Resettlement Plan

February 2014

Lao Peoples Democratic Republic: Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project

Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the Asian Development Bank.

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the “terms of use” section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Department of Planning

Northern Rural Infrastructure Development
Sector Project

Updated
Land Acquisition and Compensation Report

Houay Sat Irrigation Rehabilitation
Subproject

Bokeo Province

February 2014

Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
in association with
NIACONSULT, Inc. & Lao Consulting Group
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project and Subproject 1
B. Land Acquisition Requirements 1
C. Mitigation Requirements 2
D. Consultation, Participation and Grievance Mechanisms 2
E. Planning, Implementing and Monitoring 3
F. Conclusions 3
G. Reporting Notes 3

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

   1.1 Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project 4
   1.2 Houay Sat Irrigation and Road Rehabilitation Subproject 4

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT 7

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE 8

   3.1 Socio-Economic Baseline 8
   3.2 Social Impacts 9
   3.3 Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households 9

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION 11

   4.1 Requirements 11
   4.2 Achievements 11

5. COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS 12

   5.1 Requirements 12
   5.2 Grievance Approach 13

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK 14

   6.1 Lao Requirements 14
   6.2 ADB Regulations 14
   6.3 Agreed Key Principles 14

7. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS 17

   7.1 Entitled Affected Persons 17
   7.2 Loss of Assets and Resources 18
      7.2.1 Loss of Land 19
      7.2.2 Loss of Houses and Other Structures 19
      7.2.3 Loss of Crops and Trees 19
      7.2.4 Loss of Common Property Resources 19
      7.2.5 Income Restoration 20

8. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND RESETTLEMENT 20

9. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION 20

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN 20

   10.1 Planned LAC Cost Estimate 20
   10.2 Compensation or Donation 20
   10.3 Actual LAC Budget 21

11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT 22

12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE 23

13. MONITORING AND REPORTING 24

   13.1 Internal M&E 24
   13.2 External M&E 24
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Subproject Affected Assets, Households and Severity of Impacts ............ 7
Table 2: Subproject’s Summary of Main Findings of SESAH........................................................ 10
Table 3: Feedback from Subproject Village Consultation Meetings .......................................... 12
Table 4: NRIDSP Main Steps of Grievance Mechanisms .......................................................... 13
Table 5: NRIDSP Key LARC Objectives .................................................................................. 15
Table 6: NRIDS Project Main Components of Compensation Approaches ............................... 16
Table 7: NRIDSP Categories of Entitled Affected People ....................................................... 17
Table 8: Subproject’s Entitlement Matrix ............................................................................... 18
Table 9: Subproject’s Land Acquisition and Compensation Budget ........................................... 21
Table 10: Status of Performed/Scheduled Activities of Project Year 2 Subprojects...................... 23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of NRI Subprojects ..................................................................................... 5
Figure 2: Location of Existing and Proposed Irrigation Scheme and Subproject Villages... 6

ATTACHMENT

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

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

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

A. Project and Subproject

1. The Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project (NRIDSP) main aim is to provide the rural community with access to and participation in the market economy. This is to be realized through the increase in incremental production of saleable commodities and promotion of agricultural productivity. The NRISDP has four main outputs: (1) production and productivity enhancing rural infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated; (2) productivity and beneficial impact enhancing initiatives adopted; (3) capacities of national, provincial and district agencies strengthened to enable a sector development approach; and (4) efficient and effective delivery of subprojects and project management.

2. The subproject is located in the District of Paktha, Bokeo Province. The subproject will benefit the village Haad Don Keo. It is located on the western bank of the Mekong River. From Paktha District Center, it can be reached through a 27.5 km land drive or 35 to 40 minutes speed boat ride across the Mekong River. There are 6 weirs in Houay Sat: 1) Pakhouaykhan; 2) Fai Houanar; 3) Fai Phouvat; 4) Pakhouayngat; 5) Napoung; and 6) Hangnar. All the weirs are owned and managed by villagers of Haad Don Keo. Phouvat is a concrete weir constructed by the government with labor participation of the villagers. All the other 5 weirs are indigenous wooden weirs constructed and being maintained by the water users. The proposed subproject involves improvement of the Phouvat Weir and construction of a concrete weir for the Napoung Weir located at intervals along the Houay Sat River. The proposed subproject also includes rehabilitation of the irrigation system intake, main canals embankment, sluice gate, canal turnout gate and etc. The weirs are estimated to provide irrigation to 120 hectares of paddy/rice field (including potential extension area) in Haad Don Keo village. In addition to the irrigation scheme rehabilitation, this subproject also includes the improvement of about 5km road partly along canals but also serving as farm-market road. Besides the irrigation rehabilitation works, productivity and impact enhancement initiatives will be delivered by the Project.

3. The rehabilitation will include the following main infrastructure:

   (i) Two new concrete weirs.
   (ii) Two main canals (total length: 4,250 m)
   (iii) The 58 related structures include: 26 turnouts, 22 check drop structures, 1 chute drop structure, 4 drain culverts and 5 road crossing structures.

B. Land Acquisition Requirements

4. At detailed design stage a corridors of impact has been confirmed along existing and new alignments of both roads and canals including embankments and tracks in parallel with the canal. This provides some space for final adjustments of the alignment without further acquisition implications during construction. The rehabilitation works will result in:

   (i) Loss of 2,886 sqm productive land owned by 6 farmers for whom this would represent an average loss of 3.9% of their total productive land. There are is one severely affected households because of more than 10% of loss land.
   (ii) Loss of 49 trees owned by 2 out of the 6 farmers who would lose on average about 3.6% of their total trees.
   (iii) No loss of residential land.
   (iv) No loss of primary and secondary structures.
   (v) No relocation of households.
   (vi) No loss of common property.
   (vii) There are no cases of economic resettlement and vulnerable people caused by the subproject, however one existing case of a vulnerable household affected.
5. Mainly because of reduction of canal length combined with more canal lining within the subproject's budget, the detailed measurement survey from December 2013 at detailed design stage shows in comparison with the feasibility study preliminary measurement findings from November 2012:

(i) A significant reduction in land acquisition compared with the preliminarily estimated loss of 3,189 sqm of productive land (3.3 % of 8 AHs' total productive land).
(ii) A significant reduction concerning the preliminarily estimated 91 trees potentially affected (about 30% of 3 AHs' total trees).
(iii) However, there is now one case of an existing vulnerable AH.

C. Mitigation Requirements

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

7. As indicated during the feasibility study in 2012, and as confirmed during final detailed design related surveys in 2013 concerning measured loss of assets, all affected owners decided through signed Compensation & Entitlement Forms in December 2013 to voluntarily donate their permanently affected land and/or trees to the subproject. Among the landowners are no AHs getting seriously affected by the subproject because of loss of portions of their productive land.

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

9. The value of the donated land and trees affected add to a total of KN 21.75 Mio. equivalent to an average of rounded KN 3.625 Mio. for each of the 6 affected households with their 36 family members.

D. Consultation, Participation and Grievance Mechanisms

10. Related to the detailed design stage this Land Acquisition and Compensation Report was prepared between November 2013 and February 2014. It has been based on a consultative and participative approach with focus on:

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

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

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

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

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

15. This subproject is scheduled to commence construction work in March 2014 for about 16 months. The start of implementation is mainly dependent on approval of detailed design, bidding evaluation and the updated LAC report part of the Project’s overall grant conditions.

16. During implementation and operation phase the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has to be performed to elaborate on performance and impacts of the subproject’s activities. The technical approach of LARC related M&E has to be transparent, and any data or information made available to involved stakeholders either in Lao and/or English language.

F. Conclusions

17. This updated Land Acquisition and Compensation (LAC) Report confirms this subproject to be grouped under ADB category B as it includes involuntary resettlement impacts through (a) loss of land and (b) loss of trees, but (c) no other losses. Income and livelihood conditions of the affected household will not be seriously affected.

18. The updated land acquisition planning during the detailed design stage served for planning, preparing and implementing the land acquisition which has been completed in December 2013.

G. Reporting Notes

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

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

1.1 **Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project**

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

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

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

1.2 **Houay Sat Irrigation and Road Rehabilitation Subproject**

23. The Subproject is located in the District of Paktha, Bokeo Province. The subproject will benefit the village Haad Don Keo. It is located on the western bank of the Mekong River. From Paktha District Center, it can be reached through a 27.5 km land drive or 35 to 40 minutes speed boat ride across the Mekong River.

24. There are 6 weirs in Houay Sat: 1) Pakhouaykhan; 2) Fai Houanar; 3) Fai Phouvat; 4) Pakhouayngat; 5) Napoung; and 6) Hangnar. All the weirs are owned and managed by villagers of Haad Don Keo. Phouvat is a concrete weir constructed by the government with labor participation of the villagers. All the other 5 weirs are indigenous wooden weirs constructed and being maintained by the water users. The proposed subproject involves improvement of the Phouvat Weir and construction of a concrete weir for the Napoung Weir located at intervals along the Houay Sat River. The proposed subproject also includes rehabilitation of the irrigation system intake, main canals embankment, sluice gate, canal turnout gate and etc. The weirs are estimated to provide irrigation to 120 hectares of paddy/rice field (including potential extension area) in Haad Don Keo village. In addition to the irrigation scheme rehabilitation, this subproject also includes the improvement of about 5km road partly along canals but also serving as farm-market road. Besides the irrigation rehabilitation works, productivity and impact enhancement initiatives will be delivered by the Project.

25. Figure 2 contains the location of the subproject’s existing and/or proposed infrastructure.
Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project
Updated Land Acquisition and Compensation Report: Houay Sat Irrigation & Road Rehabilitation Subproject

Figure 1: Location and Features of NRI Subprojects
Figure 2: Location of Existing and Proposed Irrigation Scheme and Subproject Villages
2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

26. The subproject will involve physical changes through the rehabilitation of existing and construction of new irrigation infrastructures mainly within and partly outside the ROW along the main canal's alignment. Contacted farmers regarded the possible land requirements for canals as minor. The main requirements for land acquisition are summarized in Table 1 and detailed in Attachment 2.

27. For any temporary site installation and access roads the contractor will have to propose a site installation and access plan and obtain approval by the resident site engineer. Where possible public land will be used to the extent possible to avoid or limit acquisition of private land. The Employer will provide the contractor with the project’s land acquisition and compensation principles to be followed by the subproject also with regard to temporary land acquisition of private land.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Asset</th>
<th>Level of Affectedness</th>
<th>Severity of Impact</th>
<th>Affected Household/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Productive Land</td>
<td>Total of 2,886 sqm of productive land representing 3.9 % of the AHs' total productive land.</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>0 female headed AH 6 male headed AHs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Out of which 1 AH loose more than 10% of his land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Total of 49 trees About 3.6 % of AHs' total trees</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>0 female headed AHs 2 male headed AHs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Structures</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Structures</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

1. The subproject will not lead to economic displacement of resident AHs through loss of assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods.

2. Although by definition (see RF) female headed households are included in the category vulnerable group, the vulnerable concerned households will not experience impacts on sources of income/means of livelihood.

3. Based on the SESAH, a list of AHs will be considered for job opportunities during construction phase by the contractor to be agreed during contract negotiations between the contractor and MAF.

4. All AHs have voluntarily donated their affected portions of land.
   Their reasons for this decision have been summarized in the Attachments 3 and 5.2.

28. As there are no land acquisition requirements concerning (a) houses and other structures, (b) community resources, (c) physical and/or economic resettlement, consequently, there are also no requirements for resettlement by this subproject as no physical and economic displacement of people will take place.
3. **SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

3.1 Socio-Economic Baseline

29. The Subproject is located in the District of Paktha, Bokeo Province. The subproject will benefit Ban Haad Don Keo. It is located on the western bank of the Mekong River. From Paktha District Center, it can be reached through a 27.5 km land drive or 35 to 40 minutes speed boat ride across the Mekong River.

30. Supported by the fieldwork performed by the GIC teams in cooperation with the PPO and DCO the socio-economic situation of the subproject villages did not change remarkably since the preparation of the feasibility study.

31. The information of this paragraph has been extracted from the Social Impact Assessment of the subproject's approved feasibility study:

   (i) The Haad Don Keo village was established in around 1887. The People are purely of the Keun Ethnic Group which belongs to Leu Ethnic or Lao-Tai Ethno-Linguistic Group.

   (ii) The village have primary/elementary school, domestic water supply, electricity and are covered by mobile cell phone signal. A dispensary/health clinic and pharmacy are found in the village. The Provincial Hospital is about 65 km by road or 40 minutes by boat. The nearest developed market is located in Hatsa, Paktha District, about 27.50 km by land and 40 minutes boat ride. Literacy as reported in the Village Household Masterlist is 492 or 68% of the total population of 728.

   (iii) There are total of 152 households (HHs) residing in the village with a population of 728 comprised of 362 females and 366 males. The average HH members is 5 persons with female to male ratio of 2.4 females to 2.7 males.

   (iv) Cultivated landholding distribution shows that there are about 65 ha Irrigated lowland, 19 ha rain fed lowland, 149 ha upland areas, 1 ha fishpond, 2 ha fruit trees and 21 ha trees/lumber. Average landholding (for total lands) is about 1.7 ha per HH. Land ownership documents, mostly of the "right-to-use" with land tax certificates, as proof are registered in the name of both husband and wife.

   (v) The main source of income of HHs in the village is agriculture, mainly rice production. About 90% of HHs are involved in agriculture production and 80% are involved in non-agriculture sources of income. The average HH income is composed of 92% from agriculture sources and 8% from non-agriculture sources. About 44% of agriculture income comes from rice production, 40% from other crops (corn, Job’s tears) and 16% from livestock/poultry production. About 70% of HHs are involved in rice production, 50% in other crops and 70% in livestock/poultry.

   (vi) The average annual income is about KN 73.3 million/year composed of KN 66.3 million/year form agriculture sources and KN 6 million/year from non-agricultural sources. The monthly per capita income is quite high at rounded KN 1.1 million/capita/month, however, it must be noted that 20% of the sample household is classified as low income or poor. The annual average household expenditures ranges from KN 1.1 to 42 million/year/HH. The average monthly per capita expenditure is about KN 257,000 person/month ranging from a low KN 16,000 to as high as KN 589,000 person/month. The percentage distribution of expenses shows that education gets the highest percentage at 64%. Food gets 12% of the expenses and transportation at 7%. Other expenses (clothes, health, house repair, energy) range from 2% to 4% each.

   (vii) Households in Haad Don Keo village are rice sufficient. About 95% of HHs in the village is either having rice surplus (30%) or rice sufficient (65%). Only about 5% or 8 HHs are having rice deficit (less than 1 to more than 4 months).
(viii) About 20% of households are poor and 80% high income or above the 2009/2012 poverty line income of KN 180,000 person/month.

(ix) There are 6 landless households (LLHHs) in Haad Don Keo village with a total population of 21 (15 females and 11 males). One of the LLHH is having rice deficit of more than 4 months while the other 5 HHs is reported to be rice sufficient. Poverty status show that 2 LLHHs are classified as low income or poor and 4 are categorized at medium income level. The sources of income of LLHHs are hired labor and employment and perceive that the project will bring out opportunities for work as farm labor.

(x) There are 15 FHHs with population of 67 people (36 females and 31 males). Two (2) HHs are experiencing rice deficiency. One (1) HH is categorized in poor condition while 13 HHs are categorized under medium income category and 1 categorized as high income category. Of the 15 FHHs two (2) HHs are landless, but not necessarily are of the poor category.

3.2 Social Impacts

32. The subproject has the following potential impacts

(i) Increase household income and hence, reduce poverty.

(ii) Improvement of the economic conditions of beneficiary households due to: (a) improved irrigation water availability in irrigated areas; (b) increase in irrigated area in both seasons; (c) increase rice yield and production; (d) promote production of high value for other crops during the dry season; and (e) increase in income.

(iii) Generate additional demand for hired labour due to increase in crop production activities in the area for two seasons.

(iv) Promote a more active economy for the villages due to increased production of rice and other crops, increased household income, potential commercialization of rice surplus and high value crops, and demand for production inputs.

(v) Savings on labor, time and local materials for the beneficiary households from the frequent repair of the indigenous weirs particularly during the wet season.

33. The subproject will enable intensification (increased frequency) of cropping in the area through increased reliability of water supply. Those without irrigated land also support and express need for the subproject as it will increase the demand for farm labor and there will also be employment from construction.

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

3.3 Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households

35. As part of the DMS an updated socio-economic survey of affected households (SESAH) has been conducted in December 2013 (see also Attachment 3) showing the main results as summarized in Table 2. This table provides an overview about key-topics in relation with LARC aspects as collected during fieldwork through DMS, IOL SESAH, public consultation, and meetings by PPO, DCO and GIC.

36. It is noteworthy that contacted heads of households confirmed again, as already done in 2012 at feasibility stage, their expectation of an improvement of their livelihoods through an improved irrigation scheme as their incomes depend heavily on agricultural and farming activities. This is one of the main reasons why all AHs decided to voluntarily donate their portions of affected land as their contribution to the subproject (see also Section 10.2).
Table 2: Subproject’s Summary of Main Findings of SESAH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Topics</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demography</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heads Of Affected Household</td>
<td>• There are 0 female and 6 male headed affected households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All are younger than 65 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There is one disabled male head of AH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All are owners of land of their households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There are no widowed cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouses Of Affected Household</td>
<td>• There are 6 female spouses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They are all younger than 65 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They are no disabled spouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All are owners of land of their households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families Of Affected Household</td>
<td>• 100% are Lao-Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There is a 48.52% ratio of female and male family members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Average size is 5.2 members / family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• About 23% of family members are younger than 18 years and 3% older than 65 years, with the remaining 74% having an age between 18 and 65 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Concerning education of female members, 20% are not yet in the school age, 13% do not have a formal education, and the remaining 67% did/do attend school at different levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Concerning education of male members, 6% are not yet in the school age, 13% do not have a formal education, and the remaining 81% did/do attend school at different levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livelihood</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Household Members</td>
<td>• In most cases all potential economically active family members contribute to the AHs’ income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Salary/wage is related more to individual members of a family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Activities</td>
<td>The distribution of income activities by percentages are as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• As 1st group: 100% of AHs follow agricultural and farming as the primary income activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• As 2nd group: 67% of AH have salary/wage as income activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There have been no other income sources mentioned by the AHs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance Of Income sources</td>
<td>The ranking applied for occurring cases referring to average amounts of annual incomes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1st group: with &gt; KN 20 million/year/AH: salary/wage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2nd group: with KN 10 to 20 million/year/AH: agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3rd group: with &lt; KN 10 million/year/AH: no cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>• The surveyed AHs have an average monthly income of rounded KN 2.25 million/month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• This totals to an annual income of about KN 27 million/year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>The GIC understands that the AHs did not provide all sources and related amounts of income during the SESAH and assumes that the total income might add up to another 100% leading to a monthly income of KN 5.2 million/month adding-up to an annual income of KN 62.4 million/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Status</td>
<td>Based on the information provided by the surveyed head of households:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There are 25% regarded as poor household, meaning “having not enough or limited”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• About 67% grouped as a “middle” households meaning “normal status”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Remaining 33% are “rich”, meaning they are regarded as wealthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>By Prime Minister’s Decree No. 285, Dated 13 October 2009, and new Decree of Government of Laos “Poverty Criteria and Development Standard 2012-2015” No 201/Gov., Date 25 April 2012: rich above the 2009 poverty line (&gt;180,000 kip/person/month), medium between 2005-2009 poverty line (85,000-180,000kip/person/ month) and the poor below 2001 poverty line (&lt;85,000kip/person/month).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of Assets and Compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>• The AHs live in their village and use their land since more than 44 years on average.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They have 1.0 residential compound on average.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• They cultivate 1.7 plots on average.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition</td>
<td>• AHs informed not depending on the portions of productive land required by the subproject related to the proposed rehabilitation and/or construction of infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All (100%) of head of households and their spouses are owners of the affected land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The trees are regarded as family assets (no allocation of ownership to a family member).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For residential compounds they have land titles, concerning productive land they have certificates and tax declarations regarded as official prove of their ownership of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>• Owners agreed in the results of the detailed measurement survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The owners of affected assets confirmed their willingness to donate their affected assets as contribution to the subproject’s implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AHs’ final decisions have been taken by signing the Compensation Entitlement Forms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 1:</td>
<td>This table provides a socio-economic overview of AHs based on the SESAH at detailed design stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 2:</td>
<td>Socio-economic baseline data are provided in Section 3.1 and the SIA (see feasibility study, Annex 7).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Requirements

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

4.2 Achievements

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

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

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

41. The feedback of contacted people given to GIC in site meetings has been recorded and incorporated in this report. This concerned mainly the agreement of the alignment of the new canal. During the DMS related fieldwork further consultation and discussion took place with villagers and findings have been considered by the preparation of this LAC report. On-site consultation should continue during the construction phase.
### Table 3: Feedback from Subproject Village Consultation Meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Indicative Totals of responses by Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-1</td>
<td>You support the project</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-2</td>
<td>You support the canal and/or road system</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-3</td>
<td>You agree in permanent canal/road alignments on your land</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-4</td>
<td>You agree in temporary construction access on your land</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-5</td>
<td>Preferred compensation option</td>
<td>Donation of land (contribution to project)</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land for land compensation in any case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash compensation for land in any case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-6</td>
<td>Preferred conflict resolution option</td>
<td>Village committee</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>District committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provincial committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Civil court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-7</td>
<td>Preferred use of compensation fees</td>
<td>Education of children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Building new houses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deposit in bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-8</td>
<td>Major land loss Preferred options for future livelihood</td>
<td>Work outside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Open shops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Run restaurants or hotels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Have small business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On-the-job training/apprenticeships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments from Participants**

C-1 Villagers confirmed their willingness to cooperate with and contribute to the subproject.

C-2 Concerning Q-5, during the DMS and SESA, land owners confirmed their final decisions during the formal land acquisition procedures when the IOL for each land had been calculated providing to affected owners a detailed basis for their options chosen in the CEFs signed.

C-3 Concerning Q-7 and Q-8, the rather theoretic question and answers depend on final amount landowners might receive as compensation. Finally this has not been taken into consideration as all AP donated their affected assets to the subproject.

**Notes from GIC:**

N-1 Date of village meeting: 30 Dec 2013

N-2 Venue of Village meeting: “village house” in Haaddonekeo

N-3 Participating villagers: 4 female and 17 male residents

N-4 Main facilitators: PPO, DCO, GIC

N-5 Introduction / briefing on LARC aspects to village residents by provincial, district and consultant staff complementary to jointed transect walks undertaken in the subproject’s implementation area.

**Abbreviations**

F:=Female; M:=Male; 
PPO:=Provincial Project Office; DCO:=District Coordination Office; GIC:= Grant Implementation Consultant

### 5. COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

#### 5.1 Requirements

42. These mechanisms are defined in the Project’s Resettlement Framework aiming at the participation of APs throughout the various stages of LARC planning and implementation of subprojects. The information for APs about entitlements, compensation and supportive mitigation options and grievance mechanisms shall be provided by the Project’s relevant agencies and committees. Extensive meetings with APs also allow the implementing agencies to identify the needs and preferences of APs pertaining to compensation and rehabilitation assistance and to reduce any negative potential impacts caused by the proposed subproject.
43. In terms of grievance redresses, the APs have been briefed about rights to grievance and the procedures during feasibility and detailed design stages in case LARC items would become a subproject related issue. This shall be repeated at the start of construction phase. The APs may present their complaints to the concerned local administrative officials and resettlement committees. The complaint can be filed first at the village level and can be elevated to the highest or provincial level if the APs are not satisfied with the decisions made by the village and district levels/committees. APs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees associated with their claims and grievance redress.

5.2 Grievance Approach

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

Table 4: NRIDSP Main Steps of Grievance Mechanisms

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

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

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

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

6.1 Lao Requirements

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

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

6.2 ADB Regulations

49. In general, the national Lao policies on land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement can be connected with the subproject’s financing ADB’s key guidelines for involuntary resettlement. Among others, the following are related to these aspects:


6.3 Agreed Key Principles

50. Based on these key references the Project has defined the following key principles aiming at LARC objectives the subprojects shall achieve, as shown in Table 5.
Table 5: NRIDSP Key LARC Objectives

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

51. These all support the guiding principle of ADB that “...project affected people compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it”. This policy intends to ensure that the absence of formal and legal titles to land by affected grouped or individual users should be formal or legal reasons for non-compensation, and that “particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets, female-headed households, and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status”. Currently, both ADB guidelines and policies, and Lao PDR national laws and regulations entitle subproject affected persons to compensation of private assets including land at replacement costs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Item</th>
<th>Internationally Applied Best Practice</th>
<th>Lao PDR Legislation</th>
<th>NRIDS Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of impact</td>
<td>Include all affected areas including construction and operational sites/facilities</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Shall include all residential, agricultural and commercial areas: (i) permanently/temporarily acquired (ii) construction and O&amp;M related, (iii) private and/or public areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition of assets</td>
<td>All fixed and movable assets</td>
<td>Listed</td>
<td>Shall define all assets: (iv) legally acknowledged, and (v) as identified during DMS and IOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation to formal owners / users of assets</td>
<td>Compensation legally required</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Shall be offered and provided to: (vi) private owners (vii) private organizations (WUG, etc) (viii) public users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation to informal / unregistered owners / users of assets</td>
<td>Compensation to be provide to users of assets and resources based on traditional rights</td>
<td>Items</td>
<td>Shall be applied to households or individuals: (ix) whose user rights are proven by tax or other formal payments (x) socio-economically surveyed as users of affected assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special support to ethnic groups using assets</td>
<td>Special mitigation measures throughout the project cycle</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Shall be for households or individuals: (xi) formally known or acknowledged at community level as related to one of these groups (xii) During pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special support to vulnerable groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shall include, among others: (xiii) Income rehabilitation measures (xiv) Others to be defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood restoration</td>
<td>Compensation to be provided in addition to loss of assets, crops etc.</td>
<td>Are</td>
<td>Shall be applied and shown through: (xv) Technical optimized design of proposed infrastructure (xvi) If not avoidable, relocated households shall receive (for no costs or payments) issued land titles for their new compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation</td>
<td>Avoiding displacement</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>Before start of construction: (xvii) Funds made available and proven to be accessible conditional to release of construction funds (xviii) Paid and/or provided to affected individuals/households</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Best internal practices as applied by ADB, World Bank, others.
Note 2: Final resettlement planning shall provide details of these and other items.
7. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Entitled Affected Persons

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

Table 7: NRIDSP Categories of Entitled Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Categorized APs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Persons or households who’s agricultural, residential, or commercial land is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the subproject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Persons or households who’s houses and other structures are in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the subproject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Persons or households who’s businesses or source of income (i.e. employment) are affected (temporarily or permanently) by the subproject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Persons or households who’s crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected by the subproject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Persons or households who’s other assets are in part or total affected (temporarily or permanently) by the subproject.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53. Entitlements for each subproject affected household are based on the types and levels of losses. General orientation has been provided by the overall Project’s Resettlement Framework. The defined entitlements have been followed and complementary details provided by the explanations given below.

54. APs and their households can also decide to donate those portions of their assets which are affected by the subproject. This is regarded as their voluntary contribution by which they also agree in not requesting compensation and related support for which they would be entitled.

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

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

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

#### Table 8: Subproject’s Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Persons</th>
<th>Compensation and Rehabilitation Measures</th>
<th>Implementation Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. LOSS OF LAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Temporarily Affected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-1 Agricultural Land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6 AHs with 36 members along canal alignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-2 Residential Land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,886 sqm formally considered compensation by cash-for-land</td>
<td>“Donation-agreements” have been established in which private users confirmed to provide the land as a contribution for the project without compensation conditional to ADB regulations, compensation by cash is not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-3 Commercial Land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Permanently Affected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-1 Agricultural Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-2 Residential Land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-3 Commercial Land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. LOSS OF HOUSES &amp; OTHER STRUCTURES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Temporarily Affected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1 Houses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-2 Shelter/Dwelling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-3 Fence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-4 Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Permanently Affected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-1 Houses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-2 Shelter/Dwelling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-3 Fence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-4 Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. LOSS OF CROPS &amp; TREES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Temporary Loss of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-1 Crops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 households (out of the 6) with 12 members</td>
<td>Farmers, PPO and contractor will agree in limited or no operation of canals to be rehabilitated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-2 Trees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49 trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-2 Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 households (out of the 6) with 12 members</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Temporary Loss of Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-1 Administration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-2 Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 Health</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-4 Education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-5 Transport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-6 Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Permanent Loss of Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-1 Administration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-2 Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-3 Health</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 Education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-5 Transport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-6 Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. INCOME RESTORATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1 Material Transport Allowance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-2 Housing Transition Allowance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-3 Business Transition Allowance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-4 Special Assistance for Socially and/or Economically Vulnerable Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-4 Special Assistance for Socially and/or Economically Vulnerable Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-5 Other Support Measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-5 Other Support Measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
58. Compensation Unit Rates as provided by the district authorities (Attachment 6) have been used for preparing a budget in case of compensation, but also for the CEFs where landowners agree in the quantity and value of their assets affected in general, and indicated their chosen option of donating the affected land to the subproject in particular.

59. The entitlements are summarized in the subproject’s matrix in Table 8.

7.2.1 Loss of Land

60. This concerns no private residential land and 2,886 sqm private productive land of 6 households with whom a DMS fieldwork has been jointly performed to define individual plots and the size of affected areas. The compensation cash-for-kind was calculated and had been included in the resettlement budget. However this is not required as all affected landowner decided to voluntary donate their affected land and trees as their contribution to the subproject of which all villagers expect a better irrigated agriculture leading to increased household incomes.

61. Compensation in kind-for-kind has not been considered by the affected land owners and PPO as alternative.

62. The option of donating land-for-irrigated land has been discussed in December 2013 and chosen by all APs during the actual land acquisition process between PPO and land owners (see Section 10.2).

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

64. There is no case of subproject related residential land to report.

7.2.2 Loss of Houses and Other Structures

65. No cases of subproject affected households to report.

7.2.3 Loss of Crops and Trees

66. There are 2 out of 6 subproject affected households losing 49 trees.

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

68. The provision of irrigation water shall not be disrupted for the construction and rehabilitation works. However, for the rehabilitation of the canals, there will be temporarily limited or no provision of irrigation water. Farmers of the irrigation scheme contacted during PPTA, feasibility study and detailed design stages indicated to PPO, DCO and Consultants their willingness to accept this as a contribution of the farming community to the subproject as they are highly interested in the improvement of their irrigation scheme.

7.2.4 Loss of Common Property Resources

69. No cases of subproject affected resources to report.
7.2.5 Income Restoration

70. No cases of allowances for subproject affected people to report.

8. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND RESETTLEMENT

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

9. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

72. There are 2 vulnerable headed AHs. Discussions with them and also their feedback during the SESAH indicated that they do not expect significant loss of income or access to resources. They indicated their support to the subproject as it would improve the agriculture income through new irrigated area.

73. There are 6 AHs including the 2 vulnerable AHs losing different portions of their productive land and trees whereas other farmers of the irrigation scheme will only benefit from an improved irrigated agriculture without being affected at all. This will require attention during contract negotiations with contractor and should be included in the contract, ideally also made a contractual pay-item. It can be related to the bidding document’s section 7 and 8 with their paragraphs GCC 65.2 and GCC 65.2 respectively where requirements about conditions of employment and local labor are defined. However taking into consideration support for such cases as defined in the project’s RF, the GIC will initiate to agree in an approach with contractors that:

    (i) Members of these 2 affected vulnerable households shall receive a first priority for job opportunities, and
    (ii) Members of the remaining 4 affected households shall receive a second priority for job opportunities, before or in parallel
    (iii) Contacting non-affected villagers.

74. The AHs are all direct beneficiaries. However, AHs shall in addition receive priority consideration for the subproject’s community development activities allowing them to participate in offered assistance through support concerning agricultural production and attending campaign and training sessions.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

10.1 Planned LAC Cost Estimate

75. A cost estimate has been prepared based on prevailing local prices leading to a total of rounded KN 24 million. It has been limited to compensation for land and trees.

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

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

10.2 Compensation or Donation

78. Based on the DMS the CEFs showed the compensation value for loss of fixed assets as an option of APs. However, the contacted land owners indicated their willingness to donate land to the subproject as they expect benefits from its implementation. This option has finally been chosen by these landowners who signed the CEFs in December 2013
indicating their voluntary donation of loss assets as their contribution to the subproject. After the DMS and SESAH, the affected landowners were again consulted about confirmed finding with values of their assets affected as calculated in the IOL. The main reasons for the AHs’ decisions to donate their affected assets to the subproject have been (a) the portion of affected productive land the landowners regarded as minor or even not relevant, (b) expectations of higher agricultural incomes through the rehabilitated irrigation scheme, and (c) a sense of community related participative support for any improvement and development offered for their villages (see Attachment 3 and 5.2).

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

10.3 Actual LAC Budget

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

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

Table 9: Subproject’s Land Acquisition and Compensation Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rounded Amounts [KN]</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of land</td>
<td>Permanent acquisition of 2,886 m² privately used land along the canal alignment. Unit prices are 2,500 to 25,000 KN/square meter for different types of land use.</td>
<td>18,150,000</td>
<td>This amount is not necessary as all APs signed a Compensation and Entitlement Form (CEF) in which they agreed in voluntary donation of their affected land to the subproject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of houses and structures</td>
<td>The project does not cause any relocation of houses or settlements.</td>
<td>No costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of crops</td>
<td>No damage of crops by construction works. Limited or no access to irrigation for construction periods in accordance with construction works.</td>
<td>No costs</td>
<td>In agreement with land owners this arrangement is expected between farming community and subproject to facilitate the rehabilitation works of the irrigation scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of trees</td>
<td>Loss of 49 trees. Unit price range between 300 to 700 KN/tree.</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>This amount is not necessary as all APs signed a CEF in which they agreed in voluntary donation of their affected trees to the subproject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of common property resources</td>
<td>The subproject does not cause any relocation of common properties.</td>
<td>No costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income restoration</td>
<td>The subproject does not cause any effects which would require the provision of allowances.</td>
<td>No costs</td>
<td>This is related to the AHs’ decision to voluntarily donate the portions of their land affected by the subproject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special assistance</td>
<td>The subproject does not affect economically vulnerable households.</td>
<td>No costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary</td>
<td>There are no cases for such</td>
<td>No costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Item Description Rounded Amounts [KN] Comments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>measures</td>
<td>measures.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Sub-Total 1: Mitigation</strong></td>
<td>21,750,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARC implementation</td>
<td>Administrative matters – separately budgeted.</td>
<td>No costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguard implementation</td>
<td>M&amp;E - separately budgeted.</td>
<td>No costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Sub-Total 2: Implementation</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies (10% of subtotals 1 and 2)</td>
<td>2,175,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Sub-Total 3: Contingencies</strong></td>
<td>2,175,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>23,925,000</td>
<td>As there is no in-cash or in-kind compensation required by the subproject, because affected owners donated their land and/or trees as their contribution to the subproject no resettlement budget has to be provided for the implementation of the subproject.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

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

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

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

- General introduction into LARC planning.
- Specific explanations about country safeguard standards and Lao legal context.
• Briefing about ADB involuntary resettlement and social safeguards standards.

• Description of compensation approach for subproject conditions.

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

12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

86. The three PPTA representative subprojects are grouped as batch 1 of the Project’s “year 1” beside 6 other subprojects grouped as batch 2. The project’s years “2” and “3” have further 9 subprojects each.

87. An overview about performed and scheduled activities of design and construction works, together with related LARC activities has been prepared for Project Year 2 in Table 10. In general, the subprojects of Project Year 2 are scheduled to commence physical construction with the mobilization of contractor in March 2014.

88. Concerning LAC activities, the DMS and SESAH have been completed. The formal step of acquiring the land required by the subproject has been completed in December 2013.

Table 10: Status of Performed/Scheduled Activities of Project Year 2 Subprojects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Year</th>
<th>Number of Sub-projects</th>
<th>Stage / Activity</th>
<th>Performance 2012</th>
<th>Performance 2013</th>
<th>Performance 2014</th>
<th>Performance 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Feasibility Study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FS related LAC fieldwork / surveys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FS Draft LAC Reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FS Review and Approved LAC Reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Detailed Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD related LAC fieldwork / surveys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implementing LAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bidding &amp; Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contract Negotiations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved DD related Updated LAC Reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Construction / Rehabilitation works of 9 subprojects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Operation / Use of constructed / rehabilitated infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Performed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Scheduled</strong></td>
<td><strong>Performed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Main steps for land acquisition and compensation of the subprojects would include among others: (a) Delivery of compensation and entitlements, (b) Approval of Updated LACR, (c) Notice to Proceed with implementation.

2. The subprojects would have a 10 months construction period each.

3. 6 Irrigation Subprojects: Nam Haad Left Bank, Nam Bak, Nam Gnak, Nam Graa 6 / Houay Luang, Nam Thae, Nam Ngene

3. 2 Irrigation / Road Subprojects: Nam Pouk, Houay Sat

1 Road Subproject: Klomman - Phonpasek

See also Figure 1: Map showing locations of MRI subprojects.

Abbreviations: LAC = Land Acquisition and Compensation  FS = Feasibility Study  DD = Detailed Design
13. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

13.1 Internal M&E

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

13.2 External M&E

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

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

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

(i) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; or

(ii) business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or

(iii) standard of living adversely affected.

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

(i) lose more than 10% of total agriculture/aquaculture land holding, and/or

(ii) relocate and/or lose more than 50% of their main residential and/or commercial property, and/or

(iii) lose more than 10% of total income sources due to the proposed project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) physical displacement from housing and/or more than 10% of the household’s productive (income generating) assets are lost.

(ii) 100 people or more who are experiencing resettlement effects are indigenous people or vulnerable as defined in the policy, for example, female-headed households, those living close to, on or below the poverty line, and isolated communities, including those without legal title to assets and pastoralists; or

(iii) more than 50 people experiencing resettlement effects are particularly vulnerable.
ATTACHMENT 2: LARC AND DMS FACT FINDING AND SCREENING

Houay Sat Irrigation & Road Subproject – Paktha District – Bokeo Province

PHOTOS 1: PROPOSED LOCATION OF A WEIR IN THE HOUAYSAT RIVER

PHOTOS 2-3: IMPRESSIONS FROM JOINT TRANSECT WALKS AND DETAILED MEASUREMENT OF LAND REQUIREMENTS ALONG ALIGNMENT OF CANALS AND PADDY FIELDS

PHOTOS 4-6: CHECKING THROUGH JOINT DETAILED MEASUREMENTS LAND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ROAD ALONG THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAIN COMPONENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading or rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of new physical facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential subproject area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential subproject area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main canal/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other canal/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POTENTIAL LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION (LARC) RELATED IMPACTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SELECTED KEY ITEMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of houses/compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of agricultural land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of land ownership and usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of crops/trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of incomes and livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of businesses/enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of access to facilities/services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of community assets/ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of cultural/historical properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected non-titled or vulnerable groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected socio-economic activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIST OF TECHNICAL ASPECTS AND SCREENING IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHECKLISTS AS DEFINED BY LAO PDR GUIDELINES AND ADB REGULATIONS

► FINDING: THERE ARE MINOR LARC RELATED IMPACTS EXPECTED FOR THIS SUBPROJECT
ATTACHMENT 3: SUMMARY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Affected Household</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Up to 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner of land</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Spouse of Head of Affected Household | |
| Sex | Male | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |
| Age | Up to 65 | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |
| Disabled | Yes | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |
| Owner of land | Yes | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |

| Members of Affected Households | |
| Number of Members | 31 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |
| Number per Ethnic Group | 31 | Total | 31 | Percentage | 100 |
| Number per Sex | Male | 31 | Total | 31 | Percentage | 100 |
| Number per Age | 31 | Total | 31 | Percentage | 100 |
| Females per School Grade | 25 | Total | 25 | Percentage | 100 |
| Males per School Grade | 16 | Total | 16 | Percentage | 100 |

| **ECONOMIC INFORMATION** | |
| Affected Households' Source of Income | |
| Activity | Amount | Average | Number of Cases | All | Percentage related to All Cases | Ranking by Income |
| Agriculture | 162,000,000 | 27,999,000 | 25 | 31 | 100 |
| Salary/Wages | 26,999,000 | 4,599,000 | 1 | 6 | 100 |

| **ASSET INFORMATION** | |
| Use of Affected Land | |
| Since when is the land in the village | 301 | Total | 301 | Percentage | 100 |
| Families Using the Land | 301 | Total | 301 | Percentage | 100 |
| Number of Land | 301 | Total | 301 | Percentage | 100 |
| Affected Productive Land | Ownership | Yes | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |
| Affected Residential Land | Ownership | Head of HH | Yes | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |

| **AP's OPINION ON LC ASPECTS** | |
| Benefits | |
| Direct Beneficiary | Yes | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |

| Impacts | |
| Level | Minor | 2 | Total | 2 | Percentage | 100 |
| AP's Self-Estimate | |
| Nature of change | Very little | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |

| Motivations | |
| Importance of project for village | Yes | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |
| Personal interest in project | Yes | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |

| Compensation | |
| Amount | Yes | 6 | Total | 6 | Percentage | 100 |

| AHS | Summary | 13,500,000 | 2,250,000 | 6 | 100 |

As average monthly income per AHS.
ATTACHMENT 4.1: LARC AND DMS CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Houay Sat Irrigation & Road Subproject – Paktha District – Bokeo Province


PHOTOS 4-6: IMPRESSIONS FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATION TO INFORM ABOUT LARC ASPECTS, SIGNING SESAH SHEETS AND CES FORMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITINERARY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PPTA related cooperation and consultation with authorities and villagers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-18 July 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction to key stakeholders including representatives from MAF, MoF and Project staff from Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Phongsaly and Oudomxay provinces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 August 2011</td>
<td>Inception workshop</td>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction to key stakeholders including representatives from MAF, MoF and Project staff from Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Phongsaly and Oudomxay provinces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 September 2011</td>
<td>Introductory field visits</td>
<td>Subproject areas</td>
<td>Preliminary fact finding mission by GIC staff to the three provinces of Bokeo, Luang Namtha, and Phongsaly to: (i) Introduce GIC team to provincial/district Project staff; (ii) Get preliminary LARC related overview of scope and nature of LARC effects through Project in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-26 October 2011</td>
<td>Orientation workshop for Bokeo and Oudomxay provinces, and 5 districts</td>
<td>Bokeo</td>
<td>Concerning 50 provincial and district staff incl. 28 women: (iii) Distributing LARC related Lao laws and technical guidelines to all attendants; (iv) Briefing formal and practical LARC aspects;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 November 2012</td>
<td>Irrigation engineering site visit</td>
<td>Subproject area</td>
<td>Review of technical aspects including among others: (v) Conditions of existing irrigation infrastructure; (vi) Existing and/or new canal alignments; (vii) Irrigation related requirements of villagers/WUAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-21 November 2012</td>
<td>PMS fact finding mission</td>
<td>Subproject area</td>
<td>LARC related planning: (viii) Village consultation meeting; (ix) Transect walk with villagers and provincial/district Project staff along irrigation infrastructure; (x) Preliminary Measurement Survey of land/ trees; (xi) Socio-economic survey of affected households; (xii) Discussion key-finding for LAC by PPO and GIC;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 -27 December 2012</td>
<td>Capacity Development Training</td>
<td>Oudomxai Town</td>
<td>Training Component Social Safeguard for Project Staff: (xiii) General M&amp;E of LARC related items; (xiv) Specific criteria concerning pre-construction, construction and post-construction (operation) phases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ATTACHMENT 4.2: ATTENDANCE LIST OF DMS COORDINATION AND VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

**30 Dec 2013: Village Consultation Meeting on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation Aspects of the Subproject**

#### ATTACHMENT 4.2: ATTENDANCE LIST OF DMS COORDINATION AND VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name (Lao)</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Dec 2013</td>
<td>VILLAGE CONSULTATION MEETING ON LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION ASPECTS OF THE SUBPROJECT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ATTACHMENT 5.1: INVENTORY OF LOSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Affected by Rehabilitation of Infrastructure</th>
<th>Total Occupied Land (ha)</th>
<th>Total Productive Land (ha)</th>
<th>Affected Portion of Land (%)</th>
<th>Type of Land Use</th>
<th>Unit Value (tk)</th>
<th>Total Value (tk)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Affected Tons/Tree</th>
<th>Unit Value (%)</th>
<th>Total Value (tk)</th>
<th>Compensation Costs (tk)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. Senguy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Tree plantation</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr. Khan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Fallow land</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. Mouh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.400</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>Tree plantation</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. Khampay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Paddy Field</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mr. Wallow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21.000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Paddy Field</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,675</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mr. Thongpoh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Paddy Field</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. PRIVATE LAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Affected by Rehabilitation of Infrastructure</th>
<th>Total Occupied Land (ha)</th>
<th>Total Productive Land (ha)</th>
<th>Affected Portion of Land (%)</th>
<th>Type of Land Use</th>
<th>Unit Value (tk)</th>
<th>Total Value (tk)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Affected Tons/Tree</th>
<th>Unit Value (%)</th>
<th>Total Value (tk)</th>
<th>Compensation Costs (tk)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. Senguy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Tree plantation</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr. Khan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Fallow land</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. Mouh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.400</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>Tree plantation</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. Khampay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Paddy Field</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mr. Wallow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21.000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Paddy Field</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,675</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mr. Thongpoh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Haaddomeneo</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Paddy Field</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

- **Affected Land:** 19,150,000
- **Value of Affected Land:** 19,150,000
- **Affected Structures:** 0
- **Affected Trees:** 0
- **Compensation Costs:** 0

### Notes

- For these areas compensation costs have been calculated for formal consideration in a RP budget.
- As all AHCs offered their voluntary contribution of their affected assets in the signed Compensation Entitlement Forms, no compensation had to be provided either in cash nor in kind.
- On average the affected households’ donations have a value of KWN: 3,025,000.
- Land requirements for temporary access and construction installation area and camp are either in public space or to be arranged by the contractor with private landowners.
- The applied unit compensation rates have been provided by the district authorities.

### Sources

Meetings in village’s and transect walks along existing and/or proposed alignment of infrastructure by officials, land owners and consultants.
## ATTACHMENT 5.2:
OVERVIEW OF AHS, THEIR SOCIAL STATUS, AFFECTED LAND, THE RELATED THRESHOLD, AND MAIN REASONS FOR THEIR VOLUNTARY DONATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Survey No. and Total No. of AHS</th>
<th>AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS</th>
<th>Threshold Grouping</th>
<th>Main Reasons for Voluntary Land Donation (VLD), as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Head of Household</td>
<td>Social Status</td>
<td>(&lt;5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Widowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(see also Attachment 3, Item AHS' opinion about Land Acquisition and Compensation (LAC) aspects)

**Explanation:**
1. High interest in the subproject.
2. Expecting benefits from improved irrigated agriculture for their existing paddy fields.
3. Individual donations are regarded as a joint contribution of their community for the implementation of the subproject.
4. Expected increase of income for their families.
5. They are willing to provide minor portions of their plots as their contributions.
6. They do not see negative impacts for their families by contributing land to the subproject.
7. The increase of agricultural production they expect to be higher than any loss of land and related agricultural production.
### ATTACHMENT 6.1-1: PAKTHAI DISTRICT COMPENSATION UNIT VALUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Compensation Unit Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$10,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$10,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$15,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$25,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$1,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$5,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$1,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$2,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Continued...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Compensation Unit Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$2,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PAKTHAI DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$3,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Note: The table continues with more columns and values.*
# ATTACHMENT 6.1-2: PAKTHAI DISTRICT COMPENSATION UNIT VALUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>500.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>300.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>138,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ATTACHMENT 6.1-3: PAKTHAI DISTRICT COMPENSATION UNIT VALUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
<th>Value 3</th>
<th>Value 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fax No.:** [Redacted]  
**Date:** 30 Jan. 2013  
**Time:** 9:26 PM

Signed by: [Signature]

[Signature]

DOOMMEE CHANTHAVONG

[Signature]

[Name]

[Name]
ATTACHMENT 7.1: SIGNED COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORMS

SERIAL NUMBER 1 / SURVEY NUMBER 3

ENGLISH (1 of 1)

LAC DIP: Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project (NRIP) Compensation and Entitlements Form

LAO (1 of 2)

LAO (2 of 2)
## ATTACHMENT 7.2: SIGNED COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORMS

### SERIAL NUMBER 2 / SURVEY NUMBER 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH (1 of 1)</th>
<th>LAO (1 of 2)</th>
<th>LAO (2 of 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LADO REGISTRATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>LADO SIGNATURE</strong></td>
<td><strong>LADO SIGNATURE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MICHAEL LADO</strong></td>
<td><strong>NODECH LADO</strong></td>
<td><strong>NODECH LADO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE</strong></td>
<td><strong>DATE</strong></td>
<td><strong>DATE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LADO SIGNATURE

**Michael Lado**

**Nodech Lado**

**Nodech Lado**
## ATTACHMENT 7.3: SIGNED COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORMS

### SERIAL NUMBER 3 / SURVEY NUMBER 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH (1 of 1)</th>
<th>LAO (1 of 2)</th>
<th>LAO (2 of 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SERIAL NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SURVEY NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH</strong></td>
<td><strong>(1 of 1)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(1 of 2)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAO</strong></td>
<td><strong>(1 of 2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2 of 2)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Survey Number</th>
<th>English (1 of 1)</th>
<th>English (2 of 1)</th>
<th>Lao (1 of 2)</th>
<th>Lao (2 of 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Notes

- **ENGLISH (1 of 1)**: Details of the signed compensation and entitlement forms in English.
- **ENGLISH (2 of 1)**: Additional details or notes.
- **LAO (1 of 2)**: Details in Lao script.
- **LAO (2 of 2)**: Additional details or notes in Lao script.
ATTACHMENT 7.4: SIGNED COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORMS

SERIAL NUMBER 4 / SURVEY NUMBER 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH (1 of 1)</th>
<th>LAO (1 of 2)</th>
<th>LAO (2 of 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[Image of signed compensation and entitlement form]

A - 14
## ATTACHMENT 7.5: SIGNED COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORMS

### SERIAL NUMBER 5 / SURVEY NUMBER 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH (1 OF 1)</th>
<th>LAO (1 OF 2)</th>
<th>LAO (2 OF 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Note: The image contains detailed compensation and entitlement forms, which are not transcribed here due to the complexity and structure of the forms.*
## ATTACHMENT 7.6: SIGNED COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT FORMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERIAL NUMBER 6 / SURVEY NUMBER 8</th>
<th>ENGLISH (1 of 1)</th>
<th>LAO (1 of 2)</th>
<th>LAO (2 of 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total S. No.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey No.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ENGLISH (1 of 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serial No. 2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Person</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>12345678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:souksouk@example.com">souksouk@example.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LAO (1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serial No. A</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Person</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>12345678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:souksouk@example.com">souksouk@example.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LAO (2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serial No. B</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Person</td>
<td>Souk Souk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>12345678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:souksouk@example.com">souksouk@example.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Note: The table and forms contain details specific to the compensation and entitlement process.*