

# Resettlement Plan

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April 2018

## Lao PDR: Greater Mekong Sub-region Corridor Towns Development Project

### Kaysone Phomvihane Rd

Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Province of Savannakhet, and Savannakhet Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in July 2012 available on available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/43319-022/documents>.

### CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 13 March 2017; <http://www.bol.gov.la/english/index1.php>)

Currency unit	–	kip (LAK)
LAK1.00	=	\$0.00012
\$1.00	=	LAK8,200

### ABBREVIATIONS

AH	–	Affected Household
AP	–	Affected Person
CSCS		Construction Supervision Consulting Services
DONRE	–	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRC	–	District Resettlement Committee
EA	–	Executing Agency
EMP	–	Environmental Management Plan
EMMP	–	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
GAP	–	Gender Action Plan
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IEE	–	Initial Environmental Examination
IP	–	Indigenous People
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
LFNC	–	Lao Front for National Construction
LWU	–	Lao Women's Union
MONRE	–	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPWT	–	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PAFO	–	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PDPWT	–	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PMU	–	Project Management Unit (of EA)
PMSCD	–	Project Management Support and Capacity Development
PRC	–	Provincial Resettlement Committee
PSA	–	Poverty and Social Assessment
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
ROW	–	Right-of-Way
SMMP	–	Social Management and Monitoring Plan
TOR	–	Terms of Reference
VRC	–	Village Resettlement Committee

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
kg	–	kilogram
ha	–	hectare

## **GLOSSARY**

Affected person	– Means, as per Decree 192, any person or organization affected by a project, who in the context of acquisition of assets or change in land use, would have their: (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence areas adversely affected with or without displacement; and/or (iv) community resources adversely affected.
Compensation	– Means payment in cash or in-kind at replacement cost for an asset to be acquired by the Project.
Cut-off date	– Means the date that a population record or census, preferably at the project identification stage, serves as an eligibility cut-off date in order to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. The cut-off date will be the date when the detailed measurement survey and census is completed.
Land acquisition	– Means the process whereby a person is compelled by the Government through the Executing Agency of the Project to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses in favor of the State in the implementation of the Project or any of its components in return for consideration.
Livelihood impacts or economic displacement	– Means loss of income generating assets or access to income generating assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, and includes loss, or restriction, of access to protected areas resulting in impacts on the livelihoods of the affected persons.
Physical displacement	– Means the physical relocation or shifting of a person from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Rehabilitation	– Means assistance provided to seriously affected people due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living that require to be compensated in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project level. The livelihood support may be given in cash or in kind or a combination of the two in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project levels.
Replacement cost	– Means the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets is not taken into account). Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard.

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|--------------------|--|
| Significant impact | – (i) physically displaced from housing, and/or (ii) having 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets (livelihood, employment, business, and/or access to community resources) lost. Affected people experiencing significant impacts are referred to as being “severely affected”.  |
| Vulnerable groups  | – Means, as per Decree 192, distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets and production base or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) divorced or widowed female headed households with dependents and low income; (ii) households with disabled or invalid persons; (iii) households with persons falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty as defined by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, or the landless; and (iv) elderly households with no means of support. |

#### **NOTE**

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Kaysone Phomvihane Road subproject updates the relevant parts of the RP for Kaysone Phomvihane, dated July 2012 after completion of the detailed engineering design (DED) and following the Contractor's marking of centerline and limit of construction.
2. The subproject involves upgrade, widening, and pavement strengthening of 6.2 km of urban roads. The road will have two by two lanes and motorcycle lanes in both directions. It will be constructed with gutter along the roadside, kerbs and sidewalks and will have a closed drainage system. The subproject also includes installation of street lights every 30 meters, planting of trees, and ornamentals, roundabouts at Fa Ngum Road and Phokadhouat Road, U-turn arrangements, and lay-bye for temporary stopping of heavy traffic on each side of the road.
3. The 2012 RP went through a process of public consultation and was disclosed on the ADB website in July 2012.
4. The update of the RP includes resettlement surveys following the completion of the DED undertaken in 2016 and early 2017 and the reassessment conducted in December 2017 to February 2018 following the Contractor's marking of centerline and limit of construction. The cut-off date was established on August 31, 2016. The identification of impacts and affected persons was conducted in collaboration with the village heads, by the Project Implementation Team (PIT), the Project Management Unit (PMU), and supported by the Project Management Support and Capacity Development (PMSCD) Consultant. This included Inventory of Losses (IOL) and a socio-economic survey.
5. The Kaysone Phomvihane Road Subproject will affect five villages in Kaysone Phomvihane. The upgrading of the road will directly affect 28 properties. These include the small family businesses of 25 households (AHs), one school, and two businesses. Of the 25 AHs, 11 are headed by a woman. In total, there are 142 affected people (APs) in 25 affected households, including 74 women and 68 men.

**Table 1. Affected households and persons**

Affected households			Affected people		
Female headed	Male headed	Total AHs	Female	Male	Total AP
11	14	25	74	68	142

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

6. Two of the households are considered vulnerable, one as the head of household has a disability and the other over income. The Kaysone Phomvihane Road Subproject will not affect residential land or agricultural land.
7. The road improvement will create impacts on permanent structures and assets at 28 properties. These include 2 stalls with fiber cement, 11 stalls with tin roof, 11 awnings/expansion roofs, steel fence at 3 properties, 2 concrete walls, and 2 longken trees. Most affected buildings are small family businesses (shops). These buildings will have to be removed and reconstructed. All buildings, except one stall can be rebuild further back on the same plot. Most of the awnings/roof expansions are also at small businesses (shops). The awnings/roof expansions can either be rebuilt further back on the same plot or permanently removed.
8. The businesses affected are entitled to compensation for loss of income in the period their businesses are affected due to reconstruction of building or removal of structures. The affected businesses will receive compensation for loss of income on the basis of the size of the business. The businesses have been divided into three categories; small, medium, and large businesses,

depending on the type of business and turnover. One business will be permanently impacted by the project. The affected household has one additional shop selling the same products at the nearby Sanamxay Market. It is assessed that the household is entitled to livelihood restoration support as the loss of the shop is assessed to impact more than 10% of their income generating assets.

**Table 2. Impacts and losses**

<b>Type of IR Impact</b>	<b>Affected Households (AH), organisations, and businesses</b>
A. Loss of land or use of land (residential and/or agricultural land)	0
B. Loss of crops and trees	1
C. Loss of structures and fixed assets	27
D. Livelihood impacts	
D.1: Business loss of income	5
D.2: Employee loss of income	0
E. Allowances, assistance, and livelihood restoration	
E.1: Relocation	1
E.2: Transition at new site	1 (7 AP)
E.3: Impacts on vulnerable APs	2 (12 AP)
E.4: Re-establishment of productive assets and livelihood base	1 (7 AP)

9. The identification of impacts was conducted in consultations with the affected persons and the village heads. Consultations and communications with affected households and stakeholders will continue in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan and consultations are planned on the entitlements, compensation unit rates, presentation of identified IR impacts and compensation, dissemination of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and a pre-construction consultation to present the construction program.

10. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will operate at various levels including through Village Resettlement Committees, District Resettlement Committees, and Provincial Resettlement Committees, and finally the national court. Each level will have 15 days to process the complaint, and if not solved within the given period it will be transferred to the higher level.

11. The complainant may also have access to the mechanism through the project website and directly with the PMU. The PMU has appointed a Grievance Point Person to represent the PMU in the Provincial Resettlement Committee and to ensure the management and monitoring of the mechanism. The PIT is represented in the District Resettlement Committee.

12. According to the Constitution (1991) land in Lao PDR is a national heritage and the State ensures the right to use, transfer, and inherit it in accordance with the laws. The Land Law allows expropriation of land by the Government when it is in the public interest and requires the existing user to be compensated. The same law also provides protection of the rights of land users. Decree 192 provides a framework for resettlement planning in Lao PDR. The Decree defines principles, rules, and measures to mitigate adverse social impacts and to compensate for involuntary acquisition or repossession of land and fixed or movable assets.

13. The Project is implemented according to national laws and the principles in ADB's SPS (2009). This requires the project to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible; (ii) minimize



impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable. It covers both physical displacement and economic displacement.

14. APs will continuously be informed and consulted on compensation alternatives, as well as their rights and options. APs will be invited to participate actively in the identification of mitigation and rehabilitation measures.

15. The entitlements specify compensation for land and assets, including trees, crops, and structures. APs are entitled to complete replacement cost for all affected property. The compensation will be paid out in cash or in-kind. APs that need to relocate are entitled to additional measures to assist in restoring, rehabilitating their standard of living. Vulnerable APs are further entitled to allowances and special measures. Vulnerable people are defined in Decree 192 as i) divorced/widowed female headed households with dependents and low income; ii) households with disabled or invalid persons, iii) households with persons falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, and iv) elderly households with no means of support.

16. The Government of Lao PDR is responsible for providing the budget for the compensation and livelihood restoration. The budget has been updated following the reassessment of impacts after the Contractor's marking of the centerline and the limit of construction. Construction in road sections will not begin until compensation has been paid out to the affected households.

17. The PMU established under the IA, the PDPWT, is responsible for implementing and monitoring the environmental and social safeguards. The PIT team is responsible for overseeing the project implementation at district level and will ensure that social and environmental safeguards are implemented in a timely manner.

18. The RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval and issuance of "no objection" for the RP from ADB prior to implementation of the subproject. Compensation in road sections must have been paid out to all APs before the IAPMU can issue a notice of possession to the Contractor.

19. The PMU/PIT is responsible for the internal monitoring, but the project will also be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consulting Services (CSCS) that will assist the PMU with the monitoring and evaluation. The CSCS will review and evaluate the achievements of the resettlement objectives. The two main elements of the resettlement monitoring is that: (i) the resettlement activities have been undertaken in accordance with the RPs and, (ii) APs have at least been able to restore their livelihoods.

20. The cost of the resettlement plan for the Kaysone Phomvihane Road Subproject following the reassessment is estimated at USD 36,092 (296 million kip). The table below shows the total estimated cost of mitigating the IR impacts including 20% contingency and added 10% for administrative costs (any RP revisions/updates, consultations, rates appraisal, RP implementation).

**Table 3 Breakdown of Compensation and Livelihood Restoration: Kaysone Phomvihane Subproject**

Item No.	Item	Unit	AH	No	Rate	Total US\$
<b>1</b>	<b>Land</b>					
			0	0		0
<b>2</b>	<b>Crops</b>					
			0	0		0
<b>3</b>	<b>Trees</b>					
3.1	Longken tree	tree	1	2	46	92
<b>4</b>	<b>Structures</b>					
4.1	Concrete wall	m	2	15	100	1,500
4.2	Steel fence	m	3	83	25	2,075
4.3	Stall with fiber cement	m <sup>2</sup>	2	22.4	50	1,120
4.4	Stall with tin roof	m <sup>2</sup>	11	233.39	35	8,169
4.5	Awning/Expansion roof	m <sup>2</sup>	11	200.45	35	7,016
<b>5</b>	<b>Livelihood Restoration, Allowances &amp; Other</b>					
5.1	Business loss (small)	per	5	5	620	3,100
5.2	Transport/Relocation	AH	1	1	135	135
5.3	Transition assistance	AP (in AH)	1	7	88	616
5.4	Vulnerable AH support	AP (in AH)	2	12	88	1,056
5.5	Livelihood restoration (12 months)	AP (in AH)	1	7	352	2,464
<b>6</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>27,342</b>
	Contingency (20%)					5,468
	Administration charges (10%)					3,281
	<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>36,092</b>

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

## I. INTRODUCTION

21. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Kaysone Phomvihane Road subproject updates the relevant parts of the RP for Kaysone Phomvihane, dated July 2012 after completion of the detailed engineering design (DED). The 2012 RP is a consolidated RP including all subprojects in Kaysone Phomvihane, while this RP is prepared at the subproject level for the Kaysone Phomvihane Rd subproject, previously one of three components of the Kaysone Phomvihane Urban Roads Improvement subproject.

22. The RP, 2012 was prepared under the PPTA in conjunction with Feasibility Studies (FS) for the subprojects. During the preparation of the PPTA, field studies were completed including screening and scoping of involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts with the conclusion that, there will be IR impacts as a result of the subprojects. RPs to mitigate IR impacts were prepared in compliance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) Safeguard Requirement Involuntary Resettlement and Lao PDR national law - Decree 192 - governing resettlement and compensation and its accompanying Technical Guidelines, revised and updated in March 2010.

23. To update the RP, the PMU supported by the PMSCD has reviewed the DED and undertaken field visits to complete the inventory of loss of assets, identify affected persons and IR impacts. Following the Contractor's marking of centerline and limit of construction, the resettlement impacts have been reassessed and finalized.

### A. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

24. In respect of resettlement planning, the over-riding objective is to avoid IR wherever possible; to minimize IR impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons (APs) relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of poor APs and other vulnerable groups.

25. The basic objectives of the RP are to: (i) serve as a binding document to ensure a fair and disclosed process for participation, identification and mitigation of IR impacts, and payment of compensation and assistance to APs; (ii) guide the EA in clearly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of APs; and (iii) provide direction for the IA in updating/finalizing, implementing and monitoring the RP.

26. The RP identifies measures to ensure that APs are (i) informed about, and consulted on, the project and subprojects and agree in principle with the Project; (ii) informed about their options and rights pertaining to IR impacts; (iii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with suitable compensation and/or resettlement alternatives; and (iv) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

27. The scope and contents of the RP include:

- Section 1 – introduces the project and establishes the objectives of the RP;
- Section 2 – describes the subprojects and provides the engineering and technical details that have been used in the assessment of IR impacts;
- Section 3 – presents the socio-economic information and profile of APs derived from the census and IOL undertaken for the subproject;
- Section 4 – provides the assessment of IR impacts and losses by type for the subproject;
- Section 5 – describes the means and results of consultation and information disclosure undertaken during preparation of the RP;

- Section 6 – sets out the mechanism for resolving grievance and complaints;
- Section 7 – sets out the legal and policy framework for mitigating IR impacts and requirements for compensation and livelihood restoration;
- Section 8 – provides the entitlements, assistance and benefits to be provided under the project;
- Section 9 – establishes the costs estimate (budget) and financial plan;
- Section 10 – describes the institutional arrangements for the project and for resettlement plan preparation, finalization and implementation;
- Section 11 – provides the implementation schedule; and
- Section 12 – describes the process for monitoring and evaluation and sets out indicators.

## **B. Status of Resettlement Plan Update**

28. When the resettlement surveys were conducted in 2016-2017, the road centerline of the designed roads were not indicated on site and no benchmarks were indicated on site. The assessment of resettlement impacts had used the available DED drawings, including cross sections, plan, and profiles and measured from the existing centerline. Following the Contractor's fixing of the centerline and limit of construction on site, it became clear that for some sections the road centerline differs from what was used as basis for the Resettlement Plan. In the DED a road reservation of 2 meters on either side of the road was included. This reservation had not been included as impacted area in the Resettlement Surveys 2016-2017. However, following the Contractor's mobilization the PMU decided to include a 45 cm reservation on either side of the road and thus define the limit of construction as 12.5 meters on either side of the centerline.

29. In December 2017, a reassessment of the impacts to the properties of the 9 households identified as impacted in the Resettlement Plan for Kaysone Phomvihane Road was conducted by the PMU using the 12.5 meters limit of construction on either side of the fixed centerline. Following this reassessment of impacts, it was found that only 5 of the 9 households would be impacted and some adjustments of the type of structure and quantities were made. The PMU proceeded with compensation payment for the 5 households on 25 December 2017.

30. In January and February 2018, the resettlement impacts along the Kaysone Phomvihane Road was reassessed following a marking of the limit of construction along the entire road. The purpose was to reassess the resettlement impacts using the instructed limit of construction of 12.5 meters from centerline and update the existing inventory of losses and socio-economic survey. The reassessment found that an additional number of households would be impacted by the project. Among these were structures that based on the collected photographic evidence and statements from the PIT as well as affected persons had been constructed after the cut-off date and temporary and easily movable structures such as tents and road signs. After adjusting for these, it was identified that permanent structures and assets at an additional 23 households, including a school and two businesses were affected.

## **C. Status of Compensation Payments**

31. Compensation forms for 5 affected households were signed by the PMU, the District Resettlement Committee, and both spouses of the affected households in December 2017. Double signatory bank account at BCEL for 5 affected households with signatory of both spouses

was setup 22 December 2017. The PMU proceeded with compensation payment for the 5 households and deposited cash compensation on their accounts on 25 December 2017.

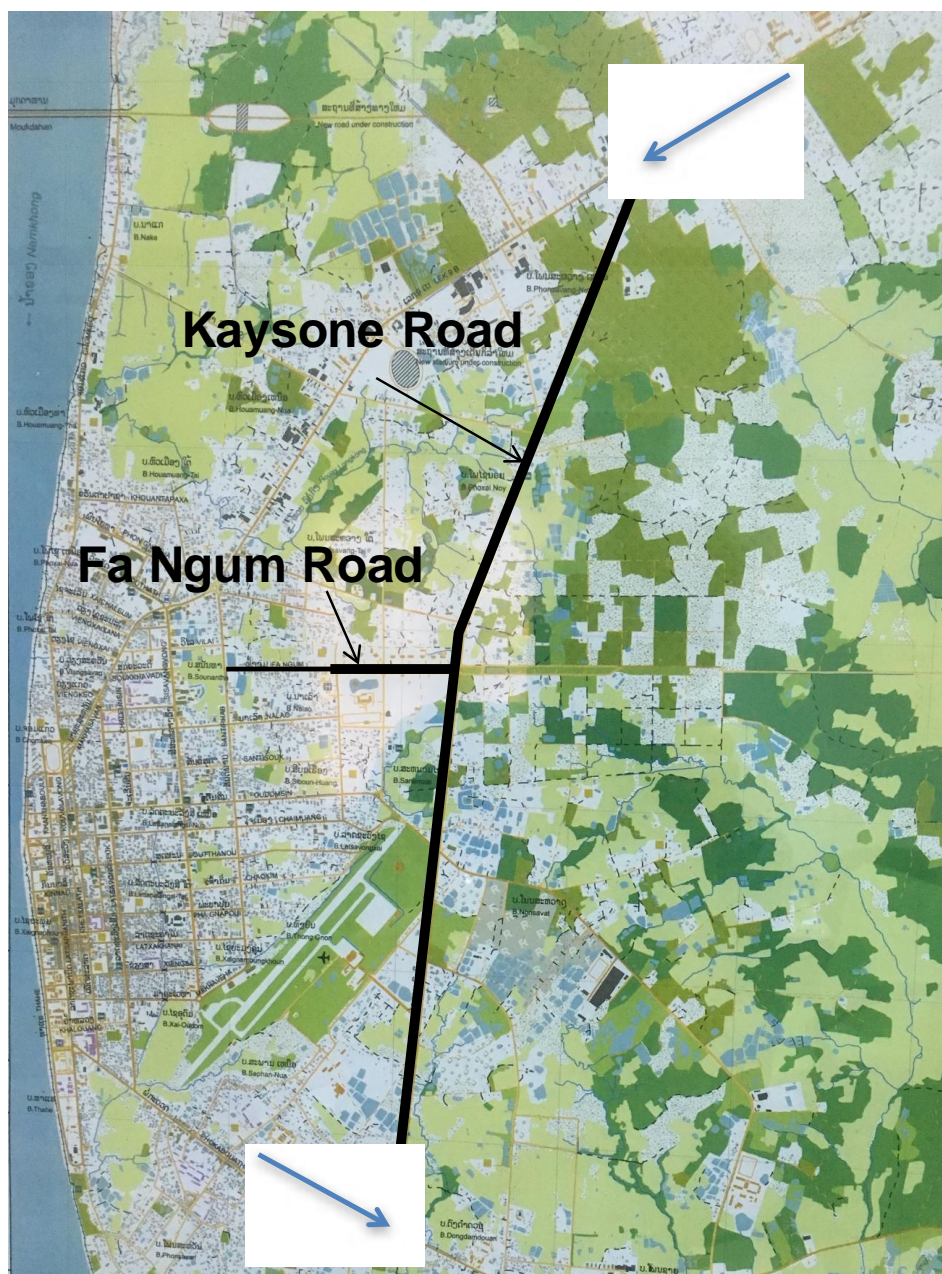
32. Following the reassessment of impacts along the Kaysone Phomvihane Road in January and February 2018 using the 12.5 meters from the centerline, further impacts were identified at 23 properties, including a school and two businesses. The PMU is proceeding with compensation payment for the affected households that have been identified as impacted. Payments are expected to be made within April 2018.

**Table 4 Overview of Status of Compensation Payment**

no.	Survey ID	Village	Status - compensation	Sum / USD
1	KSL 214-215	Dongdamduan	Paid	1250.00
2	KSL215 -216	Dongdamduan	Paid	6530.00
3	KSR 120-121	Dongdamduan	Paid	935.00
4	KSR 103-104	Nonsavath	Paid	1048.40
5	KSR (-3) -(-4)	Phonsavan Nuea	Paid	1211.50
6	KSR 24-25	Phonsavan Nuea	Proceed	92.00
7	KSR 56 - 57	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	490.00
8	KSR 62- 63	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	562.50
9	KSR 63- 64	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	644.00
10	KSR 76-77	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	735.00
11	KSR 77-78	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	840.00
12	KSR 82-83	Sanamxai	Proceed	1110.00
13	KSR 84-85	Sanamxai	Proceed	700.00
14	KSR 96-97	Sanamxai	Proceed	603.75
15	KSR 106-107	Nonsavath	Proceed	385.00
16	KSR 108-109	Nonsavath	Proceed	973.00
17	KSR 109-110	Nonsavath	Proceed	625.00
18	KSR 110-111	Nonsavath	Proceed	887.50
19	KSR 125-126	Dongdamduan	Proceed	644.00
20	KSL 71-72	Phonsavang Tai	Proceed	940.00
21	KSL 91-92	Sanamxai	Proceed	981.75
22	KSL 148-149	Nonsavath	Proceed	700.00
23	KSL 149-150	Nonsavath	Proceed	252.00
24	KSL203 -204	Dongdamduan	Proceed	245.00
25	KSL 207-208	Dongdamduan	Proceed	420.00
26	KSL210-212	Dongdamduan	Proceed	737.00
27	KSR 164-165	Dongdamduan	Proceed	2100.00
28	KSR 165-166	Dongdamduan	Proceed	700.00

## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT

33. The Kaysone Phomvihane Road subproject is one of two road subprojects located in Kaysone Phomvihane town. The location of the two road projects is illustrated below.



**Figure 1. Location of Fa Ngum & Kaysone Road**

34. The scope of the Kaysone Road subproject is summarized below:

Sub-Project	Scope
Kaysone Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Widening and pavement strengthening of 6.2 km Kaysone Phomvihane Road with 2x2 lanes of 3,5 m width</li> <li>§ Drainage (U-Box) and footways on both sides of the road</li> <li>§ Construction of a 1.5m motorcycle lane in both directions</li> <li>§ 2 m sidewalk on either side of the road</li> </ul>

	§ Installation of lighting facilities § Planting of trees and ornamentals § Roundabouts at junctions of Fa Ngum and Phokadhouat Roads § U-turn arrangements for easy and safe turning. § One lay-bye for temporary stopping of heavy traffic on each side of the road
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35. The road will be constructed with gutter along the roadside, curbs and sidewalks and will have a closed drainage system.

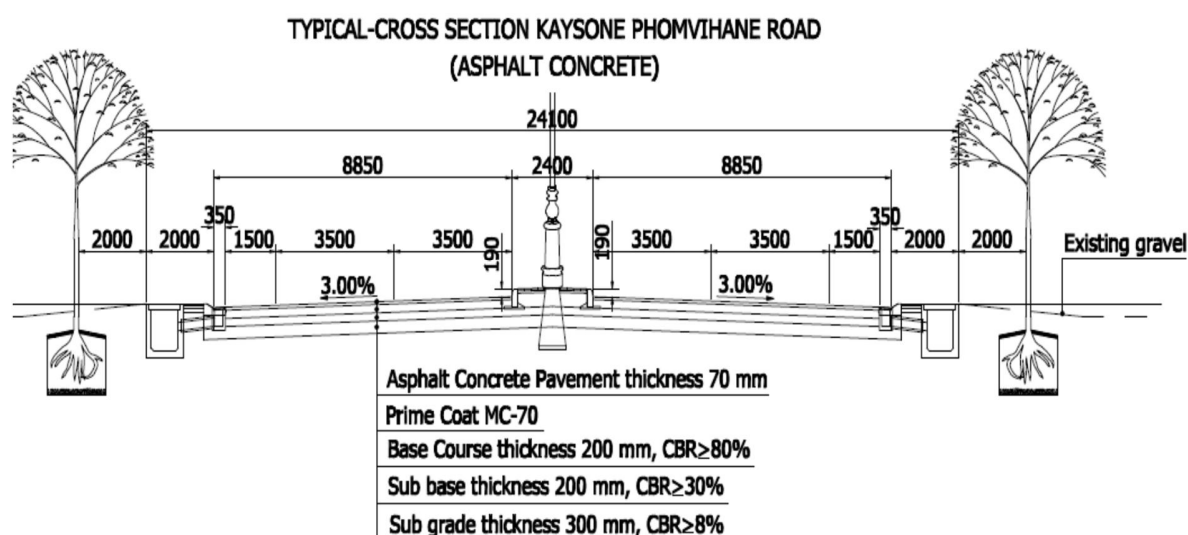
36. The duration of project phases is 2 years for the construction phase and 1 year for the Defects Liability Period.

37. The length and width of sections are presented below.

**Table 5. Length and width of Kaysone Road**

Road	Length in meters			Width in meters				
	Main Road	Access Road	Total	Road	Motorbike	Footway	Drainage	Total
Kaysone Road	6,182	-	6,182	2 x 2 x3.50	2 x 1.5	2 x 2.0	closed	24.1

38. The typical cross section used in the design as included in the Technical Design Report is presented below. The 2 meters reservation on either side of the road has been reduced to a 45 cm reservation and the impacted area is thus reduced to 12.5 meters on either side of the centerline.



**Figure 2. Kaysone Phomvihane Road – Typical Cross Section**

## 1. Engineering and Technical Details Used in the Assessment of IR Impacts

39. To assess IR impacts Plan and Profiles of road sections as well as cross sections prepared for every 20 meters of the road sections were reviewed. The Plan and Profiles indicates



location of fences, buildings, access roads, and trees at the time of surveying for preparation of the design. Based on the cross sections prepared for every 20 meters of the road sections a tabled overview of the limit of construction as measured from the centerline was prepared. Using the tabled overview of the limit of construction as well as the Plan and Profiles the actual situation on site was reviewed and land, structures, and trees located within the limit of construction was identified.

40. When the resettlement surveys were conducted in 2016-2017, the road centerline of the designed roads were not indicated on site and no benchmarks were indicated on site. Following the Contractor's fixing of the centerline and limit of construction on site, it became clear that for some sections the road centerline differs from what was used as basis for the Resettlement Plan. In the DED a road reservation of 2 meters on either side of the road was included. This reservation had not been included as impacted area in the Resettlement Surveys 2016-2017. However, following the Contractor's mobilization the PMU decided to include a 45 cm reservation on either side of the road and thus define the limit of construction as 12.5 meters on either side of the centerline.

41. In December 2017, a reassessment of the impacts to the properties of the 9 households identified as impacted in the Resettlement Plan for Kaysone Phomvihane Road was conducted by the PMU using the 12.5 meters limit of construction on either side of the fixed centerline. In January and February 2018, the resettlement impacts along the Kaysone Phomvihane Road was reassessed following a marking of the limit of construction along the entire road. The purpose was to reassess the resettlement impacts using the instructed limit of construction of 12.5 meters from centerline.



### III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### A. Impact Areas and Affected Households

42. The Kaysone Phomvihane Road Subproject will affect five villages in Kaysone Phomvihane. The upgrading of the road will directly affect 28 properties. These include the small family businesses of 25 households (AHs), one school, and two businesses. Of the 25 AHs, 11 are headed by a woman. In total, there are 142 affected people (APs) in the 25 affected households, including 74 women and 68 men.

**Table 6 Affected Households along the Kaysone Rd**

Village	Affected households			Affected people		
	Female headed	Male headed	Total	Female	Male	Total
Phonsavang Nuea	0	2	2	9	4	13
Phonsavang Tai	1	4	5	13	13	26
Sanamxay	1	3	4	8	8	16
Nonsavath	4	2	6	26	17	43
Dongdamduan	5	3	8	18	26	44
Total	11	14	25	74	68	142

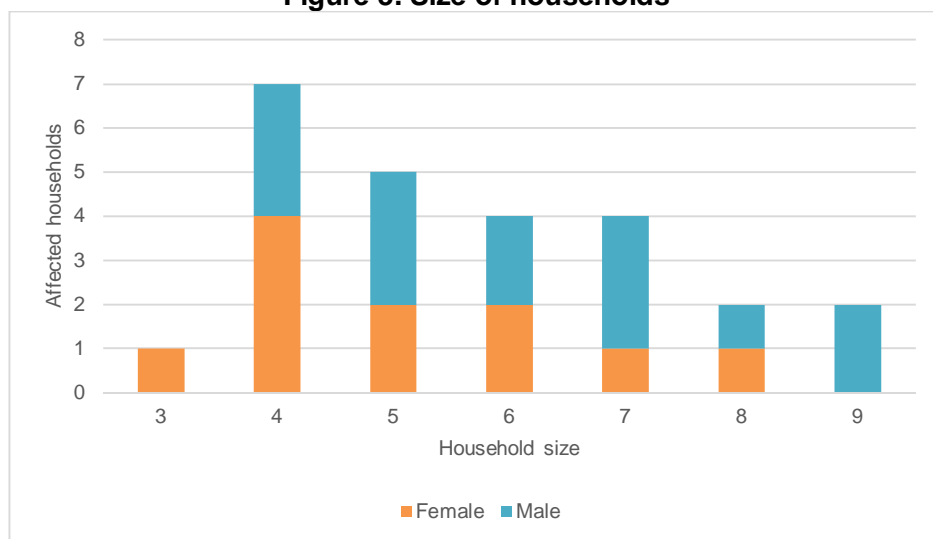
Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

43. The following description of the characteristics of the affected households is based on the information provided during the census and socio-economic survey undertaken during the Inventory of Losses as part of the Resettlement Surveys in 2016-2017 and updated in 2018. Information is presented on the basis of gender of head of household, or vulnerability or poverty level, where those factors are relevant.

#### B. Characteristics of Affected Households

##### 1. Size and Composition of Households

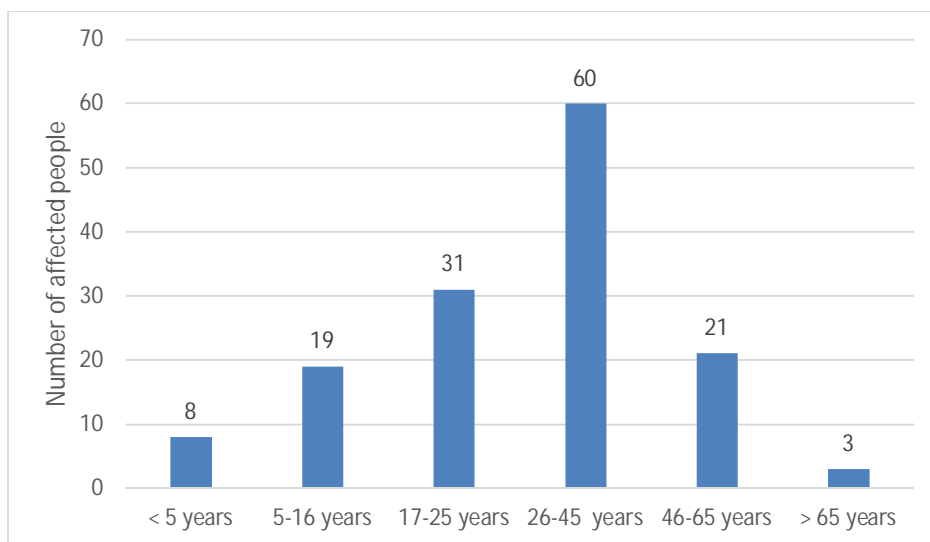
44. The average size of the affected households is 5.7 people, with the smallest households being three person households and the two largest consisting of nine people. The size of the households is illustrated in the graph below.

**Figure 3. Size of households**

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

45. The overall age distribution of people that make up the AHs is 2% being 66 years or older, 79% aged between 17 years and 65 years, and 19% being 16 years old or younger. The single largest age cohort is the 26 to 45 year group accounting for 42% of all APs.

46. The graph below shows the age distribution of the affected population.

**Figure 4. Age distribution of affected population**

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

47. All the respondents have stated that they belong to the Lao ethnic group and that they are fluent in the Lao language.

48. The majority (80%) of the AHs owns the land the affected structures and assets are located on. However, 20% or 5 out of 25 are renting.

## 2. Age, Marital Status and Education of Head of Household

49. The average age of the head of households is 51 years. The oldest head of household is a female head of household who is 73 years old and the youngest is 32 years old and male. As shown in the table below, 24% of the AHs, the equivalent of six households, are headed by a person aged between 61 and 75 years old. 48% of the households are headed by a person between 46-60 years of age. For the remaining 28% or seven households, the head of household is between 31-45 years of age. There are no head of households in the youngest and oldest age category.

**Table 7. Age of Head of Affected Households**

	Age group in years				
Gender of head of HH	20-30	31-45	46-60	61-75	76 and above
Female	0	3	7	1	0
Male	0	4	5	5	0
Total	0	7 (28%)	12 (48%)	6 (24%)	0

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

50. Seventeen heads of households are married, four are single, one is divorced, and three are widows. The widows are female headed households.

51. Six heads of AHs have a degree above high school and seven have high school. Six heads of households have secondary school, while four have only completed primary school. Two heads of households have either no education or only some primary school.

**Table 8. Level of Education**

	None	Some primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	High school	Above high school
Female	1	0	2	1	4	3
Male	0	1	2	5	3	3
Total	1 4%	1 4%	4 16%	6 24%	7 28%	6 24%

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

## 3. Livelihoods, Poverty and Vulnerability

### a. Income Levels and Poverty

52. The total household income has been based on the collected data in the inventory of loss and resettlement surveys.

53. The average household income is 7.85 million kip per month and the average monthly income per person is almost 1.5 million kip. The income of the affected population has been divided into four quartiles, illustrating a great income variation within the population with a minimum of 238,000 kip per month to the maximum of 10,000,000 kip per month.

**Table 9. Monthly Per Capita Income Quartiles**

Income quartile	Monthly per capita income (kip)		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1st	238,000	466,667	365,016
2nd	466,667	900,000	595,619
3rd	900,000	1,483,369	1,157,333
4th	1,483,369	10,000,000	3,793,333

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

54. Poverty is the lack of ability to fulfill basic needs, such as: insufficient food (less than 2,100 calories per day/capita), insufficient clothing or shelter, being unable to meet health or school expenses, and lack of access to transport routes.

55. There can be poverty indicators at the household, village, and district levels. Villages are considered to be poor depending on the proportion of poor households and households without access to schools, health facilities, safe water supply, and roads.

56. A household is defined as poor if its monthly income fails to meet the national poverty line. In 2009, the poverty line was established based on data from the Fourth Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey as 240,000 kip per person per month for urban households and 180,000 kip per person per month for rural households. There are no new established poverty lines and for this project, we are using the urban poverty line of 240,000 kip per person per month.

57. One household is considered as living below the urban poverty line and thus defined as vulnerable. The households in the first quartile are considered to have a low income. This indicates that the households still would be vulnerable to economic shocks, which could make them fall below the poverty line. The second and third quartiles are the middle-income groups and is considered to be equipped to handle potential shocks. The fourth quartiles is the higher income group and is considered to be the better off or comparatively wealthy.

#### **b. Vulnerability**

58. Vulnerable households, as defined by Decree 192, include those who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets and production base, or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement, and specifically include:

- Households with persons falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty as defined by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (already discussed above), or the landless;
- Divorced or widowed female headed households with dependents and low income;
- Households with disabled or invalid persons; and
- Elderly households with no means of support.

59. There are two households considered as vulnerable with one household falling below the urban poverty line and one households where the head of household is disabled. The landless, including those without land and without any permanent and sustainable means of support are considered to be vulnerable. There are no landless households among the affected households according to this definition.

60. There is one household headed by and elderly widow. However, the household has two other members working as government staff and income from a small business. The household has relatively high income and it is therefore not considered vulnerable.

## **C. Gender Issues**

### **1. Gender Issues and Disaggregation of IOL Data**

61. The assessment of gender-specific resettlement issues and gender mainstreaming strategy adopted for the Project is based on Lao law and is consistent with the Country Gender Strategy, requiring gender equitable participation and opportunity. Gender issues must be considered in the various stages of the project cycle, Decree 192 specifically addresses gender issues in resettlement in Article 15 where it states that “Collecting gender disaggregated data is the first and most crucial step for ensuring that the needs and concerns of women are addressed in the resettlement plan.”

62. Gender has a significant imprint on the resettlement process. Women's relative low levels of education, access to information, additional work burdens, and limited public representation result in women suffering disproportionately, compared to men, in resettlement. Therefore, it is important to identify and take into account the different needs of women and men. In order to deal with the practical impacts of local gender norms and roles, resettlement planning needs to provide for basic needs for women in addition to those of men.

63. The surveys have been conducted on the principle of equality in land rights. Household and farming assets, in general, belong to both the female and the male heads of household. However, in some cases only one spouse owns the land. In respect of providing new title to land, if the lost land was originally in the name of one spouse only, the replacement title will be provided in the name of both spouses automatically to protect the partners' rights to be equally acknowledged.

### **2. Gender Awareness in Training Delivery**

64. Gender sensitive approaches require people to receive appropriate training, awareness of, and capacity to, mainstream gender issues into daily activities. Gender training and awareness raising will be conducted during project implementation to assist the resettlement process for the project. Providing this training and awareness raising early at the commencement of project implementation will ensure that implementers are better able to identify and address the different needs of women and men in the resettlement and livelihood restoration and development process.

65. Gender training has been provided continuously during the project, and will continue to do so. There is a general need to improve skills on gender mainstreaming, and focus has been put on strengthening the capacity on gender of core institutions involved in project implementation, government partners, and local NGO representatives. The aim is to increase the awareness on gender and other social considerations, and to increase stakeholder capacity and involvement in gender mainstreaming.

### **3. Gender Specific Resettlement Issues**

66. Gender specific issues in resettlement was identified in the Resettlement Plan from 2012. The relevance of gender issues to the affected household has changed as we have identified the female-headed households and their socio-economic profile.

67. It should be kept in mind when comparing across gender, that the female headed AHs is a much smaller group than the male-headed AHs. Since the samples are not of the same size, one observation in the samples will not stand for the same proportion.

**Table 10. Summary of Gender Specific Resettlement Issues**

<b>Gender Issues Identified</b>	<b>Relevance to Affected Households</b>
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<p>Lack of land ownership and property rights can limit women's equal access to compensation. Compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation are often based on legal ownership of land and property. Women may not have legal rights to land and property, even though they may have enjoyed usage rights or been dependent on the land. Hence, they may not be eligible for compensation and other benefits that is available.</p>	<p>The entitlement matrix ensures that all people losing land and resources are eligible for compensation, regardless of gender or whether they have legal title to land they are using or not. Socio-economic data on AHs and APs has been disaggregated by gender to discern the differences between households headed by women and men, and women and men in general, in order to identify specific measures for vulnerable groups of women.</p>
<p>Low levels of training and education among women limit the choice of alternatives. Choices for exploring alternatives and livelihood options for women are limited because of their low levels of skills and education. Planning for occupational and livelihood options for women is crucial.</p>	<p>The resettlement survey indicates lower education levels for women than men and larger proportion. The one female headed household is also the only head of household that do not have any education. The livelihood restoration measures include efforts for improve the households' skills to diversify their sources of income. For HHs with more than a 10% impact on their productive assets or that are required to physically relocate to another plot, special livelihood restoration measures will be made, which include efforts to improve the households' skills to diversify their sources of income. Both spouses and their skills will be taken into consideration when developing restoration measures. Based on the resettlement surveys, the subproject will have severe impacts on one household that is entitled to livelihood restoration measures.</p>
<p>Involuntary relocation could increase the burden on women. Generally, women are responsible for livelihood activities for the household as well as cash generating activities, the survey undertaken for the poverty and social assessment in the PPTA indicates larger numbers of women being engaged for more hours per day in non-paid work. This can have direct impact on women, unless this is addressed in resettlement planning and execution, it could result in women spending more time and resources providing for these basic needs.</p>	<p>The project will not affect residential and agricultural land. Sites to be identified for relocation must have similar potential for income generation for those businesses engaged in trade or small household business. In addition, livelihood restoration measures need to be aimed at re-skilling people from AHs.</p>
<p>Social impact of relocation tends to affect women more than men. Breakdown of community and other social networks as a direct result of dislocation can affect women more than men because women rely and depend on community and other social networks for support, such as taking care of children. Dislocation can be traumatic if these networks are under pressure</p>	<p>Households affected by relocation will receive support to find their own land or relocate to the identified sites. Transition support and relocation allowances included as part of the package for relocating AHs will help in restoration of livelihoods at the new site.</p>

#### IV. INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS AND LOSSES

##### A. Land: Impact and Losses

68. The Kaysone Phomvihane Road subproject will not impact land outside the right of way. No impact to land owned or used by affected households along the road sections has been identified in the resettlement surveys.

##### B. Impact on Crops and Trees

69. There will be impact to two longken trees at one property. Otherwise, no impact to crops and trees of the Kaysone Phomvihane Road subproject has been identified.

##### C. Impact on Structures

70. Structures at 27 properties, including 24 households, 1 school, and 2 businesses are affected by the Kaysone Phomvihane Road subproject. The structures include two buildings, 1 roof extension with wooden walls, and 6 roof extensions. The affected structures and households are presented in the table below.

71. The road improvement will create impacts on structures at 27 properties. These include 2 stalls with fiber cement, 11 stalls with tin roof, 11 awnings/expansion roofs, steel fence at 3 properties, and 2 concrete walls. Most affected buildings are small family businesses (shops). These buildings will have to be removed and reconstructed. All buildings, except one stall can be rebuild further back on the same plot. Most of the awnings/roof expansions are also at small businesses (shops). The awnings/roof expansions can either be rebuilt further back on the same plot or permanently removed.

**Table 11 Impacts on structures**

No.	Structures	No. AH	Unit	No.	ID
4.1	Concrete wall	2	m	15	KSL 71-72; KSL 148-149
4.2	Steel fence	3	m	83	KSR 62- 63; KSR 109-110; KSR 110-111
4.3	Stall with fiber cement	2	m <sup>2</sup>	22.4	KSL 214-215; KSR 82-83
4.4	Stall with tin roof	11	m <sup>2</sup>	233.39	KSL215 -216; KSR 120-121; KSR 103-104; KSR ( -3) -( -4); KSR 56 – 57; KSR 63- 64; KSR 76-77; KSR 77-78; KSR 84-85; KSR 96-97; KSL210-212
4.5	Awning/expansion roof	11	m <sup>2</sup>	200.45	KSR 84-85; KSR 106-107; KSR 108-109; KSR 125-126; KSL 71-72; KSL 91-92; KSL 149-150; KSL203 -204; KSL 207-208; KSR 164-165; KSR 165-166

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

72. The two affected stalls with IDs KSL214-215 and KSL215-216 are small shops at the southern end of the road. The shops will have to be demolished to make space for the road widening. The adjacent plot belonging to the owners of the shop at KSL214-215 is 1350 m<sup>2</sup> and is big enough for their shop to be rebuilt further back from the road. The shop at KSL215-216 is located on encroached land at the outside of the fence of a residential house. After the widening of the road there will not be enough space to rebuild the shop. The household's residential house is located nearby on a side road to the Kaysone Phomvihane Road, but that plot is not big enough for the shop and is also not assessed to be a suitable place for the shop. The family does, however, have another shop selling the same products at the nearby market, which the household informs they are operating in the afternoon while the shop at the road is operating in

the morning. Therefore, it is assessed that the shop at the road may relocate to the market and the opening hours of the shop at the market be extended.

73. The other affected stalls are only partly affected and be expanded further back on the plots to compensate for the area lost due to the road widening. The other structures affected by the Kaysone Phomvihane road subproject includes roof expansions. Some of these are permanently impacted and some buildings have space after the road widening to rebuild the roof expansion.

74. Electric poles are located every 50 meters along the road, some of which will require relocation. The Contractor will establish an agreement with the Electricite' Du Lao (EDL) of Savannakhet Branch to execute the removal or relocation of electricity works. The EA will need to discuss this with the utility provider to ensure that it is done with minimal disruption as possible. The utility provider may take the road widening and upgrading as an opportunity to underground some of the distribution lines.

75. The works will not affect any community property or resources.

#### **D. Livelihood Impacts**

76. Livelihood impacts includes the following types of impacts:

- Registered and non-registered businesses that have to relocate or close permanently or temporarily due to the project implementation.
- Formal and informal employees in these businesses or that lose their job due to the implementation of the project.
- Severely affected persons or households where 10% or more of productive assets are affected by the project or who are physically displaced.

77. There will be livelihood impacts created by the subproject with the relocation of two shops, impacts to stalls, and the removal of roof expansions. These business owners are entitled to cash compensation for the structure, compensation for loss in income, and in case relocation is needed, relocation assistance. Relocating households would be considered to be severely affected and thus be entitled to livelihood restoration. Most of the impacts are only minor impacts to parts of the stalls, expansion roofs, or awnings and are not considered to lead to a loss in income during the minor reconstruction work.

78. The affected businesses will receive compensation on the basis of the size of the business. The businesses have been divided into three categories; small, medium, and large businesses, depending on the type of business and turnover. Only small businesses are assessed to be impacted to an extend where it is associated with a loss of income.

**Table 12 Impacts on livelihood, restoration, and allowances**

<b>Livelihood impact</b>	<b>No. AH</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>ID</b>
Business loss (small)	5	AH	5	KSL 214-215; KSL215 -216; KSR 120-121; KSR ( -3) -( -4); KSR 82-83
Transport/Relocation allowance	1	AH	1	KSL215 -216
Restoration/Transition assistance	1	AP	7	KSL215 -216
Vulnerable AH support	2	AP	12	KSR 103-104; KSL210-212
Livelihood restoration	1	AP	7	KSL215 -216
Total	7*			

\*Several AHs have impacts in more than one category  
Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018



79. The relocating small family business is entitled to relocation allowance to facilitate the move. Where the reconstruction work is assessed to impact on the businesses ability to operate, the businesses are entitled to compensation for business loss of income. The small family business that is relocating to another location (plot) is considered severely impacted and, thus, entitled to livelihood restoration support.

80. The shop located at KSL215-216 that will permanently close as a result of the project is considered a significant productive asset of the household. Based on an assessment of the income the household informs that they derive from the shop and their total income, the income from the shop is assessed to comprise 4.5% of the household income. Nevertheless, the shop is assessed to be a significant productive asset and comprising more than 10% of the productive assets of the household. Therefore, the household is assessed to be significantly impacted and entitled to livelihood restoration.

81. The household has another shop at the nearby market, which sells the same products. The household informs that they are using the shop at the road in the morning and the one at the market in the afternoons and that the shops are open 1-2 weeks every month, except for two months in the rainy season. On that basis, it is assessed that the household following the demolition of their shop at the road can operate the other shop at the market full time and/or extend the opening days beyond the 1-2 weeks and that the impact to their income therefore will be limited.

82. The household informed that each shop has a turnover of approximately LAK 100,000 per day and that the profit is approximately 30% of the turnover. The shops are open 1-2 weeks a month, except for two months in the rainy season. On that basis, the household has an annual income from the two shops of approximately LAK 5.4 million or LAK 2.7 million from the shop at the road<sup>1</sup>. The household additionally has an annual income of LAK 27.6 million from a pension. Combined with other incomes from day labour of household members the household has an annual income of LAK 60 million. The household informed that the rent is LAK 15,000 per month at the market, while they are not paying rent for the shop at the road. Considering the current scheme with alternating opening times of the shop at the road and the shop at the market, the household is assessed to be in position to extend the opening hours at the market to full day and/or extend the open days beyond the 1-2 weeks per month. On that basis, the forced closure of the shop at the road following its demolition is not assessed to impact the household's livelihood significantly.

83. The livelihood restoration is calculated as the value of the poverty line or the loss in income from loss of income sources over 3 months (whichever is greatest) and with a possibility of extension to 12 months. In this case the value of the urban poverty line is LAK 240,000 times seven people in the household times 12 months is LAK 20.16 million and thus significantly greater than the LAK 2.7 million in annual income the household derive from the shop. Therefore, the livelihood restoration will be calculated on the basis of the value of the poverty line.

84. There are two households considered as vulnerable among the affected. One household is considered vulnerable due to income and one household is considered vulnerable as the head of household has a minor disability.

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<sup>1</sup> Calculated as 1½ weeks per month times 6 opening days per week times 10 months per year times LAK 200,000 per day times 30% profit = LAK 5.4 million

## **V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE**

### **A. General**

85. General consultations have been undertaken at various stages of the project. A summary of those undertaken during the PPTA are reported in the 2012 RP.

86. With respect to the resettlement process, consultation with, and participation of, APs is essential to ensure a comprehensive relocation and rehabilitation program that suits the needs and priorities of the APs. In this respect the objectives of consultation are:

- To share fully information on the proposed project, its components, and its activities, with the APs;
- To obtain information about the opinions, needs and priorities of APs, as well as their reactions to proposed mitigation measures, compensation and livelihood restoration activities;
- To encourage the participation of APs in resettlement activities such as the IOL, identification of livelihood restoration activities, and monitoring of resettlement plans;
- To inform APs and host communities about various options of relocation (if required) and rehabilitation measures available to APs and local authorities concerned;
- To obtain the cooperation of APs and communities in activities required to be undertaken for project planning and implementation;
- To establish a clear, easily accessible and effective complaints and grievance procedure; and
- To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation.

### **B. Consultation undertaken during Resettlement Plan Preparation**

87. The 2012 RP reports that the IOL was conducted in a participatory manner, with the head of the household and spouse of the household head assisting in identification of affected assets and other IR impacts. In addition to discussions held with each AH during the undertaking of the IOL, consultations by way of meetings in affected areas were undertaken specifically to discuss IR impacts of the subprojects and mitigation measures.

88. The 2012 RP reports that the following points were raised during consultations with AH along Kaysone Phomvihane Rd:

- There is general support for improvement of the three roads. People expect cleaner and tidier roads with residents respecting the ROW equally (i.e. not allowing some people to encroach and others not);
- The roads should be uniform width (not narrow, wide, narrow) and the potholes should be fixed;
- In respect of Kaysone Phomvihane Road improvements, the people along the road have been consulted about various proposals in the past several years. The general feeling is the road should be equivalent to a main road in Vientiane as it is the main gateway to the provincial capital;
- Most people are aware they should remove their fences and commercial structures from within the ROW, they have received notices to do so in the past, but are waiting for the works to start before they do so;

- The trees along the road are not a direct source of livelihood for the households and have been planted as decoration and for luck to be brought to the household. Compensation for damaged trees should be sufficient to purchase a new tree;
- The AHs are also town residents and can see the benefits of upgrading the road network. They noted they suffer from congestion and noise from the poor traffic conditions, AHs with commercial enterprises noted that congestion often affected their ability to receive customers; and
- Overall, the AHs noted that the potential IR effects are acceptable provided that adequate compensation is provided for land and assets.

89. The update of the IOL following the finalization of the detailed design has been conducted in a similar participatory manner by the PIT teams and the village chiefs supported by the PMU and the PMSCD and in consultation with the AH to identify potentially affected assets and IR impacts.

90. The cut-off date was notified in the affected villages 31 August 2016.

### C. Planned and Ongoing Consultations

91. Consultations and communications with affected households and stakeholders will continue in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. Consultations with affected households are conducted on the following topics:

- Entitlement Matrix
- Compensation unit rates
- Presentation of identified IR impacts and compensation
- Grievance Redress Mechanism dissemination
- Consultation on construction program

92. The Kaysone Phomvihane Road subproject will have impacts on five villages. Two consultations for the villages is planned to take place before the construction of the road will commence.

93. The number, location, content, and expected outcome of Consultations are presented in the table below.

**Table 13. Consultations**

No.	Timing	Location	Content	Outcome
1.	Following approval of the final RP	Kaysone Phomvihane Rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entitlement Matrix</li> <li>• Compensation unit rates</li> <li>• Presentation of identified IR impacts and compensation</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism dissemination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APs understands entitlements</li> <li>• APs can raise comments on compensation unit rates</li> <li>• APs are informed of anticipated IR impacts</li> <li>• APs understand the</li> <li>• GRM and their access to it</li> </ul>
2.	Prior to construction	Kaysone Phomvihane Rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation to present construction programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APs are informed of construction programme, timing of clearances, etc.</li> <li>• Reiteration of the GRM and their access to it</li> <li>• APs becomes familiar with the Contractor company</li> </ul>

94. The first consultation will cover the top four topics stated in the list above. The background and purpose of the project will be further explained, as well as the anticipated impacts and the measures that will be made in order to address those impacts. This will help the local community understand the project and how it will affect and benefit the community. The consultation will include a full session dedicated to the compensation rates and payment of compensation. This will include full disclosure of the detailed compensation rates for loss in land, crops, structures, and livelihood, as well as a thorough description of the entitlement matrix, which defines what the project is required to compensate. This will lead to clear expectations of what will be lost and how it will be compensated. The methods of payment of compensation will also be clarified including the options for choice between cash compensation and in kind compensation. The GRM will be described thoroughly in order for the community to get knowledge of the grievance process and how people can raise any issues and concerns to the resettlement committee. It is important that all affected households are aware of the grievance mechanism and its functions, so all the problems the villagers are experiencing with the project are reported and dealt with.

95. The second consultation will present the construction programme. This includes time frames for road construction, dismantlement of structures and re-construction of buildings. The consultation will also clarify any question which the community might have in relation to the project, the grievance redress mechanism, and the contractor.

96. All consultative meetings will highlight the ADB rules and regulations for resettlement, and provide information on ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement.

#### **D. Disclosure**

97. The RP (or its summary), overall implementation schedule and any updates made on these documents will be available in central offices of MONRE, MPWT, and provincial and district government offices.

98. In addition, the RP will be disclosed on the project website and by ADB on the ADB website.

99. The 2012 RP has been disclosed on ADB's website, July 2012. Following the update, the following documents will be submitted to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- The final RP endorsed by the Government after the census of APs has been completed;
- Any RP revisions, RP updates, or corrective action plans prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- The resettlement monitoring reports.

## VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

100. This section described the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will be applied under the project with respect to resettlement issues. It updates the GRM that was presented in the RP 2012 considering the Decree 192 and accompanying Technical Guidelines as well as project developments since the project preparation stage.

101. With respect to the update of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, the main points that have been considered are as described below:

- The Decree 192 and the Technical Guidelines specifies that Grievance Committees should be established, while these are generally referred to as Resettlement Committees in common use in Lao PDR and in the RP 2012. The two are here used interchangeably.
- The 2012 RP specifies that the Village Resettlement Committee (VRC) is the first point of entry for an AP or claimant. However, VRCs are not required under the Decree 192 and its Technical Guidelines, which require committees established at district level with village representatives. As it is customary in Lao PDR that APs will lodge grievances at the village level to village authorities, this RP has maintained the organization with grievance redress at village level through VRCs.
- District and Provincial Resettlement Committees have been established May 2015, while the Village Resettlement Committees were established in December 2015. These committees will, as is customary in Lao PDR, at the same time function as the Grievance Redress Committees. Considering the requirements to the Grievance Redress Committees as per Decree 192 and the Technical Guidelines, the committee representatives needs to revised to also comprise village heads, representatives of affected households, other than village heads, village elders, NGO representatives, and document that they are adequately constituted to deal with gender issues. The committees established have representatives of the armed forces and of the police, which is not required in the regulation.
- The PMU will appoint a Grievance Point Person to ensure that Village Resettlement Committees are properly instructed on grievance procedures and documentation requirements, to ensure PMU participation in the District and Province Committees, and to ensure registration and reporting on grievance redress.
- The Project has established a project website<sup>2</sup> and will make it possible for claimants to lodge grievances via the website. These grievances will be received centrally at the PMU. The PMU may also receive complaints/grievances centrally in written or other form. Depending on the nature and content of such grievances/complaints they may be referred to the VRC, DRC, or the PRC.

102. If an AP, AH or group is not satisfied with, or has a complaint about, an aspect of the resettlement or compensation package, or if for any reason the compensation does not materialize according to the procedures set out in the RP and as agreed between the AP and implementing agency, he or she has the right to make a claim through the GRM. The claimant is at no point obliged to follow the GRM procedure and can at any point directly address the national court system according to Lao laws.

103. The steps in the grievance redress procedure setup to manage resettlement related complaints and grievances are as described below.

Step One - the typical first step is for the AP or a group of households to approach the village chief / village authorities and present the grievance. With the establishment of village resettlement committees (VRC) the grievance will be addressed through the VRC

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<sup>2</sup> The project website has the address: [www.svk-gms-ewec.org](http://www.svk-gms-ewec.org)

that will convene a meeting within a reasonable timeline in keeping with the Decree 192. The meeting will be held in public and will be open to other APs and villagers to discuss the grievance and mediate. Meeting minutes will be prepared and signed by participants and any decisions, conclusions, as well as disagreements will be noted. A copy of the meeting minutes will be forwarded to the PMU (GPP) for recording of the grievance.

104. If the complaint or grievance cannot be resolved at village level, or if the claimant is not satisfied with the decision, the claimant or the VRC on his/her behalf may refer the case to the district level.

Step Two - the next step is to present the grievance or complaint at the district level. This will be to the district resettlement committee (DRC). At district level the grievance should be addressed within the timeframe set in the Lao regulation. The DRC will convene a meeting with participation of the PMU representative as well as claimant. Meeting minutes and report on the discussion and decisions made by the DRC will be in writing and signed by the committee members. The DRC will keep a log of all grievances and decisions.

105. If the DRC cannot resolve the matter or the AP is not satisfied with the proposal of the DRC, the AP may take the case to the next level.

Step Three - the third step is for the case to be presented to the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC). At the provincial level the EA and/or PMU along with the IA would be primary witnesses in order to both: (i) respond to the claimants grievance in terms of prior activities undertaken, etc; and, (ii) ensure that the claim is reviewed within the context of the existing policy, regulations, procedures and entitlement limits, and that the compensation awarded does not go beyond established matter of practice. The findings of the committee will be obligatory. The PRC must maintain a public book showing all complaints and grievances received and the decisions made. The PRC cannot award compensation in excess of what is established as a matter of practice, or not within budgets within which they are operating. The PRC must respond to any complaint or claim in line with the timeframe established in the Lao PDR regulations.

106. If the above action does not yield satisfactory results, the claimant may present their case to the courts. The claimant is at no point obliged to follow the GRM procedure and can at any point directly address the national court system according to Lao laws.

Step Four - The fourth step is access to the court system. In the first instance, the case or grievance will be presented to Provincial Court. It will be in the interest of the EA and IA, PRC, and affected parties to resolve issues before they are brought to the Provincial Court. If the grievance can still not be resolved, or the AP is not yet satisfied with the findings, the second instance is for the claimant to present the case at National Court.

107. The EA will be responsible for meeting the administrative and legal costs that will be incurred in the resolution of complaints and grievances. Following Decree 192, APs are exempt from administrative and legal fees and that costs for pursuing cases in the court of law must be borne by the project.

108. Grievances related to resettlement issues received centrally by the PMU through the project website or through other ways will depending on the nature and content of these grievances/complaints be referred to the VRC, DRC, or the PRC.

## VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

109. The policy framework for land acquisition and resettlement in Lao PDR comprises the following principal laws, decrees, and regulations: the Constitution (1991), the Land Law (1997, amended 2003), the Road Law (1999), Decree 192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects (July 2005), the Regulations for Implementing Decree 192/PM issued by the Science, Technology and Environment Agency (November 2005) and the Technical Guidelines for Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (updated on March 2010).

110. In respect of land ownership and use, the Constitution (1991) provides the following relevant articles: (i) Article 16 - the State protects and promotes all forms of state, collective, and individual ownership; and (ii) Article 17 - land in Lao PDR is a national heritage and the State ensures the right to use, transfer, and inherit it in accordance with the laws.

111. The Land Law (No. 01/97 1997, as amended by Law No. No. 04/NA October 2003), is the principal legislation by which the Government exercises its constitutional responsibility for the management, preservation, and use of land. The Land Law outlines land definitions, land titles and the responsible authorities, which vary for each category of land use or administration. The Law also specifies compensation entitlement in Articles 68 – 72.

112. The Land Law allows for expropriation of land by the Government when it is in the public interest. Importantly, the Land Law requires the land user to be compensated, and this compensation is determined by an inter-agency committee. The articles of particular importance to resettlement are summarized below:

Article 3 - land within Lao PDR is the property of the national community (as stated in Article 17 of the Constitution) for whom the Government is the uniform central administrative representative throughout the country. Individuals can be assigned, and use, land, only non-forest land<sup>3</sup> can be held in private title or under a long-term lease which can be transferred;

Article 5 - provides for protection of the rights of efficient, regular and long-term land users;

Article 6 – states that individuals have the duty to preserve land in good condition;

Article 7 – prohibits individuals or organizations from squatting on land, and that any use of land must be approved by the State;

Article 13 – provides for Lao citizens to lease state land for a maximum period of 30 years (with extensions on a case-by-case basis);

Article 43 - land registration is to certify the legal use of land to individuals and organizations;

Article 52 - rights to the use of land can be achieved through delegation by the State, transfer, or inheritance;

Article 63 – termination of land use rights can be affected by voluntary liberation of rights by the possessor, or through expropriation by the State for use of the land in the interests of the public;

Article 71 – requires that when it is necessary to use an individual's land in the public interest, the State shall make appropriate compensation for losses, which could be in-

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<sup>3</sup> The Forestry Law (as updated by No.6/NA in December 2007) in Article 4 specifies that natural forests and forest lands are the property of the national community and represented by the Government in respect of administration and allocation for individual use. Individuals and organizations shall have the right to possess and use trees, natural forests and forest land only when authorized by the authoritative agencies.

kind compensation with land kept as reserve for such compensation (5% of total land is kept in reserve for such compensation); and

Article 72 – requires that in determining compensation, there must be a committee comprised of representatives of interested parties to determine the value of the losses.

113. The Land Law defines land title as the only document, which is evidence of permanent land use rights (Article 49). Land titles are issued by Land Management Authorities (Article 10).

114. In places where land titling has not been undertaken, APs may only have Land Certificates or Land Use Rights Certificates (Form 01), Land Tax Payment Receipts and/or Residency Certificates. Form 01 are considered evidence of land use right, but not considered as legal title. For the purposes of the project any such documentation will provide evidence that the user is the recognized or “rightful” user of land and they will be compensated as if they had a land title.

115. For agricultural and forest land, APs may also hold temporary Land Certificates, which according to the Land Law has a validity of three years. After which the land user can apply for long term use rights. APs may also hold Temporary Use Certificates issued by the District Agricultural and Forestry Office (DAFO). People without proof of ownership and/or certificates are considered “unregistered” users. These users differ from “illegal” users. In case of acquisition, those who hold the above documents as well as those who are granted customary land use rights or are considered unregistered users are entitled to receive compensation under the Land Law.

#### **A. Decree on Resettlement and Compensation**

116. Decree 192/PM on the Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects was adopted in July 2005, and together with its Regulation on Implementation (November 2005) and Technical Guidelines (as updated in March 2010), provides a comprehensive framework for resettlement planning in Lao PDR. The Decree applies<sup>4</sup> to projects that require acquisition of land or land use rights or rights to possess fixed or immovable assets, or require changes in land use or restrictions on the use of resources that affect livelihoods.

117. The main provisions of the Decree aim to: (i) help integrate social dimensions in development projects; (ii) address measures to mitigate adverse social impacts, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups; and (iii) provide for a comprehensive approach in addressing social issues in development projects. The Decree also aims to ensure that mitigation measures, including compensation, relocation, and economic restoration of APs are carried out in accordance with the provisions and stipulations of the Constitution.

118. The Decree defines principles, rules, and measures to mitigate adverse social impacts and to compensate for involuntary acquisition or repossession of land and fixed or movable assets, including change in land use, restriction of access to community or natural resources affecting community livelihood and income sources.

119. The Decree comprises six parts and 19 articles, as described below.

Part I sets out the objective and fundamental principle for compensation, and relocation of project affected people. It also provides instructions and measurement procedure for mitigation and compensation for all potential negative socio-economic impacts of affected persons (APs) within or in the vicinity of the project areas;

Part II establishes eligibility and defines the right of affected person in receiving compensation;

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<sup>4</sup> The Decree 192/PM (2005) has been replaced by Decree 84/PM (2016).



Part III defines the requirement and procedures for compensation assistance measures during relocation, resettlement and livelihood restoration;

Part IV defines resettlement and compensation components which states and emphasizes the significant of local culture and tradition, community participation in the process, grievance measure and budget considerations;

Part V refers to enforcement procedures for both violator and complier; and

Part VI sets out the implementation procedure as well as establishing the institutional framework and responsibility for implementation.

120. The articles of the Decree with most relevance to creation of IR impacts under this project are noted below.

Article 4 - describes the obligations of a developer to address adverse social impacts and their responsibility to carry out necessary surveys and field investigations, identify affected communities and determine entitlement to mitigation measures including compensation for affected assets;

Article 5 - deals with eligibility for compensation and states that all individuals and entities residing or making a living within the area to be acquired for a project as of the formally recognized cut-off date will be considered as APs for purposes of entitlements to compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance;

Article 6 - states that developers shall compensate APs for their lost rights to use land as well as for any lost assets (affected in full or in part) at replacement cost;

Article 8 – states that APs are entitled to economic rehabilitation measures if more than 20% of their income generating assets (livelihood, employment, business, and/or access to community resources) are lost due to a development project;

Article 10 – establishes the requirements for resettlement sites or replacement land, which shall be as close as possible to the land that was lost and be acceptable to APs. Replacement agricultural land must be of equivalent size and of productive potential at least equivalent to the old site;

Article 12 – requires developers to prepare and implement a resettlement program in a participatory manner, ensuring that APs, local authorities, and other stakeholders, are fully informed and consulted;

Article 13 – requires project owners to establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism and a Grievance Redress Committee in consultation with the concerned government authorities. It also stipulates that APs are exempt from administrative and legal fees and that costs for pursuing cases in the court of law must be borne by the project;

Article 14 - describes how the project owner shall prepare a resettlement plan with detailed cost estimates for compensation and other resettlement entitlements and relocation of APs; and

121. The Regulation (2005) and Technical Guidelines (March 2010) provide the framework for implementation of Decree 192 and specifically provide guidance for project developers in addressing social issues through comprehensive social assessment, and preparation and implementation of RPs.

## **B. ADB Safeguard 2: Involuntary Resettlement**

122. The ADB's SPS (June 2009) requires ADB-assisted projects to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible; (ii) minimize impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project

levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable. It covers both physical displacement and economic displacement.

123. The key principles of the ADB safeguard policy on IR are as follows:

Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future IR impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;

Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;

Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible;

Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required;

Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing;

Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status;

Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets;

Prepare a RP elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

Disclose a draft RP, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s)

understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant IR impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation;

Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement;

Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation; and

Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

### **C. National Law and ADB Policy Gap Analysis**

124. This section compares and analyses gaps between the Lao national resettlement regulations and the ADB safeguards for involuntary resettlement. Where gaps are identified, occur between Lao National Law and ADB's policy, the one with higher standards will apply.

125. The Decree 192, similar to ADB's Safeguard Policy 2: Involuntary Resettlement, requires that APs are compensated and assisted to improve or maintain their pre-project incomes and living standards, and are not worse off than they would have been without the project.

126. Both Lao Law and ADB policies entitle APs to compensation for affected land and non-land assets at replacement cost. However, the definition of severely affected APs varies between ADB's policy at 10% and the Government's Decree 192/PM (Article 8) at 20% of productive and/or income generating assets affected. Following the RP 2012, the definition of severely affected as people losing 10% or more of their productive or income generating assets will be adopted as part of the Project's resettlement policy.

127. Also, both Lao Law and ADB policies entitle non-titled APs to compensation for affected assets at replacement cost and other assistance so that they are not made worse off due to the Project.

128. Decree 192/PM goes beyond ADB's policy and provides APs living in rural or remote areas, or APs in urban areas who do not have proof of land-use rights and who have no other land in other places, compensation for loss of land-use rights at replacement cost, in addition to compensation for their other assets and other assistance.

129. Both the Decree 192 and ADB policy require that if non-titled APs are required to relocate, the project will ensure they are provided replacement land at no cost to the APs, or monetary compensation sufficient to purchase replacement land.

## **VIII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS**

130. The resettlement policy and principles concerning entitlements, assistance, and benefits for the project was developed at the PPTA stage and presented in the 2012 RPs. The Entitlement Matrix, presented at the end of this section, has been updated on various points, including:

- A2 Permanent loss of agricultural or garden land: The definition of affected persons has been broadened so as not to exclude relocating or severely affected persons.
- B Loss of Crops and Trees: The 2012 RP indicated one set of entitlements in the Matrix, but used another set of entitlements in the estimates, referring to lumpsum rates for crops and trees based on published rates. The entitlements have been rationalized in line with the use of lumpsum rates according to published rates by the District and PAFO/DAFO. The lumpsum rates used in the calculation of compensation are estimates of the typical/expected value of the crops and trees the entitlements would translate into.
- D1 Livelihood impact, including impact on small business or shop: It has been specified that compensation for loss of income is provided during the transition or re-establishment period and up to a maximum of for 12 months.
- D2 Livelihood impacts incl. impact on waged employees working in small business or shops: It has been specified that compensation for loss of income is provided during the transition or re-establishment period and up to a maximum of for 12 months. In line with the Lao labour law, it has been specified that for formal employees the compensation is for a minimum of three months in case of permanent loss of job. For part-time informal employees a cash compensation based on minimum wage per month in respective district for 1 month is provided.
- E2 Transition at the new site: The entitlement has been revised to cash only rather than part rice and part cash.
- E4 Re-establishment of productive assets and livelihood base: Definition of affected person has been broadened to include all severely affected with reference to the definition of severely affected as those losing more than 10% of productive assets. The entitlements has been revised to specify that the allowance should be sufficient to restore livelihood to pre-project level and that it at a minimum should be equivalent to the value of the poverty line, while the in kind items, 20 kg husked rice per month and veterinary service, have been deleted.

### **A. Objectives**

131. The over-riding objective of resettlement planning is to ensure that all APs will be compensated for their losses at replacement cost, and provided with livelihood impact mitigation and rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards. Consistent with national law and ADB's policy, the objectives of the RP are (i) to avoid IR impacts wherever feasible; (ii) to minimize impacts where displacement (physical or economic) is unavoidable by choosing alternative viable project options; and (iii) where IR impacts are unavoidable, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

## B. Resettlement Policies and Principles

132. The resettlement policy is based on those formulated for other similar projects in Lao PDR which have been accepted by Government and ADB,<sup>5</sup> and the entitlements set out in Technical Guidelines on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (as revised in March 2010). The principles for mitigating IR impacts that will apply to the project are set out below.

- APs will be systematically informed and consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, including relocation options/sites, and socio-economic rehabilitation measures, the acquisition of lands, assets and possible impacts on their livelihoods. They will be informed of their rights and options and be invited to participate actively in the identification of mitigation and rehabilitation measures;
- The APs are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility;
- Eligible APs are entitled to compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-subproject living standards, income earning capacity and production levels;
- In the consultation process, representatives of local governments, village heads, other community leaders and civil society organizations such as non-government organizations (NGOs) will be included. The customs and traditions, as well as the religious practices of all APs, will be respected and protected;
- Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any AP from receiving compensation and entitlements. Distinctions should not be made between APs “with” and “without” formal legal title;
- The institutions of APs, and, where relevant of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. APs are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted;
- Particular attention must be paid to the needs of vulnerable APs. This group of APs may include those without legal or recognizable title to the land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled, and other vulnerable groups. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;
- An independent grievance redress mechanism, linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems (and cognisant of any cultural requirements), will be established to resolve IR related disputes and complaints from APs;
- Compensation rates for physical assets, i.e. land, houses, crops/trees, buildings and other structures, and non-physical assets such as lost income from productive assets or jobs, will be calculated at replacement cost and included in the RP, these costs will be updated and adjusted as required at the time of compensation and consultations with the affected people on the compensation rates will be held. Refer chapter IX.B for a description of how the replacement cost has been established;

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<sup>5</sup> The entitlement matrix includes a wider range of impacts than those likely to be incurred by the priority subprojects that are the subject of this RP because the entitlement matrix is for the Project and covers impacts created by subprojects being implemented in the other two towns and which must also be covered by the entitlement matrix.

- APs who stand to lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a proportion inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. Such a minimum size will be identified and agreed upon during the resettlement planning process;
- If the IR impacts are considered to be minor and do not undermine the livelihoods of APs, cash compensation at replacement costs will be offered. For severely affected people (i.e. those APs experiencing significant impacts) additional measures to ensure livelihood restoration, on top of compensation payments, will be identified in conjunction with APs;
- The full cost of IR will be included in the project cost and adequate budgetary support shall be made available during implementation;
- Land acquisition will be completed, compensation in full provided, livelihood income restoration programs commenced, and the subproject areas cleared of all obstructions before the commencement of civil works; and
- Finally, physical works for subprojects with IR impacts will not commence before a RP has been prepared and approved. The general process of which includes:
  - Consultation – with APs and relevant stakeholders, and whenever necessary, assistance of relevant institutions to ensure effective consultations. Consultations should assess whether there is broad community support for the subproject;
  - Undertake a participatory IOL that will be updated during a detailed measurement survey (DMS) following the detailed design;
  - When necessary, identification of livelihood restoration programs acceptable to the local community to be put in place to help people improve, or at least restore, incomes to pre-project levels;
  - Determination of replacement cost – for APs losing assets (land, physical assets, means of livelihood, or social support systems), they will be compensated and assisted by replacement land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or in kind depending on the type of loss to ensure that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the pre-project level. Compensation will be at replacement cost;
  - Preparing a cost estimate and budget – including the costs of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, social preparation and livelihood restoration programs. The budget will also include the costs for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, physical and price contingencies, and implementation;
  - Inclusion of a monitoring system - appropriate reporting and monitoring and evaluation will be established as part of the resettlement management system.

### **C. Affected Persons and Eligibility**

133. The definition of APs and AHs for the project is as per Decree 192 and ADB's SPS which includes any person, household, entity or organization, affected by a project, who in the context of acquisition of assets, or change in land use, would have their: (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest, and grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence areas adversely affected with or without displacement; or (iv) community resources adversely affected.

134. Under Decree 192, all individuals and entities residing, or making a living, within an area to be acquired for a subproject - as of the formally recognized cut-off date - would be considered as eligible for entitlement to compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration/rehabilitation assistance. People who are not living within the subproject area, but have land and/or buildings or other assets in the subproject area, are also considered to be entitled to compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.

135. The APs eligible for compensation and assistance under the project include the following:

- Those APs whose land is affected (permanently or temporarily) by a subproject, whether they own or have title to the land or not including; (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census, but have a claim to such land or assets - provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (non-titled users);
- Those APs whose houses or structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by a subproject;
- Those APs whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) by a subproject;
- Those APs whose livelihoods, employment or hired labor is affected, temporarily or permanently, by a subproject; and
- Those APs whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by a subproject.

136. By definition, it is these APs and/or AHs who are entitled to compensation and rehabilitation. However, acquisition, or restrictions placed on use, of particular land or assets may affect more than one AH. For example, when the land is owned by one AH but used to gain a livelihood by another different AH (who is usually paying some type of rent to the owner) then there are two eligible AHs for this one asset. Thus, eligibility is based on: (a) ownership; and (b) use.

#### **D. Entitlements**

137. The Entitlements that will apply for the project are set out below. These includes basic entitlements for land and assets, including trees, crops, and structures as well as special assistance and allowances and special measures for poor and vulnerable people.

138. The entitlements to compensation and assistance to be provided under the project are consistent with those accepted by the Government in other ODA projects developed in Lao PDR in recent years.

139. As set out above, absence of legal or formal title to land is not a bar to compensation. Both male and female APs will be equally consulted and their rights recognized. Negotiations, compensation payments, and livelihood restoration, will be with/to both male and female head of each household. APs who do not have formal legal rights or customary or recognizable rights to land are not eligible for compensation for land acquired under the project, but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required. Poor and vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts.

## **1. Basic Entitlements**

140. Compensation for land, wherever possible and practicable, will be based on the principle of “land-for-land” of equal size and/or productive capacity, as satisfactory to APs. However, at the request of APs, compensation for loss of land can also be paid in cash equivalent to the current market value of lost land. If the head of household is married, land title for new land will be issued in the names of both the husband and wife. APs will not be charged for taxes, registration, land transfer costs, or any other transaction costs. Where a significant loss (more than 10%) of productive land is compensated in cash, a reasonable plan for the expenditure will be prepared towards income generating activities and financial/money management training offered. Cash compensation for significant loss of productive land is however not provided to vulnerable AHs in order to prevent the AHs from becoming food insecure.

141. Any assets (structure, crops, trees etc.) requiring removal by a subproject will be compensated at replacement cost, which will include the cost of harvest foregone, and replacement cost for any structures (including houses, shops/stalls etc.) requiring removal. The value of any timber or fruit from trees or items from structures that can be salvaged (bricks, wood, timber, corrugated iron etc.) will not be deducted from the compensation the AP is entitled to. APs will also be given advance notice to harvest crops and trees.

## **2. Special Assistance and Allowances**

142. In addition to compensation at replacement cost for lost and affected assets, APs will be entitled to additional measures to assist in restoring, rehabilitating, and if possible, improving, their standard of living and well-being.

143. As set out in Articles 7 and 8 of Decree 192, such additional assistance may come in the form of:

### **i. Relocation Assistance and Transition Support**

144. Any APs to be displaced and/or affected due to the loss of income and livelihood shall be provided the following assistance until their income levels and living conditions can be stabilized:

- a) transport allowance or assistance in-kind to transfer to the new site (or place of their choice);
- b) food allowance, in cash or in-kind (to be provided on a monthly basis), to compensate for income lost, during the transition period;
- c) suitable development assistance after displacement until AHs are able to restore their incomes and living standards, or reach the targeted level of household incomes on a sustainable basis.

### **ii. Economic Rehabilitation**

145. APs will be entitled to assistance to ensure economic rehabilitation/restoration and livelihood development support in cases where compensation for lost assets alone would not be adequate to restore income and/or livelihoods to pre-project livelihood levels. Rehabilitation measures should focus on vulnerable groups and will be available to:

- a) all APs severely affected by the project due to loss of 10% or more of productive income generating assets (loss of agricultural, industrial or commercial land), means of livelihood, employment or business, and access to community resources;
- b) all households physically relocating to another plot as a result of the project;
- c) for displaced persons whose land-based livelihoods are affected due to the project,



preference shall be given to land-based resettlement strategies, or where land is not available, options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment;

- d) for displaced persons whose businesses are affected due to the project, in addition to compensation for lost land, structures, and income, assistance shall be given to finding replacement sites for business as appropriate.

146. Adequate assistance, in addition to compensation for affected assets and other allowances, shall be provided to enable such APs to achieve household income targets set above the national poverty line. The assistance, restoration measures, and allowances that will apply to the Project are included in the entitlement matrix below.

### **3. Special Measures for Poor and Vulnerable People**

147. Decree 192 defines vulnerable groups to include:

- Divorced or widowed female headed households with dependents and low income;
- Households with disabled or invalid persons;
- Households with persons falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty as defined by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare<sup>6</sup>, or the landless; and
- Elderly households with no means of support.

148. Decree 192 requires that where a project is likely to adversely affect households living in poverty and other vulnerable groups, the RP should specify measures, additional to the compensation entitlements, aimed to improve their status to bring them up to an acceptable level above the poverty line.

149. The PSAs and RPs have identified the households defined as vulnerable as per the foregoing categories.

150. The various entitlements for losses anticipated under the project are set out in the following entitlement matrix.

### **4. The Entitlement Matrix**

151. The Entitlement Matrix is presented overleaf. It has been updated based on the Entitlement Matrix included in the 2012 RP.

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<sup>6</sup> The most recent official poverty rate was defined by Prime Ministerial Decree in October 2009. The poverty line in urban areas is set at 240,000 kip per person per month.

Table 14 Entitlement Matrix

Impact	Application	Definition of AP	Entitlement	Expected Results
<b>A. LOSS OF LAND OR USE OF LAND</b>				
A.1: PERMANENT loss of RESIDENTIAL or HOMESTEAD land	Land other than productive land belonging to households and/or families	Owner or occupant	(i) For non-relocating households - cash compensation for the affected portion of the land (any affected structures will be compensated as per Item C); For relocating households – cash compensation at replacement cost is conditioned on confirmation that the AHs have obtained new residence or replacement land equivalent to the size or productive value of the land lost, to be prepared suitable for house and other buildings with construction at the expense of the Project; (ii) Cash compensation for difference in area/size of land lost and new plot issued; (iii) Replacement land with title in name of husband and wife will be given to the AH; (iv) Registration and/or land transfer fees will be paid by Project; (vi) Relocating APs will receive a transportation allowance (household effects and salvaged materials etc) plus other allowances as per Item E.	Compensation provided or suitable replacement land provided; Security of tenure through title to land (in names of both husband and wife); APs entitled to compensation for structures as per item C; Relocating APs entitled to allowances as per Item E.
A.2: PERMANENT loss of AGRICULTURAL or GARDEN land	Productive land from which APs or AHs derive a livelihood through either cash income or subsistence	AHs and affected owners (incl. village administration) who lose productive (cash and imputed income generating) land assets	(i) If preferred by the APs, cash compensation for the lost portion of the land at current market value. Where a significant loss (more than 10%) of productive land is compensated in cash, a reasonable plan for the expenditure will be prepared towards income generating activities, e.g. inputs to intensify production on the remaining land. (ii) For those APs not opting for cash, compensation will be through provision of "land for land" of equal productive capacity and in a location satisfactory to the AP. Land will be cleared, leveled and otherwise prepared for cultivation at the expense of the project; (iii) If crops or trees are lost, then compensation for loss of crops and trees will be in cash at market values and compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted as per Item B, compensation for structures will be as per Item C. (iv) AHs with loss of more than 10% of their productive land will receive livelihood restoration support in accordance with E4, including financial management training.	Compensation provided or suitable alternative land identified and prepared for the APs
		AHs and affected legal users of land (renters or lease holders), non-titled land users who lose productive land they are using	(i) No compensation for land; but suitable alternative land identified and negotiated for use by APs; (ii) Any impacts on the use of the land, or income or livelihood derived from land affected by the loss will be compensated up to the value, or according to the utility, of that loss; (iii) If AH has paid rent or lease charges in advance, the Project will reimburse the AH for the period of rent or lease foregone, without deductions. If the AH is charged a penalty for early lapsing of the rent or lease agreement, this will be paid for by the Project; and (iv) If crops or trees are lost, then compensation for loss of crops and trees will be in cash at market values and compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted as per Item B, compensation for agricultural structures will be as per Item C.	Suitable alternative land identified and negotiated for use by APs; Land will be prepared for cultivation at Project cost

Impact	Application	Definition of AP	Entitlement	Expected results
<b>B. LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES</b> (lumpsum rates with reference to District and Pafo/Dafo rates established for cash payments according to value of crop / tree)				
B.1: Loss of garden, productive trees, crops, perennials, non-productive trees, and/or ornamental shrubs and plants	Crops, productive trees, non-productive trees, and ornamentals removed.	Owner /user of garden and fields	(i) Compensation for annual crops at farm gate price of typical/expected harvest. (ii) Compensation for perennials at farm gate price of typical/expected harvest times years before maturity of replacements. (iii) Compensation for affected fruit/nut/other productive trees shall be based on average annual value of the produce multiplied by five years; compensation for non-fruit bearing young trees at replacement cost. (iv) Compensation for timber trees at replacement cost. (v) Compensation for ornamental shrubs and plants at replacement costs.	Damaged or lost crops, trees, ornamentals, etc. compensated. APs given advance notice to harvest.

Impact	Application	Definition of AP	Entitlement	Expected results
<b>C. LOSS OF STRUCTURES AND FIXED ASSETS</b>				
C.1: Partial or total removal of structure (house or any other building or structure)	Structures (residential, commercial or other)	Owner of structure (whether custom owners or having legal title to land or not)	(i) For non-relocating households: compensation in cash for all affected structures at 100% of the full replacement cost for materials and labour. The amount will be sufficient to rebuild the structure at current market prices; (ii) Compensation and assistance will be provided in the form of cash without any deductions for depreciation or salvageable materials. The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area; (iii) For relocating households: a replacement house of equivalent or better size and standard at the resettlement site, and compensation in cash for additional structures affected and not provided at the new site; (iv) Transport/relocation allowance, as per Item E.	APs compensated for structures and fixed assets at replacement cost

Impact	Application	Definition of AP	Entitlement	Expected results
<b>D. LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS</b>				
D.1: Livelihood impacts incl. impact on small business or shops	Loss of income and business/other productive assets	Owner of the registered business	(i) Provision of alternative business site of equal size and location with good accessibility to customers and satisfactory to the AP; OR (ii) Cash compensation at full replacement value, if suitable replacement land is not available; (iii) Cash compensation for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures, without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material (as per Item C); (iv) Cash compensation for the loss of income during the transition or re-establishment period, based on net monthly income and up to a maximum of 12 months; and (v) Transport/relocation allowance, stabilization allowances as per Item E.	Livelihood restoration; Support during business re-establishment
		Owner of non-registered business	(i) Cash compensation based on minimum wage per month in the district during the transition or re-establishment period and up to a maximum of 12 months. (ii) Compensation for structures at full replacement cost. No deduction shall be made for depreciation or salvageable materials (as per Item C); and (iii) Transportation allowance to move assets to new site, and livelihood Stabilization as per item E.	Livelihood restoration; Support during business re-establishment

D.2: Livelihood impacts incl. impact on waged employees working in small business or shops	Loss of income	Employees or hired labor identified in the resettlement surveys	<p>(i) Informal employees (full time employment) - cash compensation based on minimum wage per month in respective district in the period without job. The compensation will be provided initially for 3 months. Subject to approval by the Resettlement Committee, extension up to 12 months is possible in cases where the affected person is not able to find alternative employment.</p> <p>(ii) Informal employees (part time employment) – cash compensation based on minimum wage per month in respective district for 1 month;</p> <p>(iii) Formal employees - cash compensation based on net monthly wages in the period without job. The compensation will be provided initially for 3 months. Subject to approval by the Resettlement Committee, extension up to 12 months is possible in cases where the affected person is not able to find alternative employment.</p> <p>(iv) Project will encourage businesses to provide severance pay for employees;</p> <p>(v) Assistance in securing new employment including relevant skills training expenses if required, and priority for wage labour employment in Project activities at locally pertaining equitable wage rates. This will apply on a needs basis for those employees who are not able to secure alternative employment within 3 months.</p>	Support while AP seeks alternative employment or waits for business to re-establish
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Impact	Application	Definition of AP	Entitlement	Expected results
<b>E. ALLOWANCES, ASSISTANCE, AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION</b>				
E.1: Relocation to the new site	Transport and relocation allowance	Relocating AHs and small business APs	All AHs relocating (residential or small business) shall receive a lump sum allowance equivalent to actual costs of relocation and shifting household or business assets to the new site (transport hires, labour etc)	AHs do not bear the cost of physical relocation
E.2: Transition at new site	Food (subsistence) allowance – AHs required to relocate to resettlement site or other	Relocating AHs and small business APs	<p>(i) All relocating APs shall receive a food or subsistence allowance for a period of up to three months. In some cases, as determined in consultation with city/district officials, the allowance may be provided for longer;</p> <p>(ii) The grant shall be in cash equivalent to the most recent poverty line (240,000 kip per person per month for urban households) per person per relocating household;</p> <p>(iii) Entitlement to economic rehabilitation measures E.4</p>	Support during initial transition, livelihoods restored, if not improved
E.3: Impacts on vulnerable APs	Any loss or impact on APs	Vulnerable households;	<p>(i) Cash grant equivalent to the value of the poverty line (240,000 kip per person per month) for a period of three months to head of affected households. In some cases, as determined in consultation with villages/district officials, the allowance may be provided for longer;</p> <p>(ii) Priority for employment in the Project construction work, if available;</p> <p>(iii) Significantly affected AHs may also participate in livelihood restoration and development activities [refer item E.4 (iv)]</p>	Improved livelihoods of vulnerable APs

E.4: Re-establishment of productive assets and livelihood base	Livelihood restoration package (allowance, access to services, training) – suitable development assistance (as per Decree 192)	Severely affected persons (whether relocating or not), losing 10 % or more of productive income generating assets. Households physically relocating to another plot.	<p>(i) All severely affected AHs are subject to a livelihood restoration programme to secure full restoration of livelihood to pre-project level.</p> <p>(ii) The AHs will receive an allowance to secure full restoration of livelihood to pre-project levels in the restoration period up to a maximum of 12 months that is at the minimum equivalent to the urban poverty line (240,000 kip) per person per month.</p> <p>(iii) The allowance shall partly or fully be used by the household to make livelihood investments to upgrade their livelihood in the way best suitable for each severely affected household to restore their livelihood to the pre-project level. These activities may involve trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the affected household; on-farm activities such as change to more productive crops, aquaculture, upgrade of unused land to productive land, upgrade of productive land to higher yield, inputs to intensify production on the remaining land; off-farm activities such as support to start a business, employment in the construction works or other priority for employment in project-related jobs, occupational skills development, vocational training, or education.</p> <p>(iv) The AHs will be offered participation in financial/money management training.</p>	Livelihood restoration, integrated programs providing support and assistance to relocating and significantly AHs; Support during re-establishment of productive assets at new site, livelihoods restored, if not improved
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\*Poverty line: 240,000 kip per month per person in the household

## **IX. BUDGETS AND FINANCIAL PLAN**

### **A. Requirements**

152. The RP includes a budget for implementation which identifies where the funds will come from and an implementation schedule linked with the design and civil works. Construction civil works in road sections, will not commence until compensation has been paid to APs. The budget is required to identify the costs of resettlement including: compensation, describing the valuation of land and assets and how replacement value or cost will be achieved; livelihood restoration, where this is required; costs of implementing the plan (including administration charges and contingency); and, monitoring.

153. The budget for resettlement activities has been updated following the reassessment of resettlement impacts that was carried out following the marking of centerline and the limit of construction. Through the PRC, the government will release sufficient budget for implementation of compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration activities in an appropriate and timely manner.

### **B. Update of Compensation Unit Rates**

154. In line with ADB policy and Decree 192, land and assets lost as a result of the project development are compensated at replacement cost. The rates included in the 2012 RP were established on the basis of the published rates of the MPWT and Savannakhet provincial government, verified by replacement cost and market appraisal. Where the market appraisal identified significant differences between official rates and market rates, the 2012 RP proposed the rates to be adopted for approval by the MPWT, as EA.

155. To ensure that the compensation unit rates reflected current market rates and considered any changes to market prices since 2012, the PMU conducted an update of the compensation unit rates in cooperation with PIT teams in November and December 2016. The rates were developed with reference to the compensation categories of the 2012 RP that were established on the basis of published rates of the MPWT and Savannakhet provincial government, verified by replacement cost and market appraisal. A meeting was convened in the District with participation of the District and key stakeholders. With reference to the unit rates of the original RP each participant commented on and defined the present rate with reference to the current market price for the items. Based on the rates identified by the participants, an average rate was established, which is presented in the updated compensation unit rates. Refer XIII.A.

156. Consultations with the affected people on the replacement unit costs included in this updated RP will be held as part of the public consultations. Refer chapter V.C.

157. In order to translate the entitlements as per the Entitlement Matrix into operational compensation unit rates, the following adjustments have been made:

- B1: Loss of crops and trees: In line with the 2012 RP, removal of crops and trees will be compensated based on the published schedules of the Provincial and/or District governments and PAFO/DAFO for root crops and tree crops, plantation trees and wood/timber. The lumpsum rates used in the calculation of compensation are estimates of the typical/expected value of the crops and trees the entitlements would translate into. Impacts to crops had only been identified in the 2012 RP for Kaysone Phomvihane (not in Dansavanh and Phine) and these were identified as a rate per affected household for vegetables, while agricultural land for rice production was compensated per area. To rationalize the compensation unit rates, a rate per household has been used for both agricultural land (rice production) and garden land (vegetables).

- D.1: Livelihood impacts incl. impact on small business or shops: Following the Kaysone Phomvihane RP, 2012 the average estimated impact duration of 1.5 months (the expected maximum length of construction work in anyone location and for businesses to reestablish) is used for calculating the expected impact period. The Entitlement Matrix distinguishes between registered and non-registered businesses, while in the update of compensation rates it was decided to use average rates reflecting size and type of business. The actual duration and magnitude of the negative impact on the income of the businesses may turn out to be greater in the implementation. In such case, the business will have the possibility of claiming additional compensation if justified in the Entitlement Matrix.
- D.2: Livelihood impacts incl. impact on waged employees working in small businesses or shops: average rates reflecting typical monthly salary level have been established and are used in the calculation of compensation as three months for fulltime employees and one month for part time/temporary employees. The actual period without job as a result of the project may turn out to be of longer duration and the actual salary level may at higher level in which case the employee will have the possibility of claiming additional compensation if justified in the Entitlement Matrix.
- E.1: Relocation to new site: Lumpsum rates deemed to be sufficient to cover the actual costs of relocation and shifting household or business to new site (transport, labour, etc.) have been established and are used in the compensation calculation.
- E.2: Transition at new site: The allowance was revised to a cash only allowance and set at the value of the poverty line (240,000 kip per person) in the household per month for three months.
- E.3: Impacts on vulnerable APs: The allowance was maintained at the value of the poverty line (240,000 kip per person) in the household per month for three months.
- E4 Re-establishment of productive assets and livelihood base: The definition of affected person was revised to include all severely affected (those losing more than 10% of productive assets) and the entitlement revised to cash compensation to restore livelihood with a minimum allowance equivalent to the value of the poverty line (240,000 kip per person per month) in the period affected.

158. The above adjustments were made for purpose of compensation calculations and with consideration of the entitlements and based on the assessed impacts. Should the actual impact turn out to be more significant than those assessed the affected persons will have the possibility of claiming additional compensation if justified in the Entitlement Matrix. Should the affected person assess the compensation differently and higher than what has been calculated the person will have the possibility of claiming additional compensation if justified in the Entitlement Matrix.

### **C. Source and Flow of Funds**

159. As part of the counterpart contribution, the Government of Lao PDR (EA) is responsible for providing the budget for the compensation and livelihood restoration.

160. According to the arrangements made during the PPTA and as presented in the 2012 RP, the finalized resettlement budget will be approved by Government of Lao PDR and released to MPWT as the EA who will transfer the funds for compensation and assistance to the project bank account held by the PDPWT/PMU.

161. Following receipt of the compensation funds, the PDPWT/PMU will release the funds for payment of compensation and purchase of in-kind compensation assets. Compensation

payments will be in two different forms, namely cash compensation via bank transfer and in-kind compensation as described below.

### **1. Cash Compensation via Bank Transfer**

- Based on the final compensation calculation a compensation payment form will be prepared detailing the compensation, its elements and the corresponding amounts, and the total. The compensation form will require the affected household to sign for agreement to the compensation amount.

162. When preparing the forms, each affected household will be interviewed and requested to designate a bank account if they have one. If not, one will be set up by the project and the details will be provided on the form. The bank accounts will be opened at a local branch. For married couples, payments will be made in the name of both spouses and with both signing the receipt of compensation.

163. Following the signature by the affected household, the form will be signed by the PMU as designated representative of the EA authorizing the payment and the transfer to the bank account of the affected person.

164. Documentary proof of the transfer will be obtained by the PMU and will be annexed to the compensation form when it is provided to the affected household for signing to verify that transfer is complete and that the full amount has been received.

### **2. Compensation Payment via In-kind Compensation**

165. In case of in-kind compensation, a similar compensation form will be prepared clearly describing the affected property and the replacement property and annexing relevant documentation such as land title, etc. The compensation form will specify the handover date and the responsibilities of the affected household after the handover date. As for cash compensation via bank transfer, the affected household will be required to sign the compensation form for agreement to the compensation.

166. Following the signature by the affected household, the form will be signed by the PMU as designated representative of the EA authorizing the transfer of ownership to the affected person.

167. Documentary proof of the transfer of ownership will be obtained by the PMU and will be annexed to the compensation form when it is provided to the affected household for signing to verify that transfer is complete and that the full compensation has been received.

## **D. Cost of Mitigating IR Impacts of the Kaysone Phomvihane Road Subproject**

168. The cost for compensation of lost assets (land, structures, and trees) and livelihood impact restoration and support measures for vulnerable households are presented below, including 20% contingency and added 10% for administrative costs (any RP revisions/updating, consultations, rates appraisal, RP implementation).

**Table 15 Breakdown of Compensation and Livelihood Restoration: Kaysone Phomvihane Rd Subproject**

Item No.	Item	Unit	AH	No	Rate	Total US\$
1	Land					



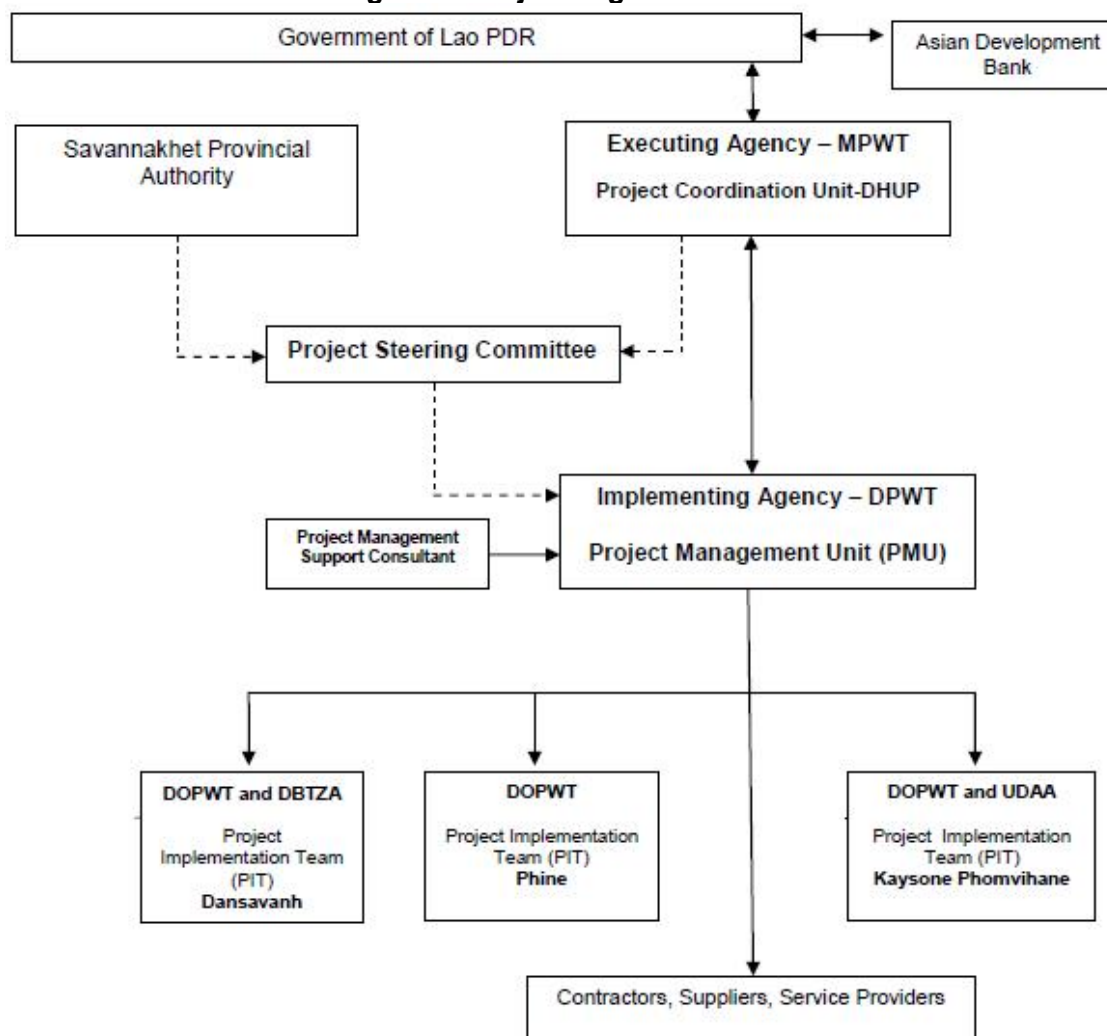
			0	0		0
<b>2</b>	<b>Crops</b>					
			0	0		0
<b>3</b>	<b>Trees</b>					
3.1	Longken tree	tree	1	2	46	92
<b>4</b>	<b>Structures</b>					
4.1	Concrete wall	m	2	15	100	1,500
4.2	Steel fence	m	3	83	25	2,075
4.3	Stall with fiber cement	m <sup>2</sup>	2	22.4	50	1,120
4.4	Stall with tin roof	m <sup>2</sup>	11	233.39	35	8,169
4.5	Awning/Expansion roof	m <sup>2</sup>	11	200.45	35	7,016
<b>5</b>	<b>Livelihood Restoration, Allowances &amp; Other</b>					
5.1	Business loss (small)	per	5	5	620	3,100
5.2	Transport/Relocation	AH	1	1	135	135
5.3	Transition assistance	AP (in AH)	1	7	88	616
5.4	Vulnerable AH support	AP (in AH)	2	12	88	1,056
5.5	Livelihood restoration (12 months)	AP (in AH)	1	7	352	2,464
<b>6</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>27,342</b>
	Contingency (20%)					5,468
	Administration charges (10%)					3,281
	<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>36,092</b>

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

## X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

169. The overall structure of the organizational and institutional arrangements for the project is given in the figure below.

**Figure 5: Project Organization Structure**



DBTZA = Dansavanh Border Trade Zone Authority, DHUP = Department of Housing and Urban Planning, DOPWT = District Office of Public Works and Transport, DPWT = (Provincial) Department of Public Works and Transport, LAO PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MPWT = Ministry of Public Works and Transport, UDAA = Urban Development Administration Authority.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

----- Supporting/Strengthening lines

————— Reporting/Coordination lines

### A. Executing Agency: Ministry of Public Works and Transport

170. The MPWT is the EA for the Project. The MPWT is responsible for the planning and construction of public works and transport sector projects. At the central level, within the MPWT, the line departments, including the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP), play an important role supporting MPWT in terms of studies, planning, and macro management of housing, urban planning, urban development and urban water supplies activities. A project

coordination unit (PCU) will be established within the EA to coordinate project activities at the national level.

171. Following completion of the RPs, the MPWT is required to review and endorse the documents that will be formally approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) or as delegated to Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE).

## **B. Project Management Unit**

172. The IA for the project is the PDPWT. A project management unit (PMU) will be established within the IA, and is responsible for assessment, implementation and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards. The responsibilities of the IA/PMU are summarized below:

- Overall responsibility for project implementation and coordination of project activities;
- Supervise the activities of the Project Implementation Teams organized within the District Authorities;
- Undertake procurement of goods, works and services including recruitment of consultants for project management support, capacity development and training, independent audit and safeguards monitoring;
- Develop and adapt a project performance management system in monitoring project activities using indicators and parameters in the design and monitoring framework;
- Obtain necessary approvals and clearances of environment and resettlement from MONRE prior to awarding of civil works contracts;
- Manage separate project financial records and accounts, and prepare financial reports; Supervise the implementation of social and environmental safeguards and including timely disclosure of safeguards documents;
- Supervise the implementation of the Consultation and Participation Plan, Gender Action Plan, and Stakeholder Communication Strategy;
- Supervise the implementation of the resettlement plans including adequate measures to mitigate adverse resettlement impacts;
- Ensure that environment management plans and gender considerations are incorporated in the detailed engineering designs and included in the civil works contracts;
- Undertake regular quality control inspection of project facilities;
- Manage the handover of project facilities to agencies responsible for operation and maintenance;
- Prepare and submit quarterly and annual physical and financial progress reports to the EA; and
- Undertake monitoring of compliance of social and environmental safeguards.

173. The PMU will be responsible for overall planning and implementation of environmental and social management (including RP) for the Project, as well facilitating consultation activities, and coordination with local authorities, AHs, NGOs/civil society organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders. The PMU will monitor and report on the effectiveness of implementation of the

EMMPs and RPs and coordinate activities during construction and post-construction aimed at improving the environmental and social performance of the Project.

174. The PMU will prepare all documentation and reports concerning the environmental and social aspects of the Project including resettlement progress reports to be submitted to ADB and DONRE during the implementation period. The PMU will appoint resettlement specialists to support resettlement activities, including update of each RP.

175. The PMU will implement resettlement activities under the supervision of the PRC and retain qualified and experienced experts to verify the internal monitoring information (refer to Section 12) and the extent to which they have implemented according to the RP, Government policy and regulations and ADB's safeguard policies.

176. The PMU will appoint an experienced staff member to serve as EA/PMU representative on the PRC and to be the first point of contact for the PRC.

177. The PMU will also appoint a Grievance Point Person (GPP) that will receive all complaints and grievances arising in the course of implementation of any EMMP, SMMP or RP, and resolve them as far as it can with the concerned parties. If the complainant is not satisfied, the matter will be resolved through appeal and tracking through the grievance redress procedure.

178. The PMU will be responsible for updating and implementing the RPs, implementing required livelihood restoration activities/measures, as well as monitoring. They will also be responsible for managing the relocation process for those households requiring relocation as a result of any particular subproject. The resettlement specialists will report directly to the PMU and work closely with the Government staff as required, including PRC.

### **C. Project Implementation Team**

179. At the district level, project implementation teams (PIT) will be established to oversee the implementation of the project, including environmental and social safeguards, at the project towns.

180. The responsibilities of the PIT are summarized below:

- Coordinate the implementation of project activities at the district level;
- Ensure the implementation of the approved work plans and program of activities;
- Prepare and submit regular quarterly and annual physical and financial progress reports to the PMU;
- Oversee and coordinate civil works and construction activities;
- Ensure the implementation of social and environmental safeguards and including timely disclosure of safeguards documents;
- Ensure the implementation of the Consultation and Participation Plan, Gender Action Plan, and Stakeholder Communication Strategy;
- Ensure implementation of resettlement plans including adequate measures to mitigate adverse resettlement impacts;
- Coordinate implementation of environmental management plan, and submit regular monitoring reports to the PMU;

- Coordinate the updating of the resettlement plans and monitor implementation of resettlement activities; and
- Undertake monitoring of project activities based on the indicators and parameters in the DMF and prepare regular reports to the PMU on project achievements.

#### **D. Consultancy Support**

181. To assist and support the EA, IA, PMU and PIT, two consultancy packages are engaged for the purposes of implementation supervision and capacity building to ensure the effective implementation of all aspects of the Project including safeguards, land acquisition and resettlement, GAP, and social development planning and implementation. The consultancy packages comprise the Project Management Support and Capacity Development (PMSCD) consultant and the Construction Supervision Consulting Services (CSCS). Both consultancy packages comprise a team of international and national specialists, including resettlement specialists.

182. In respect of social safeguards the principal tasks of the PMSCD are:

- To carry out formal and on-the job training on social preparation, social impact assessment, ethnic groups development, and gender and development;
- To assist and support PMU and PIT in implementation of all safeguards activities;
- To assist in the needs and demand assessments for mitigation of adverse effects on ethnic minority communities, identification of specific income restoration measures for ethnic minority households affected directly by land acquisition, and to then assist in the design of the most effective programs; and
- To brief and/or assist in the briefing of social organizations to a) increase their awareness of the project, b) increase their awareness of the project's grievance mechanism for resettlement and land acquisition issues so that they would be enabled to provide support to affected households.

183. Capacity building will be provided by the PMSCD consultant's safeguard specialists to PMU, PIT and all other members of the PMSCD consultant.

184. In respect of social safeguards and resettlement the principal tasks of the CSCS are:

- Review and if necessary update the Project's resettlement plan(s) and supervise their implementation during the construction period;
- Ensure that resettlement activities are consistent with the Resettlement Framework;
- The specialist shall provide advice on any resettlement issues and assist DPWT and other bodies in the processing and resolution of resettlement claims including Farmers;
- Coordinating all social issues and ensuring that all subprojects comply with Government and ADB social safeguards and ADB SPS 2009 (ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement). Preparing and updating Resettlement Plans and new resettlement plans and Indigenous People Development Plans in consultation with DPWT;
- Provide necessary guidance in the classification, and development of all social safeguards documents to DPWT, including the provision of training in the development and implementation of resettlement plans;

- Co-ordinate valuation by the valuation committees and finalization of compensation packages;
- Monitor the work related to dealing with complaints and grievances, and provide updates to the resettlement plan as required to address any recurring problems or complaints;
- Establish procedures and systems for monitoring progress in resettlement implementation and recognizing and addressing any problem areas—the Specialist will also undertake internal monitoring;
- Train Program staff on resettlement-related matters. Conduct internal seminars and training programs to raise the awareness of Program implementation staff on resettlement issues;
- Coordinate and report grievance resolution committee activities;
- Manage aspects relating to communications and disclosure of resettlement aspects under the Project. Report each month to the Project Director regarding the progress of resettlement issues;
- Provide advice on the correct procedures to be followed and prepare a schedule of when actions should be taken relevant to the design and construction program.

## **E. Other Institutions Involved in Resettlement Activities**

### **1. Provincial, District, and Village Resettlement Committees**

185. The planning and implementation of the Project will be undertaken through consultation with, and advice from, provincial and district government agencies, through the establishment of resettlement committees at provincial and district levels. Resettlement committees will also be formed at village level. Consultations with the Provincial Land Department indicated that there is not a standing Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) in Savannakhet, but that rather project based PRCs are established. Therefore, a PRC for this project has been formed in May 2015. The PRC simultaneously functions as the District Resettlement Committee (DRC) for Savannakhet District. District Resettlement Committees have been formed for Phine and Sepone (Dansavanh) Districts in May 2015. The PMU is represented on the PRC and respective PITs are represented on the DRCs. Village Resettlement Committees for Savannakhet were established December 2015, while Village Resettlement Committees for Phine and Sepone (Dansavanh) were established in February 2017.

186. As required for the Project, the operational costs of the Resettlement Committees will be supported through counterpart funding.

#### **a. Provincial Resettlement Committee**

187. The PRC is chaired by the Vice-Governor of the Province. Other members include officials from the relevant departments such as Housing and Urban Planning Division, Provincial Lao Front for Consolidation, Lao Women Union (LWU), Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) and relevant District Governors, Grievance Point Person of the PMU.

188. The responsibilities of PRC will be as follows:

- Coordination of relevant Provincial Government organizations with PMU to ensure that RPs are properly implemented;

- Ensuring valuation of land and assets (crops, production, market values, etc.) for compensation for APs and resettled people;
- Participate in the determination of the market rate / replacement cost for the kinds of losses incurred and validate that the rates are acceptable to the APs;
- Participation in resolution of, and follow through, of claims or complaints lodged via the established grievance redress procedure. Function as the third step grievance redress organization. For grievances that cannot be resolved at this level, ensure referral to the Central Council.

189. The PRC will meet regularly and operate during the construction of the subprojects and for up to two years after completion of construction activities (to monitor impacts and take action where necessary).

#### **b. District Resettlement Committee**

190. The District Resettlement Committees (DRC) will be chaired by the Deputy District Governor in the respective Districts. DRC members include officials from relevant District Offices, particularly Public Works and Transport Office (PIT), the District Agriculture & Forestry Office, and representatives of the organizations LWU and LFNC.

191. The major responsibilities of the DRC are as follows:

- Organize public participation and publicize resettlement policies;
- Participate in the process of implement, inspect, monitor and record the resettlement activities within its town;
- Participate in the process of compensation payment;
- Report land acquisition compensation and resettlement situation to the PRC and the PMU;
- Coordinate and solve grievances during the resettlement process at District level and refer to the PRC if the issue cannot be solved at the District level. Resolve grievances as the second step grievance redress organization;
- Support the activities of the Village Resettlement Committees (VRCs) if needed.

#### **c. Village Resettlement Committee**

192. The Village Resettlement Committees (VRC) of the affected villages are composed of the Village Chiefs, Deputy Village Chiefs, representatives of Land, Property, and Tax of the Village Administration, and locally based organizations such as LWU and LFNC as well representatives of ethnic minorities if affected.

193. Their responsibilities are as follows:

- Coordinate with PRC and DRC, and PMU/PIT when required, in relation to conducting consultation, surveys and resettlement-related activities;
- Participate in social, economic and project impact survey;
- Organize the public consultation and publicize land acquisition compensation policies;
- Identify replacement land and conduct allocation of replacement land;
- Participant in compensation payment process;

- Report affected people's opinions and suggestions to the superior authorities at district levels and PIT;
- Report the progress of resettlement;
- Provide assistance to vulnerable people affected by land acquisition;
- Acting as "first step" grievance officers and ensure that grievances are resolved;
- Assisting APs during the negotiation and compensation activities;
- Certifying the list of APs.

#### **F. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

194. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the central environment management agency, which has the mandate to co-ordinate environmental protection efforts of government ministries as well as provincial authorities. MONRE administers the environmental and social assessment system, in collaboration with relevant line agencies, through review of EA/SA reports and issue of a certificate of clearance for project development. MONRE is also responsible for overall guidance on the matters pertaining to inspection of, and compliance with, management and monitoring aspects of projects approved at the central level. At provincial level these matters are handled by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE).

195. In the IEE Certificate, 4973/MONRE, 30 July 2012, DONRE was delegated responsibility to monitor, minimize, and mitigate impacts of the project and made responsible for regular reports to MONRE.

196. MONRE (or as delegated to DONRE) will be an observer from the Government, to ensure that Lao PDR environmental policies are satisfied within the context of the project. If satisfied with the EA/SAs prepared, MONRE (or as delegated to DONRE) will provide Government clearance of the EMMPs and RPs prepared for each subproject to be developed under the project.



## **XI. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **A. Resettlement surveys**

197. Resettlement surveys were conducted on the basis of the detailed engineering design with the following objectives:

- To identify affected persons and households
- To identify the affected persons entitled for additional transitional assistance, etc.
- To identify the land and assets affected by the project

198. The resettlement surveys were conducted in Quarter 3 and 4, 2016 by the PIT teams and a re-check was conducted by the PMU/PIT in December 2016 and January 2017. These included Inventory of Losses (IOL) and socio-economic survey. Following the Contractor's marking of centerline and limit of construction, the resettlement impacts have been reassessed and finalized.

199. Every household, including its members and the head of household along the road section were registered in the socio-economic survey. For those affected by the project additional information was collected, including household income, productive assets, etc. for use in the assessment of entitlements.

200. The Inventory of Losses included registration of assets and used a coding system for each household along the road sections, so each household was given a unique reference. The registration of assets used GPS and measure tape to determine size and location of land and assets, while use of land was identified during the site visit. Where representatives of the households were at home these were involved in the process of registering assets and land.

201. The Inventory of Losses was conducted in close cooperation with the District Authorities and the Village Authorities.

202. The results of the survey will be presented for consultation (refer Consultation section).

### **B. Compensation Payments**

203. Compensation may be in the form of in-kind compensation, labour, or cash compensation. Land may be compensated in kind through land for land, labour may be supported to affected persons to assist removal and replanting of trees and plants, reconstruction of fish pond, or removal of structures, and assets as well as other entitlements may be compensated in cash. The project has reviewed the various measures proposed in the 2012 RP and proposed various changes. Mostly, these changes have centered on clarifying and simplifying the compensation measures while maintaining the principles and the objectives.

#### **1. In Kind Compensation**

204. With respect to compensation for land, the project considered various compensation options. Compensation in kind (or land for land) is the preferred method of compensation in the ADB safeguards and in the Technical Guidelines of the Decree 192 where productive land is lost as a result of the project. However, the affected productive land is generally of a small size both in absolute and relative terms. This means that compensation in kind would provide the affected household a smaller parchment of land at another location than their existing land thus leading to fragmentation. On that basis, the project settled for cash compensation of land as the preferred option, albeit with the affected person having free choice in selecting their preferred form of compensation. Information on the locations of alternative land and the options to choose between

it and cash compensation will be provided in the consultation informing of the Entitlement Matrix and the compensation unit rates.

## **2. Monetary Payments**

205. The measures for payments proposed in the 2012 RP have been reviewed and experience from other projects has also been drawn upon. Based on a review of experiences from other projects it is noted that cash compensation via bank transfers are largely appreciated by affected persons, including non-literates and especially by women. Other advantages of a bank transfer is the traceability and transparency as well as the possibility of double signature accounts to ensure that compensation payments are made to both spouses. On that basis, the project has opted to go for cash compensation via bank transfers.

206. Cash compensation payments will be made to a bank account registered in the name of the spouses (or head of household in case of single status) and requiring double signature/thumbprint. If the affected household does not have a suitable bank account, the project will facilitate the set-up of a bank account. Information on the requirement for a bank account will be made at the consultation meeting, so that affected persons can themselves prepare. The payment process will be documented through photographs collected during the signing of the agreement and receipt.

## **C. Implementation Plan**

207. The RP will be finalized following consultations with affected persons incorporating comments from APs and other stakeholders as relevant. The RP will be endorsed by the MPWT and will be submitted to ADB for review and approval. A “no objection” for the RP will be received from ADB prior to implementation of the subproject.

208. The IA/PMU will not issue a notice of possession to contractors until Head of the PRC has officially confirmed in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the APs and rehabilitation measures are in place (or are being put in place) as per the Final RP agreed between PMU and ADB.

209. Following preparation of the draft RP, tasks for the RP are divided into (i) updating and final preparation including RP approval and disclosure; (ii) RP implementation including processing and making payment of compensation and allowances and (iii) evaluation of implementation. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. The milestones include (i) approval of RP, (ii) signing of contract awards, (iii) letter to proceed for civil works construction; and, (iv) start of physical civil works. A post-implementation evaluation will be carried out after completion of RP implementation by the CSCS consultant.

210. The compensations will be paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works construction.



## **XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **A. Objectives of Monitoring**

211. Monitoring is the continuous process of assessment of sub-project implementation in relation to agreed schedules and requirements. For social impact and resettlement components, the monitoring has two purposes:

- To verify that resettlement activities have been effectively completed including quantity, quality, and timeliness and complies with the plan; and
- To assess whether APs have been able to restore, or improve, their livelihoods to their pre-project status.

212. Regular monitoring of RP updating and implementation will be conducted by the PMU and PIT in cooperation with the PRC.

### **B. Internal Monitoring**

213. Internal monitoring of the implementation of the RPs will be the responsibility of the PMU and PIT. The main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:

- Public information dissemination and consultation procedures; Priority of APs regarding the options offered;
- Payment of compensation to APs in various categories, according to the compensation policy described in subproject RPs;
- Delivery of technical assistance including relocation and payment of allowances;
- If required, delivery of income restoration and rehabilitation assistance entitlements;
- Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management's attention; and
- Coordination and completion of resettlement activities and permission to commence civil works in relation to the implementation schedule included in the RPs.

214. An electronic archive of resettlement monitoring information regarding the Project will be maintained and updated every month. A folder structure, description of content, and sample of forms are included in the Appendices.

215. The internal monitoring reports shall include the following topics:

- The number of APs by category of impact, and the status of compensation payment and relocation/income restoration for each category;
- The amount of funds allocated for operations or for compensation and the amount of funds disbursed for each;
- The eventual outcome of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring action by management;
- Implementation problems; and
- Revised and actual resettlement implementation schedule.
- Gender specific concerns, issues, and inclusiveness.

216. The monitoring reports will be forwarded by the PMU to MONRE, MPWT, and ADB as part of regular Project reporting.

### **C. Monitoring by Consultants**

217. A CSCS will be engaged for the project, see description of ToR in X.D. The CSCS will evaluate compliance with RPs and therefore will include social (resettlement) assessment specialists. For resettlement aspects, the general objective of monitoring is to provide periodic review and assessment of achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people, the organizational effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, and the need for further mitigation measures if any.

218. Resettlement monitoring verifies two things; (i) the resettlement activities have been undertaken in accordance with the RPs; and, (ii) that APs have at least been able to restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. In respect of resettlement monitoring, the review should start as soon as the RPs have been approved.

219. The types of indicators to be monitored include:

- General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the RPs, including payment of compensation: (a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and (c) provision of income restoration assistance and restoration of livelihoods/productive assets;
- The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RPs will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress, and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored;
- Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (a) APs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) the monitoring team should attend at least one public consultation meeting to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and solutions that are proposed; (c) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the APs; and (d) assessment of awareness of various options available to APs as provided for in the RPs; and
- Throughout the implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.

220. Suggested indicators are included in the table below.

**Table 16 Indicators for Monitoring**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
RP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the RP, including payment of compensation: (a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and</li> <li>• The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RP process.</li> </ul>
Consultation, participation, disclosure and grievance redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public information dissemination and consultation procedures conform to the process established in the RPs;</li> <li>• Participation of AHs in consultations; and</li> <li>• Questions raised by stakeholders and affected persons have been addressed; and</li> <li>• The disclosure of the updated and detailed plans to affected people for the</li> </ul>

	<p>cultural and language appropriateness of the disclosure methods, and whether APs know their entitlements and whether they have received all of their entitlements; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved, and satisfaction of APs with the process.</li> </ul>
Gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The institutional and staffing mechanisms;</li> <li>Collection and dis-aggregation of gender sensitive data;</li> <li>Women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process;</li> <li>Gender inclusiveness in programs and training to both men and women, rather than segregating awareness for women and training for men, although the programs implemented may be in gender separated groups;</li> <li>Delivery of land titles in the names of both husband and wife;</li> <li>Compensation has been delivered to both spouses; and</li> <li>The effectiveness of resettlement and livelihoods programs for restoring and developing women's income and living standards.</li> </ul>
Vulnerable groups issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of the adequacy of the measures taken to address concerns;</li> <li>Effectiveness of communication methods used; and</li> <li>Assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures.</li> </ul>
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all APs have the proper information and access to knowledge. Related to this is the functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available to the population as a whole.</li> </ul>

## D. Evaluation

221. Evaluation is an assessment at a given point of time of the impact of resettlement and whether stated objectives have been achieved. An evaluation of the subproject RPs' process and impact should be undertaken 6 to 12 months after completion of all resettlement activities. The project's achievement in delivering full compensation before the commencement of construction will also be evaluated.

222. The resettlement monitoring to ADB during project implementation will follow the semi-annual reporting schedule for the Integrated Safeguard Monitoring Report.

## XIII. APPENDICES

## A. Appendix 1 Update of Compensation Rates, 2017


Replacement Cost of Assets/trees lost in Kaison District					
ການຊົດໃຊ້ແທນຄືນ ຊັບສົມບັດ ແລະ ຕົ້ນໄມ້ ຂອງ ເມືອງ, ໄກສອນ					
Source: from Kaison District 27 Jan 2017					
ລ/ດ	Land and Assets ດິນ ແລະ -ຊັບສົມບັດ	Unit ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	Price in Kaysone ລາຄາ		Remarkໝາຍເຫດ
I	Structure: ວຽກກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງລ່າງ		USD	Laokip ກີບ	
1	One storey wooden house ເຮືອນໄມ້ຊັ້ນດຽວ	m <sup>2</sup>	150		
3	One storey modern brick house ເຮືອນກໍ່ທັນສະໄໝຊັ້ນດຽວ	m <sup>2</sup>	250		
4	Two storey wooden house ເຮືອນໄມ້ສອງຊັ້ນ	m <sup>2</sup>	300		
5	Two storey wooden-brick house ເຮືອນສອງຊັ້ນ ຊັ້ນລຸ່ມກໍ່ ແລະ ຊັ້ນເທິງໄມ້	m <sup>2</sup>	350		
6	2 storey modern brick house ເຮືອນສອງຊັ້ນ ຊັ້ນລຸ່ມກໍ່ ແລະ ຊັ້ນເທິງໄມ້	m <sup>2</sup>	300		
7	Simple two storey house ເຮືອນກໍ່ສອງຊັ້ນ	m <sup>2</sup>	350		
8	Brick Row house ເຮືອນ ກໍ່ທຳມະດາ	m <sup>2</sup>	200		
10	2-3 brick storey house ເຮືອນສອງ-ສາມຊັ້ນກໍ່ດ້ວຍດິນຈີ່	m <sup>2</sup>	160		
11	4-6 brick storey house ເຮືອນ ສີ່-ຫົກຊັ້ນກໍ່ດ້ວຍດິນຈີ່	m <sup>2</sup>	100		
12	Wooden row house ເຮືອນຫ້ອງແຖວເຮັດດ້ວຍໄມ້	m <sup>2</sup>	160		
13	One storey ສາງເກັບເຄື່ອງໜຶ່ງຊັ້ນ	m <sup>2</sup>	80		
24	ເຮືອນຄົວ Kitchen (rebuild)	m <sup>2</sup>	80		

25	Stall with thatch roofing ຕູບມຸງຫຍ້າ	m <sup>2</sup>	30		
26	Stall with tin roofing ຕູບມຸງສັງກະສີ	m <sup>2</sup>	35		
27	Stall with Fiber cement ຕູບມຸງກະເບື້ອງ	m <sup>2</sup>	50		
31	Wooden fence ຮີ້ວໄມ້	m	25		
	wall concrete	m	100		
32	Barbed wire fence ຮີ້ວໜາມໜາກຈັບ	m	25		
36	Irrigation canal excavation ຄອງ ຊປທ	m			
II	ປະເພດດິນ Type of Land		0		
1	ດິນບຸກສ້າງ ຊານເມືອງ Residential/commercial land in urban area	m <sup>2</sup>	204		Recent sale as evidence
3	ນາພ້ຳຝົນ Rain fed paddy land	m <sup>2</sup>	2		
4	ນາຊົນລະປະທານ Irrigation land	m <sup>2</sup>	3		
5	ນາເຮື້ອ undeveloped paddy land	m <sup>2</sup>	1,5		
6	ດິນບຸກສ້າງ Residential land (Main Rd)	m <sup>2</sup>	220		
7	ສວນ Garden	m <sup>2</sup>	12		
8	ໜອງປາ Fishpond (7m x 15m)	each	15		
9	ດິນຫວ່າງເປົ່າ Undeveloped land	m <sup>2</sup>	1		
10	ດິນປ່າໄມ້ Forest land	m <sup>2</sup>	1		
III	Commercial trees		0		
1	Bamboo bush ໄມ້ໄຜ່	bush	120		
IV	Fruit ໝາກໄມ້				
1	Mango ຕົ້ນໝາກມ່ວງ	tree	50		
2	Pawpaw/papaya ຕົ້ນໝາກຫຸ່ງ	tree	30		




3	Banana ຕົ້ນກວ້ຍ	tree	30		
4	Jack fruit ຕົ້ນມື້	tree	30		
5	Coconut ຕົ້ນຜ້າວ	tree	50		
VI	<b>Vulnerable AH support ຊຸກຍູ້ຄອບຄົວດ້ອຍໂອກາດທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ</b>				
1	Business – loss of income ສູນເສຍລາຍຮັບຈາກທຸລະກິດ	Per			Rates identified in RP
2	Employee – loss of wages ລູກຈ້າງຂາດລາຍຮັບ	Per			Rates identified in RP
3	Relocation allowance ເງິນອຸດໜູນໃນການຍົກຍ້າຍ	AH	135		
4	Restoration/transition assistance ຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອໃນການສ້ອມແປງຕ່າງໆ	AH	171		Rate per person in AH used in RP
5	Vulnerable AH support ຊຸກຍູ້ຄອບຄົວດ້ອຍໂອກາດທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ	AH	210		Rate per person in AH used in RP

1. PMU letter on compensation rates attaching note on meeting to establish compensation unit rates



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ



ກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ  
ພະແນກ ຍທຂ ປະຈຳແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ  
ໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ

ເລກທີ. 0657...../ຄພຕອ.ສຂ  
ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ, ວັນທີ: 13/06/2017....

**ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ**

**ຂອງຫົວໜ້າໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ**

**ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍເພື່ອທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຍ້ອນການກໍ່ສ້າງກິດຈະກຳຍ່ອຍ ຂອງເມືອງໄກສອນ ພົມວິຫານ ພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ**

- ອີງຕາມຕົກລົງ ຂອງທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ/ ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ສຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 11 /07/ 2016 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການ ພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ ຕາມແລ່ວທາງເສດຖະກິດ ຕາເວັນອອກ - ຕາເວັນຕົກ ອະນຸພາກພື້ນແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ.
- ອີງຕາມ ບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງວັນທີ 21 ພະຈິກ 2016 ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ ກ່ຽວກັບລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ສຳລັບການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ຂອງວຽກຍົກຍ້າຍສິ່ງກິດຂວາງ ເມືອງໄກສອນພົມວິຫານ ພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ

**ຫົວໜ້າໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ**

ມາດຕາ 1: ເຫັນດີຕາມການຕົກລົງ ຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການ ທີ່ມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບກັນໃນການກຳນົດເອົາລາຄາເວນຄົນຕໍ່ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງທຸກປະເພດ, ການກະສິກຳ, ດ້ານສັງຄົມ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ທີ່ນອນໃນຂອບເຂດຂອງໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ.

ມາດຕາ 2: ເຫັນດີນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ການເວນຄົນ ແຕ່ລະປະເພດ ທີ່ທາງຄະນະກຳມະການ ກໍ່ຕັ້ງໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ ໄດ້ມີຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບກັນ ເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການຄິດໄລ່ເວນຄົນຕໍ່ຜົນກະທົບໃນໂຄງການຍ່ອຍເມືອງໄກສອນພົມວິຫານ ທີ່ນອນໃນຂອບເຂດຂອງໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ.

ມາດຕາ 3: ເຫັນດີຮັບຮອງນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຕາມເອກະສານບົດບັນທຶກຄັ້ງວັນທີ 21 ພະຈິກ 2016.

ມາດຕາ 4: ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນນຳໃຊ້ນັບຕັ້ງແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ຫົວໜ້າໂຄງການ



**ພົມມາ ວົງພະຈິດ**  
**PHOMMA VONGPHACHIT**



**ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ**  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ



ກະຊວງ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ  
ພະແນກ ຍທຂ ປະຈຳແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ  
ໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ

### ບົດບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ສຳລັບການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ຂອງວຽກຍົກຍ້າຍສິ່ງ  
ກົດຂວາງ ຍ້ອນການກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງ ໄກສອນ ພົມວິຫານ ແລະ ເສັ້ນທາງຟ້າງຸ່ມ ພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການພັດທະນາ  
ຕົວເມືອງ ຕາມແລວທາງເສດຖະກິດ ຕາເວັນອອກ-ຕາເວັນຕົກ ອະນຸພາກພື້ນແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ.

- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ສຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 11 ກໍລະກົດ 2016 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ ຕາມແລວທາງ ເສດຖະກິດ ຕາເວັນອອກ-ຕາເວັນຕົກ ອະນຸພາກພື້ນແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ.
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງ ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 1234/ຈຂ.ສຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 23/07/2015 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການຮັບຜິດຊອບການເວນຄືນ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍສິ່ງກົດຂວາງ ສຳລັບ ໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ ຕາມແລວທາງ ເສດຖະກິດ ຕາເວັນອອກ-ຕາເວັນຕົກ ອະນຸພາກພື້ນແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ.

ໃນຕອນບ່າຍ ເວລາ 13:30 ໂມງ, ຂອງວັນທີ 21 ພະຈິກ 2016 ຢູ່ທີ່ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ສຳລັບການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ຂອງວຽກຍົກຍ້າຍສິ່ງກົດຂວາງ, ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານ ຂອງທ່ານ ນ. ຄຳສີ ບຸລົມ ຮອງເຈົ້າເມືອງ ໄກສອນ ພົມວິຫານ ເປັນປະທານ, ເຊິ່ງມີຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທັງໝົດ 18 ທ່ານ ຍິງ 04 ທ່ານ ມາຈາກ ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງ, ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງເວດລ້ອມ ອົງການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານຕົວເມືອງ, ຫ້ອງການ ແຜນການ ເມືອງ, ແນວລາວສ້າງຊາດ ເມືອງ, ສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງເມືອງ ຫ້ອງການຍຸດຕິທຳເມືອງ, ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳເມືອງ, ຫ້ອງການພະລັງງານ ແລະ ບໍ່ແຮ່ ເມືອງ, ຄະນະຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການ, (ເຊິ່ງມີລາຍຊື່ຂັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້)

ກອງປະຊຸມໃນຄັ້ງນີ້ໄດ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າປຶກສາຫາລື ຢ່າງກົງໄປກົງມາ ກ່ຽວກັບລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ສຳລັບການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ຍ້ອນການກໍ່ສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງ ໄກສອນ ພົມວິຫານ ແລະ ເສັ້ນທາງ ຟ້າງຸ່ມ ສຳລັບໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ ຕາມແລວທາງເສດຖະກິດ ຕາເວັນອອກ-ຕາເວັນຕົກ ອະນຸພາກພື້ນແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ, ອີງໃສ່ບົນພື້ນຖານລາຄາ ຫົວໜ່ວຍ ຕາມຫຼັກຕະຫຼາດ ແລະ ການຂາຍດິນ ໃນຕົວຈິງ ຕາມບ້ານ ໃນຂອບເຂດ ເມືອງໄກສອນ ພົມວິຫານ. ເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບກັນດັ່ງລາຍການລຸ່ມນີ້:

## Replacement Cost of Assets/trees lost in Kayson

Phovihan Districts

ການຊື້ໃຊ້ແທນຄົນ ຊັບສົມບັດ ແລະ ຕົ້ນໄມ້ ຂອງ ເມືອງໄກສອນພົມວິຫານ)

Source: Kayson phomvihan – District

ລ/ດ	Land and Assets ດິນ ແລະ -ຊັບສົມບັດ	Unit	Price in Dansavanh		Remarks
			USD	Lao kip	
I	Structure: ວຽກກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງລ່າງ				
1	One store wooden house ເຮືອນໄມ້ຊັ້ນດຽວ	m2	150		
2	One store modern brick house ເຮືອນກໍ່ຫີນສະໄໝຊັ້ນດຽວ	m2	250		
3	Two store wooden house ເຮືອນໄມ້ສອງຊັ້ນ	m2	300		
4	Two store wooden-brick house ເຮືອນສອງຊັ້ນ ຊັ້ນລຸ່ມກໍ່ ແລະ ຊັ້ນເທິງໄມ້	m2	350		
5	Simple two store house ເຮືອນກໍ່ສອງຊັ້ນ	m2	350		
6	Brick Row house ເຮືອນ ກໍ່ຫໍາມະດາ	m2	200		
7	3 brick store house ເຮືອນສາມຊັ້ນກໍ່ດ້ວຍດິນຈີ່	m2	160		
8	4-6 brick store house ເຮືອນ ສີ່-ຫົກຊັ້ນກໍ່ດ້ວຍດິນຈີ່	m2	100		
9	Wooden row house ເຮືອນຫ້ອງແຖວເຮັດດ້ວຍໄມ້	m2	160		
10	One store ສາງເກັບເຄື່ອງໜັງຊັ້ນ	m2	80		
11	ເຮືອນດິວ Kitchen (rebuild)	m2	80		
12	Stall with thatch roofing ຕູບມຸງຫຍ້າ	m2	30		
13	Stall with tin roofing ຕູບມຸງສິງກະສິ	m2	35		
14	Stall with Fiber cement ຕູບມຸງກະເບື້ອງ	m2	50		
15	Wooden fence ຮົ່ວໄມ	ml	25		
16	Wall concrete ກໍາແພງເບຕົງ	ml	100		

17	Barbed wire fence ຮົ່ວໜາມໝາກຈັບ	ml	25		
18	Irrigation canal excavation ຄອງຊົນລະປະທານ	ml			
II	ປະເພດດິນ Type of Land				
1	ດິນປູກສ້າງ ຊານເມືອງ Residential/commercial land in urban area	m <sup>2</sup>	204		Recent sale as evidence
2	Rain field ດິນນາ ນ້ຳຝົນ (ເຂດເທດສະບານ)	m <sup>2</sup>	2		
3	Irrigation Paddy land ນາຊົນລະປະທານ	m <sup>2</sup>	3		
4	Undeveloped paddy land ນາເຮື້ອ(ເຂດເທດສະບານ)	m <sup>2</sup>	1.5		
5	ດິນປູກສ້າງ Resident land	m <sup>2</sup>	220		
6	ສວນ Garden	m <sup>2</sup>	12		
7	ໜອງປາ Fishpond (7m x 15m)	ea	15		
8	ດິນຫວ່າງເປົ່າ Undeveloped land (ເຂດເທດສະບານ)	m <sup>2</sup>	1		
9	ດິນສວນປ່າໄມ້ Forest land (ເຂດເທດສະບານ)	m <sup>2</sup>	1		
III	Commercial trees				
1	Bamboo boos ໄມ້ໃຍ່	tree	120		
IV	Fruit ໝາກໄມ້				
1	Mango ຕົ້ນໝາກມ່ວງ	tree	50		
2	Pawpaw/papaya ຕົ້ນໝາກຫຸ່ງ	tree	30		
3	Banana ຕົ້ນກວ້ຍ	tree	30		
4	Jack fruit ຕົ້ນມັ້ງ	tree	30		
5	Coconut ຕົ້ນໝ້າວ	tree	50		



V	Vulnerable AH support ຊຸກຍູ້ຄອບຄົວດ້ອຍໂອກາດທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ		-		
1	Business – loss of income ສູນເສຍລາຍຮັບຈາກທຸລະກິດ	Per	150		
2	Employee – loss of wages ລູກຈ້າງຂາດລາຍຮັບ	Per	100		
3	Relocation allowance ເງິນອຸດໜູນໃນການຍົກຍ້າຍ	AH	135		
4	Restoration/transition assistance ຕ່ຳຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອໃນການສ້ອມແປງຕ່າງໆ	AH	171		
5	Vulnerable AH support ຊຸກຍູ້ຄອບຄົວດ້ອຍໂອກາດທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ	AH	210		

ໝາຍເຫດ: ການກຳນົດລາຄາທີ່ດິນ, ສິ່ງບຸກຜັງ, ຕົ້ນໄມ້, ພືດພັນນາໆສະໜິດ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ແມ່ນໃຊ້ສະເພາະການຊົດໃຊ້ແທນຄືນສຳລັບໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ ຕາມແລວທາງ ເສດຖະກິດ ຕາເວັນອອກ-ຕາເວັນຕົກ ອະນຸພາກພື້ນແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ.

ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດລົງໃນເວລາ 16:30 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນດຽວກັນ, ດັ່ງນັ້ນຈຶ່ງເຮັດບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການນຳສະເໜີ ການນຳຂຶ້ນເມືອງໄດ້ພິຈາລະນາ ໃນແນວທາງຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ.

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ



ຄຳສີ ບູລົມ  
Khamisy BOULOM

ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ, ວັນທີ 21 ພະຈິກ 2016

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ



ບຸນຍາເດດ ສີແພງໄຊ  
Bounkadeh SIPENGXAY



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

\*\*\* ໒໐໑໕ \*\*\*

### ບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມປະຊຸມ

ກອງປະຊຸມ: ລາຍງານຜົນການປະຕິບັດງານຜ່ານມາ ແລະ ປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບລາຄາທົດໝວຍສໍາລັບການທົດແທນຄືນ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍສິ່ງກົດຂວາງ  
 ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 21 ພະຈິກ 2016

ເວລາ: 13:30 ໂມງ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບ	ເບີໂທ	ລາບເຊັມ
1	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
2	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
3	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
4	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
5	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
6	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
7	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
8	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
9	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
10	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
11	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
12	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ
13	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ ສິນທິວົງ	ຮຽນແປງ ກົດໝາຍ ແມ່ນຊາດ	໙໕໕໕໕໕໕໕໕	ທ. ພິມມະພັນ

14	ឧ. ព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ ច្បាប់	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ (ឧទ្ទេសនៈ)	02055954020	
15	ក. ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ (ឧទ្ទេសនៈ)	55961801	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ
16	ក. ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ (ឧទ្ទេសនៈ)	22316665	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ
17	ក. ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ (ឧទ្ទេសនៈ)	79992298	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ
18	ក. ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ ឧទ្ទេសនៈ (ឧទ្ទេសនៈ)	55615038	ឧទ្ទេសនៈ
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				ថ្នាក់បរិញ្ញាបត្រ



**B. Appendix 2 Comparison of Compensation Unit Rates, RP 2012 and 2017**

**Table 17 Comparison of Compensation Unit Rates Used in the RP 2012 and the RP 2017:  
Kaysone Phomvihane Rd Subproject**

Item No.	Item	Unit	Cost per unit (US\$), 2012 RP	Cost per unit (US\$), 2017 RP
<b>1</b>	<b>Land</b>			
<b>2</b>	<b>Crops</b>			
<b>3</b>	<b>Trees</b>			
<b>4</b>	<b>Structures</b>			
4.1	Expansion roof and wooden walls	m <sup>2</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	100
4.2	Wooden house with tin roofing	m <sup>2</sup>	150	150
4.3	Expansion roof (tin)	m <sup>2</sup>	30	50
<b>5</b>	<b>Livelihood Restoration, Allowances &amp; Other</b>			
5.1	Business – loss of income	per	338	620 /900 /1200
5.2	Transport/Relocation	AH	150	135
5.3	Transition assistance	AP (in AH)	230 <sup>3</sup>	88
5.4	Vulnerable AH support	AP (in AH)	230 <sup>3</sup>	88
5.5	Restoration support (3 months / 12 months)	AP (in AH)	230 <sup>3</sup>	88 / 352

<sup>1</sup>Not identified in 2012; <sup>2</sup>Rate from the Market Rate Appraisal, RP 2012; <sup>3</sup>The rate used in the 2012 RP was for the entire affected household, while the rate in the 2017 RP is per person in affected household for a period of three months.

### C. Appendix 3 – Official Compensation Rates, 2012

Price Rates Assessed by Ministry of Public Works & Transport, Issued January 2008

No.	Type of Structure	Price/rate (US\$)		
		Low	Middle	High
	One storey house			
	One storey wooden house	140	160	200
	One storey brick house	150	175	205
	One storey modern brick house	170	200	210
	Two storey house			
	Two storey wooden house	135	150	165
	Two storey wooden-brick house	140	165	180
	2 storey modern brick house	175	200	210
	Simple two storey house	175	185	205
	Brick Row house			
	One storey row house	105	135	170
	2-3 brick storey house	100	140	165
	4-6 brick storey house	110	145	175
	Wooden row house			
	One storey	105	125	155
	Two storey	95	115	135
	Three storey	90	110	125
	Two storey wooden-brick house	100	120	150
	Other Structure			
	School	95	115	135
	Hotel	300	355	380
	Cinema Hall	140	170	185
	Hospital	170	200	220
	Factory	105	130	155
	Rice mill	45	65	85

**D. Appendix 4 – Market Rates Appraisal, 2012**

Land and Assets	Unit	Average market rates in (USD)		
		Kaysone	Phine	Dansavan
Structure:				
Simple (i.e. timber/ bamboo) with thatch roofing	m2	70	60	50
Simple (i.e. timber/ bamboo) with tin roofing	m2	80	70	60
Simple (i.e. timber/ bamboo) with fiber cement	m2	90	80	70
Wooden - rough-sawn with thatch roofing	m2	60	65	70
Wooden - rough-sawn with tin roofing	m2	70	75	80
Wooden - rough-sawn with fiber cement	m2	80	85	90
Wooden - solid milled & treated timber with tin Roofing	m2	95	90	90
Wooden - solid milled & treated timber with fiber Cement	m2	120	100	100
1 story Brick/concrete with tin roofing	m2	150	130	120
1 story Brick/concrete with Fiber cement	m2	180	160	150
1 story Brick/concrete with CPac	m2	200	180	170
Wood/brick with tin roofing	m2	150	130	120
Wood/brick with fiber cement	m2	180	160	150
Wood/brick with CPac	m2	200	180	170
2 story Brick/concrete with tin roofing	m2	400	350	350
2 story Brick/concrete with fiber cement	m2	450	400	400
2 story Brick/concrete with CPac	m2	500	450	450
Expansion with tin roofing	m2	25	25	25
Expansion with Fiber cement	m2	30	30	30
Stall with thatch roofing	m2	20	20	20
Stall with tin roofing	m2	25	25	25
Stall with Fiber cement	m2	30	30	30
Rice bin with thatch roofing	m2	20	20	20
Rice bin with tin roofing	m2	25	25	25
Rice bin with fiber cement	m2	30	30	30
Latrine with tin roofing	m2	80	80	80
Latrine with tin fiber cement	m2	100	100	100
Wall	m	80	80	80
Wooden fence	m	40	40	40
Barbed wire fence	m	20	20	20
Well with rings	ea	160	160	160
Well without rings	ea	55	55	55
Drilled well	ea	400	400	400
Irrigation canal excavation	m	20	20	20
Land				
Residential on main road	m2	300	30	30
Residential on minor road	m2	200	10	10
Paddy with irrigation	ha	6000	4000	4000
Raid fed paddy	ha	5000	3000	3000
Unused paddy	ha	3000	2500	2500
Fishpond about (7m x 15 m)	ea	1000	1000	1000
Tree (mature)	m2	10	10	10
Fruit tree	Tree	80	80	80
Bamboo	Bush	70	70	70
Teak	Tree	70	70	70
Banana	Bush	40	40	40

### E. Appendix 5 – Overview of affected and losses

					Land		Crops		Trees	longen tree	Structures	Concrete wall	Steel fence	Stall with fiber cement	Stall with tin roof	Awning/Expansion roof	Livelihood Restoration, Allowances & Other	Business loss (small)	Business loss (medium)	Business loss (high)	Employee loss of wage	Transport/Relocation	Restoration/Transition as	Vulnerable AH support	Livelihood restoration
no.	Survey ID	Village	Status - compensation	Sum / USD								m	m	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>		AH	AH	AH	Emp	AH	AP	AP	AP
1	KSL 214-215	Dongdamduan	Paid	1250.00										12.6				1							
2	KSL215 -216	Dongdamduan	Paid	6530.00											77			1					1	7	7
3	KSR 120-121	Dongdamduan	Paid	935.00											9			1							
4	KSR 103-104	Nonsavath	Paid	1048.40											9.84									8	
5	KSR (-3) -(-4)	Phonsavan Nuea	Paid	1211.50											16.9			1							
6	KSR 24-25	Phonsavan Nuea	Proceed	92.00					2																
7	KSR 56 - 57	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	490.00											14										
8	KSR 62- 63	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	562.50									22.5												
9	KSR 63- 64	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	644.00											18.4										
10	KSR 76-77	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	735.00											21										
11	KSR 77-78	Phonsavan Tai	Proceed	840.00											24										
12	KSR 82-83	Sanamxai	Proceed	1110.00										9.8				1							
13	KSR 84-85	Sanamxai	Proceed	700.00											15	5									
14	KSR 96-97	Sanamxai	Proceed	603.75											17.25										
15	KSR 106-107	Nonsavath	Proceed	385.00												11									
16	KSR 108-109	Nonsavath	Proceed	973.00												27.8									
17	KSR 109-110	Nonsavath	Proceed	625.00									25												
18	KSR 110-111	Nonsavath	Proceed	887.50									35.5												
19	KSR 125-126	Dongdamduan	Proceed	644.00												18.4									
20	KSL 71-72	Phonesavang Tai	Proceed	940.00								8				4									
21	KSL 91-92	Sanamxai	Proceed	981.75												28.05									
22	KSL 148-149	Nonsavath	Proceed	700.00								7													
23	KSL 149-150	Nonsavath	Proceed	252.00												7.2									
24	KSL203 -204	Dongdamduan	Proceed	245.00												7									
25	KSL 207-208	Dongdamduan	Proceed	420.00												12									
26	KSL210-212	Dongdamduan	Proceed	737.00											11									4	
27	KSR 164-165	Dongdamduan	Proceed	2100.00												60									
28	KSR 165-166	Dongdamduan	Proceed	700.00												20									
						0	0		2			15	83	22.4	233.4	200.5		5	0	0	0	1	7	12	7

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

## F. Appendix 6 – Overview of socio-economic variables

Survey ID	Village	Ethnicity	Gender		Age	Civil status				Relation to property			Educational level of head of household					Persons in HH		Size of household	Household members by age						Source of income							Monthly income (kip)	Income per person per month (kip)	Vulnerability					
			Male	Female		Married	Single	Divorced	Widow	Own	Rent	Stay for free	None	Some primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	High school	Above high school	Male		Female	< 5 years	5-16 years	17-25 years	26-45 years	46-65 years	> 65 years	Government employee	Private employee	Small business	Tourism	Daily laborer	Agriculture			Other	Poor less than 240,000 kip per person	Low income AHs headed by single female with low income	HH with disability	Elderly with no means of support	Landless
KSR 214-215	Dongdamduan	Lao	1	0	67	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	9	0	0	1	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	4,000,000	444,444.44	0	0	0	0	0
KSL215-216	Dongdamduan	Lao	1	0	64	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	7	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	5,000,000	714,285.71	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 120-121	Dongdamduan	Lao	1	0	62	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	7	0	0	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,666,667	238,095.24	1	0	0	0	0
KSR 103-104	Nonsavath	Lao	1	0	57	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	8	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	4,000,000	500,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR (-3)-(-4)	Phonsavan Nuea	Lao	1	0	62	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	60,000,000	10,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 24-25	Phonsavan Nuea	Lao	1	0	54	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	7	0	2	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	357,142.86	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 56 - 57	Phonsavan Tai	Lao	1	0	48	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	6	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8,000,000	1,333,333.33	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 62- 63	Phonsavan Tai	Lao	0	1	40	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	6	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9,000,000	1,500,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 63- 64	Phonsavan Tai	Lao	1	0	32	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10,000,000	2,500,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 76-77	Phonsavan Tai	Lao	1	0	40	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	500,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 77-78	Phonsavan Tai	Lao	1	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5,000,000	1,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 82-83	Sanamxai	Lao	1	0	46	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,500,000	375,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 84-85	Sanamxai	Lao	0	1	48	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4,000,000	1,333,333.33	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 96-97	Sanamxai	Lao	1	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,800,000	450,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 106-107	Nonsavath	Lao	1	0	62	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	9	1	0	2	4	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4,200,000	466,666.67	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 108-109-A	Nonsavath	Lao	0	1	46	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	7	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	14,000,000	2,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 109-110	Nonsavath	Lao	0	1	52	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	1,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSR 125-126	Dongdamduan	Lao	0	1	41	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5,000,000	1,250,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSL 91-92	Sanamxai	Lao	1	0	58	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,500,000	300,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSL 148-149	Nonsavath	Lao	0	1	44	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22,000,000	5,500,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSL149 - 150	Nonsavath	Lao	0	1	46	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3,500,000	583,333.33	0	0	0	0	0
KSL203-204	Dongdamduan	Lao	0	1	55	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7,500,000	1,875,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSL 207-208	Dongdamduan	Lao	0	1	73	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6,000,000	1,200,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
KSL210-212	Dongdamduan	Lao	0	1	46	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3,600,000	900,000.00	0	0	1	0	0
KSR 165-166	Dongdamduan	Lao	0	1	57	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	8	0	2	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	625,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			14	11	51	17	4	1	3	20	5	0	1	1	4	6	7	6	68	74	142	8	19	31	60	21	3	12	6	18	0	20	0	8	7,850,667	1,477,825	1	0	1	0	0

Source: Resettlement Surveys, 2016-2018

**G. Appendix 7 – Folder structure of electronic resettlement archive and forms**

Folder	Notes
1. [Subproject]	
1.1. Resettlement Plan	
1.1.1. Resettlement Plan 2012	
1.1.2. Final Resettlement Plan	
1.1.3. Updates and corrective action plans	
1.2. IOL survey data	
1.2.1. IOL of affected households	Appendix 5 of RP
1.2.2. IOL survey data of all households	Appendix 7.2 of the RP File names: [Road name/number_L/R_ID numbers_version/date]
1.3. Socio-economic survey data	
1.3.1. Socio-economic data of affected households	Appendix 6 of RP
1.3.2. Socio-economic survey data of all households	Appendix 7.3 of the RP File names: [Road name/number_L/R_ID numbers_version/date]
1.4. Record of compensation payments	
1.4.1. Compensation forms	Appendix 7.3 (template)
1.4.2. Receipt of receiving compensation	
1.4.3. Photographic evidence	
1.5. Records of consultations	
1.6. Grievance mechanism	
1.6.1. Incoming correspondence	
1.6.2. Outgoing correspondence	
1.7. Maps of the alignment and households along the alignment	Appendix 7.4 of the RP
2. Monitoring Reports	

## 1. Template Compensation form

Survey ID \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Name in Lao \_\_\_\_\_ Type of ID \_\_\_\_\_ ID number & date \_\_\_\_\_

House No/ເລື່ອນເລກທີ ..... Unit/ຫ້ວຍ: ..... Village/ບ້ານ .....

### I. Compensation for lost assets and allowances / ການຊົດເຊີຍຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ແລະ ເງິນອຸດໜູນ:

No.	Descriptions/ລາຍການ	Units ຫ້ວຍ	Quantities ຈຳນວນ	Rate (USD) ລາຄາ	Total (USD) ລວມທັງໝົດ
1	Land / ທີ່ດິນ	ກ <sup>2</sup>	0		0
2	Crops / ຜົນລະປຸກ	LS	0		0
3	Trees / ຕົ້ນໄມ້	Tree / ໄມ້	0		0
4	Structures / ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ	ກ <sup>2</sup>	0		0
5.1	Business loss / ທຸລະກິດທີ່ສຸນເສຍ	AH / ຄລກທ	0		0
5.2	Relocation assistance / ຊ່ວຍປຸກສ້າງຄືນ	AH / ຄລກທ	0		0
5.3	Transition assistance / ຊ່ວຍໄລຍະປ່ຽນການ	AP/ຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບ	0		0
5.4	Vulnerable AH support / ຊ່ວຍຄອບຄົວທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ ແລະ ດ້ອຍໂອກາດ	AP/ຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບ	0		0
5.5	Restoration support / ຊ່ວຍຄ່າຝັ່ງດິນ	AP/ຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບ	0		0
<b>Total / ລວມທັງ</b>					<b>0</b>

### II. Preference of affected household / ຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບ

1. Cash compensation / ການຊົດເຊີຍດ້ວຍເງິນສົດ .....
2. In-kind compensation / ການຊົດເຊີຍດ້ວຍວັດຖຸ .....
3. Bank details / ການຊົດເຊີຍດ້ວຍການໂອນເງິນເຂົ້າບັນຊີທະນາຄານ .....

III.a. The undersigned hereby confirms the above offer of compensation and allowances /

ກະລຸນາເຊັນຢູ່ຫ້ອງລຸ່ມນີ້ເພື່ອຢືນຢັນວ່າທ່ານໄດ້ຈ່າຍຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ເງິນອຸດໜູນແລ້ວ

Project Management Unit / ຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການ Date / ວັນທີ: Name / ຊື່: Signature / ລາຍເຊັນ:	District Resettlement Committee / ຄະນະກຳມະການແກ້ໄຂສິ່ງກົດລະວາງຂັ້ນເມືອງ: Date / ວັນທີ: Name / ຊື່: Signature / ລາຍເຊັນ:
--	---

III.b. The undersigned head of household and spouse hereby confirm the acceptance of the above offer of compensation and allowances/ກະລຸນາເຊັນທັງຜົວ ແລະ ເມຍຢູ່ຫ້ອງລຸ່ມນີ້ເພື່ອຢືນຢັນວ່າທ່ານໄດ້ຮັບຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ເງິນອຸດໜູນແລ້ວ

Head of HH / ຫົວໜ້າຄົວເຮືອນ ID/Family book / ປຶ້ມສຳມະໂນຄົວເລກທີ: Phone / ຕບີໂທ: Date / ວັນທີ: Name / ຊື່: Signature / ລາຍເຊັນ:	Spouse / ຄູສົມລົດ ID/Family book / ປຶ້ມສຳມະໂນຄົວເລກທີ: Phone / ຕບີໂທ: Date / ວັນທີ: Name / ຊື່: Signature / ລາຍເຊັນ:
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- Circulation/ການໝູນວຽນເຊັນ: 1. Project Management Unit / ຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການ  
2. District Resettlement Committee / ຄະນະກຳມະການແກ້ໄຂສິ່ງກົດລະວາງຂັ້ນເມືອງ  
3. Village Resettlement Committee / ຄະນະກຳມະການແກ້ໄຂສິ່ງກົດລະວາງຂັ້ນບ້ານ  
4. Affected Household / ຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ (ຄລກທ)

23-03-2018 15:54

1\_compensation form\_template\_FINAL

## 2. Example IOL form

ເປີຖຶກກະທົບ Census ID:	KSR 122-123	(ເປີການສ້າງໝວດໝົນກະທົບ Insert ID number)
ຊື່ແວນນາມສະກຸນເຈົ້າຂອງ Name and surname:	ທ້າວ ແກ້ວ + ນາງ ຄຳ Mr Keo + Ms Kham	(ຂຽນຊື່ແວນນາມສະກຸນຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ Insert name of owner)
ຊື່ຜູ້ຖຶກສຳພາດ Respondent in case the owner is not present:	ທ້າວ ແກ້ວ Mr Keo	(ຫາກບໍ່ແມ່ນເຈົ້າຂອງໃຫ້ຂຽນຊື່ຜູ້ຖືກສຳພາດຊື່ເຖິງ If owner not present, insert name of owner's representative)
ໂຄງການຄ່ອຍ Subproject:	ຖະໜົນໄກສອນ Kaysone Phomvihane Road	
ບ້ານ Village:	ດົງດຳດວນ Dongdamduan village	
ເມືອງ Town:	ໄກສອນພົມວິຫານ Kaysone Phomvihane	
ວັນທີສຳຫວັດ Date of survey:	30-06-2016	(ຕົວຢ່າງ Example of how to insert date 01-05-2016)
Affected property:	ເຮືອນແລະຮ້ານ House and shop	(ຕົວຢ່າງ: ເຮືອນ/ຮ້ານນ້ອຍ/ຮ້ານຄ້າ/ຊຸດແບງລົດ/ຮ້ານອາຫານ/ຮ້ານ Example: house/restaurant/shop)
ເບີໂທ Contact no.:	020 2222222	(ເບີໂທ phone number)
ຈຸດພິກັດ GPS coordinates:	GPS 1: N 1834680; E 476144	(GPS point 1)
	GPS 2: N 1834639; E 476130	(GPS point 2)



ຂໍ້ມູນສັງລວມ VALUATION SUMMARY															
ລະຫັດ Code	ປະເພດສິ່ງກໍ່ສ້າງ Type of affected structure (Choose from list or add)	ປະເພດໄມ້ຖຶກກະທົບ Type of affected tree (Choose from list or add)	ປະເພດຜົນຕົ້ນ Type of affected crop (Choose from list or add)	ໄມ້ຫຼືຜົນຕົ້ນ Maturity of tree or crop (<1 yr, 1-5 yr, >5yr)	ຂະໜາດ Size (Number of affected items)	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ Unit (m <sup>2</sup> , ha, m)	ລາຄາປ່ຽນແທນ (ກີບ) Scheduled replacement value (LAK)	ລາຄາທົດແທນ (ກີບ) Assessed value (LAK)	ກະທົບຈັກ (ເດືອນ) Construction duration (months)	ສູນເສຍລາຍ ສິນຫຼຸດລາຍ (ກີບ) Business loss of income (LAK)	ສາມເສຍລາຍ No. of employees Lumpsum Lost wage			ຄ່າຊຸກຍູ້ ປະກອບອາຊີບ Restoration/transition	ລວມມູນຄ່າ ທັງໝົດ (ກີບ) Total claim assessed
A	ເທິບ roof expansion				20	m <sup>2</sup>	50	1000	1.5						1000
B	ກັກແຜງໄມ້ concrete wall				50	m	100	5000							5000
C	ຮັດໄມ້ wooden fence				35	m	28	980							980
D		ຕົ້ນໝາກມ່ວງ mango tree		1-5 yr	4	ຕົ້ນ tree	44	176							176
E		ໄມ້ໃຜ bambo		>5 yr	10	ຕົ້ນ tree	120	1200							1200
F			ສາວີ corn	<1 yr	0.5	ຮາ ha	75	37.5							37.5
G								0							0
etc.								0							0
Total								8393.5		0		0	0		8393.5



### 3. Template socio-economic data

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

#### 4. Map of the alignment and households along the alignment (example)

