

# Social Monitoring Report

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Project Number:40253-023  
July 2021-June 2022  
August 2022

## Lao People's Democratic Republic: Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project

Prepared by the National Project Management Office, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Lao PDR and the Asian Development Bank.

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 May 2022)

Currency unit	–	Kip (LAK) and US dollar (US\$)
LAK 1.00	=	\$0.0000754
\$1.00	=	LAK 13,246

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AF	Additional Financing
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
APs	Affected Persons
BCC-AF	Biodiversity Corridors Conservation
BCCP	Biodiversity Corridors Conservation Project
DAFO	District Agricultural and Forestry Office
DCO	District Coordination Office
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DOF	Department of Forestry
DONRE	District of Natural Resources and Environment
DPHO	District of Public Health Office
DPWTO	District of Public Work and Transport Office
EA	Executive Agency
EGDF	Ethnic Group Development Framework
EGDP	Ethnic Group Development Plan
EGs	Ethnic Groups
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FS	Feasibility Study
GFWS	Gravity Fed Water System
GIC	Grant Implementation Consultant
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GoL	Government of Lao PDR
GRM	Grievance Resolution Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
IPs	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LFNC	Lao Front for National Construction
LWU	Lao Women Union
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forest
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NPA	National Protected Area
NPMO	National Project Management Office
OP	Operation Plan
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PAM	Project Administrative Manual
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning
PPMO	Provincial Project Management Office
PRC	Provincial Resettlement Committee
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

RETA	Regional Technical Assistance
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SF	Special Fund
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPs	Subprojects
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDF	Village Development Fund
VDP	Village Development Plan

## **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

km	–	kilometer
kg	–	kilogram
ha	–	hectare
m	–	meter

## GLOSSARY

Affected person (AP) -	Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. In the case of a household, the term AP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Compensation	- Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off date	- Means the date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Project are measured. The APs will be informed of the cutoff date, and any people who settle in the Project area after the cutoff date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance.
Entitlements	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Eligibility	- Means any person who has settled in the Project area before the cutoff date, that (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistances
Income restoration	- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income/ livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income

and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.

Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected households	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Subproject Vulnerable groups	- This refers to all sub-components of the Project including but not limited to physical infrastructure. These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households, and (vi) affected ethnic groups.

## NOTE

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

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# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY  
Grant 0488 Lao (SCF)

## GMS BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS PROJECT

Financed through  
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

### Social Monitoring Report

July 2021 – June 2022

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## Introduction and Project Overview

<b>Project Number and Title:</b>	40253 Greater Mekong Sub-region Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project	
<b>Social Safeguards Category</b>	Indigenous Peoples	B
	Involuntary Resettlement	B
<b>Reporting period:</b>	July 2021 to June 2022	
<b>Last report date:</b>	July 2020 to June 2021	
<b>Key sub-project activities since last report:</b>	<p>Six types of subprojects were proposed and implemented in the project areas. There are namely (i) paddy field development; (ii) land clearance for forage development; (iii) irrigation support on water pipeline; (iv) water supply; (v) sanitation/toilet and (vi) temporary stream crossing bridge improvement.</p> <p>(i) Paddy field development was completely developed in 2019-2020 and it has exceeded as indicated in the plan from 149.84 ha to 154.05 ha. Paddy field development has directly benefited to 8 target villages with total of 386 beneficiary households. 18.3 ha out of 154.05 ha were constructed by labor-based method.</p> <p>(ii) Land development for forage were designed with two different models such as (1) developed as a seed bank that linkages with community cattle bank system and (2) promoted for cattle grazing system or cattle fattening proposed. 33 ha of agricultural land have been developed in June-July 2020 and 357 households in 15 target villages have directed benefit. The remaining areas of 36 ha in year 2020 were already developed in May 2022 and 72 HHs in five villages at Phouvong district have been benefitted.</p> <p>(iii) Irrigation supports on water pipelines: Two small scale gravity irrigation systems in Dakmuan and DakYrang villages at Dakcheung district have been completely constructed in December 2021. The main works of these gravity irrigation systems were involved the headwork and pipe-laying works. In addition, the water pipelines 900 meters (700 meters of PE Ø 60 mm and 200 meters of PE Ø 65 mm) were delivered in January 2022 to support the target farmers in Dakle village where was promoted to be a village integrated livelihood model as agro-silviculture pastoral systems.</p> <p>(iv) Latrines: one latrine construction for the health center in Dakmuan village at Dakcheung district was completed in February 2021 and handover in March 2021. For Phouvong district, 308 household latrines in six villages were completely constructed in May 2022 and it has been used by beneficiary households since May 2022.</p> <p>(v) Water supply: the DED completed in May 2021 and the construction works completed in May-June 2022. For 7 villages (367 beneficiary households) in Dakcheung district was supported with a small scale gravity-fed water system, while 3 villages (550 beneficiary households) in Phouvong district was a medium size pumping system or borewell water supply system.</p> <p>(vi) Small wooden bridge improvement: Two small wooden bridges in Dakmi village of Dakcheung district were completely repaired on 19-21 August 2020.</p>	

## 1. Executive Summary

1. The Project is classified as category B for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP). The Resettlement Framework (RF) and Ethnic Group Development Framework (EGDF) of the original project were prepared in 2015 and updated for BCC-AF in 2016. As the BCC-AF is a part of the original BCC project, all BCC-AF outputs and activity implementation are incorporated into the original BCC structure. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP) prepared in 2015 have been adopted for BCC-AF. The specific EGDP is not necessary prepared because of 17 target villages of BCC-AF totally are ethnic group villages and all supporting activities to ethnic group people have been incorporated into project's activities. With reference to the updated RF and EGDF of BCC-AF as well the new locations/villages of the proposed subprojects, the impacts screening and mitigation plan are required if there is IR impacts, and DDR is required to prove the claim has no IR or no need mitigation plan (such as no compensation) due to land donation through a meaningful consultation process with supporting documents.

2. Six types of small scale subprojects were proposed and identified from the bottom up by the needs of community through the village consultations and the subproject selection criteria. All subprojects have been completely screened and assessed the level impacts with the standard IR and IP forms of ADB during conducting the Feasibility Study (FS) and DED. To confirm the IR and IP impacts on the subprojects, DDRs are needed to prepare and submit to ADB for clearance.

3. The new national social safeguards consultant employed in June 2021 to assist the project to prepare DDRs which included (i) DDR1 for ongoing subprojects of BCC(AF)-G0488 (irrigation pipeline, water supply and households' latrine); (ii) DDR2 for completed subprojects of BCC(AF)-G0488 (paddy field development and land clearance for forage development), and (iii) DDR3 for completed subprojects of original BCC G0242.

4. The first trip of consultant was undertaken in July 2021 with selected 16 target villages (9 in Dakcheung and 7 in Phouvong) out of total 17 villages. The results of DDR1 confirmed that ongoing subprojects were classified in category C for IR. In addition, it showed that there was only 429 m<sup>2</sup> or 1.8% of agricultural land of seven HHs in BrongGnai village (Daklaeng group) at Dakcheung district, Sekong province will be permanent impacted by new gravity fed water system subproject that related to intake water tank and pipeline constructions. The negotiated settlement for private's land requirement was applied through meaningful consultation process with AHs (Annex1. The minute of AHs consultation in BrongGnai village) and the supporting documents with land acquisition donation form have been prepared (Annex2. Land donation form in BrongGnai village). The DDR1 was cleared by ADB in December 2021.

5. Although, DDR1 has been cleared by ADB, but during the construction phase in March-April 2022 it found that 57m<sup>2</sup> or 0.33% of garden land of one households in Vongsomphou village (Vongvilayneua group), Phouvong district, Attapeu province will be required for construction of new borehole station and new tower tank. The meaningful consultation process with AH has been carried out by DAFO and the project team in March 2022 and the negotiated settlement was applied (Annex3. The minute of AH consultation in Vongsomphou village). The Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and Inventory of Loses (IoL) have been recorded and the land donation form has been prepared (Annex4. Land donation form in Vongsomphou village).

6. The second trip of consultant has carried out in March 2022 with selected 15 target villages (10 in Dakcheung and 5 in Phouvong). The results of DDR2 have confirmed that the

completed subprojects were classified in category C for IR. DDR2 was finalized and cleared by ADB in June 2022.

7. The third trip of consultant has carried out in May 2022 with selected 20 out of 66 target villages of BCC-G0242. DDR3 has been submitted to ADB and expected to be cleared by August 2022. DDR3 confirmed that there is permanent impacted on private land by new water supply subprojects. The affected household donated the affected land through meaningful in 2015 and signed donation memos. The other type of small infrastructure subprojects in original BCC-0242 were improved and developed on communities' land through consultation and agreed memo with communities.

8. This report is the final SMR for BCC-AF and it was covered the period July 2021 to June 2022. Since the project was closed in June 2022, the final SMR preparation was combined for the periods July – December 2021 and January – June 2022 (para. 38 of the aide-memoire for the 6-20 May 2022 mission). The final SMR mainly followed up (i) the outputs of completed small infra subprojects (paddy field development, forage development and temporary stream crossing bridge improvement) and (ii) the progress of ongoing subprojects (irrigation support on water pipeline; water supply; households' toilet and new land development for individual forage development).

9. All six types of small scale subprojects have been completed on the schedule as a planned for both Phouvong and Dakcheung districts.

10. Dakcheung district: (i) 85.05 ha of paddy development for six target villages (265 HHs) was developed in 2019; (ii) 11 ha of community land development for community fodder plantation in ten villages (313 HHs) was completed in 2020; (iii) 2 small temporary stream crossing bridge improvement for 1 village was renovated in 2020; (iv) 2 small scale gravity irrigation systems for two villages and additional water pipeline support for 1 village had constructed and supported in 2021; (v) 1 health center toilet in Dakmuan village was completed in 2021, and (vi) 7 gravity fed water systems for seven target villages were constructed in May - June 2022.

11. Phouvong district: (i) 69 ha of paddy development for two villages (121 HHs) developed in 2019; (ii) 22 ha of land development for 44 household fodder plantation in five villages was completed in 2020 and 36 ha (72 HHs) for the same five villages was developed in May 2022; (iii) household toilets for 308 HHs in six target villages have been constructed in 2022 and (vi) 4 borewell water supply systems for three target villages have been completely constructed in April - May 2022.

12. To ensure that all subproject activities were invested by the BCC-AF project will be used and managed efficient and sustainability by the communities and all subprojects should be included the list of provincial or district program in terms of its maintenance and operation. In addition, district authorities including DAFO and district public health office should continue to provide a training, guideline and/or related information on sanitation and hygiene, operation and maintenance of subprojects to the community.

## **2. Project Description**

13. The Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (BCC) Project is one three-country projects to enhance transboundary cooperation and management of forest ecosystems within and between GMS countries particularly Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam, with support from ADB have identified the most important biodiversity conservation landscapes in the subregion that are vulnerable to increased development pressures and environmental degradation. In December 2010, ADB approved \$20 million grant [Grant 0242 Lao (SF)] from its Asian Development Fund (ADF) Special Fund Resources to implement the BCC project

to address the fragmentation of the biodiversity rich forest landscapes of southern provinces connectivity between Xe-Xap NPA in Sekong with Dong-Am-Pham NPA in Attapeu and Xe-Pian with Dong-Hua-Sao NPA in Champasak. The captioned Grant became effective on 11 April 2011 to 30 September 2019 which covered 69<sup>1</sup> villages in 5 districts located across the 3 provinces. In August 2016, ADB further signed a grant agreement [Grant 0488 Lao (SCF)] for additional financing (AF) of \$12.84 million Grant financed by the Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the ADB Strategic Climate Fund for the original BCC Project and the grant declared effective on 6 January 2017 and the AF will be closed on 30 June 2022. The AF covers 21<sup>2</sup> new villages which under five village clusters in two districts of Phouvong in Attapeu and Dakcheung in Sekong with a total population of approximately 10,000 and ethnic group make up over 97.3% of the population especially Brao, and Yae ethnic groups covered 78%. There are 1,753 households including 2,149 families and 710 families (33%) are considered as the poor (project baseline survey, 2017). The AF outputs, activities, implementation and financing arrangements, procurement and disbursement arrangements are incorporated into the BCC structure. Accordingly henceforth the BCC and AF are referred to as the Project (revised PAM 2016, para 12).

14. The project impact is climate resilient sustainable forest ecosystems benefitting local livelihoods while the outcome is sustainably managed biodiversity corridors in Lao PDR with communities ready to scale-up REDD+ activities. The project outputs are (i) delivery of REDD+ awareness, training, and policy support; (ii) forest restoration and patrolling interventions and the establishment of a carbon baseline and monitoring mechanism; (iii) sustainable livelihood support activities to reduce pressure on forest areas; and (iv) strengthening project management.

15. The BCC-AF consists of six types of subprojects (table1) namely (i) paddy field development; (ii) land clearance for forage development; (iii) irrigation support on water pipeline; (iv) water supply; (v) sanitation/toilet and (vi) small wooden bridge improvement. These subprojects were identified from the bottom up by the needs of community and the available budgets of the project.

Table1. The list of subprojects

No.	Subproject type	Dakcheung, Sekong	Phouvong, Attapeu
1	Paddy field Development	6 villages–80.84ha	2 villages/69ha
2	Land development for forage	10 villages–13ha	5 villages/116HHs/58ha
3	Irrigation support on water pipelines	3 villages	-
4	Water supply	7 villages-367HHs	3 villages/550HHs
5	Sanitation/Toilet	1 village/health center	6 villages/308HHs
6	Small wooden bridge improvement	1 village (two bridges)	-

### 3. Scope of impacts

16. The BCC-AF is classified as category B for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP) with respect to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). Based on the subproject selection criteria in PAM (para. 42) and category screened with the standard IR and IP forms of ADB, all subprojects confirmed as category C for IR relating to ADB-SPS due to no land acquisition requirement or any adverse impact on ethnic minority people have been identified. The subprojects involve only physical changes through civil works within the community land or improved along the existing rights of way or followed the existing alignments.

<sup>1</sup> The number of BCC-GMS villages was reduced from 69 to 67 during the mid-term review because of Government's policy to combine small villages

<sup>2</sup> The number of BCC-AF villages was reduced from 21 to 17 due to the government policy in grouping small villages into bigger "administrative villages". However, the administrative boundary remains unchanged from the original design

17. Referring to ADB safeguard categories for the subprojects have no IR impacts, DDR is required to confirm the claim. Based on the CAP, the project has employed a new national social safeguards consultant in June 2021 to prepare 3 DDRs such as DDR1 of ongoing subprojects of BCC-AF G0488 (irrigation pipeline, water supply and households' latrine); DDR2 of the completed subprojects of BCC-AF G0488 (paddy field development and fodder area development), and DDR3 of the completed subprojects of the original project BCC G0242.

18. DDR1 was carried out in July 2021 and its results confirmed that the ongoing subprojects were classified in category C for IR. It showed that 429m<sup>2</sup> (1.8%) of agricultural land of 7HHs in BrongGnai village (Daklaeng group) at Dakcheung district, Sekong province will be permanent impacted by new gravity fed water system subproject that related to intake water tank and pipeline constructions. The DDR1 was cleared by ADB in December 2021. However, the construction phase in March-April 2022 found that 57m<sup>2</sup> (0.33%) of garden land of 1HH in Vongsomphou village (Vongvilayneua group) at Phouvong district, Attapeu province will be also required for construction of new borehole station and new tower tank. The negotiated settlement through the meaningful consultation process with AHs was carried out by DAFO and the project team. The Detail Measurement Survey (DMS), Inventory of Loses (IoL) and land donation form have been recorded and prepared (table2). Given the result of AHs consultation, they have no negative responses or opposition to the proposed subproject. They expressed agreement and volunteered support with land donation to any implementation of the subproject.

Table2.List of AHs from water supply

Villages	Name of AHs	Type of Land	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	% of total land	No. of trees	Status of Land restriction	Donation Form Completed (Y/N)
BrongGai (Daklaeng group)	1.Mr.Ho & Ms.Fong	Garden	12	3.75	No	Permanent	Yes
	2.Mr.Mem & Ms.Birth	Garden	20	3.7	No	Permanent	Yes
	3.Mr.Mot & Ms.Leng	Fallow land (Old upland rice)	16	0.18	No	Permanent	Yes
	4.Mr.Mae & Ms.Phai	Garden	35	4.46	No	Permanent	Yes
	5.Mr.Sam & Ms.Mem	Garden	30	4.68	No	Permanent	Yes
	6.Mr.Khamhoy & Ms. Vung	construction land	16	0.57	No	Permanent	Yes
	7.Mr.Bounhome & Ms. Some	Old paddy field	300	3.5	No	Permanent	Yes
	<b>Total</b>		<b>429</b>	<b>1.8</b>			
Vongsomphou (Vongvilayneua group)	1.Mr.Bounleu Phoneyaleu	Garden	57	0.33	No	Permanent	Yes
	<b>Total</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>0.33</b>			

Source: Due Diligence Report1, December 2021

19. DDR2 was conducted in March 2022 and its results confirmed that the completed subprojects were classified in category C for IR. The report of DDR2 was finalized and cleared by ADB in June 2022. DDR3 has been submitted to ADB and expected to be cleared by August 2022. DDR3 confirmed that there is permanent impacted on private land by new water supply subprojects. The affected household donated the affected land through meaningful in 2015 and signed donation memos. The other type of small infrastructure subprojects in original BCC-0242 was improved and developed on communities' land through consultation and agreed memo with communities.

20. As the BCC-AF is a part of the original BCC project, all BCC-AF outputs and activity implementation are incorporated into the original BCC structure. The Land Acquisition and

Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP) prepared in 2015 have been adopted for BCC-AF. The specific EGDP is not necessary prepared since 17 target villages of BCC-AF totally are ethnic group villages and all supporting activities to ethnic group people have been incorporated into project's activities (table3 and table4).

Table3. Main development needs

No.	Priority development issued considered by ethnic group people
1	Rice shortage
2	Livestock (cattle and buffalo) death because of disease and inadequate of natural pasture
3	Lack of agricultural land and no fund for development
4	Lack of safe drinking water
5	Health problem and No latrines

Source: BCC-AF baseline, May 2017

Table4. The list of activities support ethnic group people

No.	Activities
<b>1</b>	<b>Agroforestry – tree establishment</b>
1.1	Fruit trees plantation
1.2	Forage/fodder development
<b>2</b>	<b>Livestock, agriculture and others</b>
2.1	Improve cattle/fodder raising (cattle bank)
2.2	Support cattle for poor families
2.3	Improve animal raising (goat, pig, poultry)
2.4	Fodder seed nursery preparation and management by farmers
2.5	Support vaccination and services
2.6	Fish culture
2.7	Promote rice production
2.8	Home garden and school garden
2.9	Small livelihood activities through VDF
<b>3</b>	<b>Capacity development</b>
3.1	Vocational training (weaving, sewing, cooking, motor bike fixing, electricity, agriculture, etc.)
3.2	Training / extension services
3.3	Farmer exchange
3.4	Local study tour or on the job training (LQBI) / cattle farming system
3.5	Coffee training
3.6	LWU training for economic activities
3.7	Study tour in Vietnam
<b>4</b>	<b>Livelihoods support facilities</b>
4.1	UXO clearance
4.2	Temporary Land Use Certificates
4.3	Household conservation agreement
4.4	Water supply
4.5	Sanitation (individual and for dispensary)
4.6	Irrigation on pipeline
4.7	Improved bridge (Temporary stream crossing bridge improvement)
4.8	Social welfare
4.9	VDF and social welfare fund management

Source: SOFRECO's operation plan, November 2019

#### 4. The purpose of monitoring

21. The main task of social safeguards monitoring in this period covered from July 2021 to June 2022. The main focus of this SMR was.

**Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) in the report period focused on:**

- i) To monitor the outputs of the completed subprojects: paddy field development; forage development and small wooden bridge improvement.
- ii) Follow up the progress of ongoing subprojects: irrigation support on water pipeline; water supply; households' toilet and new land development for individual forage development.

**Ethnic Groups in the report period focused on:**

- i) Regularly follow up and organize consultations with EG households and communities throughout the project's activities, and pay attention to the poor-ethnic HHs

**5. The results and findings of social safeguard monitoring**

22. The social safeguard monitoring is carried out every three months by assigned staff at PPMO in conjunction with SOFRECO, DAFO and DPHO. In addition, the site visit selection from NPMO including M&E and social safeguard specialist also followed up in January and March 2022. All subprojects were classified for compliant with ADB SPS as present in the table5 below:

Table5. The list of screening subprojects

No.	List of subprojects	IR category	IP category	DDR preparation and it was cleared by ADB
1	Paddy field Development	C	B	DDR2 – cleared on June 2022
2	Land development for forage	C	B	
3	Irrigation support on water pipeline	C	B	DDR1 – cleared on December 2021
4	Water supply	C	B	
5	Sanitation/Toilet	C	B	
6	Small wooden bridge improvement	C	B	No need to assess the IR impact in the DDR (para. 34 of the aide-memoire on 15-30 Nov 2021 mission)

**5.1. Overall subproject progress**

23. As of the project's close date on 30 June 2022, the physical work progress of subprojects was completely 100%. The progress of subprojects was summarized in table6.

Table6. The overall physical progress of subprojects

No.	Subproject type	Number of proposed subprojects		Progress status of subprojects (As June 2022)	
		Dakcheung Sekong	Phouvong Attapeu	Dakcheung, Sekong	Phouvong, Attapeu
1	Paddy field Development	6 villages/ 80.84ha	2 villages/ 69ha	- 100% Completed in 2019 - 6 villages - 85.05ha and 265 beneficiary HHs	- 100% Completed in 2019 - 2 villages - 69ha and 121 beneficiary HHs
2	Land development for forage	10 villages/ 13ha	5 villages/ 116HHs/ 58ha	- 100% Completed in 2020 - 10 villages - 11ha and 313	- 100% Completed 2020 - 2022 - 5 villages - 58ha and 116

				beneficiary HHs	beneficiary HHs (in 2020 - 22ha/44HHs and in 2022 - 36ha/72 HHs)
3	Irrigation support on water pipelines	3 villages		- 100% Completed in 2021 - 3 villages - 37.2ha and 68 beneficiary HHs	
4	Water supply	7 villages/ 367HHs	3 villages/ 550HHs	- 100% Completed in 2022 - 7 villages - 367 beneficiary HHs	- 100% Completed in 2022 - 3 villages - 550 beneficiary HHs
5	Sanitation/ Toilet	1 village/ health center	6 villages/ 308HHs	- 100% Completed in 2021 - Whole community have benefitted	- 100% Completed in 2022 - 6 villages and 308 beneficiary HHs
6	Small wooden bridge improvement	1 village (2 bridges)	-	- 100% Completed in 2020 - 1 village - Whole community have benefitted	

24. The subprojects' progress and monitoring results were described as following

#### 5.1.1 Paddy development

25. The paddy development program was designed to support the third output of the project to reduce pressure on forest and fallow land areas for food products, agricultural activities particularly the swidden farming or shifting cultivation. In addition, it has improved a sustainable agriculture in rice planting, increased yield for food supply and income from paddy rice and reliable cropping.

26. The paddy development program was confirmed as Category "C" for IR as described in DDR2 and it was No further action requirement as compliance with ADB SPS. The FS was conducted in November-December 2017 and the construction works started and completed 100% in the end of 2019 to early 2020. 154.05 ha was developed and shared to 386 beneficiary households in both Dakcheung and Phouvong districts. For Dakcheung district has 6 villages, 85.05 ha and 265 beneficiary households with 0.3 ha/HH on averaged. For Phouvong district comprised of 2 villages, 69 ha and 121 beneficiary households with averaged 0.5ha/HH.

27. **Dakcheung:** 32.99 ha out of 85.05 ha have water facility, which supported the water pipeline from the BCC-AF project for 28.8 ha of three villages (DakYrang, Dakmuan and Dakle), and 4.19 ha of Dakle from German-Lao Association for Development (GLAD) project. The rest areas of 52.06 ha have only depended on rainfed system. To provide a water facility in the future, DAFO confirmed that they will include in the district's social and economic development plan or District Disaster Fund. 15.63ha (52 HHs) out of 85.05 has in five villages have planted with rice using dibbling method and the rest has applied with direct rice sowing method. The average rice production for year 2020-2021 was ranged between 1 to 3.5 tons/ha. To linkage with livelihood improvement, the project has also promoted two rice varieties (Khao Leumkeng non-sticky rice seeds and Khao Kainoy sticky rice seed) to all ten target villages. In August 2021, all rice seeds (10.4 tons) were procured and stored in DAFO and it was delivered to villagers (433 HHs) in October/November 2021 for their next cropping season starting from December 2021 in some villages (see table8).



28. **Phouvong:** 69 ha of 121 beneficiary households in two villages (Namkong and Viengxay) have been used by the farmers with direct rice sowing method and the average rice yield for year 2021 was ranged between 2.7 to 3 tons per ha. Besides, the project also supported new rice varieties that appropriate for the area where always are flooded by the nature such as Xebangfay2 (f2, f3); Homsavan (f3); Thipsavan (f3); Viengtiane 450; Thadokkham8 and local varieties (Chaolakhone and Chaonanglong). The rice seeds 35.46 tons (8.64 tons in year 2020 and 27 tons in year 2021) were promoted to 896 beneficiary HHs in all seven target villages (see table8).

Table7. Summary of paddy field development

Target villages	No. of HHs using the land	Proposed area in plan (ha)	Actual achieved (ha)	No. of beneficiary HHs	Status of paddy field used as June 2022
<b>Dakcheung</b>					
1) DakYrang	22	10.1	13.57	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 11.6 ha out of total 13.57 ha have water facility with headwork and pipeline supported from the BCC-AF project in November 2021, while the rest of 1.97 ha has depended on rainfed system.</li> <li>– In January 2022, the farmers are clearing their paddy land to start their rice planting in year 2022.</li> <li>– 2.48 ha (4 hhs) planted with rice using dibbling method and gained average yield 1.35 tons/ha in year 2020. The rest of areas planted with rice transplanting method with capacity 1.5T/ha.</li> </ul>
2) Dakle	50	11.19	11.19	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 8.69 ha out of 11.19 ha have water facility with pipeline supports. In this, 4.5ha (15 HHs) out of 8.69ha at HouayNeng stream was supported pipeline 900 m (700 m - PE Ø 60 mm and 200m Ø 65 mm) from BCC-AF project and 4.19ha at HouayWing stream was supported the pipelines from German-Lao Association for Development (GLAD) project. The remaining paddy fields of 2.5 ha have depended on rainfed system.</li> <li>– 3.74ha (11HHs) have planted rice with dibbling method and the capacity of new paddy field in 2020 and 2021 was 0.9 tons/ha and 1.9 tons/ha respectively. The rest of areas have planted with rice transplanting method with capacity 2.7 tons/ha.</li> </ul>
3) Brongnoi	72	15.2	15.86	61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– All developed areas (15.86 ha) have totally depended on rainfed system.</li> <li>– 1.04ha (4HHs) have planted with rice using dibbling method and the average rice yield for year 2020 was 1 tons/ha. The rest of areas planted with direct rice sowing method with rice yield 2.4 tons/ha.</li> </ul>
4) Dakpaneue	53	15.05	15.18	53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– All developed areas (15.18 ha) have</li> </ul>

					totally depended on rainfed system. – 0.87ha (3HHs) have planted with rice using dibbling method and the average rice yield for year 2020 was 2.4 tons/ha. The rest of areas have planted with rice transplanting method with capacity 2.8 tons/ha.
5) Dakmouan	75	18.5	18.45	75	– 12.7ha out of total 18.45 ha have water facility with headwork and pipelines supported from the BCC-AF project in November 2021. While the rest of 5.75 ha have depended on rainfed system. – 7.5ha (30HHs) have planted with rice using dibbling method and the average rice production for year 2020 was 3.5 tons/ha. The rest of areas have planted with rice transplanting method with capacity 3.54 tons/ha.
6) Mangha	59	10.8	10.8	21	– All developed areas (10.8 ha) have totally depended on rainfed system. – So far there is existing irrigation (headwork) which constructed by PRF project but it has already broken due to the heavy rain in year 2019 and it has not yet reconstructed. DAFO confirmed that it will be included in District Disaster Fund – All developed paddy fields have planted with direct rice transplanting method and rice yield about 1.5 tons/ha.
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>80.84</b>	<b>85.05</b>	<b>265</b>	
<b>Phouvong</b>					
1) Viengxay	259	10	10	12	– All developed areas (10 ha) have been used by the farmers with rice transplanting method and the average rice yield was 1.2 tons/ha, 1.89 tone/ha, 3 tone/ha for year 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.
2) NamKong	156	59	59	109	– All developed areas (59 ha) have been used by the farmers with direct rice sowing method and the average rice yield was 1.2 tons/ha, 1.89 tons/ha, 2.7-3 tons/ha for year 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>121</b>	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>149.84</b>	<b>154.05</b>	<b>386</b>	

Source: PPMO-DAFO, Dakchenug and Phouvong

Table8. Summary of rice varieties

District/Village	No. of beneficiary HHs	Type of Rice varieties (kg)									SUM
		Khao Leum keng non-sticky	Khao Kainoy sticky rice	Xebang fay (f2, f3)	Hom savan (f3)	Thip savan (f3)	Chao La khone	Chao Nang Long	VTE 450	TDK 8	
<b>Dakcheung</b>											
1) DakYrang	27	536	332	-	-	-	-	-			868
2) Dakle	59	788	488	-	-	-	-	-			1,276
3) Brongnoi	74	1,669	1,069	-	-	-	-	-			2,738

4) Dakpaneou	53	372	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602
5) Dakmouan	77	932	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,509
6) Mangha	23	252	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408
7) BrongGnai	52	756	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226
8) Dakmi	15	189	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306
9) Dakbou	8	57	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
10) Dakpamai	45	851	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,378
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,403</b>
<b>Phouvong</b>											
1) Vongsomphou	124	-	-	300	1,050	-	720	50	3,001	799	5,920
2) VangGnang	164	-	-	300	390	-	1,440	50	2,427	1,783	6,390
3) Phouhome	85	-	-	-	-	-	535	-	2,010	1,008	3,553
4) Phouxay	55	-	-	-	-	-	640	-	456	873	1,969
5) Namkong	178	-	-	3,300	-	-	840	-	1,604	1,202	6,946
6) Viengxay	158	-	-	300	810	150	1,965	50	1,577	1,414	6,266
7) Vonglakhone	132	-	-	960	-	-	1,610	-	924	922	4,416
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>11,999</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>35,460</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>11,999</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>45,863</b>

Source: NPMO and SOFRECO's quarterly reports

Photo1. Rice seed delivery in Dakle



Source: SOFRECO

Photo2. Rice seed delivery in Vonglakhone



Source: DPMO - Phouvong

Photo3. Paddy field in DakYrang



Source: Site visit in January 2022

### 5.1.2 Land development for forage

29. Forage development program have been designed with two different models between Dakcheung and Phouvong districts. For Dakcheung district, 13 ha of community land in ten target villages are proposed to linkage with community cattle bank system and forage was served as a seed bank that provided directly benefits to community. While Phouvong district, 58 ha of 116 individual HHs in 5 villages (Phouhome, Phouxay, Namkong, Viengxay and Vongsomphou) are promoted for cattle grazing system or cattle fattening proposed.

30. Forage development program was confirmed as category “C” for IR as described in DDR2 and it was No further action requirement as compliance with ADB SPS. The field survey for both districts was conducted in February 2020 and UXO clearance in March 2020. The construction works started in May 2020 and completed in June to July 2020.

31. **Dakcheung:** 11 ha of community lands in ten target villages were developed with averaged 1 ha per village and 313 household have directly benefited. Since the forage development program was established for each target village, the cattle bank has been then promoted and 60 cattle which included 50 cows and 10 bulls (5 cows plus 1 bull per village) were procured and delivered to ten target villages in August 2021. The cattle bank is being managed by the village cattle bank committees. As a part of requirement that indicated in cattle bank management guideline in order to motivate villagers to participate in the project’s activity implementation. The first round of cattle bank, 50 pilots HHs in 10 villages (5 HHs per village) has been selected and signed a conservation agreement with the project. The method of this experience is that villagers have to make contract with cattle bank committees to get their breeds and then turn to other interested households to expand the access to cattle development. Currently the remaining number of cattle is 57 cattle due to 3 cattle has already died, 1 cattle is miss in the forest and 1 newborn cattle.



Photo4. Cattle and equipment handover ceremony in Dakmuan village



Source: SOFRECO

Photo5. Cattle raising in Dakle community fodder



Source: SOFRECO

Table9. Summary of forage development and cattle raising in Dakcheung district

Village	Forage development			Cattle raising	
	Proposed area in plan (ha)	Actual area achieved (ha)	No. of beneficiary HHs	No. of beneficiary HHs	No. of cattle
1) DakYrang	13 ha	1	15	5	6
2) Dakle		1	24	5	6
3) Brongnoi		1	13	5	6
4) Dakpaneu		1	26	5	6
5) Dakmouan		1	68	5	6
6) Mangha		1	29	5	6
7) BrongGnai		1	21	5	6
8) Dakmi		1	53	5	6
9) Dakbou		2	37	5	6
10) Dakpamai		1	27	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>

Source: SOFRECO report

32. **Phouvong:** The construction works of land development for individual forage (116 HHs – 58 Ha) was planned for two phases due to this activity has been late started in 2020. The first phase, 22 ha for 44 HHs or 0.5 ha per HH in five villages volunteered to participate in forage development program has been completed in June to July 2020. Two third of the beneficiary households were of medium and well-off conditions. These beneficiary households had their own cattle and capacity to develop cattle fattening. The second phase, 36 ha for 72 HHs in five same villages was planned to develop in year 2021, but it could not start and be postponed for 2021 due to COVID lockdown and waiting for DDR clearance from ADB. Since SOFRECO's contract was ended in March 2022, all construction works of subprojects were transited to the district authorities to continue implementing the subproject. In May 2022, all remaining extension fodder areas (36 ha - 72 HHs) have been completely developed. Besides, the cattle raising program also promoted in 5 target villages (Vongsomphou, Phouhome, Viengxay, Namkong and Vonglakhone). The cattle raising program is designed to support the poor beneficiary households. At the end of December 2021, 148 cattle including materials and equipment for cattle stables were completely delivered to 74 HHs (2 cattle per HH) (table10).

Photo6 & 7. Cattle raising program in Vongsomphou village



Source: Site visit in January 2022

Table10. Summary of forage development and cattle raising in Phouvong district

Village	Forage development		Cattle raising	
	Proposed HHs in plan (ha)	Actual achieved HHs (ha)	No. of beneficiary HHs	No. of cattle
1) Vongsomphou	16 (8)	16 (8)	21	42
2) Phouhome	17 (8.5)	17 (8.5)	17	34
3) Phouxay	16 (8.0)	16 (8.0)	-	-
4) Namkong	30 (15.0)	30 (15.0)	7	14
5) Viengxay	37 (18.5)	37 (18.5)	25	50
6) Vonglakhone	-	-	4	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>116 (58)</b>	<b>116 (58)</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>148</b>

Source: Phouvong DPMO - DAFO reports

### 5.1.3 Small wooden bridge improvement

33. The minor repairing of two small wooden bridges at HouayTuak and HouayJalieng in Dakmi village of Dakcheung district were very simple infrastructure. The project provided repairing materials and benefit community contributed their labor. All small wooden bridges completely repaired in August 2020. At present, the bridges are still used by the community for facilitating movement in transporting goods, village agricultural products to the markets.

Photo8. Utilization of small wooden bridge in Dakmi village



Source: Dakcheung DAFO

#### 5.1.4 Irrigation supports on water pipeline

34. According to SOFRECO's OP, two small scale gravity irrigation systems (one at Dakmuan and one at DakYrang villages in Dakcheung district, Sekong province) were designed to water the paddy field where the project developed in 2019. The FS and detail designs were conducted in February to May 2020 by Irrigation Division of PAFO/DAFO and reviewed in January 2021 by SOFRECO HQ. Besides, one additional scheme also promoted at Dakle village in order to be a village integrated livelihood model as agro-silviculture pastoral systems (crops, tree and livestock). Its objective is developed sustainable agriculture in the upland by using agroforestry approach to maintain ecosystem and improve livelihoods of shifting cultivators through stabilized agriculture. The field survey at Dakle has been undertaken in January 2021 by SOFRECO team and DAFO. The agricultural support infrastructure on the small scale gravity irrigation systems was confirmed as category "C" for IR as described in DDR1 and it was No further action requirement as compliance with ADB SPS.

35. The construction in DakYrang - Houaylor stream and Dakmuan - HouayChang stream have completed in December 2021 with materials were supplied by the project and the labor contributed by the community. The main physical works have involved the headwork and pipe-laying works. For the additional scheme in Dakle - HouayNeng stream, 900 meters (PØ 60 mm = 700m and PØ 65 mm = 200m) has already delivered to the target farmers in January 2021. This scheme was different approach due to the project has only supported the water pipelines, while villagers have used these water pipelines to connect stream to their paddy field as their traditional approach. At DakYrang has watered 20 ha (21 HHs), at Dakmuan was 12.7 ha (32 HHs) and Dakle watered 4.5 ha for 15 HHs.

Table 11. Summary of small scale gravity irrigation systems

Target villages	Proposed site	The progress		
		Irrigated area (ha)	No. of beneficiary HHs	Status of physical progress as June 2022
1) DakYrang	Houaylor stream 758665.045E; 1697049.859N	20 ha (11.6 ha is new paddy field)	21	Headwork and pipe-laying works completed 100%
2) Dakmuan	HouayChang stream 750315.205E; 1715121.531N	12.7 ha (all areas are new paddy field)	32	Headwork and pipe-laying works completed 100%
3) Dakle	HouayNeng stream P1: 748725.9E; 1699399N P2: 748375.2E; 1699431N P3: 747891.7E; 1699353N P4: 748182.3E; 1700082N	4.5 ha (all areas are new paddy field)	15	900 meters of pipelines (PE Ø 60mm and PE Ø 65mm) have already delivered to the site and handover to target HHs
<b>Total</b>		<b>37.2 ha</b>	<b>68</b>	

Source: SOFRECO and Dakchenug DAFO reports



Photo9&10. Irrigation headwork in DakYrang village



Source: Site visit in January 2022

Photo11&12. Irrigation headwork in Dakmuan village



Source: Dakcheung DAFO

Photo13&14. Water pipeline supports in Dakle village



Source: Site visit in January 2022



### 5.1.5 Village water supply

36. Besides the domestic use is the first priority, village water supply is also linked to support the livelihood programs such as watering home garden, fruit tree and high value crops, and providing water for livestock raising activities. Ten target villages (7 in Dakcheung and 3 in Phouvong) are proposed to support and it will benefit to 917 HHs (367HHs in Dakcheung and 550 HHs in Phouvong).

37. The FS was conducted in March and April 2021 by a short term expert of SOFRECO with accompanied by project staff, DAFO, DONRE and Namsaat to ensure institutional involvement in decision-making and impact identification in line with ADB SPS. The Detailed Engineering Designs (DED) completed in May 2021 and it was reviewed and validated by Namsaat during the third quarter of year 2021. A small scale Gravity Fed Water System (GFWS) has been designed for 7 villages in Dakcheung, while 3 villages in Phouvong is a medium size pumping system. All proposed water supply subproject falls under category C for IR as described in DDR1 that was cleared by ADB in December 2021.

38. DDR1 confirmed that 429m<sup>2</sup> (1.8%) of agricultural land of 7HHs in BrongGnai village (Daklaeng group) at Dakcheung district, Sekong province will be permanent impacted by new gravity fed water system subproject that related to intake water tank and pipeline constructions. The negotiation with AHs through meaningful consultation process was took place in September 2021 (Annex1. The minute of AH consultation in BrongGnai village) and the supporting documents with land acquisition donation form have been prepared (Annex2. Land Donation form in BrongGnai village).

39. In addition, since SOFRECO's contract completed in March 2022, all construction works of water supply subprojects were delivered to the district authorities to continue implementing the subproject. The construction phase of community water supply in Phouvong district, especially in Vongsomphou village, has been increased the bore-wells from one bore-well station as designed by SOFRECO to two bore-well stations as required by villagers. Due to Vongsomphou village consists of two groups (Taoum and Vongvilayneua groups) and both are lack of water supply. Therefore, the first borewell station at Taoum group is still kept on the same location or communal land at village meeting hall. The second borewell station at Vongvilayneua group was located on the private land and 57m<sup>2</sup> (0.33%) of garden land of 1HH in Vongsomphou village (Vongvilayneua group) was required for construction of new borehole station and new tower tank. Similarly, the meaningful consultation process with AHs was carried out by DAFO and the project team in March 2022 and the negotiated settlement was applied (Annex3. The minute of AH consultation in Vongsomphou village). The Detail Measurement Survey (DMS), Inventory of Loses (IoL) and land donation form have been recorded and prepared (Annex4. Land Donation form in Vongsomphou village). The detail list of AHs from water supply was described in para. 18 table2 above.

Photo15. AH consultation in Vongsomphou village



Source: Phouvong DPMO-DAFO

40. The physical works of village water supply for both Dakcheung and Phouvong districts were completed in May-June 2022.

Table12. Summary of the progress of village water supply in target villages

Village name	Type of water supply	Land ownership and Status of physical progress as June 2022
<b>I. Phouvong</b>		
1. Phouhome village	New water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land - kindergarten school</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in May 2022</li> <li>- 112 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
2. Vongsomphou village	New water supply at Taoum group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land - Village meeting hall</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in May 2022</li> <li>- 99 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
	New water supply at Vongvilayneua group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private land – garden land but no compensation requirement from the land owner as he agreed to contribute (Annex4. Land donation form)</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in May 2022</li> <li>- 95 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
3. VanGnang village	New water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land - Village meeting hall</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in May 2022</li> <li>- 244 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
<b>II. Dakcheung</b>		
1. BrongNoi village	Improve the existing GFWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 33 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
	New GFWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 26 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
2. Dakle village	Improve the existing GFWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 50 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>

3. Dakpramai village	Improve the existing GFWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 42 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
4. Dakpraneu village	Improve the existing GFWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 44 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
5. Mangha village	Improve the existing GFWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 63 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
6. Dakmi village	Improve the existing GFWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 57 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
7. BrongGnai village	New GFWS at Daklaeng group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land and some part of private land – agricultural land, but no compensation requirement from the land owner as they agreed to contribute (Annex2. Land donation form)</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 18 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
	New GFWS at Vilan group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 12 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>
	Improve the existing GFWS at Daknan group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal land</li> <li>- Physical works completed 100% in June 2022</li> <li>- 22 beneficiary HHs</li> </ul>

Source: Dakcheung and Phouvong DPMO-DAFO reports

Photo16&17. Community water supply in Vangyang village



Source: Site visit in April 2022

#### 5.1.6 Sanitation/Toilet

41. For Dakcheung district, the building of toilet for health center in Dakmouan village was completed and has been used since 2021. This subproject involved only physical changes through civil works within 21m<sup>2</sup> (4.2x5m) of the state land that is owned by health center or DPHO. This subproject was defined as category C for IR as described in DDR1.

42. For Phouvong district, a full set household toilet (pour-flush toilet) with size 1.7x1.7m is proposed to support 308 vulnerable and poor households in six villages (Vonglakhone, VangGnang, Phouxay, Namkong, Viengxay and Vongsomphou). The FS conducted in

March 2021 by SOFRECO and coordinated with DAFO, DoNRE, Namsaat and village authority. DDR1 also confirmed that the household toilet was classified in category C for IR due to there is no impact on land acquisition that leads to resettlement requirement. In addition, the beneficiary households also have no negative responses and no requirement of compensation costs to this subproject. The construction of 308 household toilets was completed and has been used since May 2022.

Table13. Summary of the progress of household toilet in target villages

Village name	Proposed HHs	Status of physical progress as June 2022
<b>I. Phouvong</b>		
1. Vongsomphou	308 HHs	Completed 100% in May 2022. 88 beneficiary HHs
2. VanGnang		Completed 100% in May 2022. 50 beneficiary HHs
3. Phouxay		Completed 100% in May 2022. 21 beneficiary HHs
4. Viengxay		Completed 100% in May 2022. 74 beneficiary HHs
5. Namkong		Completed 100% in May 2022. 40 beneficiary HHs
6. Vonglakhone		Completed 100% in May 2022. 35 beneficiary HHs
Total	308 HHs	308 HHs
<b>II. Dakcheung</b>		
1. Dakmuan	1 Health center	Completed 100% in February 2021. Whole community

Source: SOFRECO and Phouvong DPMO reports

Photo18&19. Household toilet in Vangyang village



Source: Site visit in April 2022

## 5.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Performance Monitoring

43. All subprojects confirmed as category C for IR as described in DDR1 and DDR2. According to ADB-SPS, there is No further action requirement including the IR plan. To compliance with RF, the LARP prepared in 2015 was adopted to use as guide for social safeguards monitoring of subproject implementation. The related field works of project implementation during the period of this report has summarized in the table14 below:

Table14. Summary of Compliance with RP Requirements

RP Requirements	Compliance Status, Yes/No, Partial	Comments or Reasons for Compliance, partial Compliance, Non compliance	Issues for Further Action
Preparation and approval of RF	Fully completed	RF approved by ADB in 2016	NFA



Preparation and approval of LARP/DDR's and dissemination for project staff	complied	LARP was prepared in 2015 for the original BCC and adopted for BCC-AF. To comply with SPS and the updated RF of BBC-AF, DDR is required for no IR impact. DDR1 for ongoing subprojects of BCC(AF)-G0488 has been prepared and cleared by ADB in December 2021. DDR2 for completed subprojects of BCC(AF)-G0488 was also prepared and cleared by ADB in June 2022. DDR3 for completed subproject of original BCC-G0242 was carried in May 2022 and DDR3 has been submitted to ADB for clearance in August 2022.	DDR3 will be cleared in Aug 2022
Community consultation and information dissemination	Complied	7 main topics were consulted with the communities in all 17 target villages throughout the project's activities and there were total of 818 participants with 50.7% and 100% were female and ethnic group respectively. The list of community consultation topics were summarized in table 17 below	NFA Project closed in June 2022
Grievance Redress Mechanism disseminated	Complied	GRM is functioning and implemented by government line agencies from the village arbitration unit up to central level. Instruction on the procedures for the GRM was provided to all target villages at start of project and during feasibility studies and is followed during implementation. The grievance record book has been developed and provided to all target villages.  There are no any grievance cases for reporting period	NFA Project closed in June 2022
IR screening	Complied	All proposed subprojects were completely screened during conducting FS in 2017, DED in 2020 to 2021 and DDRs preparing in 2021-2022. IR of all subprojects are summarized in DDRs	NFA Project closed in June 2022
Affected HHs and land identified	Complied	The results of DDR1 confirmed that 7 HHs (429 m <sup>2</sup> or 1.8%) in BrongGai village (Daklaeng group) at Dakcheung district, Sekong province has permanent impacted on their agricultural land by new water supply subproject related to intake water tank and pipeline constructions. In addition, 57m <sup>2</sup> (0.33%) of garden land of 1HH in Vongsomphou village (Vongvilayneua group) at Phouvong district, Attapeu province was also required for construction of new borehole station and new tower tank.  The negotiated settlement through the meaningful consultation process with AHs has been already carried out by DAFO and the project team. The Detail Measurement Survey (DMS), Inventory of Loses (IoL) and land donation form have been completely recorded	NFA Project closed in June 2022

		and prepared (table2)  DDR3 (BCC-0242) also has permanent impacted on private land by new water supply subprojects. The AHs donated the affected land (<5%) through consultation and agreed donation memos. See the results in the approved DDR3.	
DMS conducted, IoL prepared	Complied	DMS and IoL is for record in the donation form have been completely recorded and prepared (table2). DDR1 and DDR2 have been prepared.	NFA Project closed in June 2022
Negotiated settlements for land and or asset acquisition	Complied	429 m <sup>2</sup> (1.8%) of agricultural land of 7 HHs in BrongGai village (Daklaeng group) at Dakcheung district, Sekong province. 57m <sup>2</sup> (0.33%) of garden land of 1HH in Vongsomphou village (Vongvilayneua group) at Phouvong district, Attapeu province. Land donation certificate have been prepared (Annex2 and Annex4)	NFA – Project closed in June 2022
LARP Livelihood and Restoration Activities	Complied	All subprojects confirmed as Category C as described in DDR1 and DDR2. No further action requirement including LARP or restoration activities.	NFA – Project closed in June 2022

NFA= no further action

### 5.3 Ethnic Group Performance Monitoring

44. The specific EGDP is not necessary prepared because of all target villages of BCC-AF totally are ethnic group villages such as Yae, Brao, Traing, Kriang, Laoloum, Cheng, Oy and Yru. All ethnic group they are the same ethnic group as the original project (BCC-GMS 0242), and the project impacts are not significant and ethnic groups are included among the main beneficiaries of the project therefore EGDP implementation has been integrated and incorporated into project's activities. However, to compliance with EGF, the EGDP prepared in 2015 was adopted to use as guide for social safeguards monitoring of the project implementation (table15). During the period of this report has summarized in the table16 below.

Table15. Ethnic Group Development Plan Activities

Interventions by Component	Activities to be Mainstreamed under the EGDP
Output 1: Institutional and Community Strengthening for Biodiversity Corridor Management and Ready to Implement REDD+	
1. Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultation with women and men.</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements.</li> <li>• Use separate men and women's discussion groups to obtain precise land use data and land use needs. Women must facilitate women's group meetings.</li> <li>• Ensure participatory and consultative meetings convened to discuss Land Use Plan drafts with men and women of community to ensure land-use based livelihood activities are fully reconstituted and reach consensus on final Land Use Plan.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure PLUPs provide sufficient areas for activities now prohibited in corridor areas.</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate location and access (distance and time) for women and men of areas for cropping and other activities.</li> <li>• Ensure communities are advised of grievance procedures (use local translators in EG villages).</li> <li>• Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>
2. Collective Forest Land Use Certificates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use certificates for other than residential land will be issued on collective basis in name of village.</li> <li>• Consult with community to identify preference for collective forest land.</li> <li>• Inherited land to be titled as per local traditions</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements.</li> <li>• Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> <li>• Ensure EG communities receive equal priority as mainstream Lao in issuance of certificates.</li> </ul>
3. Capacity Building/REDD+ Awareness/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultation with women and men.</li> <li>• Use separate men and women's discussion groups to obtain capacity building needs.</li> <li>• Use separate gender groups during training to ensure explain project concepts, benefits from corridor and boundary demarcation, land use certification, biodiversity and forestry conservation and enrichment. Women must facilitate women's group meetings.</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements.</li> <li>• Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2: Biodiversity Corridors Restored, Protected, Maintained and REDD+ Ready</b>	
4. Community-based Protection and Monitoring/Patrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultation with women and men in formulating monitoring and patrolling plans.</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts, roles and responsibilities and requirements.</li> <li>• Ensure protection fees are calculated on same basis in all villages and men and women paid same rate for same work.</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate reporting linkages established with district forestry officials and police.</li> <li>• Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>
5. Forest planting program/ANR and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultation with women and men in formulating planting plans.</li> <li>• Use separate gender discussion groups to disseminate regulations and protocols for sustainable forest management. Women must facilitate women's group meetings.</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements.</li> <li>• Ensure planting and nursery fees are calculated on same basis in all villages and men and women paid the same rate for the same work.</li> <li>• Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>
1. UXO clearance program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultation with women and men.</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements.</li> <li>• Maintain meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3: Livelihood Improvement and Small-scale Infrastructure Support in Villages</b>	
7. Village Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultation with women and men.</li> <li>• Use separate men and women's discussion groups to identify</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>opportunities and different options preferred by men and women.</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements. Women must facilitate women's group meetings.</li> <li>• EG women actively targeted for livelihood and business development activities</li> <li>• Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>
8. Village Development Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultation with women and men in establishing VDF concept and procedures and principles for loan registration.</li> <li>• Use separate men and women's groups to provide training to communities on how the VDF operates. Women must facilitate women's group meetings.</li> <li>• VDF committees in EM villages are provided equal training opportunities as mainstream Lao for VDF management and accounting.</li> <li>• Ensure each VDF committee has sufficient capacity for VDF management and provide regular monitoring and mentoring of VDF management and accounting.</li> <li>• EG VDF management committee should include at least 30% women.</li> <li>• Use local translators to deliver training and ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements.</li> <li>• Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>
9. Social welfare fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultations with poor and vulnerable households are in lists of social welfare fund support.</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements.</li> <li>• Maintain meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>
10. Livelihood support facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consultation with women and men.</li> <li>• Use separate men and women's discussion groups to identify priority livelihood support facility needs and benefits to both men and women and also to identify options for its management and O&amp;M.</li> <li>• Women must facilitate women's group meetings.</li> <li>• Use village wide meeting to reconcile any differences between men and women's priorities and to agree on management and O&amp;M arrangements.</li> <li>• Use local translators to ensure community understands issues, concepts and requirements.</li> <li>• Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.</li> </ul>

Table16. Summary of compliance with EG performance monitoring

EGF Requirements	Compliance Status, Yes/No, Partial	Comments or Reasons for Compliance, partial Compliance, Non compliance	Issues for Further Action
Ethnic Group Categorization	B	Based on ADB screening criteria	NFA
Consultations conducted with EG HHs and communities	Complied	7 main topics were consulted with the communities in all 17 target villages throughout the project's activities and there were total of 818 participants with 50.7% and 100% were female and ethnic group respectively. The list of community consultation topics were summarized in table17 below	NFA Project closed in June 2022
Local translators used for	Complied	All 17 project target villages are EG. Translation assistance seconded from the district LWU, LFNC, DAFO and teacher at	NFA Project closed in



consultation and dissemination of project information		village level as needed. Besides, village cluster head, village chief and village LWU have been contacted to be translator	June 2022
Men's and women's discussion groups convened	Complied	Conduct during (i) identify the proposed subprojects and location selection (water supply, individual HH latrines) (ii) All project's activities identification and implementation	NFA Project closed in June 2022
Women facilitate women's group meeting	Complied	Resources seconded from LWU as needed to facilitate women's focal groups.	NFA Project closed in June 2022
Grievance Resolution Mechanism disseminated	Completed	GRM is functioning and implemented by government line agencies from the village arbitration unit up to central level. Instruction on the procedures for the GRM was provided to all target villages at start of project and during feasibility studies and is followed during implementation. The grievance record book has been developed and provided to all target villages. There are no any grievance cases for reporting period	NFA Project closed in June 2022
Training and participation details disaggregated by sex and ethnicity	Complied	There are total of 1,813 participants and 1,463 or 80.7% is female, in this 100 percent are ethnic groups. The details in table18 below	NFA Project closed in June 2022

NFA= no further action

## 6 Disclosure, Consultation & Participation

45. The project is based upon a participatory and consultative approach. The information dissemination and community consultation were carried out by the project teams (PPMO, DCO and SOFRECO) in conjunction with related key organizations that project's activities linkage with such as DAFO, LWU and DPHO. During the period of this report, there were 818 participants with 50.7% and 100% were female and ethnic group respectively in all 17 target villages were consulted under 7 main topics throughout the project's activity identification, planning implementation, operating and monitoring including the proposed subprojects. In addition, there were 1,813 villagers included 1,463 (80.7%) female and 1,813 (100%) ethnic groups have been trained throughout the project cycle activities. The list of community consultation and training topics were summarized in table17 and 18 below.

Table17. Summary of community consultation topics (July 2021 – June 2022)

Community Consultation topics	No. of Total	No. of F	% of F	No. of EG	% of EG
1) Environment dissemination	142	48	33.8	142	100.0
2) Environment monitoring	189	64	33.9	189	100.0
3) VDF loaning for HHs	160	59	36.9	160	100.0

4) Form model HH for extension activities	31	3	9.7	31	100.0
5) Identify and follow up fodder/agro planting	67	21	31.3	67	100.0
6) Home garden/crop identification	207	207	100.0	207	100.0
7) Vocational training need and social welfare	22	13	59.1	22	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The detail of community consultation by each village is attached in Annex5

Table18. Summary of community training topics (July 2021 – June 2022)

Community Training topics	No. of Total	No. of F	% of F	No. of EG	% of EG
1) Tree/fruit tree planting and maintenance	41	11	26.8	41	100.0
2) Wildlife, NTFP, Forest Management	99	76	76.8	99	100.0
3) Chicken raising	41	28	68.3	41	100.0
4) Livestock and Veterinary	30	10	33.3	40	100.0
5) Rice variety and rice seed production	160	64	40.0	160	100.0
6) Vegetables & farmers exchange knowledge	490	490	100.0	490	100.0
7) Make chicken cop	865	699	80.8	865	100.0
8) Cattle fattening and Fodder maintenance	74	68	91.9	74	100.0
9) Vocational training in agriculture	13	8	61.5	13	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The detail of community training by each village is attached in Annex6

## 7 Operation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

46. At the central level the national project management office (NPMO) are responsible for the resettlement and environment-related grievances. The NPMO will (i) make public the existence of this Grievance Redress Mechanism, through public awareness campaign, (ii) review and address grievances of stakeholders of the Project, in relation to either the Project, any of the service providers, or any person responsible for carrying out any aspect of the Project; and (iii) proactively and constructively responding to them. At the district and provincial levels, the district and provincial resettlement committees that are composed of concerned departments, local officials, village headmen and mass organizations will act as grievance officers. At village level, the Project has relied on the existing village arbitration units where they have already been established in target villages. The village arbitration unit generally consists of the village headman and/or deputy chief, village elders and village representatives of the Lao Women's Union (LWU) and Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC); the unit is responsible for settling disputes between villagers through conciliation and negotiation.

47. Instruction on the procedures for the GRM was provided to all 17 target villages at start of project and during the feasibility studies and is followed during implementation. The following procedures are proposed for redress of grievances during the Project.

Table19. Grievance Procedures

Stages	Activities/Procedures
Stage 1	At village level, APs will address complaints on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses to the village arbitration unit or other designated village grievance officers. The unit will organize a meeting with the complainants to resolve the issue using its traditional methods of conciliation and negotiation; the meeting will be held in a public place and will be open to other APs and villagers to ensure transparency.
Stage 2	If within 5 days of lodging the complaint, no understanding or amicable solution can be reached or no response is received from the village arbitration unit, the

	AP can bring the complaint to the District Resettlement Committee (DRC). The DRC will meet with the AP to discuss the complaint, and provide a decision within 15 days of receiving the appeal
Stage 3	If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of the DRC or in the absence of any response, the AP can appeal to the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC). The PRC will provide a decision on the appeal within 15 days
Stage 4	If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PRC, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP can submit his/her grievance to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)? who will render decision within 15 days of receiving the appeal
Stage 5	As a last resort, the AP may submit his/her case to the Court of Law. The complaint will be lodged with the Court of Law; the decision of the Court will be final. Although the technical guidelines for resettlement designate this elevating of the complaint to the local mass organizations, non-benefit organizations and AP representatives, in order to ensure the availability of adequate resources to carry out this procedure, the MONRE will be responsible for forwarding the complaint and ensuring its process in the courts

48. In addition, the grievance record book has been provided and briefed to village arbitration unit and village head in 17 target villages. There are no any grievance cases for reporting period.

Table20. Summary of Grievance Cases by Level of GRM

Location	No. of pending grievance from previous reporting period	No. of new grievance cases for reporting period	Total no. of cases received	No. of cases resolved	No. of cases progressed to next level
Level 1	none	none	none	none	none
Level 2					

## 8 Other Issues

### 8.1 Resolution of Issues

No any issues raised in the previous social monitoring report

### 8.2 New Issues

No any issues rose during the report periods

## 9 Institutional Arrangement

49. Ministry of Agriculture and Forest (MAF), Department of Forestry (DoF) and Protected Area Management Division, through NPMO, will oversee the project activities including social safeguards monitoring and provide technical assistance if necessary. At the provincial level - Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO) and district level - DAFO, through PPMO and DCO and SOFRECO<sup>3</sup> in conjunction with district field team under DoNRE, LWU, LFNC with assistance from project consultants, will be responsible for implementing and monitoring day-to-day activities including coordination with civil works schedule and financial management.

The responsibility shall

- i) Undertake preliminary screening to determine the categorization of IR and EG impacts;
- ii) conduct the social impact assessment (SIA) and undertake the participatory consultation with EGs or affected persons (APs);
- iii) Undertake feasibility study,
- iv) Inventories of socio-economic surveys;
- v) Detailed designs and then detailed measurement surveys to identify APs and also the areas and types of land being donated (to ensure that the Voluntary Donation and or Voluntary Land Exchange forms are completed by each affected HH and that there is no coercion or sanctions used in the process. The donation forms must be signed and witnessed and made available for external verification. It is important that either form used is signed by both husband and wife in the case of married couples)
- vi) Undertake and document consultation with communities and local ethnic groups to determine the appropriate interventions;
- vii) Supervise the implementation and monitoring of the LARP and EGDs and subproject activities, or the enhancement measures.
- viii) Coordination with implementers, including contractors where they are used, on civil works schedule;
- ix) Coordination with various departments at the district and village levels
- x) Assist APs in finding new replacement land;
- xi) Prepare rehabilitation assistance to APs at village levels; and
- xii) Schedule resettlement activities and reporting regularly to the project on progress and outstanding issues.

## 10 Compliance Status

50. The status of compliance with grant covenants: Grant Number 0488-LAO (SCF), dated 18 October 2016 regarding to social safeguards as 30 June 2022 is summarized as below in table21

Table21. Compliance status of the project activities with the grant covenants

Reference	Description	Compliance Status
Schedule3, Para 3	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement  The Recipient shall ensure or cause the EA to ensure that all land and all rights-of-way required for the project are made available to works contractor in accordance with the schedule agreed under the related works contract and all land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Recipient relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; (b) the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards; and (c) all measures and requirements set forth in the RF and the RP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in the Safeguards Monitoring Report.	Complied with  All land acquisition for completed subprojects (paddy field and fodder developments) were cleared within agricultural land under agreed the participatory land use planning. For ongoing subprojects (village water supply and household toilet) were constructed on the communal land and private land. However, the negotiation through the meaningful consultation process with AHs and voluntary land donation form was totally applied
Schedule3, Para 4	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement  Without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards or the	Complied with  No physical or economic displacement

	<p>RP, the Recipient shall ensure or cause the EA to ensure that no physical or economic displacement takes place in connection with the project until:</p> <p>(a) Compensation and other entitlements have been provided to affected people in accordance with the RP; and</p> <p>(b) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program has been established in accordance with the RP</p>	
Schedule3, Para 5	<p>Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>The Recipient shall ensure or cause the EA to ensure that the preparation, design, construction, implementation and operation of the Project comply with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Recipient relating to indigenous peoples; (b) the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards; and (c) all measures and requirements set forth in the EGDF, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report</p>	<p>Complied with</p> <p>All project's target villages are ethnic groups, all project's activities and designs were identified from bottom up that needed by community</p>
Schedule3, Para 8	<p>Safeguards Monitoring and Reporting</p> <p>The Recipient shall do the following or cause the EA to do the following:</p> <p>(a) submit semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB and disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission;</p> <p>(b) if any unanticipated environmental and/or social risks and impacts arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in the IEE, the EMP, the EARP, the EGDF, the RF and the RP, promptly inform ADB of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with detailed description of the event and proposed corrective action plan; and</p> <p>(c) Report any actual or potential breach of compliance with the measures and requirements set forth in the EMP or the RP promptly after becoming aware of the breach.</p>	<p>Complied with.</p> <p>Safeguards monitoring (environmental and social safeguards) are regular quarterly followed up by the project staff assigned with supported from safeguards consultants appointed under GIC and NPMO. The semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports were prepared and submitted to ADB</p>

## 11 Conclusion, Recommendation and Follow up Actions

### 11.1 Conclusion

51. Six types of subprojects were identified from bottom up by the needs of community through the village consultations and the subproject selection criteria in PAM (para 42). All subprojects classified in category "C" for IR and "B" for IP as confirmed by DDR1 and DDR2. DDR1 for ongoing subprojects of BCC(AF)-G0488 (irrigation pipeline, water supply and households' latrine), DDR2 for completed subprojects of BCC(AF)-G0488 (paddy field development and land development for fodder plantation), and DDR3 for completed

subprojects of original BCC-G0242. DDR1 and DDR2 were prepared and cleared by ADB in December 2021 and June 2022 respectively. DDR3 for the completed project BCC-0242 was conducted in May 2022 and the reported has been submitted to ADB for clearance in August 2022.

52. The results of DDR1 confirmed that there was only 429 m<sup>2</sup> (1.8%) of agricultural land of seven HHs in BrongGai village (Daklaeng group) at Dakcheung district, Sekong province will be permanent impacted by new gravity fed water system subproject that related to intake water tank and pipeline constructions. In addition, 57m<sup>2</sup> (0.33%) of garden land of 1HH in Vongsomphou village (Vongvilayneua group) at Phouvong district, Attapeu province was also required for construction of new borehole station and new tower tank. Related to private land acquisition requirement, the negotiation through the meaningful consultation process with AHs has been applied and the voluntary land donation form has been prepared. The villagers or all AHs have no negative responses and expressed agreement and support to any implementation of the subprojects. During the date of this monitoring report, all subprojects were completely constructed and they have been used by the beneficiary community and villagers.

## **11.2 Recommendation**

53. To ensure that all subproject activities were invested by the BCC-AF project will be used and managed efficient and sustainability by the communities and all subprojects should be included the list of provincial or district program in terms of its maintenance and operation.

54. District authorities including DAFO and district public health office should continue providing a training, guideline and/or related information on sanitation and hygiene, operation and maintenance of subprojects to the community.

**Annex.**

- Annex1. A minute of meeting on AHs consultation in BrongGnai village (Daklaeng Group), Dakcheung district, Sekong province, date 19 September 2021
- Annex2. Land Donation in BrongGnai (Dakleang group)
- Annex3. The minute of AH consultation in Vongsomphou village).
- Annex3.1. Attendance sheet of AH consultation in Vongsomphou village
- Annex3.2. The Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and Inventory of Loses (IoL)
- Annex4. Land donation form in Vongsomphou village (Vongvilaynuan group)
- Annex5. The detail of community consultation by each village (July – December 2021)
- Annex6. The detail of community training by each village (July – December 2021)



Annex1. A minute of meeting on AHs consultation in BrongGnai village (Daklaeng Group), Dakcheung district, Sekong province, date 19 September 2021.

ສາທາລະນະລິດ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ.  
ສະໄໝລາວ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ເອກະລາດ ສັງຄົມນາໂກວອນ.  
ບັດບັນທຶກ.  
ກອງປະຊຸມໃຫຍ່ຈັດຂຶ້ນເວລາ 16 ໂມງ 00 ມາດົນ 20 ວິນາທີ  
19/9/2021 ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ ເອກະລາດ  
ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ ເອກະລາດ (ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ) ໃຈ  
ພາວີດ ເປັນປະໂຫມ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ ເອກະລາດ  
ພັກ ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ  
ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ  
1. ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ  
ກາມ ກະຊວງ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ  
2. ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ  
ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ ປະຊາຄົມປະໄຕ ສະໄໝລາວ  
ກາມ ກະຊວງ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ  
19/9/2021. 19/9/2021. 19/9/2021.  
ປະ ສາມກອງປະຊຸມ ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ  
ມາຍບັນ. ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ  
1. ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ  
2. ສະໄໝລາວ ສະໄໝລາວ  
3. ສະໄໝລາວ  
4. ສະໄໝລາວ  
5. ສະໄໝລາວ  
6. ສະໄໝລາວ  
7. ສະໄໝລາວ



Annex2. Land Donation Form in BrongGnai village (Dakleang group)

Province: Sekong  
District: Dukchueng  
Village: BrongGnai

**CERTIFICATE OF LAND DONATION**

I (in case of single head of HH)/WE (in case of married couple) [MR. HO AND MS. FONG, Age 45+41-Year-old, FARMER], with residence located in [BANBRONGGNAI] village, [DUKCUENG] district, [SEKONG] province, certify that I have been previously informed by local authorities of my right to entitlement for compensation for any loss of property (house, structures, land and trees) that might be caused by BCCP [WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION] in village [BRONGGNAI], district ([DUKCHUNG]). I/We confirm that I/We do not request any compensation for the loss of [LOSSES OF HOME GARDEN FROM PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION] and would request the local authority to consider this as my voluntary contribution to the Project.





**Details of Land Donated**

Type of Land	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates/Tree or M <sup>2</sup>	Total Value (Kip)	% Of Total of Type of Land	Comment
Garden	12 m <sup>2</sup>	No Loss	5.000	60.000	320 M <sup>2</sup> =3.75	Permanent restriction of land
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>5.000</b>	<b>60.000</b>	<b>3,75%</b>	

Therefore, I/We prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision and confirm that I/We have not been forced or coerced into making this donation.

The owner(s) of the land [INSERT NAME AND SIGN AND DATE] Witnesses: [INSERT NAME and SIGN and DATE]

n. 95

1.  Mr. Khamsamai Syyotha
2.  Mr. Somkhuan  
Souva 
3.  Mr. Syhuang

Certified by the Head of the Village [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]



Certified by the Head of DoNRE [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Acknowledged by the Governor of [INSERT NAME] district [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Province: Sekong  
District: Dukchueng  
Village BrongGnai

### CERTIFICATE OF LAND DONATION

I (in case of single head of HH)/WE (in case of married couple) [MR. MEM AND MS. BIRTH, Age 52+47-Year-Old, FARMER], with residence located in [BANBRONGGNAI] village, [DUKCUENG] district, [SEKONG] province, certify that I have been previously informed by local authorities of my right to entitlement for compensation for any loss of property (house, structures, land and trees) that might be caused by BCCP [WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION] in village [BRONGGNAI], district ([DUKCHUNG]). I/We confirm that I/We do not request any compensation for the loss of [LOSSES OF HOME GARDEN FROM PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION] and would request the local authority to consider this as my voluntary contribution to the Project.


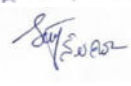

#### Details of Land Donated

Type of Land	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates/Tree or M <sup>2</sup>	Total Value (Kip)	% Of Total of Type of Land	Comment
Garden	20 m <sup>2</sup>	No Loss	5.000	100.000	540=3.70	Permanent restriction of land
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>5.000</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>3,70%</b>	

Therefore, I/We prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision and confirm that I/We have not been forced or coerced into making this donation.

The owner(s) of the land [INSERT NAME AND SIGN AND DATE]      Witnesses: [INSERT NAME and SIGN and DATE]

N. Waa

-  Mr. Khamsamai Syyotha
-  Mr. Somkhuang  
Souva
-  Mr. Syhuang

Certified by the Head of the Village [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

N. Waa

Certified by the Head of DoNRE [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Acknowledged by the Governor of [INSERT NAME] district [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Province: Sekong  
District: Dukchueng  
Village BrongGnai

### CERTIFICATE OF LAND DONATION

I (in case of single head of HH)/WE (in case of married couple) [MR. MOT AND MS. LENG, Age 36+36 Year-old, FARMER], with residence located in [BANBRONGGNAI] village, [DUKCUENG] district, [SEKONG] province, Certify that I have been previously informed by local authorities of my right to entitlement for compensation for any loss of property (house, structures, land and trees) that might be caused by BCCP [WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION] in village [BRONGGNAI], district ([DUKCHUNG]). I/We confirm that I/We do not request any compensation for the loss of [LOSSES OF HOME GARDEN FROM INTAKE TANK CONSTRUCTION] and would request the local authority to consider this as my voluntary contribution to the Project.




#### Details of Land Donated

Type of Land	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates/Tree or M <sup>2</sup>	Total Value (Kip)	% Of Total of Type of Land	Comment
Fallow land (Old upland rice)	16 m <sup>2</sup>	No Loss	5.000	80.000	1Ha=0.16	Permanent restriction of land
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>5.000</b>	<b>80.000</b>	<b>0,18%</b>	

Therefore, I/We prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision and confirm that I/We have not been forced or coerced into making this donation.

The owner(s) of the land [INSERT NAME AND SIGN AND DATE]      Witnesses: [INSERT NAME and SIGN and DATE]

ນ. ວິ

1.  Mr. Khamssamai Syyotha
2.  Mr. Somkhuan  
Souva
3.  Mr. Syhuang

Certified by the Head of the Village [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

ນ. ວິ

Certified by the Head of DoNRE [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Acknowledged by the Governor of [INSERT NAME] district [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Province: Sekong  
District: Dukchueng  
Village BrongGnai

### CERTIFICATE OF LAND DONATION

I (in case of single head of HH)/WE (in case of married couple) [MR. MAE AND MS. PHAI, Age 28+25-Year-old, FARMER], with residence located in [BANBRONGGNAI] village, [DUKCUENG] district, [SEKONG] province, certify that I have been previously informed by local authorities of my right to entitlement for compensation for any loss of property (house, structures, land and trees) that might be caused by BCCP [WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION] in village [BRONGGNAI], district ([DUKCHUNG]). I/We confirm that I/We do not request any compensation for the loss of [LOSSES OF HOME GARDEN FROM PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION] and would request the local authority to consider this as my voluntary contribution to the Project.

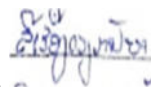



#### Details of Land Donated

Type of Land	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates/Tree or M <sup>2</sup>	Total Value (Kip)	% of Total of Type of Land	Comment
Garden	35 m <sup>2</sup>	No losses	8.000	280.000	750=4,46	Permanent restriction of land
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>8.000</b>	<b>280.000</b>	<b>4,46%</b>	

Therefore, I/We prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision and confirm that I/We have not been forced or coerced into making this donation.

The owner(s) of the land [INSERT NAME AND SIGN AND DATE]      Witnesses: [INSERT NAME and SIGN and DATE]

Mr. W.

1.  Mr. Khamamai Syyotha
2.  Mr. Somkhuang  
Souva 
3.  Mr. Syhuang

Certified by the Head of the Village [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Mr. W.

Certified by the Head of DoNRE [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Acknowledged by the Governor of [INSERT NAME] district [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Province: Sekong  
District: Dukchueng  
Village BrongGnai

### CERTIFICATE OF LAND DONATION


I (in case of single head of HH)/WE (in case of married couple) [MR. SAM AND MS. MEM, Age 58+49-Year-old, FARMER], with residence located in [BANBRONGGNAI] village, [DUKCUENG] district, [SEKONG] province, certify that I have been previously informed by local authorities of my right to entitlement for compensation for any loss of property (house, structures, land and trees) that might be caused by BCCP [WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION] in village [BRONGGNAI], district ([DUKCHUNG]). I/We confirm that I/We do not request any compensation for the loss of [LOSSES OF HOME GARDEN FROM PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION] and would request the local authority to consider this as my voluntary contribution to the Project.

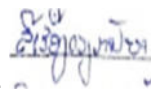


#### Details of Land Donated

Type of Land	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates/Tree or M <sup>2</sup>	Total Value (Kip)	% of Total of Type of Land	Comment
Garden	30 m <sup>2</sup>	No losses	8.000	240.000	640=4.68	Permanent restriction of land
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>8.000</b>	<b>240.000</b>	<b>4,68 %</b>	

Therefore, I/We prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision and confirm that I/We have not been forced or coerced into making this donation.

The owner(s) of the land [INSERT NAME AND SIGN AND DATE] Witnesses: [INSERT NAME and SIGN and DATE]

 n. ei

-  Mr. Khamssamai Syiotha
-  Mr. Somkhuan  
Souva
-  Mr. Syhuang

Certified by the Head of the Village [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]



Certified by the Head of DoNRE [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Acknowledged by the Governor of [INSERT NAME] district [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Province: Sekong  
District: Dukchueng  
Village BrongGnai

### CERTIFICATE OF LAND DONATION

I (in case of single head of HH)/WE (in case of married couple) [MR. KHAMHOY AND MS. VUNG, Age 46+42 Years-old, FARMER], with residence located in [BANBRONGGNAI] village, [DUKCUENG] district, [SEKONG] province, certify that I have been previously informed by local authorities of my right to entitlement for compensation for any loss of property (house, structures, land and trees) that might be caused by BCCP [WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION] in village [BRONGGNAI], district ([DUKCHUNG]). I/We confirm that I/We do not request any compensation for the loss of [LOSSES OF HOME GARDEN FROM RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION] and would request the local authority to consider this as my voluntary contribution to the Project.

#### Details of Land Donated

Type of Land	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates/Tree or M <sup>2</sup>	Total Value (Kip)	% of Total of Type of Land	Comment
Construction land	16 m <sup>2</sup>	No Losses	12.000	192	3.500m <sup>2</sup> = 0,57	Permanent restriction of land
<b>Total</b>			<b>12.000</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>0,57%</b>	

Therefore, I/We prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision and confirm that I/We have not been forced or coerced into making this donation.

The owner(s) of the land [INSERT NAME AND SIGN AND DATE]      Witnesses: [INSERT NAME and SIGN and DATE]

- Mr. Khamssamai Syyotha
- Mr. Somkhuan  
Souva
- Mr. Syhuang

Certified by the Head of the Village [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Certified by the Head of DoNRE [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Acknowledged by the Governor of [INSERT NAME] district [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Province: Sekong  
District: Dukchueng  
Village BrongGnai

### CERTIFICATE OF LAND DONATION




I (in case of single head of HH)/WE (in case of married couple) [MR. BOUNHOME AND MS. SOME, Age 43+38-Year-old, FARMER], with residence located in [BANBRONGGNAI] village, [DUKCUENG] district, [SEKONG] province, certify that I have been previously informed by local authorities of my right to entitlement for compensation for any loss of property (house, structures, land and trees) that might be caused by BCCP [WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION] in village [BRONGGNAI], district ([DUKCHUNG]). I/We confirm that I/We do not request any compensation for the loss of [LOSSES OF HOME GARDEN FROM PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION] and would request the local authority to consider this as my voluntary contribution to the Project.

#### Details of Land Donated

Type of Land	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates/Tree or M <sup>2</sup>	Total Value (Kip)	% Of Total of Type of Land	Comment
Old Paddy field	300 m <sup>2</sup>	No losses	5.000	1.500.000	0,85ha=3.5	Permanent restriction of land
<b>Total</b>	<b>300 m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>5.000</b>	<b>1.500.000</b>	<b>3,5%</b>	

Therefore, I/We prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision and confirm that I/We have not been forced or coerced into making this donation.

The owner(s) of the land [INSERT NAME AND SIGN AND DATE]      Witnesses: [INSERT NAME and SIGN and DATE]

-  Mr. Khamssamai  
Syyotha
-  Mr. Somkhuang  
Souva
-  Mr.  
Syhuang

Certified by the Head of the Village [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Certified by the Head of DoNRE [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]

Acknowledged by the Governor of [INSERT NAME] district [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]





ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ບົດບັນທຶກ  
ການເຈລະຈາແກ້ໄຂຈຸດທີ່ຕັ້ງນໍ້າບາດານ  
ແຈກຫໍ່ຢູ່ ບ້ານ ວົງສິມພູ ເມືອງ ພູວົງ ແຂວງ ອັດຕະປື.

ໃນຕອນເຊົ້າເວລາ 10:00 ໂມງຂອງວັນທີ 21/03/2022 ເດືອນ ມີນາ ປີ 2022 ຢູ່ທີ່ຫ້ອງການບ້ານ ວົງສິມພູ ເມືອງ ພູວົງ ແຂວງ ອັດຕະປື ໄດ້ມີການມີການສົນທະນາປຶກສາຫາລືກັນລະຫວ່າງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳໂຄງການ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານ ວົງສິມພູ ເພື່ອຄົ້ນຄວ້າແກ້ໄຂຈຸດທີ່ຕັ້ງແຫ່ງນໍ້າບາດານແຈກຫໍ່ຂອງບ້ານ ໃນຈຸດທີ່ 2 ເພາະວ່າໃນການອອກແບບເບື້ອງຕົ້ນຂອງທຶນງານບໍລິສັດທີ່ປຶກສາ SOFRECO ແມ່ນມີການສຳຫຼວດໃນຈຸດທີ່ຕັ້ງ 1 ຈຸດຢູ່ຫ້ອງການບ້ານ ຄຸ້ມຕະອຸ່ມ ແລະ ເຫັນວ່າຈຸດດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນມີຄວາມເໝາະສົມແຕ່ບ້ານດັ່ງກ່າວເປັນບ້ານທີ່ມີ 2 ຄຸ້ມ ແລະ ຂາດນໍ້າໄຊ້ ດັ່ງນັ້ນຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າສະເໜີໃຫ້ມີການຕັ້ງແຫ່ງນໍ້າຢູ່ 2 ບ່ອນຄື: ຄຸ້ມວົງວິໄລ 1 ຈຸດ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຕະອຸ່ມ 1 ຈຸດ ໃນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນໄດ້ເອກະພາບຮ່ວມກັນດັ່ງນີ້:

I. ຈຸດປະສົງ

1. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າຈຸດທີ່ຕັ້ງເຮືອນແຫ່ງນໍ້າຈຸດທີ 2 ຂອງບ້ານ ວົງສິມພູ ເມືອງ ພູວົງ ແຂວງ ອັດຕະປື.
2. ເພື່ອກຳນົດ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບຮ່ວມກັນໃນການກຳນົດຈຸດເຈາະ ແລະ ຕັ້ງແຫ່ງນໍ້າ.

II. ເນື້ອໃນ.

ອີງຕາມການສຳຫຼວດອອກແບບຂອງບໍລິສັດທີ່ປຶກສາ SOFRECO ທີ່ໄດ້ມີການສຳຫຼວດອອກແບບລະບົບນໍ້າບາດານແຈກຫໍ່ຢູ່ບ້ານ ວົງສິມພູ ເມືອງ ພູວົງ ໃນເວລາສຳຫຼວດແມ່ນເຫັນວ່າການກຳນົດຈຸດທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອງເຮືອນແຫ່ງນັ້ນໄດ້ກຳນົດເອົາຈຸດດຽວທີ່ຢູ່ຫ້ອງການບ້ານ ວົງສິມພູ ຄຸ້ມຕະອຸ່ມກຳນົດເປັນ 1 ໃນເມື່ອເປັນດັ່ງນັ້ນທາງບ້ານ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ສະເໜີມາຍັງຫ້ອງການປະສານງານໂຄງການຂັ້ນເມືອງ ເພື່ອຄົ້ນຄວ້າພິຈາລະນາໃນການກຳນົດສ້າງຂຶ້ນ 2 ຈຸດທີ່ຕັ້ງແຫ່ງນໍ້າເພື່ອໃຫ້ນ້ຳໄດ້ຮັບໄຊ້ທົ່ວເຖິງໃນບ້ານ, ແຕ່ລະຄອບຄົວ ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ທາງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳໂຄງການຂັ້ນເມືອງ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ລົງໄປສົມທົບກັບບ້ານ ໃນການກຳນົດຈຸດທີ 2 ເພື່ອຮອງຮັບການຕັ້ງເຮືອນແຫ່ງນໍ້າ ຜ່ານການຄົ້ນຄວ້າຈຶ່ງເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບຮ່ວມກັນກຳນົດເອົາຈຸດທີ່ 2 ໂດຍແມ່ນເອົາຄຸ້ມ ວົງວິໄລເໜືອ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບບ້ານ ວົງສິມພູ ໂດຍທາງບ້ານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ເຫັນດີເອົາຈຸດທີ່ຕົນສວນຂອງທ່ານ ບັນຍີ ເປັນຈຸດທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄອບຄົວຄອງທ່ານ ບັນຍີ ແມ່ນເຫັນດີໃນການບໍລິຈາກຕອນດິນດັ່ງກ່າວໃຫ້ກັບ, ບ້ານ, ໂຄງການ ເພື່ອກໍ່ສ້າງນໍ້າບາດານແຈກຫໍ່ຂອງບ້ານ ໂດຍບໍ່ມີການຮຽກຮ້ອງຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍໂດຍທັງສິ້ນ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນທັງສອງຝ່າຍຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ຂຶ້ນມາໄວ້ເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານໃນການດຳເນີນງານ ແລະ ປະກອບເອກະສານຄັ້ງຕໍ່ໄປ.

ຢູ່ບ້ານໂດຍ  
ນາຍບ້ານ  
ບ້ານ  
ວົງສິມພູ  
ເມືອງພູວົງ  
ສົມດີ ຫາດຊະນະ

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ



Annex3.1: Attendance sheet of AH consultation in Vongsomphou village



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ຫ້ອງການກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້

ໂຄງການອະນຸລັກຊີວະນາໆພັນຕາມແລວເຊື້ອມຕໍ່

ADB Grant 0488-LAO (SCF)

ວັນທີ:.....

ໃບລົງທະບຽນ

I. ຈຸດປະສົງ/ກິດຈະກຳ:.....

II. ສະຖານທີ່:.....ເມືອງ....., ແຂວງ.....

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທ	ຊົນເຜົ່າ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ. ສິນຈິດ (ສ.)	Bcc-Fip	ປະທານ	99033086	ປາງ	
2	ທ. ສິນຈິດ	ປະທານ	ສະມາຊິກ	0304974637	ປາງ	
3	ທ. ສິນຈິດ	ວິຊາສາດ	ສະມາຊິກ	0304490634	ປາງ	
4	ທ. ສິນຈິດ	ປະທານ	ສະມາຊິກ	0209901038	ປາງ	
5	ທ. ພະຍາ ວົງສິນທາ	ວິຊາສາດ	ສະມາຊິກ	02092149319	ປາງ	
6	ທ. ສິນຈິດ	ປະທານ	ສະມາຊິກ	55760945	ປາງ	
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

1. ສູນກາງ.....ຄົນ, ຍິງ.....ຄົນ

ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບລົງທະບຽນ

2. ແຂວງ.....ຄົນ, ຍິງ.....ຄົນ ລວມຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດມີ.....ຄົນ, ຍິງ.....ຄົນ

3. ເມືອງ.....ຄົນ, ຍິງ.....ຄົນ

4. ຊຽວຊານ.....ຄົນ, ຍິງ.....ຄົນ

5. ບ້ານ.....ຄົນ, ຍິງ.....ຄົນ

### Annex3.2: The Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and Inventory of Loses (IoL)

ແບບຟອມສໍາຫລວດ ວັດແທກລາຍລະອຽດ - ລາຍການທີ່ເສຍຫາຍ - ການບໍລິຈາກດິນ  
Detailed Measurement Survey - Inventory of Losses - Donated Land

ແຂວງ: ອັດຕະປື, ເມືອງ: ພູວົງ, ບ້ານ: ວົງສົມພູ  
Attapeu province, Phouvong district, Vongsomphou village

ຄົວ ເຮືອນ	ຊື່ຫົວໜ້າຄອບຄົວ		ເຮືອນເລກທີ	ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງດິນປຸກສ້າງ ທີ່ໄດ້ບໍລິຈາກ			ແບບຟອມ ບໍລິຈາກໄດ້ ຂຽນສໍາເລັດ (ໄດ້/ບໍ່)
	ຊື່ຜົວ	ຊື່ເມຍ		ເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດທີ່ ຕົນເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງ	ເນື້ອທີ່ບໍລິຈາກ M <sup>2</sup>	% ຂອງເນື້ອທີ່ ບໍລິຈາກ	
HHs	Name of Head of HH		House Address, Number	Details of Residential Land Donated			Donation Form Completed (Y/N)
	Husband	Wife		Total Residential Area Owned	Area Donated M <sup>2</sup>	% of Total Residential Area Donated	
	ນ. ພົມມະສິນ	ມ. ອົງ	✓	17,000 ມ <sup>2</sup>	19 x 30 = 570 ມ <sup>2</sup>	0.33 %	ສໍາເລັດ
ລວມ							

#### Annex4. Land donation form in Vongsomphou village (Vongvilayneua group)

Province: Attapeu  
District: Phouvong  
Village: Vongsomphou

#### CERTIFICATE OF LAND DONATION

I (in case of single head of HH)/WE (in case of married couple Mr Bunyee phoneyarleu lao National residence located in Vongsomphou village, Phouvong district, Attapeu province, Certify that I have been previously informed by local authorities of my right to entitlement for compensation for any loss of property (house, structures, land and trees) that might be caused by BCCP (Water supply subproject) in Vongsomphou village, Phouvong district. I/We confirm that I/We do not request any compensation for the loss of loss of agricultural/garden land and would request the local authority to consider this as my voluntary contribution to the Project.

#### Details of Land Donated




Type of Land	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates/Tree or M <sup>2</sup>	Total Value (Kip)	% of Total of Type of Land	Comment
Garden land	57 M <sup>2</sup>	0	50.000	2.850.000	0.33%	Permanent restriction of land
Total	57 M <sup>2</sup>	0	50.000	2.850.000	0.33%	

Therefore, I/We prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my/our decision and confirm that I/We have not been forced or coerced into making this donation.

The owner(s) of the land [NAME AND SIGN AND DATE]

Witnesses: [NAME and SIGN and DATE]

  
ນອນລຸ້ນ

1.  18/9/22  
2.  ພູມມະ ວົງ.ລຳ.ດາ  
3.  ເຈດີນ

Certified by the Head of the Village [NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]



21/3/2022.

Certified by the Head of DAFO [NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]



21/3/2022.

Acknowledged by the Governor of [NAME] district [INSERT NAME, SIGN AND STAMP and DATE]



21/3/2022.

ສຸລິຈັນ ໂຊກຄຳຈນ

Annex5. The detail of community consultation by each village (July – December 2021)

Target villages	Name of Ethnic Group	No. of Participants	Topics/Activities							SUM
			Environment dessimination	Env monitoring	VDF Loaning for HHs	Form the model hh for extension activities	Identify and Follow up fodder/agro planting	Home garden/crop identification	Vocational training need and social welfare	
Ban Brongngai	Yae	Total								
		Female								
		% of Female								
Ban BrongNoi	Yae	Total								
		Female								
		% of Female								
Ban DakPaneu	Yae	Total								
		Female								
		% of Female								
Ban Dakpamai	Yae	Total								
		Female								
		% of Female								
Ban Dakle	Yae	Total			10		13		7	30
		Female			0		3		5	8
		% of Female			-		23.1		71.4	26.7
Ban Dakmi	Yae	Total			42		54		4	100
		Female			20		18		0	38
		% of Female			47.6		33.3		-	38.0
FIP_Ban DakBou	Yae	Total			9					9
		Female			9					9
		% of Female			100.0					100.0
FIP_Ban Dakmouan	Taliang	Total			10					10
		Female			7					7
		% of Female			70.0					70.0
FIP_Ban DakYrung	Ngae	Total			6				5	11
		Female			2				3	5
		% of Female			33.3				60.0	45.5
FIP_Ban Mungha	Yae	Total			15				6	21
		Female			6				5	11
		% of Female			40.0				83.3	52.4
<b>Dakcheung District SUM</b>	<b>No. of Total Participants</b>				<b>92</b>		<b>67</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>181</b>
	<b>No. of Female</b>				<b>44</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>78</b>
	<b>% of Female</b>				<b>47.8</b>		<b>31.3</b>		<b>59.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>
	<b>No. of Total Ethnic Group</b>				<b>92</b>		<b>67</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>181</b>
	<b>% of Ethnic Group</b>				<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Target villages	Name of Ethnic Group	No. of Participants	Topics/Activities							
			Environment dessimination	Env monitoring	VDF Loaning for HHs	Form the model hh for extension activities	Identify and Follow up fodder/agro planting	Home garden/crop identification	Vocational training need and social welfare	SUM
FIP_Ban Vongsomphou	Brao, Lao, Cheng	Total	142	27	12	6		55		242
		Female	48	9	1	1		55		114
		% of Female	33.8	33.3	8.3	16.7		100.0		47.1
FIP_Ban Vungyang	Oy, Su/Yru, Brao, Lao	Total		27	11	3		39		80
		Female		9	4	0		39		52
		% of Female		33.3	36.4	-		100.0		65.0
FIP_Ban Phouhome	Brao, Lao	Total		27	9	6		20		62
		Female		9	3	2		20		34
		% of Female		33.3	33.3	33.3		100.0		54.8
FIP_Ban Phouxay	Brao, Lao	Total		27	10	6				43
		Female		10	0	0				10
		% of Female		37.0	-	-				23.3
FIP_Ban Namkong	Brao, Triang	Total		27	8	4		25		64
		Female		9	0	0		25		34
		% of Female		33.3	-	-		100.0		53.1
FIP_Ban Vonglakhone	Brao	Total		27	7	4		21		59
		Female		9	3	0		21		33
		% of Female		33.3	42.9	-		100.0		55.9
FIP_Ban Viengxay	Brao, Triang, Lao	Total		27	11	2		47		87
		Female		9	4	0		47		60
		% of Female		33.3	36.4	-		100.0		69.0
Phouvong District SUM	No. of Total Participants		142	189	68	31		207		637
	No. of Female		48	64	15	3		207		337
	% of Female		33.8	33.9	22.1	9.7		100.0		52.9
	No. of Total Ethnic Group		142	189	68	31		207		637
	% of Ethnic Group		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Grand Total	No. of Total Participants		142	189	160	31	67	207	22	818
	No. of Female		48	64	59	3	21	207	13	415
	% of Female		33.8	33.9	36.9	9.7	31.3	100.0	59.1	50.7
	No. of Total Ethnic Group		142	189	160	31	67	207	22	818
	% of Ethnic Group		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex6. The detail of community training by each village (July – December 2021)

Target villages	Name of Ethnic Groups	Number of participants	Topics/Activities									
			Tree planting	Wildlife, NTFP, Forest Manag.	Chicken raising	Livestock and Veterinary	Rice variety/rice seed production	Vegetables (including farmers exchange knowledge)	Make a chicken cop	Cattle fattening and Fodder maintenance	Vocational training	SUM
Ban Brongngai	Yae	Total			4	3	8	4	38	5		62
		Female			4	1	4	4	21	5		39
		% of Female			100.0	33.3	50.0	100.0	55.3	100.0		62.9
Ban BrongNoi	Yae	Total			5	3	8	4	39	5		64
		Female			5	1	4	4	22	5		41
		% of Female			100.0	33.3	50.0	100.0	56.4	100.0		64.1
Ban DakPaneu	Yae	Total			4	3	40		30	5		82
		Female			4	-	17		17	5		43
		% of Female			100.0	-	42.5		56.7	100.0		52.4
Ban Dakpamai	Yae	Total			5	3	8	3	22	5		46
		Female			1	-	1	3	13	3		21
		% of Female			20.0	-	12.5	100.0	59.1	60.0		45.7
Ban Dakle	Yae	Total	41		6	3	8	5	18	5		86
		Female	11		4	1	1	14	9	5		45
		% of Female	26.8		66.7	33.3	12.5	280.0	50.0	100.0		52.3
Ban Dakmi	Yae	Total			5	3	8	20	47	5		88
		Female			1	1	4	20	26	3		55
		% of Female			20.0	33.3	50.0	100.0	55.3	60.0		62.5
Ban DakBou	Yae	Total			1	3	8	4	15	5		36
		Female			1	1	2	4	9	4		21
		% of Female			100.0	33.3	25.0	100.0	60.0	80.0		58.3
Ban Dakmuan	Taliang	Total		54	1	3	56	5	20	5		144
		Female		48	1	2	25	5	11	3		95
		% of Female		88.9	100.0	66.7	44.6	100.0	55.0	60.0		66.0
Ban DakYrang	Ngae	Total		22	5	3	8	4	26	5		73
		Female		12	3	1	1	4	15	3		39
		% of Female		54.5	60.0	33.3	12.5	100.0	57.7	60.0		53.4
Ban Mungha	Yae	Total		23	5	3	8	11	23	5		78
		Female		16	4	2	5	11	14	3		55
		% of Female		69.6	80.0	66.7	62.5	100.0	60.9	60.0		70.5
Dakcheung District SUM	No. of Total Participants		41	99	41	30	160	60	278	50		759
	No. of Female		11	76	28	10	64	60	157	39		454
	% of Female		26.8	76.8	68.3	33.3	40.0	100.0	56.5	78.0		59.8
	No. of Total Ethnic Group		41	99	41	30	160	60	278	50		759
	% of Ethnic Group		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

Target villages	Name of Ethnic Groups	Number of participants	Topics/Activities									SUM
			Tree planting	Wildlife, NTFP, Forest Manag.	Chicken raising	Livestock and Veterinary	Rice variety/rice seed production	Vegetables (including farmers exchange knowledge)	Make a chicken cop	Cattle fattening and Fodder maintenance	Vocational training	
Ban Vongsomphou	Brao, Lao, Cheng	Total						101	126	9	5	241
		Female						101	114	9	4	228
		% of Female						100.0	90.5	100.0	80.0	94.6
Ban Vungyang	Oy, Su/Yru, Brao, Lao	Total						78	110			183
		Female						78	110			188
		% of Female						100.0	100.0			102.7
Ban Phouhome	Brao, Lao	Total						41	57	7	4	109
		Female						41	47	7	1	96
		% of Female						100.0	82.5	100.0	25.0	88.1
Ban Phouxay	Brao, Lao	Total						26	25			51
		Female						26	25			51
		% of Female						100.0	100.0			100.0
Ban Namkong	Brao, Triang	Total						49	92		1	142
		Female						49	85		-	134
		% of Female						100.0	92.4		-	94.4
Ban Vonglakhone	Brao	Total						41	46		3	90
		Female						41	42		3	86
		% of Female						100.0	91.3		100.0	95.6
Ban Viengxay	Brao, Triang, Lao	Total						94	131	13		238
		Female						94	119	13		226
		% of Female						100.0	90.8	100.0		95.0
Phouvong District SUM	No. of Total Participants							430	587	24	13	1,054
	No. of Female							430	542	29	8	1,009
	% of Female							100.0	92.3	120.8	61.5	95.7
	No. of Total Ethnic Group							430	587	24	13	1,054
	% of Ethnic Group							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grand total	No. of Total Participants		41	99	41	30	160	490	865	74	13	1,813
	No. of Female		11	76	28	10	64	490	699	68	8	1,463
	% of Female		26.8	76.8	68.3	33.3	40.0	100.0	80.8	91.9	61.5	80.7
	No. of Total Ethnic Group		41	99	41	30	160	490	865	74	13	1,813
	% of Ethnic Group		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0