants during the preliminary resettlement assessment.
- 40 The purpose of this LACP is to ensure that the livelihoods of all displaced persons are improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels and the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved.

3.2 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Displacement

- 41 Measures taken to minimize land acquisition and displacement for the sub-project include: (i) assessment of optimal technical sites for the water intake and limiting the width of the access track to a minimum size to reduce impact on population and agricultural production; (ii) siting of large infrastructure on government land where technically feasible; (iii) locating distribution mains, as much as possible, in road rights-of-way (ROW) where permitted, and on road shoulders; (iv) staging pipe laying to allow partial access and avoid total inaccessibility to businesses.

3.3 Land Acquisition and Losses⁷

3.3.1 Land Acquisition

- 42 The following sections summarize the extent of land requirements and necessary acquisition for development of the water supply system (Refer Table 1 and Table 2). This includes the following subcomponents:
- 43 **Water intakes:** The proposed upstream raw water supply intake is located on the Nam Haad River and will require a maximum area of 100 m² (10 m x 10 m) which is public land. The 2,038 m long raw water transmission main corridor and 3m access road between the upstream and downstream intakes requires permanent acquisition of approximately 6,114 m² land comprising 4,473 m² private productive land and 1,641 m² of public land. An additional 6m wide area land corridor in the same alignment will be temporarily acquired to facilitate construction access. The total temporary area required is 12,228 m². The downstream intake and submersible pumping station will require an area of 400 m² of public/government land for the well/intake. The 3m wide and 150m long corridor between the downstream well/intake and the WTP to accommodate the pumping main, electricity line and access track will require permanent acquisition of approximately 450m² of private agricultural land, and temporary acquisition of 900m². These estimates will be updated at the time of detailed design when exact positioning of the intakes and access corridors is confirmed.

⁶ Significant meaning 200 or more APs severely affected (relocation, loss of 10% or more of total productive assets, and where assets are affected only partially but the remaining assets are rendered un-viable for continued use and relocation might be necessary for that reason (this last from the Guidelines on Resettlement Compensation (WREA, March 2010)

⁷ For details refer to Tables 1, 2 and in Attachment 2

- 44 **Water treatment plant:** The proposed WTP site will occupy approximately 10,000 m² (100 m x 100 m) of land in Phiengkham village accessed by the extension of an existing access road. All land for the WTP site including is privately owned and will need to be acquired.
- 45 **Service Reservoirs:** Land acquisition is required for two reservoirs: (i) 600m³ service reservoir near Phiengkham occupying an area of 900m² (30m x 30m) on private land, and (ii) 250m³ service reservoir occupying an area of 400m² (20m x 20m) in Saysavang. Both locations require permanent land acquisition. The access road between the WTP site boundary and the Phiengkham service reservoir site boundary will require permanent access of 3,105m² of private land, and temporary acquisition of 3,726m² of private land, with the reservoir requiring 900m² of private land. The Saysavang reservoir will require 400 m² of public land.
- 46 **Treated Water Transmission and Distribution Networks:** All distribution and reticulation pipes will be located in the rights of way of existing roads as much as possible. Permanent land acquisition is not required.
- 47 **Other Facilities:** The PNP branch office will be constructed on government land in the urban area.
- 48 **Village Environmental Improvements:** Part of the participation, awareness and community actions subcomponent, village environmental improvements (VEI) may involve minor land acquisition. Improvements may include sanitation facilities, footpaths and tertiary drainage. As these improvements are demand-driven, the exact scope and land requirements will not be known until implementation. As the expected land acquisition will be indeed very minor, the land is voluntarily donated by people for the benefits (under the conditions set out for voluntary contributions in section 8.3 of this LACP).

Table 1. Summary of Land Requirements

Component	Dimensions (Engineering requirements)	Area for permanent acquisition (m ²)	Ownership of land	Area for temporary acquisition (m ²)	Ownership of land
Upstream water intake (weir)	10m x 10m (100m ²)	100m ²	public		
Raw water transmission main and access between the upstream intake (weir) and downstream intake (6m width is temp. and 3m is permanent)	2,038 m pipeline	6,114m ² (2,038m x 3m)	Mostly private (agricultural), some public (community)	12,228m ² (2,038m x 6m)	Mostly private (agricultural), some public (community)
Downstream intake (raw water well)	20m x 20 m (400 m ²)	400 m ²	private		
Access track and pumping main between the downstream intake and the WTP site boundary (6m width is temporary, 3m width is permanent)	150m track, (200m long pipeline)	450 m ² (150m x 3m wide track)	private (agricultural)	900 m ² (150m x 6m wide track)	private (agricultural)
Water Treatment Plant	100m x 100m	10,000 m ²	private		
Access road and pipeline between the WTP site boundary, to main public road at Phiengkham, and service reservoir site boundary at Phiengkham (6m width is temporary, 5m width is permanent)	621m road (694 m long pipeline)	3,105 m ² (621m x 5m wide)	private	3,726 m ² (621m x 6m wide)	private
Service reservoir at Phiengkham	30m x 30m	900m ²	private		
Service reservoir at Saysavang.	20m x 20m	400m ²	public		
Transmission mains and distribution pipes				132 m ²	private
TOTALS		21,469 m ²		16,986 m ²	

Table 2. Summary of Land Acquisition

Construction Component	Village	Permanent Land Acquisition				Temporary Land Acquisition		
		Public Land		Private Land		Public Land	Private Land	
		Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	No. AHs	Area (m ²)	Area (m ²)	No. AHs
Upstream water intake (weir)	Thinkeo	100	0					
Raw water transmission main and access between the upstream intake and downstream intake	Thinkeo	1,641	0	4,473	17	3,282	8,946	17 (same as perm)
Downstream intake	Thinkeo			400	(same as access track)			
Access track and pumping main between the downstream intake and the WTP site boundary	Phiengkham			450	1		900	1 (same as perm)
Water Treatment Plant	Phiengkham			10,000	3			
Access road and pipeline between the WTP site boundary and service reservoir boundary	Phiengkham			3,105	7		3,726	7 (same as perm)
Service reservoir	Phiengkham			900	1			
Service reservoir	Saysavang,	400	0					
Transmission main and Distribution pipes	Phonxai, Somsavang, Xayoudom, Saysavang						132	40
Total		2,141	0	19,328	29	3,282	13,704	65

Note: The number of HHs affected by pipeline and access corridor between the downstream intake and WTP is not known at this stage as a design change was made to the scheme after the LAR assessment and IOL. Exact numbers will be confirmed after detailed design.

3.3.2 Loss of Houses or Structures

- 49 **Treated Water Transmission and Distribution Networks:** All distribution and reticulation pipes will be located in the rights of way of existing roads as much as possible. Within villages, distribution and reticulation pipes will temporarily use land in front of 40 houses and shops. Some structures will be affected, in particular, concrete verandas and entrance ways (Approximately 126.8 m²) would be temporarily disrupted by water pipe laying.

3.3.3 Loss of Crops and Trees

- 50 A total loss of 271 trees is estimated. It includes loss of 131 teak trees (5 AH) of which 110 are in relation to the WTP; 35 Mango trees (3 AH), two bamboo trees (1 AH), five Agar wood trees (1 AH), 60 pineapple trees (2 AH), 18 banana trees (2 AH) and 20 rubber trees (2 AH).

3.3.4 Disruption to businesses

- 51 The extent of loss of business or income for the Pha Oudom subproject is limited to 40 households and 30 businesses which will be temporarily disrupted during trench digging for installation of the water distribution pipe. The business structures are located close to the road in the alignment of the pipes. This will disrupt business activities for a short period of 1-3 days for each business. The business entrance areas have dirt or cement floors which would have to be dug up during pipe line laying. In all cases water supply pipe lines would be in the right of

way and not use any private land. Businesses include pharmacies, garage/motorcycle repair shops, guesthouses, noodle shops, ice factory, and small shops, with monthly profit ranging from 390,000 kip/month to 28,000,000 kip/month.

- 52 Table 3 below gives a summary of affected households. The list of all APs and their affected assets is in the IOL in Attachment 2. Some AHs are affected by permanent and temporary acquisition of access routes and are not counted twice.

Table 3. Summary of Affected Households

Impact	Affected Households		Total Households and APs		Potentially Vulnerable ⁸				Major Impacts				Temp Impact
	Per m	Temp											Business HH
	HHs	HHs	HHs	APs	EM HH	%	FHH	%	HHs	APs	EMHH	FHH	
Upstream water intake (weir)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raw water transmission main and access between the upstream intake and downstream intake	17	0	17	102	5	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downstream intake	1	0	1	5	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access track and pumping main between the downstream intake and the WTP site boundary	Same AH and APs as for downstream intake above								0	0	0	0	0
Water Treatment Plant	3	0	3	26	1	33	0	0	2	13	0	0	0
Access road and pipeline between the WTP site boundary and service reservoir boundary	7	0	7	45	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service reservoir	1	0	1	5	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service reservoir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transmission main and Distribution pipes	0	40	40	232	16	40	2	9	0	0	0	0	30
Total	29	40	69	415	37	54	2	9	2	13	0	0	30

Note: Most AHs that experience permanent land acquisition also have temporary land acquisition due to land required for permanent and temporary access routes. They are not counted twice, and are only recorded in the permanent land acquisition column.

⁸ There is a total of 25 AHs from ethnic groups (Khmu and Hmong), but 16 will only be temporarily affected. Two of these temporarily affected households are headed by women but only one is poor. Thus, it is not expected that the remaining 15 will be further disadvantaged or fail to benefit from the Project. 9 EM households, however, will be permanently affected, none of whom will be severely affected.

4 Socio-Economic Profile

- 53 Socio-economic profiles have been prepared for the sub-project area and for APs, including data on key indicators related to land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The sources of data on sub-project conditions are the results of the social survey conducted between January and March 2013, with the socio-economic conditions of APs surveyed in March 2013 during the fieldwork for preparation of this LACP.

4.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Pha Oudom

- 54 The district of Pha Oudom is located in the southeast part of Bokeo province, about 70 km from the provincial capital of Huoixai. Nine villages in Pha Oudom district have been designated as core villages for the proposed water supply project. These include merged areas such as the three villages of Tinkeo forming one village, and 57 households adjoining Somsavang in old Palau village.
- 55 A range of community facilities are located in the core villages including three primary schools and one secondary school; three pharmacies, one 15-bed district hospital; a daily market, 47 shops, one restaurant, three guesthouses and nine garages; and one bus station.
- 56 The total 2012 population of the nine core villages in the district town is 6,674 people.

Table 4. Pha Oudom Population Data

No	Pha Oudom Core Villages	Population (2012)				Households	
		Male	Female	Total	Male/Female Ratio	Total	Aver. Size (p/hh)
1	Phiengkham	513	459	972	1.12	165	5.9
2	Thinkeo	543	442	985	1.23	173	5.7
3	Phaoudom	620	568	1,188	1.09	223	5.3
4	Phonxai	226	286	512	0.79	96	5.3
5	Somsavang	400	369	769	1.08	152	5.1
6	Donsavanh	161	193	354	0.83	69	5.1
7	Xaysavang	132	117	249	1.13	52	4.8
8	Xayoudom	532	508	1,040	1.05	168	6.2
9	Namkha	302	303	605	1.00	112	5.4
	Totals	3,429	3,245	6,674	1.06	1,210	5.5

Source: Updated population based on Dec 2012/Jan 2013 census by Village heads and as reported by village heads 7/2/2013. Phase 1 data sheets for PPTA 8150-LAO, December 2012. *This table will be updated using population data collected in March 2013.*

- 57 Lue, Tai Dam and Lao Loum ethnic groups make up 43% of the population of Pha Oudom, Khmu (Mon-Khmer) account for 45% and Hmong ethnic group about 12% of people living in the core villages. In general ethnic groups prefer to live together in the same village, although some villages are of mixed ethnicity and others are 100% from one group. Tinkeo has three separate ethnic groups, each with their own leader who manages the group, although Tinkeo's largest ethnic group is the Lue, who have lived there for 75 years. Xaysavang is 100% Lue, Xayoudom is 100% Hmong, and Namkha 50% Lao and 50% Khmu.
- 58 According to data provided by district authorities, 100% of households in the core villages are connected to electricity grid.
- 59 Pha Oudom is designated as a poorest district according to Instruction 285/PM (2009). At present, 23.7% of core village households are designated as poor; and about 48% of total households in the district are designated as poor. The main livelihood is from rice farming, with additional income from timber products. The criterion for being poor is based on household

cash income below the equivalent of 180,000 Kip per person per month. The district average annual per capita income is \$570. Throughout the district, poverty tends to be higher among ethnic minorities. The poorest village is Donsavanh with 50% poor and 50% who have just sufficient livelihoods to live from. Phiengkham is the second poorest with 30% poor, and 70% sufficient; and thirdly Namkha with 20% poor and 80% sufficient. Poor households are scattered throughout the core villages.

4.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Affected People

60 During the IOL socio-economic surveys were carried out of all AHs. Basic socio-economic information about the AP households who are affected is summarized below:

- The members of the 69 households have a total of 415 persons.
- 2 of the households are female headed (temporary impacts only) and one is poor.
- 25 AHs are from ethnic minority groups (9 permanently affected and 16 temporarily affected)⁹.
- The shop owners have profit of 390,000 to 28,000,000 Kip per month.
- One of these AHs is designated as a poor household by district authorities or by themselves, but is only temporarily affected.¹⁰ 65 are medium and 3 are rich households, as defined by the households themselves during the IOL and socio-economic survey.

61 Additional socio-economic information on the AHs, including average HH size, educational attainment of HH head (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity), primary livelihood of AH head, access to water and sanitation, HH amenities, ownership of transportation, will be collected and incorporated as part of LACP updating.

4.2.1 Vulnerable APs

62 Vulnerable APs may be at greater risk due to the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement. Additional measures are in place to ensure that vulnerable groups are not disadvantaged and that they are equal beneficiaries of the project.¹¹ (Refer to Section 9.4, which discusses the Ethnic Groups and Gender Strategy of the Project).

63 There are two female-headed household (3% of total) amongst the 69 affected households. The AHs are from the Hmong ethnic group and one is a poor household temporarily affected by the pipeline laying. The AHs permanently losing land are from the Hmong, Khamu, Lue and Lao ethnic groups, but no one from a minority ethnic group is severely affected by land acquisition. Other AHs having temporary impacts are predominantly from Lao and Khamu, with 14 Hmong AH experiencing temporary impacts from pipe laying. All ethnic groups are well integrated into the local communities and are not at greater risk of being disadvantaged due to the Project.

4.2.2 Severely Affected APs

64 Severely affected APs are defined as those that are (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) lose 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating), or (iii) have partially affected assets but the remaining assets are rendered unviable for continued use and relocation might be necessary for that reason. They are entitled to additional assistance to restore incomes and/or relocate.

⁹ 16 households are of Lao ethnicity, 28 Lue, 14 Hmong, 11 Khamu. Only Hmong and Khamu are considered "minorities".

¹⁰ There are 9 Rich and 26 Medium AHs in Chomcheng, 1 Rich and 2 Medium AHs in Houa Khoua, 3 Medium AHs In Louang phakham and 2 Medium AHs in Dongneng

¹¹ Vulnerable: female-headed without additional means of support, ethnic minorities, poor

- 65 There are two (2) severely affected AHs (13 APs), in the Pha Oudom subproject as a result of land acquisition for the WTP, however no relocation is necessary as only productive/agricultural land is to be acquired and houses are not disturbed.

5 Information Disclosure

- 66 Disclosure of information and consultations have occurred during preparation and implementation of the subproject to ensure that APs and other stakeholders have timely information about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, as well as opportunities to participate in and express their preferences and concerns regarding the resettlement program. These views and preferences have been incorporated in this LACP.

5.1 LACP Information Dissemination and Consultations

- 67 Information dissemination and consultation activities have occurred as an integral part of the resettlement planning and preparation of the LACP. Refer to Attachment 3 for records of consultation.
- 68 District officials and line agencies have been briefed about the resettlement requirements including ADB Safeguards Policy, and furnished with copies of Decree 192 and regulations on implementing the Decree 2432 and Technical Guidelines 699. Village heads have also been briefed and furnished with copies of the GOL decrees. A letter from the Pha Oudom District Governor confirming support to the project and resettlement is included in Attachment 4.
- 69 Public consultations through public meetings have been held in core villages in February, March and April 2013 to discuss the overall project scope and potential impacts. Specific meetings on resettlement and environment were held 28-29 March 2013 in core villages where the resettlement impacts will be most significant: Phiengkham, Thinkeo, Donsavan, Phonxai, Pha Oudom, Xaioudom and Saysavan. (Refer to Attachment 3 for attendance lists and photographs of all the meetings). Discussions involved an explanation about resettlement impacts, cut off date (30 March 2013) and preferred dispute resolution mechanisms. Individual consultations have also been held with each AP through the Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households (SESAH).
- 70 The PIU, DRC and/or village development committees will ensure that APs are notified about resettlement activities, including: (i) all public meetings and consultations, at least two (2) weeks in advance; (ii) the DMS and other fieldwork, at least two (2) weeks in advance and the requirement for APs to participate in the DMS; (iii) AP entitlements and compensation amounts; and, (iv) timing and procedures for payment of compensation. The form of notification will include, as appropriate, notices posted in villages; letters, notices or small brochures delivered individually to APs; and, loudspeaker announcements. The DRC and PIUs will be responsible for the disclosure of the LACP to the APs prior to submission to ADB. ADB will upload the draft and final LACP on ADB's website. Monitoring reports on LACP implementation will also be uploaded on ADB's website.
- 71 Project information has been disseminated throughout project preparation through consultations, public meetings, focus group discussions, individual consultations and interviews. Information has included the type of project, entitlements and principles of compensation, types of impacts and grievance mechanisms. A Public Information Booklet (PIB) will be updated and distributed during the DMS for the subproject as a tool to provide information to APs and other stakeholders about the nature of the subproject, the likely land acquisition impacts, the entitlements of APs for compensation and rehabilitation assistance and the procedures for further information dissemination and consultations. A draft of the PIB is included in Attachment 5.

6 Grievance Redress

- 72 A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner, in accordance with Decree 192/PM. The objective of the grievance redress mechanism is to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. All affected persons will be made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. An aggrieved affected person (AP) or AH will be free from any fees in connection with the lodging and resolution of complaints, as the costs will be borne by the Executing Agency (EA).
- 73 Villages consulted about grievance procedures have all identified the village level as the most appropriate and accessible level to resolve LAR conflicts and disputes.
- 74 The following procedures are proposed for redress of grievances during the WSSSP.

Table 5. Grievance Redress Procedures

Stage	Grievance Redress Procedures
1	In the first instance, APs will address complaints on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses to the village arbitration unit. ¹² The unit will organize a meeting with the complainants to resolve the issue using its traditional methods of conciliation and negotiation; the meeting will be held in a public place and will be open to other APs and villagers to ensure transparency.
2	If within 5 days of lodging the complaint, no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or no response is received from the village arbitration unit, the AP can bring the complaint to the District Resettlement Committee (DRC). ¹³ The DRC will meet with the AP to discuss the complaint, and provide a decision within 10 days of receiving the appeal.
3	If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of the DRC or in the absence of any response, the AP can appeal to the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC). ¹⁴ The PRC will provide a decision on the appeal within 10 days.
4	If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PRC, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP can submit his/her grievance to DHUP. The DHUP acting on behalf of the MPWT will render within 10 days of receiving the appeal.
5	As a last resort, the AP may submit his/her case to the Court of Law. The complaint will be lodged with the Court of Law; the decision of the Court will be final. Although the technical guidelines for resettlement designate this elevating of the complaint to the local mass organizations, non-benefit organizations and AP representatives, in order to ensure the availability of adequate resources to carry out this procedure, the DHUP will be responsible for forwarding the complaint and ensuring its process in the courts.

¹² The village arbitration unit generally consists of the village chief and/or deputy chief, village elders and village representatives of the Lao Women's Union (LWU), Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC), and the police; the unit is responsible for settling disputes between villagers through conciliation and negotiation. Village arbitration units will be established in subprojects areas that do not yet have existing units. .

¹³ The DRC will be headed by the District Governor and will include representatives from district offices of OPWT, Finance, Planning and Cooperation and Agriculture and Forestry; chiefs of all affected villages; district representatives of the LWU, LFNC and the Youth Union; and, AP representatives including women and ethnic minorities.

¹⁴ The PRC will be chaired by the provincial Vice Governor and will have representatives of the District Governor; DPWT; Department of Finance; Department of Health; and, representatives of LWU and the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC).

7 Legal Framework

- 75 The WSSP's legal and policy framework for resettlement is built on the GOL's relevant regulation and legal framework and the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) (2009), requirement 2 on Involuntary Resettlement and Operation Manual (OM F1). In particular the WSSP policy framework and entitlements have been built upon the laws of GOL, principally: the Constitution (1991), Land Law (1997, 2003), the Road Law (1999), Decree 192/PM on the Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects was adopted in July 2005, and together with its Regulation on Implementation (November 2005) and Technical Guidelines (as updated in March 2010), provides a comprehensive framework for resettlement planning in Lao PDR. Also relevant is Decree on Environmental Assessment (EA), February 2010 (112/PM). These laws and policies define the Project's context for the planning and implementation of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation for recovered assets and adversely affected incomes, including measures for ensuring that affected people or households are able to restore their standards of living to at least their pre-project levels.
- 76 In general, the main principles of the government policies on land acquisition, compensation, assistance, resettlement, consultation, information dissemination, disclosure and grievance redress reflect those reflected in ADB's SPS (2009). Where issues arise relating to compensation and assistance of APs that have not been specifically reconciled, the ADB's SPS shall prevail.
- 77 Both Lao Law and ADB policies entitle APs to compensation for affected land and non-land assets at replacement cost and other assistance so that they are not made worse off due to the proposed Project. However, the definition of severely affected APs varies between ADB (OMF1 para 9) at loss of 10% or more of productive assets and Decree 192/PM (Article 8) at 20% of income generating assets affected. In accordance with Decree 192/PM (Article 6) which entitles all APs to economic rehabilitation assistance to ensure they are not worse off due to the Project, the 10% definition of severely affected will be adopted as part of the Project's resettlement policy. Decree 192 requires consultation with AHs and stakeholders during LACP preparation, while ADB SPS requires consultation with AHs and stakeholders during LACP preparation and ongoing during implementation and monitoring.
- 78 Decree 192/PM goes beyond ADB's policy and provides APs living in rural or remote areas, or APs in urban areas who do not have proof of land-use rights and who have no other land in other places, will be compensated for their lost rights to use land and for their assets at replacement costs and other additional assistance to ensure they are not worse off due to the project. Should APs be found to be non-titled and required to relocate, the proposed Project will ensure they are provided replacement land at no cost to the APs, or cash sufficient to purchase replacement land.
- 79 Compensation approaches and relevance to the WSSP are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Comparison of Resettlement Approaches

Item.	GOL Decree 192	ADB SPS	WSSP Principles adopted
Obligations of project owners	Avoid displacement and adverse impacts; minimise through design options	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Avoid resettlement and minimise through design, compensate where unavoidable
Affected Person	Any person, entity or organisation affected by a project, who, due to land acquisition or change in land use would have their standard of living adversely affected; house, land or	Displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of	Any person/entity adversely affected by Project resettlement – house, land, assets, business, income, standard of living. (Refer definitions)

Item.	GOL Decree 192	ADB SPS	WSSP Principles adopted
	resources temporarily or permanently affected; business, occupation place of work or residence adversely affected; community resources adversely affected	livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected area.	
Vulnerable households	(i) divorced or widowed female headed households with dependents and low income; (ii) households with disabled or invalid persons; (iii) poor or landless households; (iv) elderly households with no means of support.	Vulnerable groups: those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.	(i) Female headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households; (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) landless households; (vi) Indigenous people or ethnic minorities.
Severely affected households	Losing 20% or more of productive income generating assets (loss of agricultural, industrial or commercial land) and means of livelihood, employment or business, and access to community resources	Being physically displaced from housing; losing 10% or more of productive assets (income generating)	ADB definition plus: if more than 40% of the surface of the house is damaged (or where assets are affected only partially but the remaining assets are rendered unviable for continued use and relocation might be necessary for that reason (Guidelines on Resettlement Compensation, WREA, March 2010)
Consultation and participation	Meaningful involvement of project-affected communities, and their institutions; implement in a participatory manner ensuring that APs, local authorities, and other stakeholders are fully informed, consulted and concerns taken into account at all stages; Effective public dissemination of information about project, compensation, resettlement process through mass media, and public meetings.	Meaningful consultation with APs, communities, and civil society from early in the project stage and ongoing basis throughout project cycle. Ensure APs informed on options and entitlements, and alternatives in timely way; gender inclusive and tailored to disadvantaged; incorporates views of APs and stakeholders. Disclosure of resettlement documents on ADB website; and information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to APs and stakeholders.	Meaningful consultation and full ongoing disclosure through Public Information Booklets (PIB).
Culture and ethnicity	Consider local cultural and religious properties, practices and beliefs; measures to improve the status of ethnic communities	Attention to gender concerns: female headed households; gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure and grievances. Avoid physical relocation of indigenous peoples.	Attention to gender concerns: female headed households; gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure and grievances. Avoid physical relocation of indigenous peoples.
Compensation	Replacement costs. Land for land compensation for large land holdings affected.	Full replacement costs. Land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose	Full replacement costs. Land-based resettlement strategies for displaced

Item.	GOL Decree 192	ADB SPS	WSSP Principles adopted
	Income restoration.	livelihoods are land-based. Cash compensation. Livelihoods assistance.	persons whose livelihoods are land-based. Cash compensation. Livelihoods assistance.
Voluntary contributions	Only if marginal impacts (less than 20% of productive assets) and do not result in displacement. APs aware of entitlements.	Negotiated settlements based on meaningful consultation with APs; offering adequate and fair price. It must be ensured that people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Voluntary contributions where: (i) AP is direct beneficiary of the project; (ii) the total area of AP residential land is at least 300 m ² ; (iii) the affected portion is less than 5% of the total area; and, (iv) there are no structures or fixed assets on the affected portion. Informed choice decision. Transparent and monitored process, based on Decree 192.
Grievance	Establish effective mechanism for hearing and redressing grievances. Establish a Grievance Redress Committee. Handle complaints at the lowest level in a transparent way, record complaints. APs exempt from administrative and legal fees.	Establish mechanism to resolve APs concerns and grievances. Resolve promptly using a transparent process which is culturally and gender appropriate and accessible. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.	Grievance process through village arbitration, district then provincial resettlement committees. Transparent process, documented, fee free. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.
Monitoring	Projects with major resettlement component with severe impacts, an independent monitoring agency is contracted for monitoring and evaluating resettlement implementation.	Monitoring: implementation progress of the resettlement plan; compensation payments; outcomes. Projects with significant involuntary impacts, an independent external monitor to be engaged.	Internal and external monitoring (in keeping with previous sector projects)

7.1 Key Principles and Compensation Components

- 80 The Project has defined Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation (LARC) related key principles as listed in **Table 7** aiming at LARC objectives the subprojects shall achieve.

Table 7. Land Acquisition Resettlement and Compensation Principles

No.	WSSP Principles
1	Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other assets and incomes shall be avoided and minimized by exploring all alternative options, including the use of public land.
2	APs residing, working, doing business and cultivating land within the required project area as of the completion date of the census and detailed measurement survey will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation assistance to assist them in improving, or at least maintaining their pre-project living standards and productive capacities. The Project will ensure that APs are able to find alternative sites or income sources.
3	Lack of formal legal title or recognizable legal rights will not be a bar to eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. APs will not be displaced from affected land until the village allocates suitable alternative land of similar characteristics or compensation is paid that is sufficient to purchase suitable land within the same or neighbouring village.

No.	WSSP Principles
4	All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost ¹⁵ (free from taxes, registration and land transfer costs) at the time of compensation.
5	The process and timing of land and other asset acquisition will be determined in consultation with APs to minimize disturbance
6	Where houses and structures are partially affected to the degree that the remaining portion is not viable for its intended use, the Project will acquire the entire asset, and APs will be entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the entire asset
7	APs will be systematically informed and consulted about the Project, the rights and options available to them and proposed mitigating measures. The comments and suggestions of APs and communities will be taken into account
8	The key information in the LACP such as measurement of losses, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to APs in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in understandable form and language such as the distribution of public information booklets (PIBs) prior to submission to ADB for review and approval.
9	Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property and land-use rights, and to ensure the restoration of their income and living standards.
10	Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved.
11	Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as minority ethnic groups, women-headed households, children, households headed by the disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line. Vulnerable APs will be provided with additional assistance to ensure that they are equal beneficiaries of the project and are not further disadvantaged.
12	Compensation and rehabilitation assistance for vulnerable groups will (i) be carried out with respect for their cultural values and specific needs and (ii) ensure that they are not disadvantaged by the process of land acquisition.
13	There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during updating and implementation of the LACP without impeding access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Grievance redress mechanisms will include representation from the APs, especially women, minority ethnic groups, and other vulnerable groups.
14	Institutional arrangements will be in place to timely and effectively design, plan, consult and implement the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation programs. Resettlement committees will include representatives from APs especially women and vulnerable groups.
15	Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement within the agreed implementation period.
16	Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. Monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes and the final outcomes will be conducted by an independent monitor
17	Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets except very minor losses of residential land. Voluntary donation of small strips of residential land will be according to the following criteria that will be strictly complied with, i.e., (i) AP must be a direct beneficiary of the Project; (ii) the AP's total residential land area is not less than 300 m ² ; (iii) if the AP's total residential land area is more than 300 m ² , the strip of land that can be donated cannot be more than 5% of the total land area; and (iv) there are no houses, structures or fixed assets on the affected portion of land. APs opting to make voluntary contributions shall make an informed choice. The procedures for voluntary contributions shall ensure transparency and accountability.

¹⁵ Replacement cost means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss of asset at market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher.

8 Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

8.1 Categories of APs

- 81 In the context of the WSSP, different categories of people using or occupying land in a subproject area may be affected and, as a consequence, be designated as APs. These categories are determined on the basis of (i) Lao law and legal practice to define legal users including unregistered users; (ii) ADB policy regarding APs with affected structures; and, (iii) a review of the conditions that are likely to apply in subproject areas.

Table 8. Categories of APs

No.	Categories of APs ¹⁶
1	Legal users include individuals, households or organizations with recognized land use rights evidenced by (i) documents such as a registered Land Title, Land Certificate (Form 01), survey certificates, land tax receipts, residency certificates and documents supporting customary land use rights; or, (ii) having applied for and awaiting receipt of recognized land use rights documents, e.g., registered Land Title. Legal users also include (iii) unregistered users that have written permission of village authorities to occupy and/or use land.
2	Non-legal users include individuals, households or organizations without legal, possessory or recognized land use rights.
3	Owners of houses, shops and other structures whether or not a) there is recognized land use rights or b) a permit was issued to construct the structure.
4	Owners of businesses whether or not the businesses are registered.
5	Lease or permissive users: Users/occupants that lease or have permission to use affected land and/or affected structures (houses, shops, market stalls, etc.) whether or not a) the land and/or structures are owned by private parties or the State or b) the tenancy is based on a formal lease or permission of the owner.
6	Agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers and employees temporarily or permanently affected by the Project.

8.2 Eligibility

- 82 All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas as of the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The cut-off date will be the final day of the census and IOL (30th March 2013). However APs will be subject to verification during the DMS. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, unless there has been a change in subproject design.

8.3 Voluntary Land Contribution

- 83 For the WSSP, voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets except very minor losses of residential land. To ensure this, voluntary contributions shall be acceptable only if the following safeguards are in place:
- a) AP must be a direct beneficiary of the sub-project.
 - b) APs must have total landholding of more than 300m² in order to be eligible for donation.
 - c) If the AP's residential land area in question is more than 300 m², the amount of land that can be donated cannot be more than 5% of the total land holding.
 - d) There are no houses, structures or other fixed assets on the affected land.

¹⁶ Note: APs refer to affected individuals, households and private and public institutions; the latter includes, among others, government agencies. These would be APs for the purposes of identifying landowners and titles.

- e) Voluntary donation according to these criteria will follow a process which resembles the Government's Decree 192/PM/2005. The procedures for voluntary contributions are designed to facilitate an informed, transparent and accountable process. To ensure this, voluntary contributions shall be acceptable only if the following safeguards are in place:
- There is full consultation with local officials, affected land owners, any non-titled affected people and other stakeholders regarding the site selection, land acquisition requirements and the issues surrounding voluntary land contributions.
 - All APs and other stakeholders are fully informed about the potential impacts of the voluntary donations. They agree that a) the proposed donations are directly linked to benefits they will receive and b) do not severely affect their living conditions, livelihoods and incomes; and, they are satisfied that c) community sanctioned measures are in place to replace any losses that are agreed to through written record by affected people.
 - All voluntary contributions will be well documented and confirmed through a written agreement between the AP and the local authority, and verified by an independent third party such as a designated person, non-government organization or legal authority. A sample written agreement is included in Attachment 6. Written agreements shall be kept at the PMU office and a summary provided to ADB as proof that all APs are accounted for, either by a receipt of compensation for their lost assets or by an agreement on voluntary contribution (or both if the total affected assets exceed the allowed voluntary contribution). At any time, ADB may check the written agreements during review missions or request for a copy of the written agreements.
 - The local authorities have established adequate grievance redress mechanisms for the Project and fully informed APs and other stakeholders of these procedures.
 - An independent external monitor will interview a sample of households and check written agreements with those households that have voluntarily contributed land. He/She will include his/her findings as part of the Independent External Monitoring (IEM) report that is provided to the PCU and ADB for no objection prior to civil work awards.

8.4 Entitlement Matrix

- 84 The Entitlement Matrix sets out the entitlements of different types of losses and eligible APs.
- 85 The Project entitlements have been designed to provide compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation for lost assets and restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories of affected people, including legal and non-legal land users.
- 86 Compensation rates for land and other assets are established for each subproject town, based on a participatory rapid appraisal of replacement costs using data collected from district authorities, land owners including APs and vendors in the subproject area. The compensation rates are verified at the time of the DMS and updating the LACP, based on an updated replacement cost survey. Rates for compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation and allowances payable to APs will be adjusted annually, based on actual inflation rate.

Table 9. Project Entitlement Matrix

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
PERMANENT LOSS OF LAND		
Agricultural or other productive land		
Legal users		
	<p>For minor losses equal to less than 10% of the total land holding, legal APs will receive cash compensation at replacement cost at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation.</p> <p>For major losses equal to 10% or more of the AHs total productive assets and where remaining affected land is economically <u>viable</u>, legal APs will receive cash compensation for the affected portion at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation. Plus additional applicable rehabilitation allowance(s) for severely affected AHs as described further below and is entitled to participation in the income restoration program.</p>	<p>Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law.</p> <p>Voluntary donation of productive land will not be allowed by the Project.</p>
	<p>For major losses of 10% or more of the total productive assets and where the remaining affected land is economically <u>unviable</u>, the entire property will be acquired by the project for compensation as follows: as a priority, legal APs will be allocated replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity, located in the same village and with land title or secure tenure; or, if land is not available or the APs chooses, cash compensation at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation.</p> <p>Plus assistance to purchase and register land. Legal APs may request that the Project acquires the entire land holding if the remaining agricultural land is unviable.</p> <p>All transaction fees, taxes and other costs associated with allocation of replacement land with title or secure tenure will be paid by the Project. If the head of household is married, the title or land certificate will be issued in the names of both spouses.</p> <p>AH will also receive additional applicable rehabilitation allowance(s) for severely affected AHs as described further below and is entitled to participation in the income restoration program</p>	<p>Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law.</p> <p>Voluntary donation of productive land will not be allowed by the Project.</p>
Users with temporary or lease rights		
	<p>APs that hold a lease for use of agricultural land (e.g., for a concession) will receive compensation equal to the remaining value of the lease. If their use of the productive land represents their primary source of income, leaseholder AHs will also be entitled to participation in the income restoration program and other applicable rehabilitation allowances for severely affected AHs as described further below</p>	
TEMPORARY LOSS OF LAND		
Loss of access to or use of land (eg. during Construction)		
Legal users		
	<p>No compensation will be paid, but the land will be returned to APs within one (1) month of the completion of required works or use of land, in a condition equal to or better than pre-project level.</p> <p>The cost and works to restore, repair or reconstruct any culverts or structures to access the land from the road will be the responsibility of the Contractors as part of their contracts.</p> <p>The cost of restoration and improvement of any such land, as required, will be made a responsibility of the Contractors as part of their contracts.</p>	<p>Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law.</p> <p>The PIU and PIAC will ensure that (i) APs are adequately informed of their rights and entitlements as per the WSSP land acquisition and resettlement policies; and, (ii) agreements reached between APs and the civil works contractor are carried</p>

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
		out.
All APs regardless of land use rights		
	Cash compensation will be paid at replacement cost to all APs for damage to or loss of trees, crops, fences or other structures and/or for loss of net income from business or other activities. In the case of sharecropping or concession arrangements, the compensation will be paid to each of the parties in accordance with previous agreements.	
LOSS OF STRUCTURE		
Residential and commercial structure and any other asset		
Owner of structure regardless of land use rights		
	For structures that are completely destroyed or are no longer viable, cash compensation at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation for materials, materials transport and labour to build a structure of similar size and quality. For partially affected structures that are still viable for continued use, APs will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost equal to current market prices for materials, materials transport and labour for the affected part of the structure AND a repair allowance to rebuild or repair the remaining portion OR reinstatement but the Project. If APs relocate to new land in order to rebuild structures, they are entitled to a transition subsistence allowance and a transport allowance. Additional assistance for vulnerable households as described further below.	Adequate time will be provided for APs to rebuild/ repair structures. Affected houses and shops that are no longer viable are those whose remaining portion is no longer usable and/or habitable. There will be no deductions for depreciated value of affected structures or for salvaged materials.
Tenants, including residential and business tenants		
	In the case of partially affected structures, tenants may remain with permission of the owner. If tenants must or choose to relocate, they will receive a cash allowance equal to the current rental amount for a transition period of three (3) months, a moving allowance and assistance to find alternative accommodation or premises.	
LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD		
Permanent Loss of livelihood/source of income		
Business owners/lease holders/tenants/employees/agricultural workers/vendors		
	Cash compensation for lost income based on 3 months of actual income or minimum wage rates. Participation in income restoration program as provided for in the subproject, including provision of skills training where requested, and first priority to participate in Project employment opportunities. Additional assistance for vulnerable households	To be reassessed during detailed design and updated for actual loss and actual income.
Temporary loss of business income		
APs with businesses that are disrupted temporarily and not displaced (including salaried employees of affected businesses)		
	Cash allowance equal to the provincial daily wage or average daily revenues (sources of information on actual income will be interviews, consultations and tax declarations) whichever is higher, for the number of days that business activity is disrupted. Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resources.	To be reassessed during detailed design and updated for actual loss and actual income.
LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES		
Standing crops and trees		
All APs regardless of land use rights		
	Notice to harvest annual crops, if possible. For annual crops that cannot be harvested, cash compensation equivalent to current market prices times the average yield/crop calculated over the past three (3) years. For fruit and nut trees, cash compensation at replacement cost	

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	<p>equal to current market prices given the type, age and productive capacity at the time of compensation.</p> <p>For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equal to current market prices based on types, age and diameter at breast height of trees.</p> <p>In the case of sharecropping or concession arrangements, the compensation will be paid to each of the parties in accordance with previous agreements.</p>	
LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES		
Villages, village authorities, mass organizations		
	<p>For common property resources, the affected land will be replaced in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant organizations.</p> <p>Affected buildings and structures will be restored to original or better condition</p>	
REHABILITATION ALLOWANCES		
Transition subsistence allowance		
APs that relocate and rebuild house and/or shop on residual or new land; APs that lose 10% or more of their productive land		
	<p>Relocating APs with <u>no impact on business or main source of income</u>: a cash allowance and/or in-kind assistance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for three (3) months.</p> <p>Relocating APs with <u>main income source affected</u> OR APs <u>losing 10% or more of productive land</u>: a cash allowance and/or in-kind assistance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for six (6) months.</p>	Cash allowance or in-kind assistance will be provided at the specific request of the APs
Repair allowance		
APs who don't have to relocate but have to rebuild house/structure/shop		
	Assistance in cash up to the minimum daily wage for the number of days it takes to do the repair.	Not applied if Project undertakes repairs.
ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR VULNERABLE APs		
Permanently affected vulnerable APs, regardless of severity of impact		
	Entitled to participate in income restoration program to improve their standards of living	Vulnerable APs include minority ethnic HHs, designated poor households, and households headed by women, the elderly or the disabled.
Severely affected vulnerable APs		
Vulnerable APs that are severely affected by (i) relocation of house/ shop or (ii) loss of 10% or more of productive land		
	<p>A supplementary subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for one (1) month.</p> <p>Eligible to participate in income restoration program as provided for subproject.</p> <p>Contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and/or vulnerable APs as labourers for civil works.</p>	<p>Vulnerable APs include minority ethnic HHs, designated poor households, and households headed by women, the elderly or the disabled.</p> <p>This allowance is in addition to any other compensation or allowances to which these APs are entitled.</p>

9 Relocation and Restoration Strategies

- 87 The following summarizes the proposed strategies for compensation and rehabilitation assistance for households affected by land acquisition for the Pha Oudom subproject.

9.1 Compensation Strategies

9.1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

- 88 No AP will be relocated as part of the Pha Oudom subproject.
- 89 Land owners who have permanent land acquisition of their land for the WTP and reservoirs would like to receive cash or in kind compensation for their land as they have paid the correct tax on their land since purchasing it.
- 90 Land owners affected by acquisition of the access road between the intake and WTP (3m track) are willing to sell their land as the access road will enable them to gain easier entry to their rice field and other crops.

9.1.2 Temporary Land Acquisition

- 91 Businesses and houses that temporarily lose the use of land because of pipe laying, are not entitled for compensation for land as they will be able to use the land after construction. If their business is disrupted, they are entitled for lost business income (see further below).

9.1.3 Voluntary Land Contributions

- 92 There will be no voluntary land contributions for the Pha Oudom subproject, however under the VEI component people expressed a willingness to contribute land voluntarily. This will be reassessed during implementation.

9.1.4 Affected Structures and Houses

- 93 40 households and businesses will have their cement veranda floors temporarily broken to make the trench for the water pipe. They will be compensated for the material and repair costs.

9.1.5 Disruption to Businesses

- 94 30 businesses will be temporarily disrupted during trench digging for installation of the distribution pipe. This would disrupt business activities for a short period of 1-3 days for each business. They are entitled to cash compensation at the amount of actual daily business revenue on actual losses for the number of days that construction activities disrupt their business activities. Business losses have been estimated, however these will be updated during the DMS. If any affected businesses are found to have salaried employees during LACP updating, they will also be compensated as per the principles in the entitlement matrix and the Project LACF.

9.1.6 Affected Crops and Trees

- 95 Of the households losing crops and trees, the owners want cash compensation at replacement cost. Approximately 131 teak trees will be removed, mostly for construction of the water treatment plant, as well as 35 mango trees, two bamboo, five agar wood trees, 60 pineapple plants, 18 banana trees and 20 rubber trees, mostly in the water intake access track corridor. During the DMS actual losses will be updated and replacement costs at market value will be published by the district government.

9.1.7 AP Preferences and Concerns for Compensation and Resettlement

- 96 Most APs prefer cash compensation for the impacts that the Project's physical works will have on their land, house, structures, businesses, trees and crops. However the precise impact of all physical works will be determined during the DMS after the detailed design is available. The impacts will be based on surveying the land that will be acquired and based on the estimated duration of the works.

9.2 Relocation and Restoration Strategies

- 97 There are no relocations necessary in Pha Oudom and therefore no special relocation strategies are required. Nevertheless, the PIU and DCR will coordinate closely to monitor the general resettlement process and the outcomes, addressing issues such as the extent to which AP needs and preferences are considered, their levels of participation in and satisfaction with decision-making on compensation for temporary losses.

9.3 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Allowances

- 98 Rehabilitation Allowance will be given to severely affected households and vulnerable households as per the entitlements described. There are three categories of rehabilitation allowance, (i) transport allowance; (ii) subsistence transition allowance; and, (iii) vulnerability allowance, as described further below.

- 99 **Transport Allowance** - The PIU will coordinate with district officials for the provision of one or more trucks and/or manpower to assist APs to move; or, the Project will pay APs an appropriate amount of cash allowance to permit them to make their own transport arrangements.

- 100 **Transition Subsistence Allowance** - A transition subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member per month (roughly half kg/pp/day), for a period of six (6) months is given to severely affected households.

- 101 **Vulnerability Allowance** - An additional subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member, for one (1) month is given for every factor of vulnerability¹⁷ for severely affected vulnerable households.

- 102 In the case of Pha Oudom subproject, the applicable allowances are subsistence transition allowance (2 severely-affected AHs) only. The severely affected, economically vulnerable, and vulnerable households with permanent losses (regardless of severity of impact) will also be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP) as required to be designed with APs' full participation during LACP updating – a total of two (2) AHs are eligible for the IRP in the Pha Oudom subproject

9.4 Ethnic Group and Gender Strategy

- 103 In Pha Oudom, 25 AHs are from ethnic minority groups (16 temporarily affected and 9 permanently affected). 2 AH (3%) are a female headed household (temporarily affected). In order to address the needs of these APs, the following measures will be carried out during the planning, implementation and monitoring of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities:

- The DRC will include representatives of the district offices of the Lao Women's Union (LWU) and Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC). The members of the DRC will also include the chief and/or deputy chief of the core villages where assets are affected.

¹⁷ Vulnerable: female headed, minority ethnic group, poor

- The DRC will consult individually with the APs and their families to ensure that all understand the STWSP policies, entitlements and procedures regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; and, to identify the specific needs and concerns of male and female APs. Meeting individually with these AHs will also ensure that women in the households understand and feel comfortable to speak up.
- The DRC will consult individually with the severely affected AHs to ensure that they are satisfied with the compensation options for the lost income.
- The compensation payment forms will be signed by both spouses if the affected assets are conjugal property.
- All information to APs who are temporarily and/or permanently affected by the sub-project will be distributed to men and women equally; and, the DRC and/or VRC will take appropriate steps, as necessary, to encourage women to participate in any public meetings about the sub-project.
- The DRC will collaborate with the village development committee to ensure that women and all ethnic groups are targeted for information about the sub-project and land acquisition activities.
- The DRC will also determine whether there is need to communicate with APs in language(s) other than Lao, in public meetings, individual consultations and/or in written communications.
- All members of AP households regardless of ethnicity or gender are equally eligible to apply and, depending on their qualifications, be considered for employment by the contractor(s) for civil works for the Project.
- In all core villages, if there is employment associated with the VEI, preference for employment will be given to qualified women regardless of their ethnicity.
- The DRC will assist the Independent External Monitor (IEM) to monitor the impacts on women and APs of all ethnic groups.
- All databases and monitoring indicators for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities will disaggregate data and other information by gender and ethnicity.
- The PIU with support from the PCU will provide formal and on-the-job training for DRC to raise their awareness of gender and ethnicity issues and to ensure that they understand and comply with the WSSP policies and procedures for vulnerable APs.

9.5 Due Diligence during the DMS

- 104 The detailed measurement survey (DMS) conducted following detailed engineering design for the subproject will encompass (i) confirmation and updating of the IOL results and (ii) a due diligence on compensation and other assistance that may already have been awarded to APs.
- 105 The objective of the due diligence is to confirm compliance with WSSP policies and resolve or remedy any outstanding issues. Specifically it will address whether or not there are any changes from the estimation of impacts from the PPTA; and if so, determine the changes including:
- 106 Changes in the numbers of AHs and type and extent of affected assets including cement slabs, verandas, trees, and disrupted businesses.
- 107 Details on the types and amounts of compensation and assistance (in cash and/or in kind); and evaluation of whether this assistance meets the WSSP principle of replacement costs.
- 108 The actual level of business activities and income relative to information obtained during the IOL and the objective to assist APs to restore income levels.

- 109 Information provided to APs and consultations with them to negotiate and agree acceptable terms of relocation in the event of relocation.
- 110 The level of satisfaction and/or concerns and needs of AHs to restore businesses and income levels.

10 Resettlement budget and financing

10.1 Source of Resettlement Funds

- 111 All costs for resettlement including land acquisition, compensation and allowances, operation and administration costs, surveys, monitoring and reporting will be financed by Bokeo province using counterpart funds.

10.2 Compensation and Allowance Rates

- 112 Compensation and allowance rates have been established in the province, at replacement cost based on market prices. The rates are based on data collected during the IOL from APs, district officials (OPWT) and other sources. They will be validated through a replacement cost survey and market survey of prices after detailed design. Estimated prices will be replaced by actual prices during the DMS.

10.3 Resettlement Costs

- 113 Based on the IOL conducted during the PPTA, the estimated cost of LAR for the Pha Oudom subproject is 753,756,300 Kip (US\$95,410). The following table summarizes the subproject resettlement costs including (i) compensation for land and trees and (ii) implementation and contingency costs. During LACP updating, an assessment will be done for the budget requirements of the Income Restoration Program and will be funded out of the contingency/reserve fund.

Table 10. Pha Oudom Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

		No. AHs	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost (Kip)	Cost (Kip)	Cost (USD) 0.00012658
I	Land acquisition						
	Residential land (permanent)	0	0	m ²	100,000	0	0
	Residential land (temporary)	40	132	m2	various	13,240,000	1,676
	Productive (permanent)	29	21,469	m2	various	378,364,000	47,893
	Productive (temporary)	-	16,854	m2	various	221,264,000	28,008
II	Houses						
	Permanently destroyed	0					
III	Businesses						
	Temporarily affected during civil works	30	30	profit 3 days	various	22,588,000	2,859
	Permanently having to close	0					
IV	Structures						
	Various	40	125.2	m2	150,000	18,780,000	2,377
V	Crops and trees						
	Various	1	271	Trees	Various	24,757,000	3,134
	Sub-total Base resettlement costs					678,993,000	85,947
VI	Rehabilitation allowances						
	Subsistence	2	208	kilo	5,000	6,240,000	790
	Vulnerable household	0		kilo	5,000	0	0
	Subtotal LAR costs					685,233,000	86,737
VII	Reserve Fund (10%)					68,523,300	8,674
	Total					753,756,300	95,410

Source: WSSP PPTA Team

11 Institutional framework

- 114 The WSSP LACF sets out detailed information on the institutional arrangements for the preparation and implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the Project.
- 115 For the Pha Oudom subproject, the PIU has overall responsibility for activities related to land acquisition and compensation of APs. The scope of these activities includes (i) conducting the AP census, detailed measurement survey (DMS) and due diligence following detailed engineering design; (ii) assessing losses, AP entitlements and requirements for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, including updating the Entitlement Matrix as required; (iii) consulting with all APs to inform them about the subproject impacts, their entitlements, compensation rates, rehabilitation assistance and procedures and schedules for implementation of the LACP; (iv) assisting the work of the District Resettlement Committee (DRC); (v) internal monitoring and regular reporting on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities; and, (vi) ensuring coordination of land acquisition activities and civil works.
- 116 The PIU will work in close collaboration with resettlement committees at the provincial and district levels, as well as with village authorities and mass organization representatives in Pha Oudom subproject villages.
- 117 The Bokeo Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) will certify official lists of APs following the DMS, also certify the compensation rates based on updated surveys of replacement costs, review and formally endorse the updated LACP and ensure disbursement of funds from the provincial treasury to cover the costs of compensation and, as required, rehabilitation assistance.
- 118 The District Resettlement Committee (DRC) will prepare the official list of APs following the DMS and sign compensation documents identifying the entitlements and compensation amounts to be paid to each AP. In addition, the members of the DRC will act as grievance officers to hear and resolve complaints that cannot be dealt with at the village level.
- 119 The village leaders will assist the DRC particularly with the distribution of information to APs and other residents and the organization of public meetings and/or individual consultations with APs. The village arbitration unit will hear and resolve any complaints from APs and other stakeholders. Village arbitration units will be established in subproject areas that do not yet have existing units. The village representatives of the LWU and/or LFNC will be available to assist to ensure that all APs understand, agree or, if not, have opportunities to express their concerns.
- 120 The PCU will (i) review and endorse the updated LACP prior to submitting to MONRE and then to ADB for review and approval, (ii) review internal monitoring reports and report regularly to ADB on progress and completion of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities; and, (iii) ensure coordination of land acquisition and civil works activities and compliance with conditions for the award of civil works contracts.
- 121 The PCU will also recruit a Project Implementation Assistance Consultant (PIAC) to provide technical assistance and guidance to the PIU and other parties involved in land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities.

12 Implementation Schedule

- 122 Land acquisition, compensation and relocation of APs cannot commence until ADB has reviewed and approved the final LACP.
- 123 All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities will be completed before the onset of civil works.
- 124 The implementation schedule for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in the following table including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the LACP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and, (iii) external monitoring activities.

Table 11. Pha Oudom LACP Implementation Schedule

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

Source: WSSP PPTA Team

13 Monitoring and Evaluation

125 All monitoring data will be collected to ensure sex- and ethnicity disaggregation.

126 **Internal Monitoring for the Subproject**

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

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

129 Affected people and compensation: the number of APs by category of impact; the status of delivery of compensation and subsistence, moving and other allowances.

130 Status of rehabilitation and income restoration activities: The number of APs severely affected by a) loss of productive assets and/or b) displacement; the number of vulnerable APs; the status of relocation of displaced APs; the status of technical and other assistance for income restoration.

131 Information disclosure and consultation: number and scope of public meetings and/or consultations with APs; status of notifications to APs; summary of AP needs, preference and concerns raised during meetings and consultations.

132 Complaints and grievances: summary of types of complaints received; steps taken to resolve them; outcomes; and, any outstanding issues requiring further management by district or provincial authorities or ADB assistance.

133 Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation, operations and other activities; the amount of funds disbursed for each.

134 Resettlement schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised resettlement schedule.

135 Coordination of resettlement activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of resettlement activities and projected date for award of civil works contracts.

136 Implementation problems: problems that have arisen, reasons and proposed strategies to remedy; outstanding issues.

137 Upon receipt of quarterly reports, the PCU consults with PIU to clarify and/or resolve any outstanding issues and prepares a Project monitoring report to be submitted to ADB.

138 **External Monitoring of APs**

139 Consistent with a precedent set in previous ADB sector grant and loans for Lao PDR water and sanitation projects, the PCU will recruit an IEM to conduct external monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for all subprojects included in the WSSP. The IEM will be specialized in social sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring.

140 The IEM is responsible for monitoring of resettlement activities related to LACP document and implementation; and, to assess whether AHs are able to restore their living conditions,

livelihoods and incomes to pre-subproject levels and, if not, to recommend remedial actions to assist AHs. The IEM monitors and reviews payment of compensation and allowances, rehabilitation and income restoration activities, public meetings and consultations, and the grievance redress process. The IEM will work closely together with the DRC in all activities.

- 141 The IEM will prepare and submit to PCU and ADB an external monitoring following the completion of activities in the subproject town to confirm that they have been completed satisfactorily and in accordance with the approved and updated RP. Any actions for follow-up will be highlighted and submitted to the PCU for consideration prior to contract awards. A final report will be prepared and submitted to the PCU upon completion of the project.

Attachment 1: Pha Oudom Screening Form

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Form

Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT CATEGORIZATION

A. Introduction

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

B. Information on WSSP Subproject

Subproject town / district	Pha Oudom
Province	Bokeo
Scope of subproject (description of the nature and scope of works)	
a) Water supply system	New Water Supply System
b) Sanitation	
c) Other	

C. Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

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

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	V			For intakes, access road between intakes, WTP, and service reservoirs Total land requirements 1.938 ha (private) and 0.2141 ha public permanent acquisition. 0.3282 ha public and 1.3572 private temporary acquisition for access during construction plus 0.0132 ha temporary acquisition (pipeline laying).
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	V			Sites known and land surveyed. AHS interviewed about land title.

3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	V			Permanent loss of 1.938 ha of private productive land for the intakes, access, water treatment plant and reservoir plus permanent loss of 0.2141 ha of public land. Temporary losses for access during construction of 0.3282 ha public and 1.3572 private land plus distribution pipe laying along main roads 0.0132 ha of residential land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	V			Some households have encroached into road ROW and project corridor of interest
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		V		Temporary only
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?	V			For the Access Road to the intake, WTP, and Ground reservoir permanent loss of 1.938 ha of private productive land
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	V			271 trees and fruit trees within area of WTP and reservoirs.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?	V			30 businesses will be temporarily impacted for 1-3 days during pipe laying.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?	V			From loss of productive land

Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		V		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		V		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		V		
Information on Displaced Persons¹⁸:				

¹⁸In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, approximately how many? 69 households affected (40 temporarily, 29 permanently). 2 households severely affected (losing >10% of productive land).
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, 2 Female headed households affected by temporary loss of access, one of these is a poor household
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic groups? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 9 households from ethnic minorities will be affected by permanent land acquisition; 16 are affected by temporary loss of access. No household to be relocated.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Category

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Category B , Not significant* land acquisition and resettlement impacts: a Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP is required).
	LACP to be submitted to ADB by [insert date]
	* Not significant: Less than 200 people (approximately 35 households) will experience major impacts that are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing and/or shops or (ii) losing 10% or more of productive land or other income-generating assets.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Category C , No land acquisition and resettlement impacts: No LACP is required.

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

Attachment 2: Inventory of Losses

To be disclosed following Government approval and ADB Board approval.

Rates

To be disclosed following Government approval and ADB Board approval.

Attachment 3: Consultation/Meeting Record

Date	Location	Agency	Participants	No. of Participants (No. of Women)	Discussion / Responses / Outcomes Follow-Up Actions with Responsibility
6/2/2012	Houeisay, Bokeo Province	Provincial Governor's Office	Governor's office, LWU, DPI, LFNC,	20 (3) [8 (2)= PPTA team]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project scope and timing; selection of Pha Oudom; project financing and loan requirement; safeguards; provincial responsibility - PG will ensure cooperation of district agencies in the project - Province has previous experience on ADB project ie Houeisay - Phaou Oudom is a poor district. Water and sanitation is important to province's objective of achieving the MDGs ▪ Key points for consultant to consider: - VEI's to be based on community need within available budget - Scale and capacity of water supply system should serve long term development – poverty, population density - Take dry season into account, and climate change/disaster risk management - Protection and conservation of raw water source - Include capacity building of women eg. training, income generation - Engage ethnic groups in preservation of raw water intake area
7/2/2013	Pha Oudom, Bokeo Province	District Governor's Office	District Governor's Office, Village Heads	27 (3) [8 (2)= PPTA team]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project scope and timing; selection of Pha Oudom; project financing and loan requirement; safeguards; district responsibility ▪ Key points from district: - Include Ponglat Village in core villages - Two suggestions for raw water source- Nam Namkha, Nam Haad - Masterplan; old one 2003 has been updated already - Phaoudom is a minor transport node, with roads to Houaxay (72km) and Pakbeng (71km). Road between Phaoudom and Pakbeng will be upgraded in near future, stimulating trade in agricultural products between Phaoudom, Xayabury, South of China, Xayabury, Oudomxay
7/2/2013	Pha Oudom, Bokeo Province	District Governor's Office	Village heads, OPI, LWU, OH, LFNC	10 (1) [2 (2)= PPTA team]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose to understand water and sanitation conditions in core villages ▪ Key points from district: - LWU only has 3 officers and limited capacity - Expand core villages to include: Kenkhan, Ponglat/Nakhong, Honsuk - Some villages have merged eg. Tinkeo is all one village - Several ethnic groups who live in clusters. Some do not understand the need for sanitation eg. Khmu do not like to use toilet - District staff very willing to help implement the project
8/2/2013	Pha Oudom, Bokeo Province	District Governor's Office	District Governor's Office, Village Heads, district agencies	17 (1) [7 (1)= PPTA team]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wrap up meeting ▪ Key points from district: - Consider expanding core villages – more work on population densities needed - District agencies require one week's notice before meeting - Water shortages annually, droughts every 3 years - Nam Kha river runs dry

Date	Location	Agency	Participants	No. of Participants (No. of Women)	Discussion / Responses / Outcomes Follow-Up Actions with Responsibility
20/2/2013	Phonxay Village, Pha Oudom district	Village authority	Villagers, District staff, DHUP; PPTA; enumerators	29(10) Exclude PPTA; District Official; Enumerators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project scope and purpose of household interview ▪ Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers are willing to participate in this project, after being connected to PNP for 6 months there is no problem, water available 24 hrs; villagers will stop using existing water source. They wanted to close the well because it is difficult to keep children away from it - There are about 10 Poor households who need the project to provide toilet construction material to get PNP connection. Village authority will be responsible for providing labour to support female-headed households for constructing the toilet. - VEI: 1st priority rubbish management: truck to collect rubbish once a week, rubbish bins available every village track access. 2nd: drain system every track; 3rd improve community meeting hall and toilets (4 toilets: 2 for female)
20/2/2013	Sibounhieng Village, Pha Oudom District	Village authority	Villagers, District staff, DHUP; PPTA; enumerators	35 (15) Exclude PPTA; District Official; Enumerators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project scope and purpose of household interview ▪ Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How long will the construction period be and does project need village contribution for construction work? - Free connection is only allocated for a house located 15m from pipeline; villagers requested project consider every household to have access to free connection. One participant had a cousin living in old Namtha area; villagers were told they could have free connection but when his cousin applied the connection cost was about 2,5million kip. - Most participants didn't want to stop using water from other sources because water tariff is too expensive, they will use PNP water for drinking/cooking and use raw water for washing. - VEI: 1st bridge crossing Nam Kha river, existing is bamboo bridge made by villagers and it is damaged every time there is heavy rain. 2nd village drainage system, 3rd community meeting hall and toilets.
21/2/2013	Xaysavang Pha Oudom District	Village authority	Villagers, District staff, DHUP; PPTA; enumerators	23(7) Exclude PPTA; District Official; Enumerators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project scope and purpose of household interview • Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village authority will encourage every household to improve their latrine, they guaranteed all household excluding vulnerable households will have a toilet to meet project requirement. - Requested project provide free connection to all households including the households located more than 15m from main pipeline. - Many households located on high hill please make sure those could get water. - Village drainage system first priority.
21/2/2013	Phiengkham Pha Oudom District	Village authority	Villagers, District staff, DHUP; PPTA; enumerators	65(19) Exclude PPTA; District Official; Enumerators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project scope and purpose of household interview • Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land which project will use for water treatment belongs to an individual household and the total area that the project needs should be identified early on. If project does not have cash to compensate please inform the authority then village authority and district official will organize meeting with the landowner. - About 10% of total households do not have toilets because these people mostly live in their rice paddy area. Some households have received toilet construction material from other projects but they didn't construct a toilet and sold the materials. Village authority will provide updated information of total households without toilets including poor households within one week.

Date	Location	Agency	Participants	No. of Participants (No. of Women)	Discussion / Responses / Outcomes Follow-Up Actions with Responsibility
22/2/2013	Thin keo; Pha Oudom District	Village authority	Villagers, District staff, DHUP; PPTA; enumerators	85(27) Exclude PPTA; District Official; Enumerators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project scope and purpose of household interview • Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some households have been impacted by Nam Haad irrigation project by losing their land for irrigation canals. If water supply project will lay pipe along canals or needs some land please make sure that information and communication is clear for both side before starting the construction. - There are some villages living above the reservoir, rubber plantation and slash and burn rice cultivation. Project should have very strict rule/regulation for pesticide used and forest protection. - Requested project provide free connection to all households including the households located more than 15m from main pipeline. - Village environment improvement: 1st drainage system for all village tracks; 2nd toilets for primary school. 3rd regular rubbish collection.
28/3/2013	District Governor's Office, Pha Oudom District	Pha Oudom District Governor	District Governor, PNP, ONRE, OPWT	7 (0) excluding PPTA team 5 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project status, confirmed no. of villages, purpose of visit and impacts (resettlement and environment); scheme land acquisition, resettlement guidelines and approvals ▪ Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievance committee would include Vice Governor (chairperson); OPWT, DONRE - Requested departments concerned to work closely with head of village on land acquisition for WTP and transmission pipeline and access road. - Governor stressed importance of project: "water is like blood" - Land acquisition is a sensitive issue. Government has experience eg. hydropower project, irrigation. Government will work carefully and talk with people. Do not foresee any problem. - OPWT outlined acquisition requirements (intake, transmission pipeline, access road, WTP and ground reservoir) and areas of land required. OPWT has full list of landowners (34 no.)
28/3/2013	District Governor's Office, Pha Oudom District	District authority	Village Heads, OPWT, ONRE, PNP, Deputy Chief of Cabinet	14 (0) excluding PPTA team 5 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project status and timing, resettlement issues eg. land acquisition required, temporary impacts, regulations/decrees, environmental impact, use of pesticides, water supply system, connection policy ▪ Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNP: piped water is different from Nam Saat GFS – cleaner, better for health, pressure, available, maintenance. Pay tariff based on consumption. Money is paid back to ADB to repay loan; eventually handed over to government. PNP will replace faulty meters for free but not if deliberate damage by household. - Do poor households get a free connection? Yes everyone. Objective of project is to make sure poor get access. VEI has sanitation support for registered poor households. Tariff structure helps poor. PNP: Once construction complete PNP will announce tariff
28/3/2013	Tinkeo School, Pha Oudom District	Tinkeo, Phiengkam, Donsavan Village authorities	Village Heads, PNP, Villagers, ex-District Governor, Deputy Chief of Cabinet, OPWT	Tinkeo 78 (25) Phiengkham 36 (12) Donsavan 61 (4) excluding PPTA team 2 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project scope, timing, resettlement and environment issues; Cut off date, water supply system, connection policy, installation of meters, pipe laying, temporary impacts, intake site, water quality; protection of forests and water source ▪ Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Want piped water, willing to contribute for temporary impacts - Not sure how to get a connection. PNP explained, but added that if people wait until after the project finishes they will have to pay a connection fee. - Transmission line belongs to villagers - Ex District Governor – encouraged everyone to contribute something and make the most of this opportunity. Very appreciated. Willing to contribute anything to get water.

Date	Location	Agency	Participants	No. of Participants (No. of Women)	Discussion / Responses / Outcomes Follow-Up Actions with Responsibility
29/3/2013	Xaioudom Village hall, Pha Oudom District	Xaioudom and Saysavan Village authorities	Village Heads, PNP 2, Villagers, Deputy Chief of Cabinet, OPWT	Xaioudom 45 (5) Saysavan 10 (4) Excluding PPTA team 3 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project scope, timing, resettlement and environment issues; Cut off date, water supply system, connection policy, installation of meters, pipe laying, temporary impacts, intake site, water quality; protection of forests and water source ▪ Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Want piped water, temporary impacts from pipeline laying are no problem. Really need water tomorrow! - Villagers informed not to construct anything in pipe alignment. Confirmed that pipe would go in front of house. - During GFS many villagers contributed heavy labour to the construction of water pipe in Tinkeo. Someone stole pipe during construction and villagers have not received a drop of water. Not willing to contribute again. Suggested that villagers are notified of construction schedule so that more people can supervise.
29/3/2013	Pha Oudom village hall, Pha Oudom district	Pha Oudom and Phonxai village authorities	Village Heads, PNP, Villagers, OPWT	Pha Oudom 40 (17) Phonxai 27 (9) Excluding PPTA team 1 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project scope, timing, resettlement and environment issues; Cut off date, water supply system, connection policy, installation of meters, pipe laying, temporary impacts, intake site, water quality; protection of forests and water source ▪ Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Want piped water. Environmental and social impact during construction is okay. We need to contribute to get piped water. - Head of LWU – women will have more time as they won't spend so much time collecting water. Propose that we plan for small gardens near houses for HH consumption and sale. If there are any activities in the village women can be involved as they have more time, including more time for income earning. - Mediation of any problems is preferred at the village level.

Photographs of Village meetings

To be disclosed following Government approval and ADB Board approval.

List of Participants

Meeting On Public Consultation Meeting

District/ເມືອງ: ເຂົາຊົນ Pha Oudom

Province/ແຂວງ: Bokeo

Village/ບ້ານ: ເຂົາຊົນ Pha Oudom

at 10:00 - 21:15

Date:ວັນທີ 29/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ/ຕຳ ແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	5	ປະທານໜ່ວຍ	0309036514	
2	ທ່ານ ດົງ	ລາວ	8	ປະທານໜ່ວຍ		
3	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	8	ສະມາຊິກ	0205586735	
4	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	1	ສະມາຊິກ		
5	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ		
6	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	12	ສະມາຊິກ	0209806985	
7	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	2	ສະມາຊິກ	97111646	
8	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	7	ສະມາຊິກ		
9	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ	98639123	
10	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ		
11	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	11	ສະມາຊິກ		
12	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ	9691044	
13	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	10	ສະມາຊິກ		
14	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ		
15	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	13	ສະມາຊິກ		
16	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ		
17	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	7	ສະມາຊິກ		
18	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	7	ສະມາຊິກ	59880115	
19	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	12	ສະມາຊິກ		
20	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	10	ສະມາຊິກ		
21	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	10	ສະມາຊິກ		
22	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ	59996224	
23	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	13	ສະມາຊິກ		
24	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ		
25	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	14	ສະມາຊິກ	97111626	
26	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັນ	ລາວ	8	ສະມາຊິກ		

List of Participants

Meeting On Public Consultation Meeting

District/ເມືອງ: ພາອຸດົມ Pha Oudom Province/ແຂວງ: Boksee

Village/ບ້ານ: ໄຊອຸດົມ Xai Oudom Date:ວັນທີ: 29/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ/ຕຳ ແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ. ສິວ ທີ່	ລຸ່ມ		ນາຍພົນ	54805277	
2	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ		ນາຍພົນ	596196 49	
3	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	01.	ປ/ປ		
4	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	—	—		
5	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	—	—		
6	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	01	—		
7	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	06	—	56454486	
8	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	04	—		
9	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	02	—		
10	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	01	—		
11	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	3	—		
12	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	4			
13	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	06	—		
14	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	5	—		
15	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	11			
16	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	5			
17	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	01.	ປ/ປ		
18	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	07	—		
19	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	07	—		
20	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	06			
21	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	09	—		
22	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	04	—		
23	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	01	—		
24	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	04	—		
25	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	06	—		
26	ນ. ສິວ ສິງ	ລຸ່ມ	04	—		

List of Participants

Meeting On Public consultation Meeting

District/ເມືອງ: Pha Oudom

Province/ແຂວງ: Bokao

Village/ບ້ານ: Xai Oudom

Date:ວັນທີ 29/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ/ຕຳແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
27	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	02	ປ/ຊ		
28	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	05	ປ		
29	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	09	ປ		
30	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	11	ປ		
31	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	01	ປ		
32	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	03	ປ		
33	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	05	ປ		
34	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	06	ປ		
35	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	08	ປ		
36	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	04	ປ		
37	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	05	ປ		
38	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	11	ປ		
39	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	06	ປ		
40	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	04	ປ		
41	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	03	ປ		
42	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	09	ປ		
43	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	04	ປ		
44	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	06	ປ		
45	ທ້າວ ສິນ	ລຸ	01	ຮຽນ		

List of Participants

Meeting On Public Consultation Meeting

District/ເມືອງ: ສາ ສິນ ພາ ອຸດອມ Province/ແຂວງ: ບອເລ

Village/ບ້ານ: ໄຊສະຫວັງ Xai-Savang

Date: 29/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທຸກຸນ ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	3	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ	9033678	ທຸກຸນ ພົມມະວົງ
2	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	3	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ		ທ. ພົມມະວົງ
3	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	1	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ	96379029	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ
4	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	1	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ	56164415	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ
5	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	3	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ	56963049	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ
6	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	2	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ	9526491	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ
7	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	1	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ	56372565	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ
8	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	1	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ		ທ. ພົມມະວົງ
9	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	1	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ		ທ. ພົມມະວົງ
10	ທ. ພົມມະວົງ	ລາວ	3	ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ		ທ. ພົມມະວົງ

List of Participants

Meeting On Public Consultation Meeting

District/ເມືອງ: ພາກສາມ

Province/ແຂວງ: ບໍ່ແກ້ວ Bokeo

Village/ບ້ານ: ໄຊຍະພາບ

Date:ວັນທີ 29/13/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ/ຕຳແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ຫຼົງທອງ	ລາວ	5	2/5	0309885520	
2	ທ. ເພັດ	ລາວ	5	2/5	0209749399	
3	ທ. ອັດຕະພິດ	ລາວ	4	2/5	0209749399	
4	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ	ລາວ	5	2/5	0209550745	
5	ນ. ຫຼົງ	-2	5	2/5		
6	-2 ຊື່	-2	5	-2		
7	ທ. ສິນ	-2	5	-2		
8	ນ. ສິນ	-2	5	-2		
9	ທ. ອັດຕະພິດ	-2	8	-2		
10	ນ. ແສງຄຳ	-2	6	-2		
11	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ	ລາວ	6	2/5		
12	ທ. ສິນ	-2	6	2/5	95507552	
13	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ	-2	6	2/5		
14	ທ. ສິນ	-2	5	-2		
15	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ	-2	8	2/5		
16	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ	-2	6	2/5	0309885520	
17	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ					
18	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ					
19	ນ. ສິນ					
20	ນ. ສິນທິພອນ	ລາວ	2			
21	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ	ລາວ	3		98030888	
22	ນ. ສິນ	ລາວ	4			
23	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ	ລາວ	2	2/5	98060552	
24	ທ. ສິນ	ລາວ	2	2/5	0307020562	
25	ທ. ສິນ	ລາວ	09	2/5		
26	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ	ລາວ	09	2/5		
27	ທ. ສິນທິພອນ	ລາວ	021	2/5	95704211	

List of Participants

Meeting On Public Consultation Meeting at Thimkeo Secondary School

District/ເມືອງ: Phouadom Province/ແຂວງ: Bokeo

Village/ບ້ານ: Phiengkham at 19:00 - 21:00 Date: 28/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ໜ້າທີ່ສຳນັກຊອບ/ຕຳ ແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ອິໂລ	ຂ: ມ	7	ທົນທາ ແກ້ວ		
2	ທ. ດົງ	ຂ: ມ	7	ວິ/ຊ ເງິນ	0309040414	
3	ທ. ດົງ	ຂ: ມ	3			ທ. ດົງ
4	ທ. ດົງ ແກ້ວ	—	7	ແກ້ວ ດົງ		ທ. ດົງ
5	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ທົນທາ ແກ້ວ		ທ. ດົງ
6	ທ. ດົງ	—	3			ທ. ດົງ
7	ທ. ດົງ	—	3	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
8	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
9	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
10	ທ. ດົງ	—	7	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
11	ທ. ດົງ B	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ B
12	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
13	ທ. ດົງ ແກ້ວ	—	3	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ ແກ້ວ
14	ທ. ດົງ	—	3	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
15	ທ. ດົງ	—	3	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
16	ທ. ດົງ A	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ A
17	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
18	ທ. ດົງ	—	7	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
19	ທ. ດົງ	—	2	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
20	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
21	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
22	ທ. ດົງ	—	3	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
23	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
24	ທ. ດົງ	—	4	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
25	ທ. ດົງ	—	8	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ
26	ທ. ດົງ	—	4	ວິ/ຊ		ທ. ດົງ

List of Participants

Meeting On Public consultation Meeting

District/ເມືອງ: Pha Oudom Province/ແຂວງ: Bokoe

Village/ບ້ານ: Phiang Kham Date: ວັນທີ: 28/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົ່າ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງ ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ/ຕຳ ແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
27	ທ. ຊິນ	ຂ້ວ	4	ຮ/ຊ		ຊິນ
28	ທ. ສິນ	ຂ້ວ	6	ຮ/ຊ		ສິນ
30	ທ. ສິນ	—	4	ຮ/ຊ		ສິນ
31	ທ. ສິນ	—	6	ຮ/ຊ		ສິນ
32	ທ. ສິນ	—	6	ຮ/ຊ		ສິນ
33	ທ. ສິນ	—	3	ຮ/ຊ		ສິນ
34	ທ. ສິນ	—	4	ຮ/ຊ		ສິນ
35	ທ. ສິນ	—	8	ຮ/ຊ		ສິນ
36	ທ. ສິນ	—	3	ຮ: ກຳລັງ		ສິນ
37	ທ. ສິນ	—	3	ສ. ກ. ຈ.	0909971129	ສິນ

List of Participants

Meeting On Public consultation Meeting at Thinko Secondary school
District/ເມືອງ: ຟາອຸດົມ Pha Oudom Province/ແຂວງ: Bakeo
Village/ບ້ານ: ສີມແກ້ວ Thinko at: 19:00 - 21:00 Date:ວັນທີ: 28/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ຕຳແໜ່ງທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ/ຕຳແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ນ. ສິງຂັນ	ລຸ	ກັ	✓		
2	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	-	1	✓		
3	ນ. ອາວ	-	5	✓		
4	ນ. ໂພນ	-	2	✓		
5	ນ. ພອນ	-	2	✓		
6	ນ. ໂພນ	-	3	✓		
7	ນ. ສິງຂັນ	-	3	✓		
8	ນ. ສິງຂັນ	-	1	ສອ/ສອ/ຈ		
9	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	ລຸ	3	ພ/ຈ	56867622	ນາ
10	ນ. ໂພນ	ລຸ	1	ສ ສາມາດ	95718910	ສິງຂັນ
11	ນ. ສິງຂັນ	ລຸ	2	✓		
12	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	ລຸ	3	ພ/ຈ	99023738	ພອນ/ຈ
13	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	ລຸ	4	ພ/ຈ		ສິງຂັນ
14	ນ. ສິງຂັນ	ລຸ	4	ພ/ຈ		
15	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	ລຸ	1	ພ/ຈ		
16	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	ລຸ	1	✓		
17	ນ. ສິງຂັນ	ລຸ	3	✓		
18	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	-	2	✓		
19	ນ. ພອນ	-	1	✓		
20	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	-	1	✓		
21	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	-	5	✓		
22	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	-	2	✓		
23	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	-	5	✓		
24	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	-	3	ສອ/ສອນ		
25	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	-	3	✓		
26	ນ. ພອນສຸກ	ລຸ	1	✓	98026015	

List of Participants

Meeting On Public Consultation Meeting

District/ເມືອງ: ຟາອຸດົມ Pha Audom Province/ແຂວງ: ບໍ່ແກ້ວ Bokao

Village/ບ້ານ: ທິນເກົາ Thinkeo Date:ວັນທີ: 28/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ໜ້າທີ່ສຳພັນຕໍ່ຊຸມ/ຕຳ ແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
27	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	4	ປ/ກ		
28	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		
29	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	3	ປ/ກ		
30	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	3	ປ/ກ		
31	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	4	ລະບົບ ພູມພູ		ຮຸ່ນ
32	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	4	ປ/ກ		ລະບົບ
33	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	4	ປ/ກ		ລະບົບ
34	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	3	ປ/ກ		ລະບົບ
35	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	4	ປ/ກ		ລະບົບ
36	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	3	ປ/ກ		
37	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	3	ປ/ກ		
38	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	4	ປ/ກ		
39	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	1	ປ/ກ		
40	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	1	ປ/ກ		
41	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	1	ປ/ກ		
42	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	1	ປ/ກ		
43	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	3	ປ/ກ		
44	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	3	ປ/ກ		
45	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		
46	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		
47	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		
48	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		
49	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		
50	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		
51	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		
52	ນ. ພູມພູ	ລື	2	ປ/ກ		

List of Participants

Meeting On Public Consultation Meeting

District/ເມືອງ: Pha Ouadom Province/ແຂວງ: Bokoo

Village/ບ້ານ: Thonkeo Date:ວັນທີ 28/3/2013

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົາ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ/ຕຳ ແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
53	ນ. ທອງໄລ	ລາວ	1	ນ. ທອງໄລ		
54	ນ. ທອງ	ລາວ	5	ນ. ທອງ		
55	ນ. ອີກ	ລາວ	4	ນ. ອີກ		
56	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	5	ນ. ສິງ		
57	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	5	ນ. ສິງ		
58	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	1	ນ. ສິງ		
59	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	1	ນ. ສິງ		
60	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	3	ນ. ສິງ		
61	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	1	ນ. ສິງ		
62	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	3	ນ. ສິງ		
63	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	2	ນ. ສິງ		
64	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	2	ນ. ສິງ		
65	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	4	ນ. ສິງ		
66	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	1	ນ. ສິງ		
67	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	4	ນ. ສິງ		
68	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	3	ນ. ສິງ		
69	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	1	ນ. ສິງ		
70	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	2	ນ. ສິງ		
71	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	1	ນ. ສິງ		
72	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	3	ນ. ສິງ		
73	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	3	ນ. ສິງ		
74	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	3	ນ. ສິງ		
75	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	5	ນ. ສິງ		
76	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	2	ນ. ສິງ		
77	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ	4	ນ. ສິງ		
78	ນ. ສິງ	ລາວ				

List of Participants

Meeting On

District/ເມືອງ: ພາ. ສີສິງ Province/ແຂວງ:

Village/ບ້ານ: ດ. ວຽງ ສີສິງ Date: ວັນທີ:

No ລຳ ດັບ	Name and Surname ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	Ethnicity ເຜົ່າ	Unit ໜ່ວຍ	Position ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ/ຕຳ ແໜ່ງ	Contact Number ເບີໂທລະສັບ	Signature ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິງ	ຊົນເຜົ່າ	3	ປ/ຊ		ທ. ສິງ
2	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	3	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
3	ທ. ພິດ	- ມ -	3	- ມ		ທ. ພິດ
4	ທ. ພິດ	- ມ -	3	- ມ		ທ. ພິດ
5	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
6	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
7	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
8	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	2	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
9	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
10	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	3	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
11	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
12	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	4	ຂ/ຊ		ທ. ສິງ
13	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	14	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
14	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	14	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
15	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	3	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
16	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	14	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
17	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
18	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
19	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
20	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	14	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
21	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	14	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
22	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	14	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
23	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
24	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	2	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
25	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	1	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ
26	ທ. ສິງ	- ມ -	2	- ມ		ທ. ສິງ

Attachment 4: Letter of support from Pha Oudom District Governor

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ:
ເມືອງຜາອຸດົມ:

໑ 612
ເລກທີ...../ຈມ.
ລົງ, ວັນທີ. 24. APR. 2013

ບົດລາຍງານ:

ຮຽນ: ທ່ານຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບການລົງທຶນ, ກໍ່ສ້າງນໍ້າປະປາ ແລະ ສຸຂາພິບານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ.
ເລື່ອງ: ລາຍງານການໄກ່ເກຍຕາມແລວທໍ່ ແລະ ຈຸດຕິດຕັ້ງໂຮງງານ ເພື່ອກໍ່ສ້າງນໍ້າປະປາ ແລະ
ສຸຂາພິບານ ຢູ່ເທດສະບານເມືອງຜາອຸດົມ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.

- ອີງຕາມ: ທິດຊີ້ນໍາຂອງຄະນະປະຈຳພັກເມືອງ ແລະ ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມລະຫ່ວາງຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ພາຍໃນເມືອງ, ແຂວງອຳນາດບ້ານເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ບັນດານັກຊ່ຽວຊານທີ່ມາຈາກກະຊວງ, ເວລາ 8 ໂມງ ຂອງ
ວັນທີ 28 / 3 / 2013.

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ການກໍ່ສ້າງນໍ້າປະປາ ແລະ ສຸຂາພິບານ ຢູ່ພາຍໃນເມືອງຜາອຸດົມປາສະຈາກຮໍ້າຂັດແຍງ ແລະ
ໃຫ້ຖືກກັບຈິດໃຈຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຊົມໃຊ້ ແລະ ຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ, ການກໍ່ສ້າງລະບົບນໍ້າປະປາ ແລະ
ສຸຂາພິບານ ເທດສະບານເມືອງຜາອຸດົມມີລວງຍາວລະຫ່ວາງໂຮງງານຮອດບ່ອນເອົານໍ້າ 2450 ແມັດ ແລະ
ຈຸດຕິດຕັ້ງອ່າງໄຕ່ງ ແລະ ອ່າງກັ່ນຕອງ 3 ຈຸດມີເນື້ອທີ່ປະມານ 5000 ຕາແມັດ ຫຼື 1.5 ເຮັກຕາ, ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ມີ
ດິນຢູ່ຕາມແລວທໍ່ 34 ເຈົ້າ ປະຊາຊົນຢູ່ໃນ 3 ບ້ານຄື: ບ້ານ ຖິ່ນແກ້ວ, ບ້ານ ພຽງຄຳ ແລະ ບ້ານ ດອນສະຫວັນ
ຜ່ານການແກ້ໄຂໄກ່ເກຍດິນຂອງປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ເວລາ 20: 00 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນທີ 28 / 3 / 2013. ໄດ້ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນທັງ 3 ບ້ານຄື: ບ້ານ ພຽງຄຳ
ບ້ານຖິ່ນແກ້ວ ແລະ ບ້ານ ດອນສະຫວັນມາເຕົ້າໂຮມລ່ວມຢູ່ໂຮງຮຽນ ມສ ຜາອຸດົມ.

+ ຝ່າຍລັດປະກອບມີ:

1. ທ່ານ ຄຳຝັນ ສີ່ແອນົງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງຜາອຸດົມ.
2. ທ່ານ ແຊມໂກວີ, ຕາງໜ້າຫ້ອງການ ຍທຂ ເມືອງ.
3. ທ່ານ ຈັນທະວົງ, ຕາງໜ້າລັດວິສາຫະກິດນໍ້າປະປາ ແຂວງບໍ່ແກ້ວ.
4. ທ່ານ ນາງ ເພັດນີ, ຊ່ຽວຊານ ດ້ານການ ພັດທະນາ, ເສດຖະກິດ, ສັງຄົມ.
5. ທ່ານ ດສ ແກ້ວດວງໃຈ, ຊ່ຽວຊານ ດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ.
6. ທ່ານ ນາງ ເພັງວິຈິດ, ຊ່ຽວຊານດ້ານການສຳຫຼວດ. ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ສິ່ງກົດຂວາງ.

+ ຝ່າຍປະຊາຊົນປະກອບມີ:

1. ທ່ານ ຄຳເລື່ອນ ສິບໄຊຍາ ອາດິດ ຄະນະປະຈຳພັກແຂວງປະທານແນວລາວສ້າງຊາດແຂວງ, ເລຂາ
ພັກເມືອງ, ເຈົ້າເມືອງຜາອຸດົມ.
2. ເຖົ້າແກ່ແນວໂຮມ, ເຈົ້າກົກເຈົ້າເຫຼົ້າທັງ 3 ບ້ານ.

3. ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານພ້ອມດ້ວຍຄະນະທັງ 3 ບ້ານ.

4. ຕາງໜ້າທຸກໆຄອບຄົວພາຍໃນ 3 ບ້ານ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ: ທາງຊ່ວຍຊານທີ່ມາຈາກສູນກາງກໍອະທິບາຍຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ປະຊາຊົນໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງເວລາກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ຜົນໄດ້, ຜົນເສຍຂອງການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ຊົມໃຊ້ນັ້ນປະປາສຸຂະພິບານທີ່ຈະໄດ້ກໍ່ສ້າງແຕ່ປະຊາຊົນບັນດາ ຄອບຄົວທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບກໍ່ເຫັນດີເຫັນພ້ອມຕໍ່ໂຄງການ, ໂດຍບໍ່ໃຫ້ໂຄງການໄຊ້ແທນຕໍ່ຜົນເສຍຫາຍຂອງຕົນ ເອງ. ເພາະວ່າຕົນເອງກໍ່ມີຄວາມດີໃຈທີ່ຈະໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ນັ້ນປະປາ.

- ສ່ວນຈຸດຕິດຕັ້ງອ່າງໂຕ່ງ, ອ່າງກັ່ນຕອງ ແລະ ໂຮງງານນັ້ນທາງອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານຮັບວ່າຈະແກ້ໄຂ ຊ່ວຍໂດຍຈະເອົາດິນຂອງບ້ານຢູ່ບ່ອນອື່ນໄຊ້ແທນຜູ້ກ່ຽວ.

- ນອກນັ້ນໃນວັນທີ 29 ທາງທິມງານກໍ່ໄດ້ເຕົ້າໂຮມປະຊາຊົນຢູ່ 2 ຈຸດຄື: ຕອນເຊົ້າຢູ່ບ້ານໄຊອຸດົມ ແລະ ຕອນແລງຢູ່ບ້ານ ຜາອຸດົມ. ໂດຍເອົາປະຊາຊົນໃນ 6 ບ້ານ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຮັບຟັງການອະທິບາຍຜົນກະທົບ, ຜົນໄດ້ ຜົນເສຍຂອງປະຊາຊົນແຕ່ປະຊາຊົນທຸກບ້ານກໍ່ໃຫ້ຄວາມເຫັນດີເຫັນພ້ອມນຳໂຄງການ.

ສະນັ້ນ; ຈຶ່ງລາຍງານມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບວ່າ: ພາຍໃນເມືອງ ຜາອຸດົມ ເຫັນດີເຫັນພ້ອມ ແລະ ຈະຮັບເອົາ ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງນັ້ນປະປາສຸຂະພິບານນີ້ ສ່ວນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ປະຊາຊົນປະຈຸບັນແມ່ນບໍ່ມີບັນຫາສະແດງວ່າແກ້ໄຂສຳ ເລັດແລ້ວ ເກີດໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າທາງອຳນາດການປົກຄອງຂັ້ນເມືອງຈະຊອກຫາວິທີແກ້ໄຂກັນເອງຢູ່ພາຍໃນເມືອງໂດຍບໍ່ ໃຫ້ແຕ່ຕ້ອງເຖິງໂຄງການ.

ດ້ວຍຄວາມນັບຖືຢ່າງສູງ

ຜູ້ປຸກກາວ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ ຜາອຸດົມ:



ພົງສະຫວັນ ປັນຍາສັກ
Phongsavanh Panyasack

Attachment 5: Draft Public Information Booklet

Lao People's Democratic Republic

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR PROJECT

PHA OUDOM TOWN SUBPROJECT

PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

Prepared by:

Ministry of Public Works and Transportation

Department of Housing and Urban Planning

BOKEO PROVINCE

May 2013

Question: What is the Water Supply and Sanitation Project (WSSP)?

The Government of the Lao PDR is using funds from the Asian Development Bank and other sources to improve access to clean, safe water, safe household toilets and community sanitation for about 11 towns throughout Lao PDR.

In Pha Oudom, a new water supply system will be constructed to supply water to the core villages of Phiengkham, Thinkeo, Phaoudom, Phonxai, Somsavang, Donsavan, Namkha, Xaisavang, and Xaioudom. The water source is the Haad river. Core villages will also be able to improve household sanitation and village environments.

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

Question: When will the Project Start?

Answer: A Feasibility Study for the project in Pha Oudom was conducted in the first half of 2013. When this is approved, the detailed engineering design will begin. Construction will start half 2014. The Project will keep you informed about progress and important dates.

One part of the Feasibility Study is preparing the Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan.

Question: What is the main Objective of the Land acquisition and Compensation Plan?

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

A preliminary census and inventory of losses (IOL) was carried out in March 2013 to identify potentially affected people. You will be informed about the results. After the position and alignment of the infrastructure is known and the detailed design is completed, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be done in the presence of APs, village head, district official, and a member from the Lao Women's Union or Lao Front for National Construction to record any losses for compensation and rehabilitation. The PIU and village officials with help from Project consultants to identify who is affected by land acquisition and record affected land, structures and crops or trees.

Question: How will the WSSP affect people in Pha Oudom?

Answer: As much as possible, the water intake, treatment and storage facilities will be built on public land and the water pipes will be located in road rights-of-way. This will minimize the number of households that will be affected. However, some households may lose some of land or structures and crops or trees.

Question: What if my land or other assets are affected by the project?

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

Permanent loss of land. For major impacts (i.e., 10% or more of total productive/ commercial land area lost), full title to replacement land as a priority, or cash compensation at replacement cost at current market value. If more than 10% of a family's total productive land is lost, a food subsidy will be provided equal to 6 months supply of rice for each affected family.

All transaction fees, taxes and other costs associated with allocation of replacement land with title or secure tenure will be paid by the Project. If the head of household is married, the title or land certificate will be issued in the names of both spouses.

For marginal losses (i.e., less than 10% of total productive/ commercial land), cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost at current market value.

Temporary loss of land. Cash compensation for loss of net income, damaged assets, crops and trees at current market value and restoration of land to former state.

For common property resources. The affected land will be replaced in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant organizations.

Question: Can I Voluntarily contribute my Land to the Project?

Answer: APs may choose to donate small amounts of residential land without compensation if: (i) the total area of the residential land is at least 300 m²; (ii) the affected land is 5% or less of the total area; and, (iii) there are no structures, crops or trees on the affected land. The voluntary contribution will be witnessed by an independent third party, e.g., LWU.

Question: Do we need to have a Land Title to be compensated?

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

Question: Does Compensation Apply to my Affected Houses or Structures?

Answer: Yes. Houses and any structures such as wells, animal pens, fences etc, that will be affected by the Project shall be compensated at replacement cost so that you are able to have a house or structure of the same size and standard. You will be compensated at full replacement cost for materials, transport of materials and labor without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials so that you are able to rebuild your structures as the original or even better condition.

For APs who have to rebuild structures on remaining or new land the Project contractor will improve land (e.g., land fill and/or leveling) at no cost to APs to provide adequate building site.

Question: What about my Crops and Trees?

Answer: You will be given timely information that annual crops have to be harvested before construction.

For annual crops that cannot be harvested, cash compensation equivalent to current market prices times the average yield/crop calculated over the past three (3) years.

Fruit-bearing trees will be compensated at 3 years production value at the current market value.

For timber trees, cash compensation will be equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value at the time of compensation.

Question: What if I lose income because of business interruption?

For temporary business interruptions: A cash allowance equal to the provincial daily wage or the average daily revenues whichever is higher, multiplied by the number of days of business disruption.

For relocating businesses: Same as above plus a subsistence allowance for a period of six (6) months equal to 16 kg of milled rice per household member per month.

Question: if I need to move my house or business, or lose my farming land, how can the project help?

Answer: Apart from the compensation for loss of land and other assets at replacement costs, the Project shall ensure that the standard of living of APs is maintained or improved after the Project. Therefore, in the case of relocation the Project shall provide relocation and subsistence allowance to APs:

Subsistence allowance:

- for a period of three (3) months equal to 16 kg of milled rice per household member per month, for relocating APs without any impact on business or main source of income.
- for a period of six (6) months equal to 16 kg of milled rice per household member per month, for (i) relocating APs with impact on business or main source of income and (ii) APs losing 10% or more of their productive land.

Transportation Allowance: to cover the costs of transporting personal effects and salvaged or new building materials in cash or kind.

Vulnerable APs: including designated poor households, minority ethnic groups or female-headed households will receive an additional subsistence allowance for a period of one (1) month equal to 16 kg of milled rice per household member. Contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and/or vulnerable APs as labourers for subproject civil works.

Question: How and when will we be paid?

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

Question: can anybody in our community claim compensation?

Answer: No. APs are eligible for compensation and assistance under the WSSP if they already own or occupy affected land and other assets before the Project cut-off date. The officially declared cut-off date is 30 March 2013. Anyone moving into the Project area after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance under the Project.

Question: What if I have been told to move but was not included in the DMS?

Answer: APs will be fully informed about the dates for the DMS and asked to be present when the PIU and village officials come to their house or business. If APs

are not in the village or for other reasons cannot be available at the time of the DMS, the PIU will establish procedures including the types of documents that APs will be required to produce to document their claims to eligibility for compensation under the WSSP.

Question: how will we be consulted and informed?

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

The PIU will also organize meetings and consultations in each village to provide you with opportunities to discuss your preferences, needs and concerns about all aspects of the land acquisition and compensation plan.

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

Question: what if we disagree?

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

Question: Do we need to move or clear the Area immediately after our land, houses or structures have been identified as affected?

Answer: No. Clearing the project site will only take place once compensation for affected land or other lost assets has been received by APs. Once the AP acknowledges receipt of payment, the Project will provide a reasonable time for APs to clear the area in order for construction activities to commence. The time will be approximately 90 days to relocate permanent structures, 60 days to relocate temporary houses and structures, and 30 days to relocate shops.

Question: as a resident in the project area, how can I help?

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

CONTACT DETAILS:

For further queries and suggestions, please call or see us at:

If you have further queries and suggestions, please call or see us at:

District PWT Office or District Resettlement Committee:

Address: Water Supply Office, ??

Phone Number: Water Supply Office, XXXXXX

Cut-off date: 30 March 2013