Updated Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

April 2018

LAO: Additional Financing of Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (Sopbao Subproject)

Part 1

Prepared by the Department of Water Supply, Ministry of Public Works and Transport for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 27 February 2018)

Currency unit = kip (KN) KN1.00 = \$0.0001205 \$1.00 = KN8,294

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB – Asian Development Bank AH – affected household

AP – affected nodseno
AP – affected person

CPI – Committee for Planning and Investment
DHUP – Department of Housing and Urban Planning

DBH – diameter and breast height of tree DMS – detailed measurement survey

DONRE – Department of Natural Resources and Environment

DPWT – Department of Public Works and Transport

DRC – district resettlement committee
DWS – Department of Water Supply

EA – executing agency

EIA – environmental impact assessment

EM – entitlement matrix

EMHH – ethnic household other than Tai-Kadai EMP – environmental management plan

FHH – female headed household

GAP – gender action plan

HH – households

IA – implementing agency

IOL – inventory of losses

IPSA – initial poverty and social assessment
Lao PDR – Lao People's Democratic Republic
LAR – land acquisition and resettlement

LACF (P) – land acquisition and compensation framework (plan)

LWU – Lao Women's Union

MPWT – Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Nam Saat – The National Center of Environmental Health and Water Supply NCRWSSP – Northern and Central Regions Water Supply and Sanitation

Sector Project

OPWT – Office of Public Works and Transport PCS – project steering committee (national)

PCU – project coordination unit

PIA – project implementation assistance consultant

PIB – public information booklet
PIU – project implementation unit

PM – prime minister

PNP – provincial nam papa

PPSC – provincial project steering committee

PRC – provincial resettlement committee

the Project – Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

RC – resettlement committee
RCS – replacement cost survey
RF – resettlement framework

ROW – right of way

RP – resettlement plan

SES – socio-economic survey

SMMP – social management and monitoring plan

STEA – [Former] Science Technology and Environmental Agency

STDP – Small Towns Development Sector Project

STWSP – Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

TA – technical assistance
TOR – terms of reference

UDAA – Urban Development Administration Authority

VEI – village environmental improvements
VRC – village resettlement committee
WATSAN – Water and Sanitation Unit

WB – World Bank

WREA – Water Resources and Environmental Agency (created 23 July

2007)

WSSP – Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

WTP – water treatment plant

Y – year

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha – hectare

Lpcd – liters per capita per day
L/s – liters per second

m – meter

m2 – square meter

m³/day – cubic meters per day

sgm – square meter

NOTE

(i) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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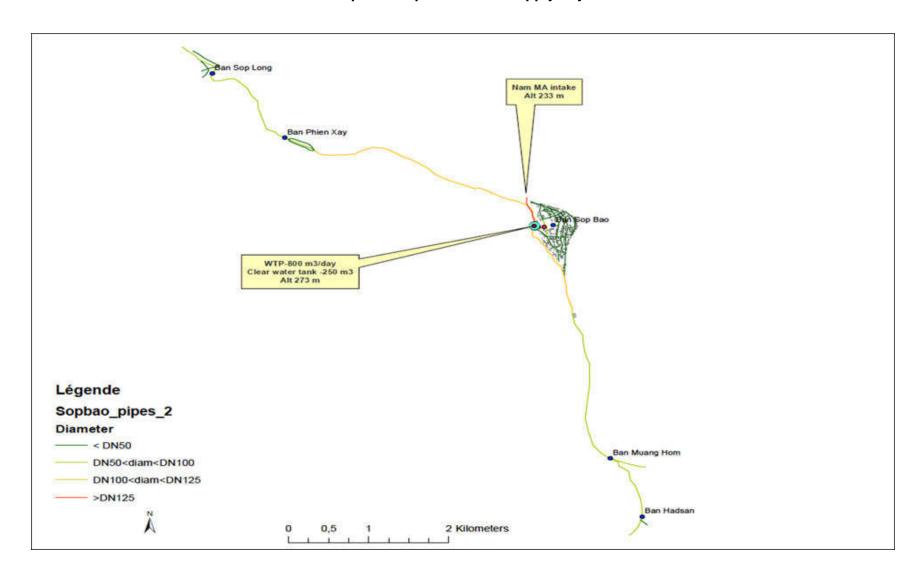
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Sopbao Proposed Water Supply Layout



1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Background

- 1. The original scope of the Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (STWSP) aimed to provide safe, reliable and affordable piped water supplies, drainage improvements and village environmental improvements in 13 small district towns throughout the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). It was formulated as a sector investment project requiring the towns and the provincial authorities to demonstrate their commitment to the Project and its associated reforms, thus encouraging a demand-driven approach. In 2017, savings under STWSP were approved to carry out Feasibility Study and Detailed Design for two sample subprojects, Xamneua and Sopbao, to be financed and implemented under Additional Financing to the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (WSSP), referred to as the current project.
- 2. The impact of the current project is stated as expanded access to quality and reliable piped water supply and sanitation services for the urban population in the Lao PDR. The outcome will be improved performance of participating provincial *nam papas* (PNPs) in delivering sustainable water supply and sanitation services.
- 3. The subproject design focuses primarily on the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water supply system, but also includes smaller investments in drainage and sanitation to improve local environmental conditions. Significant community participation and project awareness have also been integrated into the subproject design to maximize its potential for achieving its overall goal.
- 4. The executing agency (EA) for the Additional Financing of WSSP is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), with responsibility delegated to a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established within the Department of Water Supply (DWS). The implementing agency is the Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) in Sopbao.

1.2 Planned Civil Works

- 5. 1.The water supply scheme aims to provide a piped water supply with individual household connections of 100 Lpcd to all households in 5 core villages1 in Y2020 with a capacity of serving 95% of the number of households estimated to populate Sopbao in 2040 (3,335 persons based on a combined Y2017 population of the 5 villages of 2,653). The proposed water supply scheme comprises of: (i) an intake on the right bank of the Nam Ma, together with a pre-sedimentation tank and high-lift pumping station; (ii) a 700m transmission main for raw water to be pumped to the water treatment plant; (iii) an approximately 800m3/day capacity water treatment plant (WTP) comprising flocculation, sedimentation, rapid gravity sand filtration, a backwash tank and chlorination facilities, detention ponds, plant office, workshop, store and a small water testing laboratory; (iv) a 250 m3 clear water reservoir at the WTP, and (v) 15.8 km of gravity-fed distribution and reticulation network throughout the five core villages. A PNP office will be constructed at land reserved by the District for DPWT use.
- 6. The subproject will improve drainage in Sopbao town, Sopbao District. The existing unlined secondary drain, the Houay Hao, will be upgraded to open stone lined secondary drain. The proposed works include (i) new 605m of open stone lined secondary drain Houay Hao, (ii) new 100m of open stone lined secondary drains from the market area.

1.3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts²

7. The land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts in Sopbao District Town are not significant or ADB *category B* as there are no significant impacts anticipated. Therefore, the sub-project is judged to

¹ Sopbao, Muanghom, Hadsane, Phiengxay, Soplong

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

be eligible for inclusion in the Project. A Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) has been prepared for minor impacts. The LACP has been prepared in compliance with the policies and procedures included in the Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework³. The current LACP contains an estimate of losses based on the preliminary design for the Feasibility Study. This may change once the final DMS has been completed, however it is not expected that there will be any significant negative impacts.

- 8. The following sections summarize the extent of land acquisition for development of the water supply system and drainage improvements. This includes the following subcomponents:
 - (i) Water intake: The proposed raw water supply intake is located on the right bank of the Nam Ma, together with a pre-sedimentation tank and high-lift pumping station. The area to be used for the intake will be around 100m² on the right bank of the Nam Ma. This land is next to the river and so there is no private land acquisition required.
 - (ii) Water treatment plant: The proposed treatment plant site is in Sopbao. The WTP itself will occupy approximately 3,375 m² but the Governor has reserved government scrub land of 21,109m² for the purpose. This land was already reserved for PNP when the ADB started the road project for road 6A and is nearby the ADB project office.
 - (iii) The clear water reservoir and the access road to the WTP on the mountain is on government scrub land.
 - (iv) A PNP office will be built on government scrub land. The District Governor reserved an area of 2,567m² for the purpose from which only 1,200m² are needed for now.
 - (v) The raw water main of 700m will pass through public land and public right of way along its entire length.
 - (vi) The distribution network will impact on residential and public land plots. The system will be gravity supplied from the elevated reservoir at the WTP site. All distribution and reticulation pipes will be located in the rights-of-way of existing roads where possible. Distribution pipes will impact on land in front of houses and shops of 83 affected households (AHs) who are using that land as entry areas and verandas. The pipe laying will also affect 5 Houses that will have to partially break down veranda walls and pillars that are in the RoW. This will be restored by the contractor as no cost to the household.

Table 1: Summary of Impacts by Village

Village Name	AHs	APs	No. of HH with impacts within the ROW	No. of HH with impacts on residential Structures within the ROW	No. of HHs with Business activities	No. of business structures affected within the ROW	No. of HHs with crops affected within the ROW	No. of HHs with trees affected within the ROW
1. Phiengxay	15	59	1	0	1	1	3	14
2. Hadsane	8	50	6	2	0	5	1	4
3. Muanghom	4	24	0	2	0	0	0	0
4. Soplong	8	34	8	0	1	8	0	6
5. Sopbao	67	344	68	1	4	3	22	33
Public Land plots	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	106	511	83	5	6	17	26	57

³ Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, with support from project preparation consultant team (ADB TA 8150- LAO Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project). The land acquisition and compensation framework also refers to ADB's resettlement framework. The LACF was approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) Minister Certificate No. 5244/MONRE (14 August 2013), and MONRE Department of Social Impact Assessment Letter No. 5083/DESIA (21 August 2013).

- 9. Six businesses will be temporarily disrupted during trench digging for installation of the distribution pipes. The business structures are located close to the road in the alignment of the pipes in the RoW. This might disrupt business activities for a short period of 1–3 days for each business. Three of these businesses will not close during construction because they are selling dry products or items and they expect to have access to their shops with the provided planks. The remaining two businesses will close during pipe laying as they are all selling food or health services/products and will be affected by dust.
- 10. One household manages a series of businesses, one of which could be impacted and is included in the above total. The head of the household is employed as a teacher and also owns a petrol station and a water purification business. He currently uses water from his own bore well then processes it before bottling and selling. They sell around 100–150 bottles of water a day. The water he sells is for drinking and he did not anticipate the introduction of piped water to be a significant change as many people will still purchase drinking water.
- 11. Two hundred and fifty-four (254) trees belonging to 57 households will be lost.

1.4 Severely Affected APs

- 12. There are no severely affected households (AHs) in the Sopbao subproject.
- 13. Further investigation, to be carried out during detailed engineering design, related to livelihood impacts due to fisheries losses, should be conducted. Any updates in AHs, in particular, severely affected households, should be included in the updated LACP, including mitigation measures and livelihood restoration activities should they be required.

1.5 Policy Framework

14. The LACP (or Resettlement Plan in ADB terminology) is guided by the legal framework of the Government of the Lao PDR and relevant policies and guidelines of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009), the Lao Government's Law on the Protection of the Environmental, 18 December 2012 (No. 29) and Decree on Compensation and Resettlement Management in Development Projects, 5th of April 2016 (84/PM). Provisions and principles adopted in the Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF) supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Lao PDR wherever a gap exists. The LACP fully complies with all criteria and contents of the LACF and will be updated where there are changes following the DMS. The LACP must be approved provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment and endorsed by the ADB.

1.6 Information Dissemination and Consultations

15. To date, dissemination and consultation activities have occurred as an integral part of the preparation of the LACP. APs are notified and consulted in advance about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the sub-project, including among others: (i) public meetings, (ii) distribution of PIB, (iii) preparing official lists of eligible APs and their entitlements, (iv) compensation rates and amounts, (v) and, other matters such as the grievance redress mechanism. For a complete overview of consultations see Attachment 4.

1.7 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

16. The estimated cost of LAR for the Sopbao sub-project is KN52,426,00 (\$6,308) which includes (i) the base LAR costs; (ii) allowances for severely affected households should they be found to be impacted; (iii) contingencies of 10% reserve fund.

1.8 Institutional Arrangements

17. The MPWT is the EA for the overall Project, which exercises its function through its Department of Water Supply (DWS). The provincial DPWT is the implementing agency (IA), which exercises some of its responsibilities through the district offices of PWT (OPWT). The LACF sets out detailed information on the institutional arrangements for the preparation and implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the Project. The PIU has overall responsibility for activities related to land acquisition and compensation of APs. The PIU will work in close collaboration with resettlement committees at the provincial and district levels, as well as with village authorities and mass organization representatives in the core villages.

1.9 Monitoring

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

2 BACKGROUND

- 21. The Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSP) was built on the ADB's current work in the sector, by developing or rehabilitating piped water supplies, complementary drainage and environmental sanitation in 13 priority small district towns. The 13 towns nominated for inclusion in the Project were located in 10 provinces2 throughout the country. They included 9 towns for new water supply systems and 4 towns with existing water supply systems that require rehabilitation to improve service. In 2017, savings under STWSP were approved to carry out Feasibility Study and Detailed Design for two sample subprojects, Xamneua and Sopbao, to be financed and implemented under a proposed Additional Financing to the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (WSSP).
- 22. The Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (WSSP) will improve the performance of provincial water utilities (Provincial Nam Papas or PNPs) and expand access to safe piped water supply and sanitation (WSS) for urban residents in about 11 towns in Lao PDR. The Project was prepared under Asian Development Bank (ADB) TA 8150-LAO and is the fourth ADB-funded water supply sector project in Lao PDR, following the Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSP) which is currently being implemented (2009-2014 with extension till 2018).
- 23. The Project will build on the Government's policy of developing small district towns as centers of marketing and agricultural processing, as economic links between rural, national and international markets, and as places offering non-farm employment to the rural poor. By developing these small urban centers, the Government is also seeking to reduce poverty through economic growth and improve geographical equity in urban social infrastructure development.
- 24. The Project is designed in accordance with the Government's urban water supply and sanitation sector strategy and investment plan, and will contribute to the Government's urban sector targets of 80% coverage of piped water supply and 90% coverage of sanitation by 2020. Xamneua subproject will focus primarily on water supply, which is the small towns' highest development priority, but will also include a small investment in drainage and sanitation to improve living conditions. Significant community participation, health and hygiene promotion activities, and village environmental improvements have been integrated into the Project to maximize its potential for achieving its overall goal. The expected outcome of both STWSP and WSSP is improved access, quality and reliability of water supply and sanitation services in the Project towns.
- 25. The Project has three integrated outputs, namely: (i) improved institutional effectiveness; (ii) improved town level water supply services, and (iii) improved community level water supply and sanitation services. It will support infrastructure development, implementation of policy reforms and strengthening managerial capacity of utilities.
- 26. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the Executing Agency (EA) for the overall Project, which exercises its function through its Department of Water Supply (DWS). The EA delegates responsibility to a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established within the Department of Water Supply (DWS). The provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) is the implementing agency (IA), which exercises some of its responsibilities through the district office of PWT (OPWT).
- 27. This Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) for Sopbao Town in Houaphan Province is prepared based on an assessment of the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts during the sub-project Feasibility Study between June and November 2017. The LAR

² Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Champasak, Savannakhet, Saravane, Sekong, Attapeu, Houaphan, Vientiane Province, Xayabouri

impacts in Sopbao are not significant³, or ADB category B. The purpose of this LACP is to ensure that all affected people (APs) will be compensated at replacement cost at current market value for their losses, and provided with rehabilitation measures so they are at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the Project. The LACP (i) identifies the legal and policy frameworks of the Lao Government and appropriate ADB guidelines; (ii) sets out procedures and policies on LAR to guide mitigation of impacts during project implementation; (iii) identifies an IOL and (iv) includes an estimated budget for implementing the compensation plan. The LACP must be approved by both the ADB and the provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

28. The LACP should be read together with the Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF)⁴ on the definition of terms, legal framework, project principles, voluntary contributions, entitlements, roles and responsibilities of EA, PCU, PIU and consultants, payment procedures, reserve fund, internal and external monitoring procedures and reporting. A summary of the RF has been distributed to the sub-projects before starting the inventory of losses. The current LACP contains the sub-project's specific information and an estimate of losses based on the preliminary design (feasibility study only).

3 SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

29. The subproject in Sopbao will include the construction of a new water supply system, drainage and sanitation works and financial and technical assistance for village environmental improvements in 5 core villages⁵.

3.1 Water Supply System

30. The water supply scheme aims to provide a piped water supply with individual household connections (100 Lpcd) to all households in 5 core villages⁶ in Y2020 with a capacity sufficient to serve 95% of the number of households estimated to populate Sopbao in 2040 (3,335 persons based on a combined Y2017 population of the 5 villages of 2,653). The proposed water supply scheme comprises of: (i) an intake on the right bank of the Nam Ma, together with a pre-sedimentation tank and high-lift pumping station; (ii) a 700m transmission main for raw water to be pumped to the water treatment plant; (iii) an approximately 800m3/day capacity water treatment plant (WTP) comprising flocculation, sedimentation, rapid gravity sand filtration, a backwash tank and chlorination facilities, detention ponds, plant office, workshop, store and a small water testing laboratory; (iv) a 250 m³ clear water reservoir at the WTP, and (v) 15.8 km of gravity-fed distribution and reticulation network throughout the five core villages. A PNP office will be constructed at a separate site in Sopbao.

3.2 Drainage Improvements

31. The subproject will improve drainage in Sopbao town, Sopbao District. The subproject will upgrade the existing unlined secondary drain Houay Hao to an open stone-lined secondary drain. The proposed works include (i) 505m of new, open, stone-lined secondary drain in Houay Hao

³ LAR impacts must not be significant for each candidate sub-project town in order for it to meet Project eligibility (see further par. 12)

⁴ Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, with support from project preparation consultant team (ADB TA 8150- LAO Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project). The land acquisition and compensation framework also refers to ADB's resettlement framework. The LACF was approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) Minister Certificate No. 5244/MONRE (14 August 2013), and MONRE Department of Social Impact Assessment Letter No. 5083/DESIA (21 August 2013).

⁵ Sopbao, Muanghom, Hadsane, Phiengxay, Soplong

⁶ See footnote 5.

including two reinforced concrete box culverts and improved discharge outlets; and (ii) 100m of new, open, stone-lined secondary drain from the market area including two reinforced concrete pipe culverts and improved discharge outlets. Also, the subproject will construct 2 new public toilets with four rooms (male/female) at the market and temple, and a public toilet with two rooms (male/female) will be constructed for 4 villages' office/meeting hall.

32. The proposed works are designed to: (a) reduce minor flooding of road, footpaths and shops at the market and residential area; (b) drain surface water from the market and residential area, and; (c) eliminate ponding of stagnant, polluted water in drains in the market and residential area.

4 SCOPE OF LAR

4.1 Subproject Eligibility

- 33. The policy for the current project is that a candidate sub-project town is eligible for inclusion in the Project if, in addition to other criteria, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts are not significant⁷.
- 34. Village-level impacts for Sopbao are in Attachment 1. The scope of LAC in Sopbao subproject town is "not significant" as there no severely affected households. Therefore, the subproject is judged to be eligible for inclusion in the Project. A Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) has been prepared. The Sopbao LAC Screening Form is included in Attachment 11. It is based on data collected by PIA during the inventory of losses (IOL) survey. Any changes in the composition of households, scope of impact or values in compensation will require justification to be presented to ADB and would require an updated LACP.

4.2 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition

35. The measures taken to minimize land acquisition required for the sub-project include: (i) the intake, WTP and raw water transmission main will be sited on government land; (ii) the distribution and reticulation pipes are, as much as possible, located in the rights-of-way (public footpaths); (iii) all drainage channels will be in the right-of-way of existing roads; and (iv) the contractor will hand-dig trenches when pipes have to be laid within an existing structure so that displacing the structure is avoided.

4.3 Land Acquisition and Losses

4.3.1 Land Acquisition

- 36. The following sections summarize the extent of land acquisition for development of the water supply system and drainage improvements. This includes the following subcomponents:
 - (i) Water intake: The proposed raw water supply intake is located on the right bank of the Nam Ma. The water intake will use a conventional intake tower, small pre-sedimentation tank, and a small high-lift pumping station, all located in public land. The area to be used for the intake arrangement will be around 100m² mainly on the bank of the Nam Ma.

⁷ Significant meaning more than 200 APs severely affected (relocation, loss of 10% productive assets, and where assets are affected only partially but the remaining assets are rendered un-viable for continued use and relocation might necessary for that reason (the latter from the Guidelines on Resettlement Compensation (WREA, March 2010).

- (ii) Water treatment plant: The proposed treatment plant site is in Sopbao. The WTP itself will occupy approximately 3,375 m² but the Governor has reserved government scrub land of 21,109m² for the purpose. This land was already reserved for PNP when the ADB started the road project for road 6A and is nearby the project office.
- (iii) The clear water reservoir will be on land next to the WTP and so there is no private land acquisition.
- (iv) The access road to the WTP already exists as a public right of way; it will be upgraded as part of the subproject works.
- (v) A PNP office will be built on the land allocated for the WTP. The District Governor reserved an area of 2,567m² for the purpose from which only 1,200m² are needed for now.
- (vi) The raw water main of 700m will pass through public land and public right of way along its entire length.
- (vii)The distribution network will impact on residential and public land plots. The system will be gravity supplied from the elevated reservoir at the WTP site. All distribution and reticulation pipes will be located in the rights-of-way of existing roads where possible. Distribution pipes will impact on land in front of houses and shops of 83 AHs who are using that land as entry areas and verandas. The pipe laying will also affect. 5 Houses will have to partially break down veranda walls and pillars that are in the RoW. A summary of impacts in shown in the table below.

Table 2: Summary of Impacts by Village

Village Name	AHs	APs	No. of HH with impacts on land within the ROW	No. of HH with impacts on residential structures within the ROW	No. of HHs with Business activities	No. of business structures affected within the ROW	No. of HHs with crops affected within the ROW	No. of HHs with trees affected
1. Phiengxay	15	59	1	0	1	1	3	14
2. Hadsane	8	50	6	2	0	5	1	4
3. Muanghom	4	24	0	2	0	0	0	0
4. Soplong	8	34	8	0	1	8	0	6
5. Sopbao	67	344	68	1	3	3	22	33
Public Land plots	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	106	511	83	5	5	17	26	57

Source: Sopbao IOL by PIU and PIA, July 2017

- 37. Five (5) Businesses will be temporarily disrupted during trench digging for installation of the distribution pipes. The business structures are located close to the road in the alignment of the pipes in the RoW. This might disrupt business activities for a short period of 1-3 days for each business. 3 Of these businesses will not close during construction because they are selling dry products or items and they expect to have access to their shops with the provided planks. The remaining 2 businesses will close during pipe laying as they are all selling food or health services/products and will be affected by dust.
- 38. Two hundred and fifty-four (254) trees belonging to 57 households will be lost.
- 39. The list of all APs and their affected assets is in the IOL in Attachment 3.

- 40. **Drains:** Some lined covered drains for crossroads will be provided. All proposed drainage improvements will be in the RoW of existing roads and no land will have to be acquired permanently. Access to properties across the open channel during construction will be provided. Drainage construction will acquire the use of land (but in RoW) in the entry area of some households⁸ and could cause some structural loss. Precise losses will be determined at final DMS. The situation will be restored by the Project in the same state (or better) as before the works began.
- 41. **Village Environmental Improvements:** Part of the participation, awareness and community actions subcomponent, village environmental improvements (VEI) may involve minor land acquisition. Improvements may include footpaths and tertiary drainage. Sanitation facilities will be improved with 11 public toilets for 8 villages. As these improvements are demand-driven, the exact scope and land requirements will not be known until implementation. This will be implemented using a community led approach under the Village Environmental Improvements and is not part of this LACP.

4.3.2 Losses of Houses or Structures

42. 5 AHs (32 APs) will have to partially break down veranda walls and pillars that are in the RoW. Because Sopbao is located between the river and the mountain, the town is dense and streets are narrow. Houses tend to be built right within the RoW. The walls and pillars can be restored after pipelaying and this will be done by the contractor, to the same or better than pre-project standards at no cost to the households. 83 Households will have their access to their house or business in the RoW disturbed to make the trench for the water pipes. Another 36 AHs will have temporary inconvenience from an open trench in the earth in front of their house during construction.

4.3.3 Losses of Crops and Trees

43. It is estimated that 254 trees of 57 households will be lost due to pipe laying. Most of them are fruit trees in the RoW.

4.3.4 Disruption of Businesses

- 44. Five (5) businesses will be temporarily disrupted during trench digging for installation of the distribution pipes. The business structures are located close to the road in the alignment of the pipes in the RoW. This might disrupt business activities for a short period of 1-3 days for each business. Some businesses will not close during construction because they are selling dry products or items and they expect to have access to their shops with the provided planks. The remaining 2 businesses will close during pipe laying as they are all selling food or health services/products and will be affected by dust. The income of these 5 businesses varies from 1,500,000 to 7,500,000 Kip per month with profit around 10% of that, depending on the type of business. Of the 5 businesses, 3 AHs with businesses not related to food or health indicated they would not close their shops and therefore do not need compensation. They agreed with the PIU that pipe laying works will be done separately on the entry and exit access so that the pumps will be reachable during the construction.
- 45. One Household manages a series of businesses, one of which could be impacted and is included in the above total. The head of the household is employed as a teacher and also owns a petrol station and a water purification business. He currently uses water from his own bore well then processes it before bottling and selling. They sell around 100-150 bottles of water a day. The water he sells is for drinking and he did not anticipate the introduction of piped water to be a significant

⁸ These have encroached on the ROW, as is common practice and mostly tolerated by the authorities when the land is not required for public works.

change as many people will still purchase drinking water. The income of this household will need to be closely monitored.

4.4 Socio-Economic Profile

46. Socio-economic profiles have been prepared for the sub-project area and for APs, including data on key indicators related to land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The source of socioeconomic data on sub-project conditions are the results of the survey conducted during preparation of the sub-project Feasibility Study (FS) in June 2017.

4.4.1 Socio-Economic Profile of sub-project Area

- 47. Houaphan Province is in the north-east of the LAO PDR, bordering on Vietnam. In 2015 its population was 289,393. Sopbao District, with a total of 55 villages with a population of 25,5279 in 2015, is on the 24 km road between Houaphan's capital, Xamneua, and Vietnam to the east and Viengxay and Xiengkhor districts to the west and north covering an area of 1,033.1 km². Sopbao District town as the districts' administrative center, is located along road 6A at 82.4 km Northeast from Xamneua the capital of Houaphan Province. The town itself is built along a bend in the Nam Ma river with steep mountains in the back. The Sopbao sub-project has five (5) core villages (i.e. villages that have urban characteristics and population densities that would enable a financially sustainable water supply system to operate), with a total population of 2,653 persons.
- 48. A district government survey, a village, and a random sample household survey amongst 89 households, were conducted in Sopbao over 2.5 weeks in June 2017. The 5 core villages of the Project have 586 households with a total population of 2,653 (47% women). The population of the core villages in the proposed Sopbao water supply system is shown in **Table 3** below. The data were gathered from Sopbao District government sources, and, where possible, directly from the villages listed.

	1	1			1	1	1	Г
Village	Number of HHs	2017 Population	М	F	Number of poor households	No of AHs	Ethnic group of AHs	Ethinic Groups AHs as %
Phiengxay	61	260	139	121	2	15	Tai-Deang	100
Hadsane	29	178	101	77	2	8	Tai-Deang	100
Muanghom	70	382	193	189	0	4	Lao	100
Soplong	106	544	318	226	7	8	Tai-Daeng	100
Sopbao	320	1289	655	634	3	10	Hmong	15.4
						1	Khmu	1.5
						35	Lao	53.8
						6	Tai-Dam	9.2
						13	Tai-Daeng	20.0
					Total	10		

Table 3: Population and Ethnicity in the Core Villages

Source: PIA Social Survey from District authorities based on Village headmen records Jun 2017

- 49. The majority of the population in the five villages are Tai Daeng. The Tai Daeng came from Northern Vietnam around 200 years ago. Their first language is Lao. Sopbao's inhabitants belong to three main language groups: Tai-Kadai (94%) (Lao 30.4 and Tai Daeng, Tai Dam and Tai Kao 63.6), Mon-Kher (Khmu) (0.68%) and Hmong-Mien (5.29%).
- 50. The local economy is based on services, agriculture and trade. The main income is from rice cropping, animal breeding (cows, pigs and poultry), and trade. The occupation distribution table below

.

⁹ Source: 2015 census

shows some differences between male and female occupation patterns. A higher percentage of women worked as traders or small business operators, and a higher percentage of men described themselves as retired. More men were government officials, and more women were farmers. The service industry is not very big with only a few guesthouses and small restaurants serve Lao and Vietnamese food.

- 51. From the Household Survey the average income per person and per household was highest in Sopbao (LAK 1,147,000, and 5,517,000) reportedly, the lowest in Muanghom (LAK 636,000 and 2,868,000) respectively. For female-headed households this is LAK 863,000, which is only 91% of that of male-headed households (LAK 952,000). However, from the survey results, female-headed households were smaller (ave. 3.4 people) than male-headed ones (5.0) so the difference in HH income between female-headed and male-headed HHs is much greater (2,960,000 compared with 4,488,000 LAK). The mean surplus of per person income over expenditure varied widely, from a high of 481,000 (42% of income) in Sopbao to a low of 253,000 in Muang Hom (40% of income). From the data, about 11.3% of households have a monthly household surplus of less than 100,000 Kip per person.
- 52. The district poverty rate was given as 8.49% for 2015, for a total of 384 HHs¹⁰. In the five subproject towns the district government had data on seven poor HHs, while the five village governments between them had recorded 14 HHs. The 2015 census based poverty rate for Sopbao is 36.7%¹¹ Sopbao was classified as one of the 72 poor districts in the country in the Poverty Statistics Report of 2003 (by National Statistical Centre, Lao PDR). However, based upon the GoL income test of 240,000 kip per person per month¹², only five households in poverty were identified in the sample survey, or about 5.6%. There are, however, significant numbers of near-poor HHs in the survey sample, particularly in Sopbao village. HHs earning less than 300,000 kip/person/month, reportedly in our sample constituted 12.4%; in Sopbao 18% and Soplong 15.8%.

4.4.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Affected People

- 53. Basic socio-economic information about the AP households is summarized below:
 - (i) The members of the 103 households have a total of 517 persons (average 5.02 ps/hh; av. of socio-economic survey is 4.53).
 - (ii) 5 of the households are female-headed (4.85%; 1.37% in the socio-ec survey but nationally 18.4%¹³).
 - (iii) The affected households are mainly under the Tai-Kadai language group (including Taideng, Taidam and Lao). 13 AH (12.62%) are Hmong and 1 AH is Khmu (Mon-Khmer language group).
 - (iv) Shop owners with food or health related services have monthly household incomes around 1,500,000 Kip with profit around 10% of that. Shops selling dry food stuffs, hardware, electrical equipment have higher incomes from 2 to 7 million Kip/month, reportedly. The profits however, could be less than 10% as costs are high.
 - (v) None of the AHs are designated as poor households by district authorities or by self-declaration. There are 5.6% of households from the socio-economic survey who are under the urban poverty line (although the district authorities report this figure to be 2.4%). This might be

¹¹ Lao PDR 2015 Census-Based Poverty Map – June 2016, WB

¹⁰ Source: Sopbao District Government

Only Sopbao is an urban village. The other four villages are classified as rural by the government and still use the rural poverty line of 180,000 per person per month. Official poverty line by Poverty Decree 309/PMO, 2013
 National Population and Housing census 2015

an indication that the families living along the road are better off than families living further from the road.

4.4.3 Vulnerable APs

- 54. Vulnerable APs¹³ may be at greater risk due to the impacts of LAC; as a consequence, they are entitled to additional assistance to help them to restore living and socio-economic conditions if they are severely affected.
- 55. There are 5 female-headed households (4.85 %) amongst the affected households. 1 of them identifies as from the Hmong ethnic group, 2 others are reportedly Tai and 2 are Lao.
- 56. The affected households are mainly under the Tai-Kadai language group (including Taideng, Taidam and Lao). 13 AH (12.62%) are Hmong and 1 AH is Khmu (Mon-Khmer language group) but all are well integrated into local communities and not marginalized due to ethnicity.
- 57. None of the affected households are designated as poor.

4.4.4 Severely Affected APs

- 58. Severely affected APs are defined as those that (i) lose 10% or more of their productive land, income or other productive assets; (ii) must relocate and rebuild their house and/or shop on new land; and/or, (iii) where assets are affected only partially but the remaining assets are rendered un-viable for continued use and relocation might necessary for that reason. They are entitled to additional assistance to restore incomes and/or relocate.
- 59. In Sopbao subproject there is potentially one severely affected household. This Hmong household of 6 persons may be impacted as they are the only water selling business identified during the feasibility study. The business may benefit from easier access to water but for the purposes of this LACP this HH will be monitored closely to ensure there are no negative economic impacts due to the project.

5 POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 Policy Framework

- 60. This Land Acquisition and Compensation (or RP) is guided by the legal framework of the Government of Lao (GoL) People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) relevant policies and guidelines (ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009). Provisions and principles adopted in the LACF supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Lao PDR wherever a gap exists.
- 61. In particular, the policy framework and entitlements under the current project have been built upon the laws of the Government of Lao PDR, principally the Constitution (1991) and the Land Law¹⁴ (1997, 2003), the Road Law (1999), Advise mandate No 20 by the Secretariat of the Lao Revolutionary Party Committee (dated May 29, 2009), Decree 192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement (July 2005) (now replaced by the Decree on Compensation and Resettlement Management in Development

Vulnerable: female headed, ethnic group other than Tai-Kadai, poor

¹ The Land Law provides the issuance of a Land Title, which attests provisional ownership rights to use agricultural as well as forestland (Articles 17-18 and 21-22). Land titling is gradually being undertaken in all towns of Lao PDR. For Sopbao Town it has been completed for 70% in all core villages for residential (construction) land; land use certificates have been issued for rice and garden land. In the event that Land Titling has not been done yet, APs only have Land Use Rights Certificates (Form 01), Land Tax Payment Receipts and/or Residency Certificates. Form 01 are certificates of land use for taxation and are considered evidence of land use but not as full legal title.

Projects, 5th of April 2016 (84/PM), the Regulations for Implementing Decree 192/PM issued by the Science Technology and Environment Agency and Technical Guidelines for Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (November 2005). Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) and Public Communications Policy (ADB, 2005 updated in 2011) and the Accountability Mechanism (2012).

- 62. The overall aim of the above policies is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the land acquisition required by a project. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the overall goal is to compensate and assist affected people (AP) to restore their living standards to levels equal to, if not better than, that they had before the Project. The policy sets out principles for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.
- 63. The Lao Government issued a Decree on Environmental Assessment, February 2010 (112/PM) which was followed by the Lao Government's Law on the Protection of the Environmental, 18 December 2012 (No. 29). This Decree stipulates that a social management and monitoring plan (SMMP) should be part of the Environmental Assessment. This SMMP should define the main social activities, measures on prevention, minimization and mitigation of social impacts, as well as measures on compensation, resettlement and restoration of living conditions of the people who are (will be) affected by the investment project. In March 2010, an update on Technical Guidelines for Compensation and Resettlement (from Nov 2005) was published. This update was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Decree 192, the Implementing Regulations, and the National Policy No. 561 CPI on Environmental and Social Sustainability of the Hydropower Sector in Lao PDR issued on 7 June 2005. The material presented in these Guidelines is generally culled and assembled from several sources. Major among these include the ADB's Handbook on Involuntary Resettlement; ADB's Gender and Resettlement Checklist, February 2003; World Bank's Source Book on Resettlement; Resettlement Guidelines prepared under ADB TA 3133-LAO, "Strengthening Social and Environment Management in Lao PDR", July 2000; and Resettlement Guidelines prepared under the WB funded "Hydropower Development Strategy for the Lao PDR" in September 2000. Additionally, information presented in these Guidelines is also drawn heavily from several development projects in Lao PDR as well as in neighboring countries. Where relevant, international best practice examples are presented in the Guidelines with an objective of bringing these Guidelines to acceptable international standards, without losing focus on the country-specific context. The Guidelines explain in detail the processes and procedures necessary for collection of data, surveys and preparation of various documents in accordance with the provisions of Decree 192 on Resettlement and Compensation. These Guidelines are still valid for the implementation of Decree 84 which is currently replacing Decree 192.
- Together, the new ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and the Guidelines on implementation of Decree 84 (2016) confirm and strengthen the agreed upon policy on resettlement for the current Project. Both Lao Law and ADB policies entitle APs to compensation for affected land and non-land assets at replacement cost. Whereas the definition of severely affected APs varies between ADB (OMF2 para 5) at 10% and Decree 192/PM (Article 8) at 20% of income generating assets affected, the new Decree 84/PM does not define severely affected. However, because Decree 84/PM (Article 1) does entitle all APs to economic rehabilitation assistance to ensure they are not worse off due to the Project, just like Decree 192, the 10% definition of severely affected has been adopted as part of the Project's resettlement policy in line with the PAM for WSSP, signed in September 2013. In dealing with externally-financed projects, the GOL has adapted on a project-by-project basis, the resettlement policies of donors. Projects supported by external agencies are governed by the resettlement policies of donors and relevant laws and government regulations not consistent with donor policies are waived.

5.2 Project Principles

65. Table 4 below presents the compensation and resettlement principles adopted for the current project.

Table 4: Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Principles

No.	WSSP Principles
1	Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other assets and incomes shall be avoided and minimized by exploring all alternative options, including the use of public land.
2	APs residing, working, doing business and cultivating land within the required project area at the date of the census (the cut off date) will be entitled to compensation according to the DMS and the entitlement matrix. They may also be entitled to rehabilitation assistance to assist them in improving, or at least maintaining their pre-project living standards and productive capacities as necessary.
3	Lack of formal legal title or recognizable legal rights will not be a bar to eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. APs will not be displaced from affected land until the village allocates suitable alternative land of similar characteristics or compensation is paid that is sufficient to purchase suitable land within the same or neighbouring village.
4	All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost ¹⁴ (including any taxes, registration and land transfer costs) at the time of compensation.
5	The process and timing of land and other asset acquisition will be determined in consultation with APs to minimize disturbance.
6	Where houses and structures are partially affected to the degree that the remaining portion is not viable for its intended use, the Project will acquire the entire asset, and APs will be entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the entire asset.
7	APs will be systematically informed and consulted about the Project, the rights and options available to them and proposed mitigating measures. The comments and suggestions of APs and communities will be considered and taken into account within stipulations of the LACF.
8	The key information in the LACP such as measurement of losses, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to APs in a timely manner, in a accessible places, and in understandable form and language such as through public consultations and direct communication with Ahs including Public Information Booklets.
9	Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property and land-use rights, and to ensure the restoration of their income and living standards.
10	Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved.
11	Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups. Vulnerable APs will be provided with additional assistance ensure that they are equal beneficiaries of the project and are not further disadvantaged.
12	Compensation and rehabilitation assistance for vulnerable groups will (i) be carried out with respect for their cultural values and specific needs and (ii) ensure that they are not disadvantaged by the process of land acquisition.

¹⁴ Replacement cost means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss of asset at prevailing market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher.

13	There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during updating and implementation of the LACP, without impeding access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Grievance redress mechanisms will include representation from the APs, especially women, minority ethnic groups, and other vulnerable groups.
14	Institutional arrangements will be in place to timely and effectively design, plan, consult and implement the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation programs. Resettlement committees will include representatives from APs especially women and vulnerable groups.
15	Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement within the agreed implementation period.
16	Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. Monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes and the final outcomes will be conducted by an independent monitor
17	Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets or losses of land.

Source: Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (March 2018)

5.3 Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance

- 66. All APs who are identified in the subproject-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. The cut-off date will be the final day of the IOL for the FS in each subproject. In Sopbao this is 21 July 2017. Those who encroach into the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, unless there has been a change in sub-project design.
- 67. In the context of the current Project, different categories of people using or occupying land in a subproject area may be affected and, as a consequence, be designated as APs. These categories are determined on the basis of (i) Lao law and legal practice to define legal users including unregistered users; (ii) ADB policy regarding APs with affected structures; and, (iii) a review of the conditions that are likely to apply in subproject areas. Table 5 shows the different types of categories of APs.

Table 5: Categories of APs

No.	Categories of APs ¹⁵
1	Legal users include individuals, households or organizations with recognized land use rights evidenced by (i) documents such as a registered Land Title, Land Certificate (Form 01), survey certificates, land tax receipts, residency certificates and documents supporting customary land use rights; or, (ii) having applied for and awaiting receipt of recognized land use rights documents, e.g., registered Land Title. Legal users also include (iii) unregistered users that have written permission of village authorities to occupy and/or use land.
2	Non-legal users include individuals, households or organizations without legal, possessory or recognized land use rights.
3	Owners of houses, shops and other structures whether or not a) there is recognized land use rights or b) a permit was issued to construct the structure.
4	Owners of businesses whether or not the businesses are registered.

¹⁵ Note: APs refer to affected individuals, households and private and public institutions; the latter includes, among others, government agencies. These would be APs for the purposes of identifying landownwers and titles.

No.	Categories of APs ¹⁵
5	Lease or permissory users: Users/occupants that lease or have permission to use affected land and/or affected structures (houses, shops, market stalls, etc.) whether or not a) the land and/or structures are owned by private parties or the State or b) the tenancy is based on a formal lease or permission of the owner.
6	Agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers and employees temporarily or permanently affected by the Project.

5.4 Voluntary Land Contribution

68. No voluntary donation will not be applied for land acquisition.

5.5 Entitlement Matrix

69. The Entitlement Matrix summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in the following Table 6.

Table 6: WSSP Entitlement Matrix

TYPE OF									
LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES							
PERMANENT LOSS OF LAND									
	r other productive land								
Legal users									
	For minor losses equal to less than 10% of the AH's total productive assets, legal APs will receive cash compensation at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation. For losses equal to 10% or more of the AHs total productive assets and where remaining affected land is economically viable, legal APs will receive cash compensation for the affected portion at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation. Plus additional applicable rehabilitation allowance(s) for severely affected AHs as described further below and is entitled to participation in the income restoration program as necessary.	Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law. Voluntary donation of land will not be allowed by the Project.							
	For losses of 10% or more of the total productive assets and where the remaining affected land is not economically viable, the entire property will be acquired by the project for compensation as follows: as a priority, legal APs will be allocated replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity, located in the same village and with land documentation of equal or higher status than previously held; or, if land is not available or the APs chooses, cash compensation at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation which includes transaction costs (to purchase and register land) Legal APs may request that the Project acquires the entire land holding if the remaining agricultural land is not viable.	Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law. Voluntary donation of land will not be allowed by the Project.							

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	All transaction fees, taxes and other costs associated with allocation of replacement land with title or secure tenure will be paid by the Project. If the head of household is married, the title or land certificate will be issued in the names of both spouses.	
	Severely AHs will also receive additional applicable rehabilitation allowance(s) as described further below and is entitled to participation in the income restoration program as necessary.	
Users with te	mporary or lease rights	
	APs that hold a lease for use of agricultural land (e.g., for a concession) will receive compensation equal to the remaining value of the lease. If their use of the productive land represents their primary source of income, leaseholder AHs will also be entitled to participation in the income restoration program and other applicable rehabilitation allowances for severely AHs as described further below.	
PERMANEN	T LOSS OF LAND	
Residential la	and	
Legal users		
	With sufficient remaining land to rebuild affected house/structures: (i) Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation for land of similar type and category; and, (ii) Cash compensation for the works required to prepare land for construction. (e.g., land filling and levelling), so APs can rebuild on remaining land.	Legal users are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law.
	Without sufficient remaining land to rebuild house/structures: (i) replacement land equal in area, type and category at a location satisfactory to APs and with registered title or land documentation of equal or higher	Voluntary contribution of land will not be allowed. Viability of remaining land is
	status than previously held; OR (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation for land of similar type, category and location, plus assistance to purchase and register land.	based on a technical assessment by a third party with the endorsement of ADB.
	If the area of remaining land is not viable to rebuild, APs may request that the Project acquires the entire land holding.	
	All transaction fees, taxes and other costs associated with the allocation of replacement land and/or issuance of title or secure tenure will be paid by the Project. If the head of household is married, any documentation will be issued in the names of both spouses.	
Users with te	mporary or lease rights	

TYPE OF		
LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	APs that hold a lease for use of construction or other non-agricultural land will receive compensation equal to the	
Non logal us	remaining value of the lease.	
Non-legal us	Non-legal APs will not receive compensation for affected	
	land. However, if they have no other residential land holdings, they will be allocated replacement land to rebuild their house and will be compensated at replacement cost for non-land affected structures as described further below.	
	Y LOSS OF LAND	
	ss to or use of land (e.g., during construction)	
Legal owners		Land among the 19
	The contractor will pay for any impact on crops and structures resulting from movement of machineries and construction materials	Legal owners are those with recognized land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate,
	All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW must have written rental agreement between the land user and contractor.	tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law.
	Land used temporarily will be returned to user after being restored to the original condition or preferably after being rehabilitated into better condition.	The PIU and PIAC will ensure that (i) APs are adequately informed of their rights and entitlements as per the WSSP land acquisition and resettlement policies; and, (ii) agreements reached between APs and the civil works contractor are carried out.
All APs regain	rdless of land use rights	
	The contractor will pay for any impact on crops and structures resulting from movement of machineries and construction materials.	The PIU and PIAC will ensure that (i) APs are adequately informed of their rights and entitlements as per the WSSP
	Land used temporarily will be returned to user after being restored to the original condition or preferably after being rehabilitated into better condition.	land acquisition and resettlement policies; and, (ii) agreements reached between APs and the civil works contractor are carried out.
LOSS OF ST		
	and commercial structure and any other asset	
Owner of stru	ucture regardless of land use rights	

TYPE OF					
TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES			
	For structures that are completely destroyed or are no longer viable, cash compensation at replacement cost based on market rates at the time of compensation for materials, materials transport and labour to build a structure of similar size and quality.	Adequate time will be provided for APs to rebuild/ repair structures. Affected houses and shops that are no longer viable are			
	For partially affected structures that are still viable for continued use, APs will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost equal to current market prices for materials, materials transport and labour for the affected part of the structure AND a repair allowance to rebuild or repair the remaining portion.	those whose remaining portion is no longer usable and/or habitable. There will be no deductions for depreciated value of affected structures or for salvaged materials.			
	If APs need to relocate to new land in order to rebuild structures, they are entitled to a transition subsistence allowance and a transport allowance.				
	Additional assistance will be provided for vulnerable households as described further below.				
Tenants, incl	uding residential and business tenants				
	In the case of partially affected structures, tenants may remain with permission of the owner.	A need to move could be driven by environmental conditions such as noise /			
	If tenants must relocate, they will receive a cash allowance equal to the current rental amount for a	dust.			
	transition period of three (3) months and a moving allowance and any transport costs	Need to move is based on a technical assessment by a third party with the			
	Additional assistance will be provided for vulnerable households as described further below.	endorsement of ADB.			
LOSS OF LIV					
	oss of livelihood/source of income				
Business own workers/venc					
	Cash compensation for lost income based on 3 months of actual income (as determined through interviews, consultations and tax declarations) or minimum wage rates, whichever is higher.				
	First priority to participate in Project employment opportunities.				
	Participation in income restoration program for severely affected households as provided for in the subproject, including provision of skills training where requested.				
	Additional assistance for vulnerable households as described further below.				
Temporary loss of business income					
APs with businesses that are disrupted temporarily and not displaced					
(including salaried employees of affected businesses)					

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	Cash allowance equal to the provincial daily wage or average daily revenues (sources of information on actual income will be interviews, consultations and tax declarations) whichever is higher, for the number of days (for impacts over 5 days) that business activity is disrupted by closure due to project activities such as construction	To be reassessed during detailed design and updated for actual loss and actual income.
	Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities, common	
1,000,05,05	property resources.	L
	ROPS AND TREES	
Standing cro	rdless of land use rights	
All All 3 legal	Notice to harvest annual crops, if possible.	Even where trees are found in
	For annual crops that cannot be harvested, cash compensation equivalent to current market prices times the average yield/crop calculated over the past three (3) years.	the ROW they need to be compensated for
	For productive trees, (Rubber, fruit, nut etc) cash compensation at replacement cost equal to current market prices given the type, age and productive capacity at the time of compensation (e.g. rubber trees 5 years of productive capacity dependent on prime mature age)	
	For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equal to current market prices based on types, age and diameter at breast height of trees.	
LOSS OF CO	In the case of sharecropping or concession arrangements, the compensation will be paid to each of the parties in accordance with previous agreements.	
	ige authorities, mass organizations	
vinagos, vina	Affected buildings and structures will be restored to original or better condition in the case of damage as a result of project activities.	This is the responsibility of the contractor and all costs related to any anticipated impacts such as damage to
DELIABILITA	Community resources such as streams, grazing land, fish ponds would require replacement or rehabilitation in the event of damage.	communal property
	ATION ALLOWANCES	
	bsistence allowance ocate and rebuild house and/or shop on residual or new	
APs that lose	Relocating APs with main income source affected OR APs losing 10% or more of productive land: a cash allowance and/or in-kind assistance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for six (6) months.	Cash allowance or in-kind assistance will be provided at to impacted APs.

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES				
	Transport allowance					
APs that relo	APs that relocate to new land to rebuild house and/or shop					
	Assistance in cash or in-kind to move structures,	Salvageable materials remain				
	salvaged materials, new building materials and personal possessions to new site.	the property of the AP.				
Repair allow	ance					
APs who do	not have to relocate but have to rebuild					
house/structu	ure/shop					
	Assistance in cash up to the minimum daily wage for the number of days it takes to do the repair.	Not applied if Project undertakes repairs.				
ADDITIONAL	ASSISTANCE FOR VULNERABLE APs	•				
Economically	vulnerable APs (poor, landless, women- and elderly- and	d disabled-headed households				
without addit	ional means of support) regardless of severity of impact					
	A supplementary subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg	Economically vulnerable APs				
	of rice per household member for two (2) month.	include those that fall below the poverty line; female-, elderly-, and disabled-headed households without other means of support; and landless.				
	ected vulnerable APs					
	Vulnerable APs that are severely affected by (i) relocation of house/ shop or (ii) loss of 10% or more of productive land					
	A supplementary subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for two (2) month.	Vulnerable APs, designated poor ¹⁶ households, and households headed by				
	Eligible to participate in income restoration program as provided for subproject.	women, the elderly or the disabled.				
	Contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and/or vulnerable APs as labourers for civil works. Participation in income restoration program.	This allowance is in addition to any other compensation or allowances to which these APs are entitled.				
0 / / /	causition and Compensation Framework (March 2018)	<u> </u>				

Source: Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (March 2018)

6 COMPENSATION, RELOCATION AND REHABILITATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Compensation Arrangements

70. The following section outlines the compensation arrangements for the different type of losses due to civil works in the sub-project.

6.1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

71. There is no acquisition of land in the Sopbao subproject as all works will take place on government land.

¹⁶ Prime Minister Decree 285. October 2009. Decree on Poverty and Development Criteria providing the poverty line at 180,000 kip per person/month in rural areas, and 240,000 kip per person/month.

6.1.2 Temporary Land Acquisition

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

6.1.3 Voluntary Land Contributions

73. There will be no voluntary land contributions for the Sopbao subproject.

6.1.4 Affected Trees

74. It is estimated that 254 trees of 57 households will be lost due to pipe laying. Most of them are fruit trees in the RoW. 20 Banana trees are in the location of the raw water main. Cash compensation will be paid at current market prices given the type, age and productive capacity at the time of compensation.

6.1.5 Affected Structures

75. 5 AHs (32 APs) will have to partially break down veranda walls and pillars that are in the RoW. 49 Households will have their cement veranda floors in the RoW broken to make the trench for the water pipe or drainage. The contractor will reinstate the floors to their original state. Another 36 AHs will have some temporary inconvenience of having a trench for the water pipe dug in the earth in front of their house or business. The contractor will reinstate the ground and restore access to pre-project conditions or preferably better.

6.1.6 Disruption of Businesses

- 76. 5 Businesses will be temporarily disrupted during trench digging for installation of the distribution pipe and construction of the drainage. This would disrupt business activities for a short period of 1-3 days for each business. They are entitled to cash compensation at this amount for the number of days that construction activities disrupt their business activities. Of the 5 businesses, 3 AHs with businesses not related to food or health indicated they would not close their shops and therefore do not need compensation. 2 Businesses related to food and hygiene will have to close and prefer a cash compensation.
- 77. The 1 water selling business potentially losing a part of its business will be monitored closely to ensure that post project income is not lower than current levels. Support available will be dependent on the impact and according to the entitlement matrix (Table 6)

6.1.7 AP Preferences and Concerns for Compensation and Resettlement

78. Consultations indicated that all APs experiencing impact to cement slabs damaged by pipe laying would prefer repair by the contractor rather than cash compensation.

6.2 Relocation Strategies

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

6.3 Rehabilitation Allowances

- 80. Rehabilitation Allowances will be given to severely affected households in three categories, if applicable (i) transport allowance; (ii) subsistence transition allowance; (iii) vulnerability allowance.
 - (i) **Transport Allowance**: PIU will coordinate with district officials for the provision of one or more trucks and/or manpower to assist APs to move; or, the Project will pay APs an appropriate amount of cash allowance to permit them to make their own transport arrangements.
 - (ii) **Transition Subsistence Allowance**: A transition subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member per month (roughly half kg/pp/day), for a period of six (6) months is given to severely affected households.
 - (iii) **Vulnerability Allowance**: An additional subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member, for two extra months in addition to the transition allowance above.
- 81. In Sopbao subproject there is one potentially severely affected household. This Hmong household of 6 persons will be closely monitored as they are the only water selling business in town. They will be eligible for a transition subsistence allowance should there be a economic impact due to the project but this is not expected.

6.4 Ethnic Group and Gender Arrangements

- 82. In Sopbao, APs are mainly from the Tai-Kadai language group. Only 13 Hmong AH are from the Hmong-Mien language group and 1 Khmu AH is from the Mon-Khmer language group. 5 AH (4.85 %) are female-headed households. In order to address the needs of these APs, the following measures will be carried out during the planning, implementation and monitoring of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities:
 - (i) DRC will include representatives of the district offices of the LWU and LFNC. The members of the DRC will also include the chief and/or deputy chief of the five core villages where assets are affected.
 - (ii) DRC will consult individually with the APs and their families to ensure that all understand LACF policies, entitlements and procedures regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; and to identify the specific needs and concerns of male and female APs. Meeting individually with these AHs will also ensure that women in the households understand and feel comfortable to speak up.
 - (iii) DRC will consult individually with the affected AHs to ensure that they are satisfied with the compensation options for the lost income.
 - (iv) The compensation payment forms will be signed by both spouses if the affected assets are conjugal property.
 - (v) All information to APs who are temporarily and/or permanently affected by the sub-project will be distributed to men and women equally; and the DRC and/or VRC will take appropriate steps, as necessary, to encourage women to participate in any public meetings about the sub-project.

- (vi) DRC will collaborate with the VDCs to ensure that women and all ethnic groups are targeted for information about the sub-project and land acquisition activities.
- (vii) DRC will also determine whether there is need to communicate with APs in language(s) other than Lao, in public meetings, individual consultations and/or in written communications.
- (viii) All members of AP households regardless of ethnicity or gender are equally eligible to apply and, depending on their qualifications, be considered for employment by the contractor(s) for civil works for the Project.
- (ix) In all core villages, if there is employment associated with the VEI, 30% of new jobs will be reserved for qualified women regardless of their ethnicity.
- (x) DRC will assist the Independent External Monitor (IEM) to monitor the impacts on women and APs of all ethnic groups.
- (xi) All databases and monitoring indicators for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities will disaggregate data and other information by gender and ethnicity.
- (xii) PIU with support from the PCU will provide formal and on-the-job training for DRC to raise their awareness of gender and ethnicity issues and to ensure that they understand and comply with LACF policies and procedures for vulnerable APs.

6.5 Due Diligence during the DMS

- 83. The DMS to be conducted following detailed engineering design for the sub-project will encompass (i) confirmation and updating of the IOL results; (ii) a due diligence on compensation as impacts and costs might have changed due to changes in design and material prices; (iii) confirmation of agreement on compensation to the AHs permanently loosing income;(iv) updating of compensation rates according to replacement costs according to current prices.
- 84. The objective of the due diligence is to confirm compliance with WSSP policies and resolve or remedy any outstanding issues including:
 - (i) Changes in the numbers of AHs and the types and extent of affected assets including cement slabs, trees and disrupted businesses.
 - (ii) Details on the types and amounts of compensation and assistance (in cash and/or in kind); and evaluation of whether this assistance meets LACF's principle of replacement cost.
 - (iii) The level of satisfaction and/or concerns and needs of AHs regarding LAC procedures and compensation.

7 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

85. Disclosure of information and consultations will occur during preparation and implementation of the sub-project to ensure that APs and other stakeholders have timely information about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, as well as opportunities to participate in and express their preferences and concerns regarding the resettlement program.

PIU and DRC with assistance from the VDCs organizes meetings and consultation, distributes information and takes other steps to keep APs informed.

Important tools of accountability for PIU and in the LAC process are the IOL calculations, Declaration Forms, Compensation Receipt Forms and No Longer AP Forms. Declaration Forms should use the calculated figures from the IOL forms. The numbers of AHs and amounts in the Declaration Forms should be accounted for by Compensation Receipt Forms, Forms as in the figure below so that it is clear if the compensation procedures are followed properly and if the AHs are informed of their rights. These forms are given and explained to PIU and DRC during the training and workshops.

7.1 LACP Information Dissemination and Consultations

86. Dissemination and consultation activities will occur as an integral part of the preparation of the LACP and shall continue throughout implementation of each subproject. APs are notified and consulted in advance about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the sub-project, including among others: (i) public meetings, (ii) distribution of PIB (iii) preparing official lists of eligible APs and their entitlements, (iv) compensation rates and amounts, (v) and, other matters such as the grievance redress mechanism. For a full overview of consultations see Attachment 4.

7.2 Information Disclosure

- 87. In June 2017 a PIB was distributed and discussed with DRC, village chiefs and APs. PIU and village chiefs sign when they receive the PIBs in order to monitor actual distribution of the PIBs (see Attachment 4). In compliance with ADB requirements, PIU assisted by PCU will ensure the public disclosure of the LACP as endorsed by DONRE and approved by ADB. A summary/information booklet, will be made available in Lao in a readily accessible location within the sub-project area. The final LACP Update will also be disclosed on the ADB website.
- 88. During the DRC/PIU meeting before the IOL data collection it is mentioned to the authorities that an official letter announcing the cut-off date to all villages involved is needed. A cut-off date letter was issued in June 2017 informing of the commencement of subproject and cut-off date for construction of 21 July 2017. This cut-off date was announced in 3 ways: verbally during IOL data collection, by the Head of Village to the villagers after receipt of the letter, in the PIB.
- 89. The replacement cost survey is done in 3 steps:
 - (i) First the unit cost form for construction materials and land are established. For construction materials, OPWT and shops for construction materials are consulted. For land prices, the Department of Land and Housing and the Village Heads are consulted. This is done during the first weeks of the LAC.
 - (ii) These costs, labour costs, costs of trees and crops in the area are discussed and verified by DRC members (including mass organizations).
 - (iii) Finally, these costs are confirmed (or revised) by the AH who might experience these costs during the IOL data collection. During DMS training it has been checked if this has indeed been done and dates of DMS training are in Attachment 4.

7.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

- 90. Article 24 of Decree 84/PM requires the Project to establish an effective mechanism for grievance resolution within existing village authority structures.
- 91. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. The objective of the grievance redress mechanism is to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. All affected persons will be made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign.
- 92. APs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of the LACP. This also includes the VEI component as well as any unanticipated impacts that may occur during implementation. The AP complaints can be made verbally or in written form. It is recognized that in many cases, APs do not have the writing skills or ability to express their grievances verbally, however, APs are encouraged to seek assistance from the IMO, family members, village heads or community chiefs to have their grievances recorded in writing and to have access to the DMS or other documentation, and to any survey or valuation of assets, to ensure that where disputes do occur all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly. In the case of verbal complaints, a written record of the complaint will be made during the first meeting with the AP. APs who present their complaints within the prescribed procedures will be exempt from all administrative fees incurred. In addition, APs who lodge complaints and appeals to district courts will be provided with free legal representation.
- 93. For the purposes of grievance redress and resolution, the Project will rely on the existing village arbitration units where they have already been established in core villages. Village arbitration units will be established in subprojects areas that do not yet have existing units. The village arbitration unit generally consists of the village chief and/or deputy chief, village elders and village representatives of the Lao Women's Union (LWU), Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC), and the police; the unit is responsible for settling disputes between villagers through conciliation and negotiation. At the district and provincial levels, the district and provincial resettlement committees that are composed of concerned departments, local officials, village chiefs and mass organizations will act as grievance officers. The village arbitration units and grievance officers shall be trained on LACP principles and methods on handling project related grievances.
- 94. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the concerned resettlement committee and be available for the public and review for monitoring purposes.
- 95. Safeguard monitoring reports will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (a) number of cases registered with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), level of jurisdiction (first, second, and third tiers), number of hearings held, decisions made, and the status of pending cases; and (b) lists of cases in process and already decided upon may be prepared with details such as name, identification with unique serial number, date of notice, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e. open ,closed, pending).
- 96. ADB's Accountability Mechanism will also be explained to AHs.
- 97. The following procedures are proposed for management and recording of grievances during the WSSP.

Table 7: Grievance Redress Procedures

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

Source: Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework

- 98. The Independent External Monitor (IEM) will be responsible for checking the procedures for and resolution of grievances and complaints. The IEM may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances.
- 99. Information regarding the GRM will be posted in Lao language and at relevant entry points to the project including at contractors camps and village offices.
- 100. All legal and administrative costs incurred by APs and their representatives throughout this process are to be covered by the Project.
- 101. At each stage of the grievance redress process, careful written records will be maintained. The village arbitration unit will submit reports to the DRC documenting the following: (i) the complaints as received; (ii) the names and other pertinent information about complainants; (iii) the dates of the original complaint, meetings and any other actions; and, (iv) the outcomes and/or resolution. The DRC, PRC and DHUP (or PCU acting for DHUP) will each maintain similar records for appeals that are submitted to them. The records of grievances will be included in regular progress reporting on the subproject

8 RESETTLEMENT COSTS

8.1 Source of Resettlement Funds

102. All LAC costs for the sub-project will be financed using provincial counterpart funds. PIA, PCU and PIU services in connection with LAC procedures will be under the Project's regular budget.

8.2 Compensation and Allowance Rates

103. Compensation and allowance rates have been established in the province, at replacement cost based on market prices. The rates are based on data collected during the IOL from APs, district officials and other sources. They will be validated and, as required, adjusted during the DMS. The proposed compensation and allowance rates for the sub-project are indicated as unit costs **Attachment 2.**

8.3 Resettlement Costs

104. The estimated cost of LAR for the Sopbao sub-project is 53,515,000 kip (6,440 US \$) which includes (i) the base LAR costs; (ii) allowances for severely affected households; (iii) contingencies of 10% reserve fund. Calculations of the amounts can be found in **Attachment 3**.

Table 7: Resettlement Costs

Budget for Sopbao	Total amount (in KN)	In USD
Land Acquisition		
Residential Land (Permanent)		
No land acquisition	0.00	0.00
Residential Land (Temporary)		
Temporary 596 m2 - in ROW	0.00	0.00
Housing structures		
Only partial effects – in ROW	13,100,000.00	1,576.00
Trees		
Total of 254 trees- in ROW	33,200,000.00	3.995.00
Crops		
Annual Yield – in ROW	510,000.00	61.00
Businesses		
Temporary impacts due to construction	100,0000.00	12.00
Minor damage to Structures		
All in ROW	0.00	
Other Assets		
None	0.00	
O. I. Talal Base Basellland de Carlo	47.000.000.00	5 705 00
Sub Total Base Resettlements Costs Other allowances.	47,660,000.00	5,735.00
	0.00	
Rehabilitation Allowances	0.00	
Special Assistance	0.00	
Transport Allowance	0.00	E 70E 00
Sub Total LAR costs	47,660,000.00	5,735.00 573.00
Contingency 10% Total LAR Costs	4,766,000.00 52,426,000.00	
TOTAL LAN COSTS	52,420,000.00	6,308.00

9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- 105. The LACF for the current project sets out detailed information on the institutional arrangements for the preparation and implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the Project.
- 106. PIU has overall responsibility for activities related to land acquisition and compensation of APs. The scope of these activities includes (i) conducting the AP census, DMS and due diligence following detailed engineering design; (ii) assessing losses, AP entitlements and requirements for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, including updating the Entitlement Matrix as required; (iii) consulting with all APs to inform them about the sub-project impacts, their entitlements, compensation rates, rehabilitation assistance and procedures and schedules for implementation of the LACP; (iv) assisting the work of DRC; (v) internal monitoring and regular reporting on LAC activities; and, in collaboration with other PIU staff, (vi) ensuring coordination of LAC activities and civil works.
- 107. PIU will work in close collaboration with resettlement committees at the provincial and district levels, as well as with village authorities and mass organization representatives in the core villages. The District government was informed of the need to establish a DRC in the introductory meeting about LAC in June 2017. The members typically include the Deputy District Governor as chair, Chief of Public Works, Chief of District Personnel, Deputy Police Chief, Deputy District Environment and Nature Chief, Deputy Chief District Lao Front, Representative of LWU, Representative of Kum Ban (village group committee), and authorities of the 5 core villages The Resettlement Committees and village authorities will assist the PIU as follows:
 - (i) The Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) headed by the Provincial Governor or Deputy must be kept informed of LAC progress. But with the establishment of the DRC the day-to-day LAC affairs in the sub-project are delegated by the Provincial Governor to the DRC with either the District Governor or the Deputy as the chair of DRC. PRC is represented in DRC with the head of PIU and the head of the Provincial Water Supply Agency. PRC will assist in ensuring disbursement of funds from the provincial treasury to the district to enable the district to pay adequate compensation amounts.
 - (ii) DRC will prepare and certify the official list of APs following the DMS, certify the compensation rates based on updated surveys of replacement costs, review and formally endorse the updated LACP and ensure disbursement of funds from the district treasury to cover the costs of compensation and, as required, rehabilitation assistance. DRC will sign compensation documents identifying the entitlements and compensation amounts to be paid to each AP. In addition, the members of DRC will act as grievance officers to hear and resolve complaints that cannot be dealt with at the village level.
 - (iii) The village leaders will assist DRC particularly with the distribution of information to APs and other residents and the organization of public meetings and/or individual consultations with APs. The village chief and elders will hear and resolve any complaints from APs and other stakeholders. The village representatives of LWU and/or LFNC will be available to assist to ensure that all APs understand, agree or, if not, have opportunities to express their concerns.

10 MONITORING

10.1 Internal Monitoring for the Subproject

108. The scope of internal monitoring to be carried out by PIU assesses (i) compliance with LACF resettlement policies and procedures and (ii) the availability and efficient use of personnel, material

and financial resources; and, identifies the need for (iii) remedial actions to correct any problems that arise.

- 109. PIU prepares a monthly progress report on the resettlement activities of the sub-project, and submits it to PCU. The report includes information on key monitoring indicators, namely:
 - (i) Affected people and compensation: the number of APs by category of impact; the status of delivery of compensation and subsistence, moving and other allowances.
 - (ii) Status of rehabilitation and income restoration activities: The number of APs severely affected by a) loss of productive assets and/or b) displacement; the number of vulnerable APs; the status of relocation of displaced APs; the status of technical and other assistance for income restoration.
 - (iii) Information disclosure and consultation: number and scope of public meetings and/or consultations with APs; status of notifications to APs; summary of AP needs, preference and concerns raised during meetings and consultations.
 - (iv) Complaints and grievances: summary of types of complaints received; steps taken to resolve them; outcomes; and, any outstanding issues requiring further management by district or provincial authorities or ADB assistance.
 - (v) Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation, operations and other activities; the amount of funds disbursed for each.
 - (vi) LAC schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised LAC schedule.
 - (vii) Coordination of LAC activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of LAC activities and projected date for award of civil works contracts.
 - (viii) Implementation problems: problems that have arisen, reasons and proposed strategies to remedy; outstanding issues.
- 110. Upon receipt of monthly reports, PCU consults PIU to clarify and/or resolve any outstanding issues. On a quarterly basis, PCU collates the monthly progress reports for the sub-project and prepares a Project monitoring report to be submitted to ADB.

10.2 External Monitoring of AHs

- 111. The IEM is responsible for monitoring of all activities related to updating and implementing the LACP; and, to assess whether AHs are able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and incomes to pre-sub-project levels and, if not, to recommend remedial actions to assist AHs. The IEM monitors LAC activities including, among others, the DMS, payment of compensation and allowances, rehabilitation and income restoration activities, public meetings and consultations, and the grievance redress process. The IEM will work closely together with DRC in all activities.
- 112. PIU and DRC will support the work of the IEM in the following ways: (i) collect baseline socio-economic data from AHs during the IOL; and, make all data, official AP lists and other relevant data available to the IEM; (ii) assist the IEM, as required, during follow-up socio-economic surveys and consultations with APs; and (iii) facilitate the IEM to participate in, monitor and receive relevant information about resettlement activities.

11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

113. The implementation schedule for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities for the sub-project is presented in the following overview. See dates for the steps that have been done in Attachment 4.

11.1 For Feasibility Study

Step 1: PIU is trained in LAC Procedures and data collection for IOL.

Step 2: Preparation of an initial LACP per sub-project as part of the Feasibility Study

and submitted to ADB for review and approval.

11.2 LAC Steps Scheduling from DMS to Construction

Step 1: PIU will be trained in DMS and compensation procedure

Step 2: PIU will identify new APs and measure their losses

Step 3: PMU will conduct internal monitoring and provide semi-annual internal

safeguards monitoring reports to ADB throughout implementation

Step 4: PIU will visit APs from previous survey who are no longer APs because of

changes in the design and explain that they are not APs anymore and let them

sign the form (with their spouse)

Step 5: The External Monitor shall commence activities to monitor and verify

implementation is conducted in accordance with the LACP and the ADB SPS

(2009)

Step 6: PIU will conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) to record any losses for

compensation and rehabilitation according to the finalized design. At that time the data from the cost recovery survey was updated as well. This was done in the presence of APs, village head, district official, and a member from the Lao

Women's Union or Lao Front for National Construction.

Step 7: Data from the DMS will be sent back to PCU where they were processed. The

LACP is updated, finalized and sent to ADB.

Step 8: PIU will start to write the compensation declaration forms for every AP. The final

compensation rates will come from final calculations of compensations based

on the IOL.

Step 9: PIA will share the finalized LACP Update and IOL with the sub-projects.

Compensation Declaration forms for all APs can now be completed by PIU with

the calculated amounts.

Step 10: PIU will distribute the compensation declaration forms to all APs. APs are also

informed they can view the LACP at PIU's office.

Step 11: APs have 14 days to view the LACP, sign and return back the forms or decide

to object. Objections should be directed to the village head or the chief of a mass organization in the village first. If that does not solve the problem, the objection should go to the district officials or Grievance Redressal Committee or PIU. If that does not solve the problem, PIA or the independent monitoring organization can be asked to help. If all that does not help, the case can be brought to PCU or MPWT. If the problem is still not resolved, the case can be submitted to a Court of Law. APs should be exempted from all taxes,

administrative and legal fees.

Step 12: PIU will oversee payments to be done to the APs who returned the

compensation declaration forms and APs will sign a receipt upon payment and

be given a copy.

Step 13: Payment receipts should be kept in PIU's office and a copy should go to PCU

and/or independent monitoring agent.

Step 14: Reports on finalized compensation and replacement works will be sent by PCU

to ADB to signal completion of the resettlement process.

PIU should inform APs to clear the identified areas 2 weeks before construction

Step 15: works start.

114. LAC activities, including disclosure of the LACP to the APs and submittal to ADB for review and concurrence, should be completed prior to ADB's approval to award civil works contracts for that sub-project.

Attachment 1: Village Impacts

Affected Households in Core Villages of Sopbao

Village	No. of HHs	2017 Population	М	F	No. of poor household s	No. of AHs	Ethnic group of AHs	Ethinic Groups AHs as %
Phiengxay	61	260	139	121	2	15	Tai-Deang	100
Hadsane	29	178	101	77	2	8	Tai-Deang	100
Muanghom	70	382	193	189	0	4	Lao	100
Soplong	106	544	318	226	7	8	Tai-Daeng	100
Sopbao	320	1289	655	634	3	10	Hmong	15.4
						1	Khmu	1.5
						35	Lao	53.8
						6	Tai-Dam	9.2
					·	13	Tai-Daeng	20.0

Village Name	AHs	APs	No. of HH with impacts on land within ROW	No. of HH with impacts on residential structures within ROW	No. of HHs with Business activities	No. of business structures affected within ROW	No. of HHs with crops affected within ROW	No. of HHs with trees affected within ROW
1. Phiengxay	15	59	1	0	1	1	3	14
2. Hadsane	8	50	6	2	0	5	1	4
3. Muanghom	4	24	0	2	0	0	0	0
4. Soplong	8	34	8	0	1	8	0	6
5. Sopbao	67	344	68	1	3	3	22	33
Public Land plots	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	106	511	83	5	5	17	26	57

Attachment 2: Cost Recovery Survey

Estimated Costs for Land, Structures, Material, Trees and Labor in Sopbao Town PIU

Gov/Market

				Gov/Market				
. Unit	Cost for Land							
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)*				
1	First category land	Main road	m²	300,000	First	residence main road	kip	US \$**
2	Second category land	Secondary road	m²	250,000	Second	centre of town		
3	Third category land	Small road	m²	150,000	Third	small road		
4	Fourth category land	No access entry	m²	100,000	Fourth	back road		
5	Rural villages		m²	80,000				
6	Rice land	Main road	m²	80,000	1 ha			
7	Tree plantation	not yet cleared	m²	80,000				
8	Garden upland	not yet cleared	m²	80,000				
9	Garden upland not at road	cleared	m²	30,000		**	1 US \$ = 8202 at 12	Jul '17
10	Garden upland at road	cleared	m²	30,000				
11	garden land in flat land	not yet cleared	m²	40,000				
12	garden land in flat land	cleared	m²	60,000				
13	Upland	not yet cleared	m ²	30,000				
l. Uni	t Cost for Structures							<u> </u>
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)*				
1	Bricks house		m^2	205,000				
2	Mix (brick - wood) house		m²	180,000				
		only material	whole					
	Wooden house/grass roof	small	m2	20,000				
	Wooden house/zinc roof	larger	m2	160,000				
5	Bamboo house	zinc roof	m2	40,000				

ю	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)*			
	Cement		Ton	840,000			
	Cement		Bag	42,000	red/green		
	Concrete Slab	include labour	m ³	1,500,000			
	Concrete Slab	include labour	10 cm/m2	150,000			
	Reinforced conc. slab 10cm	include labour	m2	280,000			
	Steel reinforcement		Ton	9,500,000			
	Roofing sheets (zinc)		Sheet	47,000			
	Corrugated asbestos cement		Sheet	25,000			
	C-pack		Sheet	8,000			
	Corrugated fibro cement		Sheet	25,000			
	Wood 4cmx8cmx3m	Solidity	Piece	2,400,000			
	Wood 4cmx8cmx3m	Not solidity	m3	4,000,000			
	Plywood (0.4x120x240 cm)		Sheet	35,000			
	Brick (4.5x9x19 cm)		Piece	6,000			
	Cement block (6x18x39 cm)		Piece	1,400	.,		
	Sand		m ³	80,000			
	Gravel		m ³	150,000			
	Chipping		m ³	220,000			
	Stone		m ³	100,000			
	Ceramic tiles		m ²	55,000			
	Bamboo		Piece	10,000			
	Roofing grass		Sheet	4,000			
	Nails		Kg	15,000			
	PVC pipe D 3/4		Piece	120,000			
	PVC pipe D 11/2		Piece	80,000			
	Concrete pipe 20 cm		m	150,000			
	Concrete pipe 30 cm		m	170,000			
	Concrete pipe 40 cm		m	300,000			
	Concrete pipe 50 cm		m	350,000			
	Concrete pipe 60 cm		m	400,000			
	Concrete pipe 80 cm		m	600,000			
	Concrete pipe 100 cm		m	800,000			
	Rock		m3	260,000			

/I. Cr	ops								
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Kg Eat/pp/day	Price unpeeled/kg	Price peeled/kg	Yield kg/ha	Farm Gat	te price
		previous					3,4T/ha	Kip	US \$
	Rice	Sticky	kg		3,000	4,000	4,000	12,000,000	1,463.06
		White	kg		4,000	5,000	4,800	19,200,000	2,340.89
	Egg plant		kg		6,000		10		
	Jobstears		kg						
					Price unpeeled/kg	Price peeled/kg	Yield/ha	Kip/ha	Kip/m
	Rice	Sticky (Sanpathong)	kg		4,000	7,500	5 ton/ha	20,000,000	2,000
		White	kg		4,500	8,000	2.5 ton/ha	11,250,000	1,125
	Corn		kg		1,000 K/dried oar	1,300	4.5 ton/ha	5,850,000	585
	Fish	1,800	m2		800	35,000		28,000,000	15,556
	Cassava	per tree:	2.25	4kg/tree	4kg/tree	1,300	3 ton/ha	3,900,000	390
	Soybean	in hai: 2 ton/ha				5,000	1,200 kg/ha	6,000,000	600
	Jobstears	40 bags x 50 kg	ha (2-6 ton)	200x200 m		3,500	4,000	14,000,000	
	Vegetables	mat/m2	4m2			1,000	5,000	per m2	
	Lemon Grass	mat/m2	4m2			1,000	5,000	per m2	
	Sugarcane	per stalk:1,000K	1 hole: 2 stalks	2,000	6	1,000		6,000	

VII. La	ibor				
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)*	
	Worker	construction	day	100,000	
	move soil/digging		m3	70,000	
	cement		m3	200,000	
	cement slab, 10 cm		m2	20,000	
	weeding		day	70,000	
	Clear land 1 ha in 1 day	10 ps/ha	day	700,000	
	Preparation for rubber		ha	700,000	
	Labour make wood/stone hou	house	whole	8,000,000	
	Labour make stone	house	whole	15,000,000	
	Brick laving	per m2	labour	25.000	

Businesses							
	Income/day	Profit/day	Tax/month	Shop	Comment	Income/day	Income/mnth
Small food							
Fruit and small							
same at Boun							
Clinic/pharmacy							
Minimarket Dry goods							

	Guarantee	registration per month	electricity/mnth	registration	2 outside persons/month to village	rent/month	Cost per month
Water			kip/tap				
Land		Naa	Garden				
	1 ha						
	1m2						
Fruit Trees	Seedling	Transplanting (incl. seedling)	produce/yr	pieces/kg	price/kg-piece	price/yr	comment
All							not grafted
				10			grafted
Mak Kelock				10		-	
Sida, sweet				kg		-	2kg/day for 1 month
Mandarin				piece		-	
Tamarind				kg		-	sweet
				kg		-	sour
				kg		-	unripe
Mango				kg		-	
Lemon				kg		-	
Coconut				piece		-	
Jujuba				kg		-	
Pomelo				piece		-	
Lamjai				kg		-	

Trees	Seedling	Transplanting (incl. seedling)	produce/yr	pieces/kg	price/kg-piece	price/yr	comment
Teak							10 cm
							15 cm
Rubber							not grafted
							grafted
		1 yr					transplanted
		3 yrs					transplanted
		private price					if fire destroyed it
		1 tree/yr=120 days	17.16	kg		-	120 yuan/tree/yr
		1 tree/day	0.143	kg		-	1 kg = 7 yuan

Crops	produce observed	produce/m2/yr	price pieces	price/kg-piece	price/yr	
Salad	3 kg/5m2/mnth	7.2			-	
Onion	15 piece/mnth/m2	180	3 for 1000 kip		-	
	2.5 kg on 1 ha* or 1m2	2.5	kg		-	
Garlic	2.5 kg on 1 ha* or 1m2	2.5	kg		-	
Chinese Parsley	5 kg on 2m2	2.5	kg		-	
Melon	16 kg/ha	0.0016	kg		-	
	5000 yo/kg*1	is 500 yuan				
Sugar Cane	60,000 kg/ha; 160 yuan/ton	6	kg		-	per kg per m2
Rubber	1 ha	450	trees	-	-	after 8-10 yrs
Sticky Rice	1 ha wet season, peeled	4,000	kg unpeeled		-	
White Rice	1 ha dry season, peeled	5,000	kg unpeeled		-	

Construction	unit	Туре	labour	price in kip	Comment
	m3	pillar constr., cement			incl. labour and iron
	3 x 3 m is 9m2	1 brick toilet			contractor
	1.20 x 2m is 2.4 m2	1 brick toilet w. wood; zinc r	oof		incl. labour and materials
	m3	cement/concrete			incl. labour and materials
	1m2x10 cm				
2006	house	cement/brick/wood			incl. labour and materials
50 kg	bag	cement			
	1m2	bricks			12 kg cement
	1 piece	brick			
1985	well, 8.5 m	14 rings, 1 bag cement			incl. 15m pvc
	stairs, 1 step	cement			25 kg cement
	1 truck, 0.6 m < 1m3	pebbles			
	1 too, ring	concrete, 1 m (??)			
18-Jan-08	1 yuan =	10 yo		Lao Kip	
			0.0007673	CNY	

This means: You buy 1 Chinese Yuan Renminbi : Lao Kip You sell 1 Chinese Yuan Renminbi: Lao Kip

ThB/rai US/rai US/ha 1 rai 1 rai is m2 1600 m2 m2/ha 6.25 rai/ha 10000 1m2 ThB/m2 0.00 US/m2 10000 m2/ha

From Xamtay 2008

Trees	Seedling	Transplanting (incl. seedling)		produce/yr	pieces/kg	price/kg-piece	price/yr
Teak	3,000	2,500	10 yr	20 cm	5 m		40,000
Ketsana							
Ketsana Kapok Bamboo							
Bamboo			10 yr	30 poles	1 tree	10,000	300,000
Longleeng							
Longleeng Maay Pek							
Maay Padap							

	produce						
Crops	observed	produce/m2/yr		price pieces	price/kg	price/yr	
Salad			kg				
Onion		-	kg		15,000	15,000	
Spring Onion	1m2	10	bundle of 5		1,000	10,000	
Mak Khihut			kg				
Chilli	1m2	-			8,000	8,000	
Ginger			kg				
Garlic		-	kg		15,000	15,000	
Makkeua	1m2		kg kg		5,000	10,000	
Chinese Parsley	1m2		kg				
Sikhay/HomPom	1m2	10	bundles		1,000	10,000	
Melon	1 ha						
Sugar Cane		15	pieces	3,000		45,000	
Rubber							
Sticky Rice	Na		ton/ha	1 kg, peeled	3,000	9,000,000	
			3	unpeeled	1,900	5,700,000	
White Rice	Na	3.5	ton/ha	1 kg, peeled	3,500	12,250,000	
		3.5	5	unpeeled	2,000	7,000,000	
Corn	1 ha		ton/ha				
Cassava	1 m2		holes	4 kg/hole			
Mulberry							

Attachment 3: IOL Sopbao

Water Treatment Plant

		2.1 Name of			2.3 Hous	ehold head			No of people	ĺ ·	Total land	
		Household Head -	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Wife/ Spouse	Man	Woman	Current address/ village	Ethnic Group	live in the	Type of land	holdings (sq.m)	Affected Area (sq.m)
1	81	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12
Intake	. 1	Government	B. Sopbao	na	na	na	B. Sopbao	na	na	Large Branches	Public land	na
WIP	2	Government	B. Sopbao	na	na	na	B. Sopbao	na	na	Scrub land	Public land	1,200
Office PNP (30x40)	3	Government	B. Sopbao	na	na	na	B. Sopbao	na	na	Scrub land	Public land	3,375
Access to WTP*/Office	4	Existing	B. Sopbao	na	na	na	B. Sopbao	na	na	Existing	Public land	na
Pipe from Intake to WTP	5	Mr. Onkeo	B. Sopbao	Ann	1	eve-sosoon	B. Sopbao	Lao	5	Residential land	2,100	30
Pipe from Intake to WTP	6	Agriculture Bank	B. Sopbao	na	na	na	B. Sopbao	па	na	Residential land	900	15
Pipe from Intake to WTP	7	Electricity Comp. Land	B. Sopbao	na	na	na	B. Sopbao	na	na	Residential land	Public land	100
Pipe from Intake to WTP	8	Government office Land	B. Sopbao	na	na	na	B. Sopbao	na	na	Residential land	Public land	120
Pipe from Intake to WTP	9	School land	B. Sopbao	na	na	na	B. Sopbao	na	na	Residential land	Public land	30
					. 1	0			5		3,000	4,870

	* 45x75 m						Onkeo	1.43
1	private owner	1 man	also lost in WS	Onkeo income 90	000,000	per month	700	raw main
1	public owner						45	publ property
	rest government land						655	in RoW

Water Treatment Plant cont'd

		Household Head .	2.2 Affected area/ Village	% of affected Area	Type of ownership	Unit price/m2	Total affected land cost	Renting fee per month (Land/ House)	Type of effect	Est. Cost for Perm. affected houses	Est. Cost for Temp. affected houses
2-10-20-2	1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Intake	1	Government	B. Sopbao	na	Public land				Р		
WTP	2	Government	B. Sopbao	na	Public land	****			P		
Office PNP (30x40)	3	Government	B. Sopbao	na	Public land	2000 til	enne consideration		Р		
Access to WTP*/Office	4	Existing	B. Sopbao	па	Public land		en non repend		Р		
Pipe from Intake to WTP	5	Mr. Onkeo	B. Sopbao	1.43%	Certificate land	300,000	9,000,000		P		
Pipe from Intake to WTP	6	Agriculture Bank	B. Sopbao	1.67%	Certificate land				T		
Pipe from Intake to WTP	7	Electricity Comp. Land	B. Sopbao	na	Government land				Ť		
Pipe from Intake to WTP	8	Government office Land	B. Sopbao	na	Government land				Т		
Pipe from Intake to WTP	9	School land	B. Sopbao	na	Government land				т		
				0			9,000,000				To the second

* 45x75 m % loss

1 private owner 1 man (if access road) 1 public owner raw main

rest government land

Water Treatment Plant cont'd

		2.1 Name of		Esti	mated Cost	for Partially	affected ho	uses	Repair				Profit for	
		Household Head -	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Wall	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total	costs/ House	Type of shop	month	Profit/ month	3 days if have to close	Month
	1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Intake	1	Government	B. Sopbao		20110 11400Î	Action of the Control	en sell i trater	Section 18 pages	er Gerstad i sentestas	New temperature	Scouttascos	sceniousel.	rtek vedula	eccs00000
WTP	2		B. Sopbao								*,112,*,111,*,112,*			
Office PNP (30x40)	3	Government	B. Sopbao											
Access to WTP*/Office	4	Existing	B. Sopbao				S21-23-22-23		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	en en en en en				4:5%09:8n31
Pipe from Intake to WTP		Mr. Onkeo	B. Sopbao	5763-5011-6760-5	STOCKED FRANC		entori dell'e	Postal District	Same Total and Same	2.0 T.S.(0.20)	Section Company	Markon Harri	eces voluses	esterio con
Pipe from Intake to WTP	6	Agriculture Bank	B. Sopbao	14.00					ALIA PARAMETER		*111-11-200-2	NO. LLEVEL POOR		*
Pipe from Intake to WTP	7	Electricity Comp. Land	B. Sopbao											
Pipe from Intake to WTP	8	Government office Land	B. Sopbao						er reenen					
Pipe from Intake to WTP	9	School land	B. Sopbao											
								Ļ	J			1		

* 45x75 m

private owner

1 man

1 public owner

rest government land

Water Treatment Plant cont'd

		2.1 Name of			Stru	ctures (fenc	es, toilet, co	ncrete groun	d,grave)		Affe	cted Crops		
		Household Head - Affected Person	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Labor	Туре	Charac- teristic	Quantity m2 * 1	Estimated Cost	Total Cost	Type of crops	Charac- teristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Est. cost
	1	2	3	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Intake	1	Government	B. Sopbao	and the swift of	logios seri	Barenara a	in and with		and the second	Basanson issa Y	-014400446	letterrest i		Samuel
WTP	2	Government	B. Sopbao			1								
Office PNP (30x40)	3	Government	B. Sopbao											
Access to WTP*/Office	4	Existing	B. Sopbao	E250====							Existing road		511111	
Pipe from Intake to WTP	5	Mr. Onkeo	B. Sopbao		12-11-15-11-25 V		- 12 - 22 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23 - 23						S 200 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1555X
Pipe from Intake to WTP	6	Agriculture Bank	B. Sopbao			T/10/10/20				Egg plants	Garden	15	15	90,000
Pipe from Intake to WTP	7		B. Sopbao	+								-		
Pipe from Intake to WTP	8	Government office Land	B. Sopbao		Vic.=3556/45/	5/19/6/16/16								
Pipe from Intake to WTP	9	School land	B, Sopbao											
												15		90,000

Egg plant 10,000 kg/yr/ha

Egg plant 6,000 per kg

1 private owner 1 man

1 public owner rest government land

* 45x75 m

Water Treatment Plant cont'd

		2.1 Name of	VI HANTALDARE ALPOHOLOGIA			-	Affected tre	90			Total cost	Total Costs
		Household Head -	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Name of tree	Quantity	Trans- planting cost	Cost of seedling	Annual Yield*8	Total Value**	Total Cost of trees	affected land or permanent loss	to be compensated To be paid
	1	2	3	43	44	45	46	47	48	55	56	57
Intake	1	Government	B. Sopbao									
WTP	2	Government	B. Sopbao		110-011-01	(100 X 100 X			0.000	THE STATE OF THE S	7110-E-111-B-112	- 57 USAN II W - 25 - 3
Office PNP (30x40)	3	Government	B. Sopbao									
Access to WTP*/Office	4	Existing	B. Sopbao									
Pipe from Intake to WTP	5	Mr. Onkeo	B. Sopbao								9,000,000	9,000,000
Pipe from Intake to WTP	6	Agriculture Bank	B. Sopbao								90,000	90,000
Pipe from Intake to WTP	7	Electricity Comp. Land	B. Sopbao					30.30				
Pipe from Intake to WTP	8	Government office Land	B. Sopbao									
Pipe from Intake to WTP	9	School land	B. Sopbao	Banana, 1 year old	20	500	500	16	820,000	820,000	0 820,000	820,000
				0	20	500	500			820,000	9,910,000	9,910,000
					Banana	2,500	per wii				9,910,000	

2,500 per wii 8 wii/ Banana

branch branch/tree

from access 0 land

1 private owner

1 man

public owner

* 45x75 m

rest government land

Water Supply

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected	Wife/	2.3 Hous	ehold head	Current address/	Ethnic	No of people in	Type of land	Total land	Affected Area
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Spouse	Man	Woman	village	Group	the HH		holdings (sq.m)	(sq.m)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
. Phiengxay													
WS	1	1	Mr. Vonsy	Phiengxay	Mrs. Penh	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	2	Residential land		15
ws	2	2	Mr. Vonchanh	Phiengxay	Mrs. Bao	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	3	Residential land	pose delle cesos sivis	
WS	3	3	Mr. Khenvang	Phiengxay	Lien	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	4	Residential land		
WS	4	4	Mr. Khamsouk	Phiengxay	Sun	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	3	Residential land		
WS	5	5	Mr. Bounmy	Phiengxay	Soy	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	7	Residential land		
ws	6	6	Mr. Singthong	Phiengxay	ln.	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	4	Residential land		
WS	7	7	Mr. Chantiay	Phiengxay	Ang	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	6	Residential land	************	
WS	8	8	Mr. Bounsup	Phiengxay	Moung	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	2	Residential land		
WS	9	9	Mr. Amthong	Phiengxay	Lam	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	2	Residential land		
WS	10	10	Mr. Hoy	Phiengxay	Khoun	M	1	Phiengxay	Taideng	5	Residential land		
WS	11	11	Mr. Em	Phiengxay	Thom	М		Phiengxay	Taideng	5	Residential land		
WS	12	12	Mr. Mr. Viengpeth	Phiengxay	Moun	M	0	Phiengxay	Taideng	4	Residential land	*****	
ws	13	13	Mr. Amponpeth	Phiengxay	Ouy	M		Phiengxay	Taideng	6	Residential land		
ws	14	14	Mr. Panthamit	Phiengxay	Pantamit	М	THE UNITED IN	Phiengxay	Taideng	2	Residential land		
WS	15	15	Mrs. Pang	Phiengxay			1	Phiengxay	Taideng	4	Residential land		
2. Hadsane	obstacle of	WIN-GE			C CONTROLS	PARTITION OF THE PARTIT	and the same			A MARCON NA		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	(CONTRACTOR)
WS	1	16	Mr. Bouason	Hadsane	Keo	M		Hadsane	Taideng	6	Residential land		3
WS	2	17	Mr. Jon	Hadsane	Lon	M		Hadsane	Taideng	5	Residential land		
WS	3	18	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane	Ann	M		Hadsane	Taideng	5	Residential land	200 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	5
WS	4	19	Mr. Bounkeo	Hadsane	Damponh	M		Hadsane	Taideng	9	Residential land		
ws	5	20	Mr. Syponh	Hadsane	Boua	M		Hadsane	Taideng	6	Residential land		
ws	6	21	Mr. Onpeth	Hadsane	Uon	M		Hadsane	Taideng	5	Residential land		2
WS	7	22	Mr. Lienthong	Hadsane	Ane	M		Hadsane	Taideng	10	Residential land		2
WS	8	23	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane	Van	М		Hadsane	Taideng	4	Residential land		168
Muanghom					B: #								
WS		24	Mr. Sanguenxay	Muanghom	Pinthong	М		Muanghom	Lao	5	Residential land		
WS	2	25	Mr. Vanxay	Muanghom	Phosy	M		Muanghom	Lao	6	Residential land		
WS	3	26	Mr. Pethsompon	Muanghom	Ponh	M		Muanghom	Lao	6	Residential land		8
WS	4	27	Mr. Phosong	Muanghom	Num	M		Muanghom	Lao	7	Residential land		

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected	Wife/	2.3 House	ehold head	Current address/	Ethnic	No of people in	Type of land	Total land	Affected Area
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Spouse	Man	Woman	village	Group	the HH		holdings (sq.m)	(sq.m)
4. Soplong							1						
WS	1	28	Mrs. Noensy	Soplong		19444110723UL90	1	Soplong	Taideng	4	Residential land	#2016 \$10,000 GRE	15
WS	2	29	Mr. Somthy	Soplong		M		Soplong	Taideng	6	Residential land		
WS	3	30	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong		M		Soplong	Taideng	4	Residential land		15
WS	4	31	Mr. Onthong	Soplong		M		Soplong	Taideng	5	Residential land		
WS	5	32	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong		М	1	Soplong	Taideng	1	Residential land		
WS	6	33	Mr. Vienpon	Soplong		М	***************	Soplong	Taideng	3	Residential land		
WS	7	34	Mr. Bounsing	Soplong		M		Soplong	Taideng	5	Residential land		5
WS	8	35	Mr. Xienglothong	Soplong	***************************************	M	1	Soplong	Taidam	6	Residential land		20
5. Sopbao				Material Services	Market Market Company	- Commission	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	STATE OF THE PARTY		- coronocas		risusumos as a	
WS	1	36	Mr. Khampai	Sopbao	Vanh	M		Sopbao	Lao	6	Residential land		12
WS	2	37	Mr. Anong	Sopbao	Nin	М		Sopbao	Taideng	5	Residential land		
WS	3	38	Mr. Vong id	Sopbao	Kong	M		Sopbao	Taidam	3	Residential land		
ws	4	39	Government Office	Sopbao	300 A			Sopbao		1.00	Public Land		
WS	5	40	Mr. Khampeth	Sopbao	Pengson	М	1	Sopbao	Taideng	5	Residential land		
Ws	6	41	Mr. Somponh	Sopbao	Nod	M		Sopbao	Taideng	3	Residential land		10
ws	7	42	Mr. Bounpan	Sopbao		M	1	Sopbao	Taideng	4	Residential land		
WS	8	43	Mr. Herngpon	Sopbao	Touy	M		Sopbao	Taidam	4	Residential land	777777777	4
ws	9	44	Mr. Sommany	Sopbao	Vad	M		Sopbao	Taidam	5	Residential land		
WS	10	45	Mr. Yod	Sopbao	Toy	M		Sopbao	Taideng	4	Residential land		5
WS	11	46	Mr. Surn	Sopbao	Ponseng	M	1	Sopbao	Lao	5	Residential land		
WS	12	47	Mr. Tovv	Sopbao	Tenachena	M		Sopbao	Hmong	3	Residential land		
Ws	13	48	Mr. Pethpaxay	Sopbao	Sour	M		Sopbao	Lao	6	Residential land		3
Ws	14	49	Mr. Othong	Sopbao	Vanh	M	d	Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land	*********	5
WS	15	50	Mr. Lermour	Sopbao	- Constitution	M		Sopbao	Hmong	6	Residential land		
Ws	16	51	Mr. Bounmy	Sopbao	Peng	M		Sopbao	Lao	5	Residential land		1
WS	17	52	Mr. Sengthong	Sopbao	Khoun	M		Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land		1
WS	18	53	Mr. Peng	Sopbao	Vanh	M		Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land		1
WS	19	54	Mr. Somchan	Sopbao	Ann	M		Sopbao	Lao	8	Residential land		1
W\$	20	55	Mr. Aiy	Sopbao	Aerng	М	2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Sopbao	Hmong	4	Residential land		2
WS	21	56	Mr. Jatang	Sopbao	Boua	M		Sopbao	Khmu	10	Residential land		
WS	22	57	Mr. Laovang	Sopbao		M		Sopbao	Hmong	1	Residential land		1
WS	23	58	Mr. Kongmany	Sopbao	Mou	M		Sopbao	Lao	5	Residential land		
WS	24	59	Mrs Joiy	Sopbao			1	Sopbao	Hmong	6	Residential land		1

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Wife/	2.3 Hous	ehold head	Current address/	Ethnic	No of people in	Type of land	Total land holdings	Affected Area
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Spouse	Man	Woman	village	Group	the HH	0.50	(sq.m)	(sq.m)
WS	25	60	Mr. Ongvon	Sopbao	Sy	M		Sopbao	Lao	7	Residential land		
WS	26	61	Mr. Thongvin	Sopbao	LounThong	M		Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land		
WS	27	62	Mrs. Souk	Sopbao		********	1	Sopbao	Lao	3	Residential land		***********
WS	28	63	Mr. Jatongmoua	Sopbao	Kouadao	M		Sopbao	Hmong	6	Residential land		
WS	29	64	Mr. Angpon	Sopbao	Toy	M		Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land		
Ws	30	65	BCEL Bank	Sopbao		*****************		Sopbao			Residential land	***************************************	15
WS	31	66	Mr. Onxay	Sopbao	Maikam	M		Sopbao	Lao	6	Residential land		
WS	32	67	Mrs. Soy	Sopbao			1	Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land		5
WS	33	68	Mr. Nodik	Sopbao	Aiy	M		Sopbao	Lao	11	Residential land		6
WS	34	69	Mr. Ounlar	Sopbao	Air	M		Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land		
WS	35	70	Mr. Viengpeth	Sopbao	Oun	M		Sopbao	Lao	6	Residential land		4
WS	36	71	Mr. Vanjai	Sopbao	Chan	M		Sopbao	Lao	5	Residential land		20
WS	37	72	Mr. Nou	Sopbao		M		Sopbao	Lao	5	Residential land		5
W\$	38	73	Mr. Samor	Sopbao	Pim	M		Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land	era i sacconatorna	Time see not be
WS	39	74	Mr. Kieng	Sopbao		M		Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land		6
WS	40	75	Mr. Youysong	Sopbao	Shy	M	Series acrimical Avail	Sopbao	Hmong	5	Residential land		
Ws	41	76	Mr. Sypeng	Sopbao	Phew	М		Sopbao	Taideng	4	Residential land		
WS	42	77	Mr. Luerpaloua	Sopbao	Tongmoua	M		Sopbao	Hmong	3	Residential land		
WS	43	78	Mr. Viengpon	Sopbao	Chov	M		Sopbao	Taideng	6	Residential land		
WS	44	79	Government Office	Sopbao				Sopbao			Public Land		5
WS	45	80	Primary school	Sopbao	***************************************		100000000	Sopbao			Public Land		5
WS	46	81	Mr. Vichan	Sopbao	Noumseng	M		Sopbao	Lao	3	Residential land		15
WS	47	82	Mr. Bouapon	Sopbao	Vern	M		Sopbao	Taidam	10	Residential land		10
WS	48	83	Mr Boundy	Sopbao	Vanh	M		Sopbao	Lao	7	Residential land		13
WS	49	84	Mr. Sonthong	Sopbao	Noy	M		Sopbao	Lao	5	Residential land		
WS	50	85	Mr. Chanson	Sopbao	Oun	M		Sopbao	Lao	10	Residential land		
WS	51	86	Mr. Monxay	Sopbao	Nouen	M		Sopbao	Lao	4	Residential land		
WS	52	87	Mr. Penkham	Sopbao	Viengsy	M		Sopbao	Taideng	5	Residential land		13
Ws	53	88	Mr. Yoksamai	Sopbao	Ting	M		Sopbao	Lao	6	Residential land	4	20
WS	54	89	Mr. Onkeo	Sopbao	Ann	М		Sopbao	Lao	5	Residential land		12
WS	55	90	Mr. Phasouk	Sopbao	Saypon	M		Sopbao	Taideng	7	Residential land		10
ws	56	91	Mr. Kampiew	Sopbao	Syvanh	M		Sopbao	Taidam	5	Residential land		
ws	57	92	Mr. Athid	Sopbao	Sai	M		Sopbao	Taideng	5	Residential land		20
WS	58	93	Mr. Thanongsack	Sopbao	Seng	M		Sopbao	Lao	6	Residential land		20

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected	Wife/	2.3 House	ehold head	Current address/		Ethnic	No of people in	Type of land	Total land	Affected Area
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Spouse	Man	Woman	village		Group	the HH		holdings (sq.m)	(sq.m)
59	94	Mr. Phanthong	Sopbao	Mouy	M		Sopbao		Lao	7	Residential land		200000000000000000000000000000000000000
60	95	Mr. Konsouk	Sopbao	ed	M		Sopbao		Taideng	7	Residential land		13
61	96	Mr. Liersompomg	Sopbao	Lon	M	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sopbao		Taidam	6	Residential land	100-1-001000000000	13
62	97	Mr. Maipon	Sopbao	My			Sopbao		Taidam	4	Residential land		2
63	98	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	Ning	M		Sopbao	10.000000	Hmong	7	Residential land		
64		Mr. Phaimany	Sopbao	Sonh	M		Sopbao	1	Taideng	4	Residential land		20
65	100	Mr. Vanxay	Sopbao	Loum	M		Sopbao		Lao	3	Residential land		3
66	101	Mr. Bounna	Sopbao	Nou	M		Sopbao	8019252	Lao	2	Residential land		2
67	102	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	Nang	M		Sopbao		Hmong	6	Residential land		
68	103	Mr. Seumvilaypon	Sopbao	Mon	M		Sopbao		Lao	4	Residential land		10
69	104	Mr. Pidsana	Sopbao	Long	M		Sopbao		Lao	4	Residential land		8
70	105	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	Nang	M		Sopbao		Hmong	6	Residential land		6
71	106	Mr. Vanglouayang	Sopbao		M		Sopbao		Hmong	5	Residential land		10
	106	280 1301131			98	5	- 48	0		511			596
	59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69	59 94 60 95 61 96 62 97 63 98 64 99 65 100 66 101 67 102 68 103 69 104 70 105 71 106	No No	No Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle) 2.2 Affected area/ Village 59 94 Mr. Phanthong Sopbao 60 95 Mr. Konsouk Sopbao 61 96 Mr. Liersompomg Sopbao 62 97 Mr. Maipon Sopbao 63 98 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao 64 99 Mr. Phaimany Sopbao 65 100 Mr. Vanxay Sopbao 66 101 Mr. Bounna Sopbao 67 102 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao 68 103 Mr. Seumvilaypon Sopbao 69 104 Mr. Pidsana Sopbao 70 105 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao 71 106 Mr. Vanglouayang Sopbao	No Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle) 2.2 Affected area/ Village Wife/ Spouse 59 94 Mr. Phanthong Sopbao Mouy 60 95 Mr. Konsouk Sopbao ed 61 96 Mr. Liersompomg Sopbao Lon 62 97 Mr. Maipon Sopbao My 63 98 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Ning 64 99 Mr. Phaimany Sopbao Sonh 65 100 Mr. Vanxay Sopbao Nou 66 101 Mr. Bounna Sopbao Nang 68 103 Mr. Seumvilaypon Sopbao Mon 69 104 Mr. Pidsana Sopbao Long 70 105 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Nang 71 106 Mr. Vanglouayang Sopbao	No Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle) 2.2 Affected area/ Village Wife/Spouse 2.3 House Man 59 94 Mr. Phanthong Sopbao Mouy M 60 95 Mr. Konsouk Sopbao ed M 61 96 Mr. Liersompomg Sopbao Lon M 62 97 Mr. Maipon Sopbao My M 63 98 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Ning M 64 99 Mr. Phaimany Sopbao Sonh M 65 100 Mr. Vanxay Sopbao Nou M 66 101 Mr. Bounna Sopbao Nang M 67 102 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Nang M 68 103 Mr. Seumvillaypon Sopbao Long M 69 104 Mr. Pidsana Sopbao Long M 70 105 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Nang	No Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle) 2.2 Affected area/ Village Wife/Spouse 2.3 Household head 59 94 Mr. Phanthong Sopbao Mouy M 60 95 Mr. Konsouk Sopbao ed M 61 96 Mr. Liersompomg Sopbao Lon M 62 97 Mr. Maipon Sopbao My M 63 98 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Ning M 64 99 Mr. Phaimany Sopbao Sonh M 65 100 Mr. Vanxay Sopbao Loum M 66 101 Mr. Bounna Sopbao Naug M 67 102 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Nang M 68 103 Mr. Seumvilaypon Sopbao Long M 69 104 Mr. Pidsana Sopbao Long M 70 105 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Nang	NoHousehold Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)2.2 Affected area/ VillageWife/ Spouse2.3 Household head ManCurrent address/ village5994Mr. PhanthongSopbaoMouyMSopbao6095Mr. Konsouk 96Sopbaoed Mr. LiersompomgMSopbao6196Mr. LiersompomgSopbaoLon MyMSopbao6297Mr. MaiponSopbaoMyMSopbao6398Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNing SopbaoMSopbao6499Mr. PhaimanySopbaoSonh SopbaoMSopbao65100Mr. VanxaySopbaoLoum MMSopbao66101Mr. BounnaSopbaoNou NangMSopbao67102Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNang MonMSopbao68103Mr. SeumvilayponSopbaoLong MonMSopbao70105Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNang MonMSopbao71106Mr. VanglouayangSopbaoNang MonMSopbao	No Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle) 2.2 Affected area/ Village Wife/ Spouse 2.3 Household head address/ village Current address/ village 59 94 Mr. Phanthong Sopbao Mouy M Sopbao 60 95 Mr. Konsouk Sopbao ed M Sopbao 61 96 Mr. Liersompomg Sopbao Lon M Sopbao 62 97 Mr. Maipon Sopbao My M Sopbao 63 98 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Ning M Sopbao 64 99 Mr. Phaimany Sopbao Sonh M Sopbao 65 100 Mr. Vanxay/ Sopbao Loum M Sopbao 66 101 Mr. Bounna Sopbao Nou M Sopbao 67 102 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Nang M Sopbao 69 104 Mr. Pidsana Sopbao Long M Sopbao 70 105 Mr. Thongpaserth Sopbao Nang M Sopbao 71 106 Mr. Vanglouayang Sopbao M Sopbao	NoNoHousehold Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)2.2 Affected area/ VillageWife/ Spouse2.3 Household head address/ villageCurrent address/ villageEthnic Group5994Mr. PhanthongSopbaoMouyMSopbaoLao6095Mr. KonsoukSopbaoedMSopbaoTaideng6196Mr. LiersompomgSopbaoLonMSopbaoTaidam6297Mr. MaiponSopbaoMyMSopbaoTaidam6398Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNingMSopbaoHmong6499Mr. PhaimanySopbaoSonhMSopbaoTaideng65100Mr. VanxaySopbaoLoumMSopbaoLao66101Mr. BounnaSopbaoNouMSopbaoLao67102Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNangMSopbaoHmong68103Mr. SeumvilayponSopbaoLongMSopbaoLao70105Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNangMSopbaoHmong71106Mr. VanglouayangSopbaoMSopbaoHmong	NoHousehold Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)2.2 Affected area/ VillageWife/ Spouse2.3 Household head address/ villageCurrent address/ villageEthnic GroupNo of people in the HH5994Mr. PhanthongSopbaoMouyMSopbaoLao76095Mr. KonsoukSopbaoedMSopbaoTaideng76196Mr. LiersompomgSopbaoLonMSopbaoTaideng76297Mr. MaiponSopbaoMyMSopbaoTaidam46398Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNingMSopbaoHmong76499Mr. PhaimanySopbaoSonhMSopbaoTaideng465100Mr. VanxaySopbaoLoumMSopbaoLao366101Mr. BounnaSopbaoNouMSopbaoLao267102Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNangMSopbaoLao469104Mr. PidsanaSopbaoMonMSopbaoLao470105Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNangMSopbaoHmong671106Mr. VanglouayangSopbaoMSopbaoHmong5	NoNoHousehold Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)2.2 Affected area/ VillageWife/ Spouse2.3 Household head address/ villageCurrent address/ villageEthnic GroupNo of people in the HH5994Mr. PhanthongSopbaoMouyMSopbaoLao7Residential land6095Mr. KonsoukSopbaoedMSopbaoTaideng7Residential land6196Mr. LiersompomgSopbaoLonMSopbaoTaidam6Residential land6297Mr. MaiponSopbaoMfyMSopbaoTaidam4Residential land6398Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNingMSopbaoHmong7Residential land6499Mr. PhaimanySopbaoSonhMSopbaoTaideng4Residential land65100Mr. VanxaySopbaoLoumMSopbaoLao3Residential land66101Mr. BounnaSopbaoNouMSopbaoLao2Residential land67102Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNangMSopbaoHmong6Residential land69104Mr. PidsanaSopbaoLongMSopbaoLao4Residential land70105Mr. ThongpaserthSopbaoNangMSopbaoHmong5Residential land71106Mr. VanglouayangSopba	No No Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle) 2.2 Affected areal Village Wifel Spouse Current address/ village Ethnic Group No of people in the HH Type of land land holdings (sq.m) 59 94 Mr. Phanthong Sopbao Mouy M Sopbao Lao 7 Residential land holdings (sq.m) 60 95 Mr. Konsouk Sopbao Ethnic Group Taideng 7 Residential land Residential la

Av Water Seller 517 waterseller incl. Wat Seller 103 Incl 1 from WTP 4.85% 5.019417476 40 Lao 3 Public Land 7 Taidam all other Residential incl. Water seller 13 Hmong 12.62% 0.97% Khmu Publ

> 65 38 Taideng

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	% of affected Area	Type of ownership	Unit price/m2	Total affected land cost	Renting fee per month (Land/ House)	Type of effect	Est. Cost for Perm. affected houses	Est .Cost for Temp. affected houses
		1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
. Phiengxay	estineed to be											
WS	1	1	Mr. Vonsy	Phiengxay	ROW		None			T		
WS	2	2	Mr. Vonchanh	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW				T		
W\$	3	3	Mr. Khenvang	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW				T		
WS	4	4	Mr. Khamsouk	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW		400-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-		Т		
WS	5	5	Mr. Bounmy	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW				T		
WS	6	6	Mr. Singthong	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW		0.21/22/10/2	11.11.11.	Т	meyer = m	
WS	7	7	Mr. Chantiay	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW				Ţ		
WS	8	8	Mr. Bounsup	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW	1.18031135-109			Т		
WS	9	9	Mr. Amthong	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW	=Unit=XC ir y			Т		1130/20/112-020/21112
WS	10	10	Mr. Hoy	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW				Т		
WS	11	11	Mr. Em	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW				Т		
WS	12	12	Mr. Mr. Viengpeth	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW	***********		***************************************	T		
WS	13	13	Mr. Amponpeth	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW				Т		
WS	14	14	Mr. Panthamit	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW				Т	***************************************	
WS	15	15	Mrs. Pang	Phiengxay	ROW	ROW	***************************************			-		
2. Hadsane	1,0		The state of the s	- Inchignay	11011	11017					-	
WS	1	16	Mr. Bouason	Hadsane	RoW	RoW	Name		0	T		
WS	2	17	Mr. Jon	Hadsane	RoW	RoW				T		***************************************
WS	3	18	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane	RoW	RoW				Ť		
WS	4	19	Mr. Bounkeo	Hadsane	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	5	20	Mr. Syponh	Hadsane	RoW	RoW				Ţ		
WS	6	21	Mr. Onpeth	Hadsane	RoW	RoW				T		Brick
WS	7	22	Mr. Lienthong	Hadsane	RoW	RoW			*****	Τ		Brick
WS	8	23	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane	Public	Public				T		
Muanghom	- CONTROL OF											
WS	1	24	Mr. Sanguenxay	Muanghom	RoW	RoW			***************************************	T	071000000000000000000000000000000000000	Brick
WS	2	25	Mr. Vanxay	Muanghom	RoW	RoW		**************************************		T		
WS	3	26	Mr. Pethsompon	Muanghom	RoW	RoW				Т		Brick
WS	4	27	Mr. Phosong	Muanghom	RoW	RoW				Т		

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	% of affected Area	Type of ownership	Unit price/m2	Total affected land cost	Renting fee per month (Land/ House)	Type of effect	Est. Cost for Perm. affected houses	Est .Cost for Temp. affected houses
4. Soplong												
WS	1	28	Mrs. Noensy	Soplong	RoW	RoW				Т		
WS	2	29	Mr. Somthy	Soplong	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	3	30	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong	RoW	RoW				Ť		
WS	4	31	Mr. Onthong	Soplong	RoW	RoW	***************************************			T	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
WS	5	32	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong	RoW	RoW		1		T		
WS	6	33	Mr. Vienpon	Soplong	RoW	RoW		1		T		
WS	7	34	Mr. Bounsing	Soplong	RoW	RoW	X144 - 244 - 104 - 124 -			Ť		
WS	8	35	Mr. Xienglothong	Soplong	RoW	RoW				·······		
5. Sopbao				-								
WS	1	36	Mr. Khampai	Sopbao	RoW	RoW	A SECTION AND A SECURIT		Charte Sarsemal	T	nas Caso Nana Arrawa	Cart Constant
WS	2	37	Mr. Anong	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	3	38	Mr. Vong id	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Т		
WS	4	39	Government Office	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	5	40	Mr. Khampeth	Sopbao	RoW	RoW			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······· ·		
WS	6	41	Mr. Somponh	Sopbao	RoW	RoW						
WS	7	42	Mr. Bounpan	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ť		
WS	8	43	Mr. Herngpon	Sopbao	RoW	RoW		1				
WS	9	44	Mr. Sommany	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T.		
WS	10	45	Mr. Yod	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	11	46	Mr. Surn	Sopbao	RoW	RoW		-		T	-	
WS	12	47	Mr. Tovy	Sopbao	RoW	RoW	*************	*****************	******************	T		***************
ws	13	48	Mr. Pethpaxay	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				·····	A	
WS	14	49	Mr. Othong	Sopbao	RoW	RoW	- 000			T		
WS	15	50	Mr. Lermour	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	16	51	Mr. Bounmy	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ť		
WS	17	52	Mr. Sengthong	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		******************
WS	18	53	Mr. Peng	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				1		
WS	19	54	Mr. Somchan	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ţ	M 400 C N 800 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
WS	20	55	Mr. Aiy	Sopbao	RoW	RoW		-		<u>u</u>		
WS	21	56	Mr. Jatang	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ţ		
WS	22	57	Mr. Laovang	Sopbao	RoW	RoW						
WS	23	58	Mr. Kongmany	Sopbao	RoW	RoW	•		110000000000000000000000000000000000000	Ţ		1000 100 CA / NO. P. S. SOCK (1000)
WS	24	59	Mrs Joiy	Sopbao	RoW	RoW			ALL LANCOS DOCUMENTOS ATTO	The same of		

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	% of affected Area	Type of ownership	Unit price/m2	Total affected land cost	Renting fee per month (Land/ House)	Type of effect	Est. Cost for Perm. affected houses	Est .Cost for Temp. affected houses
WS	25	60	Mr. Ongvon	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Т		
WS	26	61	Mr. Thongvin	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Т		
WS	27	62	Mrs. Souk	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	28	63	Mr. Jatongmoua	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		Brick
WS	29	64	Mr. Angpon	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	30	65	BCEL Bank	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	31	66	Mr. Onxay	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Т		
WS	32	67	Mrs. Soy	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ť		
WS	33	68	Mr. Nodik	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	34	69	Mr. Ounlar	Sopbao	RoW	RoW		0.150-95034,00500042050		T		
WS	35	70	Mr. Viengpeth	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Т		
WS	36	71	Mr. Vanjai	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ť		
W\$	37	72	Mr. Nou	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	38	73	Mr. Samor	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	39	74	Mr. Kieng	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
ws	40	75	Mr. Youysong	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	41	76	Mr. Sypeng	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	42	77	Mr. Luerpaloua	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Т	1	
WS	43	78	Mr. Viengpon	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	44	79	Government Office	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ť		
Ws	45	80	Primary school	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	46	81	Mr. Vichan	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		Carrier Blook
WS	47	82	Mr. Bouapon	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Т		
WS	48	83	Mr Boundy	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ţ	0.000.000.000.000.000	Contraction of the Contraction
WS	49	84	Mr. Sonthong	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	50	85	Mr. Chanson	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T	1.000//1.000//	
WS	51	86	Mr. Monxay	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T	RECORD BUILDING	
WS	52	87	Mr. Penkham	Sopbao	RoW	RoW	100-000	10000-000-0000-0000	W	T	Of the still the states	
WS	53	88	Mr. Yoksamai	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	54	89	Mr. Onkeo	Sopbao	RoW	RoW	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			T	10 miles Super appears 12825 1444	
WS	55	90	Mr. Phasouk	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	56	91	Mr. Kampiew	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	57	92	Mr. Athid	Sopbao	RoW	RoW		-11-1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	T		
WS	58	93	Mr. Thanongsack	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	% of affected Area	Type of ownership	Unit price/m2	Total affected land cost	Renting fee per month (Land/ House)	Type of effect	Est. Cost for Perm. affected houses	Est .Cost for Temp. affected houses
WS	59	94	Mr. Phanthong	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T	ř.	
WS	60	95	Mr. Konsouk	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	61	96	Mr. Liersompomg	Sopbao	RoW	RoW			ii iii	Т		
WS	62	97	Mr. Maipon	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	63	98	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	RoW	RoW		4 - 15		T		
WS	64	99	Mr. Phaimany	Sopbao	RoW	RoW	1000 2000 100			T		
WS	65	100	Mr. Vanxay	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				Ť		
WS	66	101	Mr. Bounna	Sopbao	RoW	RoW				T		
WS	67	102	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	Row	Row				T		Marie Commence and the
WS	68	103	Mr. Seumvilaypon	Sopbao	Row	Row				T		
WS	69	104	Mr. Pidsana	Sopbao	Row	Row				T		
WS	70	105	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	Row	Row		1		Т		
WS	71	106	Mr. Vanglouayang	Sopbao	Row	Row	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			T		
		106										

Govn/Publ Water Seller

incl, Wat Seller 103 Incl 1 from WTP

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected		Estimated Co	ost for Partially affec	ted houses		Repair costs/
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Wall	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total	house
		- 1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26
. Phiengxay			a salasana ana ana ana							
WS	1	1	Mr. Vonsy	Phiengxay						
WS	2	2	Mr. Vonchanh	Phiengxay						
WS	3	3	Mr. Khenvang	Phiengxay						
WS	4	4	Mr. Khamsouk	Phiengxay						
WS	5	5	Mr. Bounmy	Phiengxay						
WS	6	6	Mr. Singthong	Phiengxay						
WS	7	7	Mr. Chantiay	Phiengxay						
ws	8	8	Mr. Bounsup	Phiengxay						
WS	9	9	Mr. Amthong	Phiengxay						
WS	10	10	Mr. Hoy	Phiengxay				and the second		
WS	11	11	Mr. Em	Phiengxay						
WS	12	12	Mr. Mr. Viengpeth	Phiengxay						
WS	13	13	Mr. Amponpeth	Phiengxay						
ws	14	14	Mr. Panthamit	Phiengxay						
WS	15	15	Mrs. Pang	Phiengxay						
2. Hadsane	250000000000000000000000000000000000000									
WS	1	16	Mr. Bouason	Hadsane						
ws	2	17	Mr. Jon	Hadsane						
WS	3	18	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane						
WS	4	19	Mr. Bounkeo	Hadsane						
WS	5	20	Mr. Syponh	Hadsane						
ws	6	21	Mr. Onpeth	Hadsane	500,000				500,000	500,000
WS WS	7	22 23	Mr. Lienthong	Hadsane	4,000,000				4,000,000	1,000,00
The second secon	0	23	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane						
Muanghom WS	4	24	Mr. Sanguenxay	Muanghom	300,000			<u> </u>	300,000	
WS	2	25	Mr. Vanxay	Muanghom	300,000				300,000	
WS	3	26	Mr. Pethsompon	Muanghom	800,000				800,000	
WS	4	27	Mr. Phosong	Muanghom	000,000				000,000	

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected		Estimated Co	ost for Partially affec	ted houses		Repair costs
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Wali	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total	house
4. Soplong	100000000000000000000000000000000000000									
WS	1	28	Mrs. Noensy	Soplong						
WS WS	2	29 30	Mr. Somthy Mr. Thavysok	Soplong Soplong						
WS	4	31	Mr. Onthong	Soplong						
WS	5	32	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong						
WS	6	33	Mr. Vienpon	Soplong			****			·
WS	7	34	Mr. Bounsing	Soplong					-114	
Ws	8	35	Mr. Xienglothong	Soplong						1
5. Sopbao										
ws	1	36	Mr. Khampai	Sopbao						
WS	2	37	Mr. Anong	Sopbao					W. C.	
WS	3	38	Mr. Vong id	Sopbao			***************************************			
WS	4	39	Government Office	Sopbao						4
WS	5	40	Mr. Khampeth	Sopbao						
WS	6	41	Mr. Somponh	Sopbao						
ws	7	42	Mr. Bounpan	Sopbao						
WS	8	43	Mr. Herngpon	Sopbao			***************************************			
WS	9	44	Mr. Sommany	Sopbao						
ws	10	45	Mr. Yod	Sopbao						
ws	11	46	Mr. Surn	Sopbao						
ws	12	47	Mr. Tovy	Sopbao						
Ws	13	48	Mr. Pethpaxay	Sopbao		***********				
WS	14	49	Mr. Othong	Sopbao						
WS	15	50	Mr. Lermour	Sopbao						
WS	16	51	Mr. Bounmy	Sopbao						
WS	17	52	Mr. Sengthong	Sopbao						
WS	18	53	Mr. Peng	Sopbao						
WS WS	19 20	54 55	Mr. Somchan Mr. Aiy	Sopbao Sopbao						
WS	21	56	Mr. Jatang	Sopbao			4			
Ws	22	57	Mr. Laovang	Sopbao		*******************				
WS	23	58	Mr. Kongmany	Sopbao					VIII.	
WS	24	59	Mrs Joiy	Sopbao					nasan katta dawatin	

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected		Estimated Cost	for Partially affecte	d houses		Repair costs/
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Wall	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total	house
WS	25	60	Mr. Ongvon	Sopbao	11381 2000 - W. M.		2000 - 100 -		Samuel States	SHIRTSAND SERVICE THE
WS	26	61	Mr. Thongvin	Sopbao					.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ereconomica en como en la como en
WS	27	62	Mrs. Souk	Sopbao						
WS	28	63	Mr. Jatongmoua	Sopbao	1,500,000	76,000	600,000	2,324,000	4,500,000	1,500,00
WS	29	64	Mr. Angpon	Sopbao						
WS	30	65	BCEL Bank	Sopbao			***************************************			
WS	31	66	Mr. Onxay	Sopbao						
WS	32	67	Mrs. Soy	Sopbao						
WS	33	68	Mr. Nodik	Sopbao						
WS	34	69	Mr. Ounlar	Sopbao						
WS	35	70	Mr. Viengpeth	Sopbao						
WS	36	71	Mr. Vanjai	Sopbao						
WS	37	72	Mr. Nou	Sopbao						
WS	38	73	Mr. Samor	Sopbao						
WS	39	74	Mr. Kieng	Sopbao						
WS	40	75	Mr. Youysong	Sopbao						
WS	41	76	Mr. Sypeng	Sopbao						
WS	42	77	Mr. Luerpaloua	Sopbao						
WS	43	78	Mr. Viengpon	Sopbao						
WS	44	79	Government Office	Sopbao	·····					
WS	45	80	Primary school	Sopbao			***************************************		***************************************	
WS	46	81	Mr. Vichan	Sopbao						
WS	47	82	Mr. Bouapon	Sopbao						
WS	48	83	Mr Boundy	Sopbao						
WS	49	84	Mr. Sonthong	Sopbao						
WS	50	85	Mr. Chanson	Sopbao				-11-		
WS	51	86	Mr. Monxay	Sopbao						
WS	52	87	Mr. Penkham	Sopbao	C2220107 S1550000 S15500000 S155000		2711864303667630777777	0112880C009901115000031	**************************************	dan san dan dan san dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan d
WS	53	88	Mr. Yoksamai	Sopbao						
WS	54	89	Mr. Onkeo	Sopbao						
WS	55	90	Mr. Phasouk	Sopbao						
WS	56	91	Mr. Kampiew	Sopbao						
WS	57	92	Mr. Athid	Sopbao						
WS	58	93	Mr. Thanongsack	Sopbao		· magy - mass - o gras ke			1000-000-00000000000000000000000000000	Entre Control of the

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected		Estimated Cos	st for Partially affec	cted houses		Repair costs/
	100	3388	(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Wall	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total	house
Ws	59	94	Mr. Phanthong	Sopbao	V					NII
WS	60	95	Mr. Konsouk	Sopbao					West war was a second	
WS	61	96	Mr. Liersompomg	Sopbao						
WS	62	97	Mr. Maipon	Sopbao			TID - 8880 TO 1980 TO 1980			
WS	63	98	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao					111030000000000000000000000000000000000	
WS	64	99	Mr. Phaimany	Sopbao		05145000000000001110000000-2040		K400 -300000 Ka 1200001920	11 No 1000 M 1 1 X - 1 X 10 Y	617.040000000000117.000068
WS	65	100	Mr. Vanxay	Sopbao						
WS	66	101	Mr. Bounna	Sopbao						
WS	67	102	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao						
WS	68	103	Mr. Seumvilaypon	Sopbao						
WS	69	104	Mr. Pidsana	Sopbao	econo pero pero per	CEST HOSP PROPERTY CONTRACTOR	830 000 0 1 (ce 0000 0 1000 0 10	ACCORDINATION OF THE PROPERTY	1 PS 1007300 1-3X-520020	
WS	70	105	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao						
WS	71	106	Mr. Vanglouayang	Sopbao						
		106							10,100,000	3,000,000
G	ovn/Publ	4			Brick	650	piece		50	171
Wa	ter Seller	1				100	piece/m2		13,100,000	House total
incl. V	at Seller	103	Incl 1 from WTP		Zinc sheet	38,000	per piece			

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Type of shop	Income per month	Profit per month	Profit for 3 days*1 if have to close	Tax/ Month	Labor
0		1	2	3	27	28	29	30	31	32
Phiengxay	aaan dan d	100000-000			Record of the Control			AND CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		
WS	1	1	Mr. Vonsy	Phiengxay	small noodle shop	1,500,000	500,000	50,000		
WS	2	2	Mr. Vonchanh	Phiengxay						
WS	3	3	Mr. Khenvang	Phiengxay						
WS	4	4	Mr. Khamsouk	Phiengxay						
WS	5	5	Mr. Bounmy	Phiengxay						
WS	6	6	Mr. Singthong	Phiengxay						
WS	7	7	Mr. Chantiay	Phiengxay		And the contract of the				
WS	8	8	Mr. Bounsup	Phiengxay	233 158 Postos 128 W. 13	SELECTE SELECTION				551-11.5(10.110-52.711.8)
WS	9	9	Mr. Amthong	Phiengxay	Dut-soesenra=min		ATTENDED TO STREET			110000
WS	10	10	Mr. Hoy	Phiengxay						
WS	11	11	Mr. Em	Phiengxay						
WS	12	12	Mr. Mr. Viengpeth	Phiengxay						
ws	13	13	Mr. Amponpeth	Phiengxay						
WS	14	14	Mr. Panthamit	Phiengxay	POINTERMONESTATION (195)		2001-200-2045110000			
Ws	15	15	Mrs. Pang	Phiengxay						
. Hadsane			/	-5 96						
WS	1	16	Mr. Bouason	Hadsane						
WS	2	17	Mr. Jon	Hadsane						
Ws	3	18	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane						
WS	4	19	Mr. Bounkeo	Hadsane		~~~~				
WS	5	20	Mr. Syponh	Hadsane	\$220-00-000-000000-0-1000-0-1		000209000000000000000000000000000000000			
WS	6	21	Mr. Onpeth	Hadsane						
WS	7	22 23	Mr. Lienthong	Hadsane						
WS	٥	23	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane						
Muanghom WS	4	24	Mr. Sanguenxay	Munnahass						
***************************************	******	excellent encou		Muanghom						
WS	2	25	Mr. Vanxay	Muanghom	we wante					
ws ws	3	26 27	Mr. Pethsompon Mr. Phosong	Muanghom Muanghom						

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Type of shop	Income per month	Profit per month	Profit for 3 days*1 if have to close	Tax/ Month	Labor
4. Soplong										
WS	1	28	Mrs. Noensy	Soplong	small trading shop	4,100,000	410,000	not close		
WS	2	29	Mr. Somthy	Soplong	- 10					
WS	3	30	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong						
WS	4	31	Mr. Onthong	Soplong						
WS	5	32	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong						
WS	6	33	Mr. Vienpon	Soplong						
WS	7	34	Mr. Bounsing	Soplong						
WS	8	35	Mr. Xienglothong	Soplong						
5. Sopbao	F100000000000						and the second second second			STATE OF THE STATE
WS	7	36	Mr. Khampai	Sopbao						
WS	2	37	Mr. Anong	Sopbao						
WS	3	38	Mr. Vong id	Sopbao						
WS	4	39	Government Office	Sopbao						
WS	5	40	Mr. Khampeth	Sopbao						*********************
WS	6	41	Mr. Somponh	Sopbao						
WS	7	42	Mr. Bounpan	Sopbao						
WS	8	43	Mr. Herngpon	Sopbao						
WS	9	44	Mr. Sommany	Sopbao						(*) (#) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*)
WS	10	45	Mr. Yod	Sopbao						
WS	11	46	Mr. Surn	Sopbao						
ws	12	47	Mr. Tovy	Sopbao			**********************			
WS	13	48	Mr. Pethpaxay	Sopbao						
WS	14	49	Mr. Othong	Sopbao	***************************************					
WS	15	50	Mr. Lermour	Sopbao						
WS	16	51	Mr. Bounmy	Sopbao						
WS	17	52	Mr. Sengthong	Sopbao			7-2-37-1-UK-01-UDUN			
WS	18	53	Mr. Peng	Sopbao						
WS WS	19 20	54 55	Mr. Somehan	Sopbao						
			Mr. Aly	Sopbao						
WS WS	21 22	56 57	Mr. Jatang	Sopbao						
MANUAL MODERNINGS	ORGONY MERKARA	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Mr. Laovang	Sopbao	***********************					*****************
WS WS	23 24	58 59	Mr. Kongmany Mrs Joiy	Sopbao Sopbao						

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Type of shop	Income per month	Profit per month	Profit for 3 days*1 if have to close	Tax/ Month	Labor
WS	25	60	Mr. Ongvon	Sopbao						
WS	26	61	Mr. Thongvin	Sopbao						
WS	27	62	Mrs. Souk	Sopbao						
Ws	28	63	Mr. Jatongmoua	Sopbao						
WS	29	64	Mr. Angpon	Sopbao	car repair shop	7,600,000	760,000	not close		
WS	30	65	BCEL Bank	Sopbao						
WS	31	66	Mr. Onxay	Sopbao		70-7441 10000000 F 70000				
WS	32	67	Mrs. Soy	Sopbao						
WS	33	68	Mr. Nodik	Sopbao						
WS	34	69	Mr. Ounlar	Sopbao						
WS	35	70	Mr. Viengpeth	Sopbao						
WS	36	71	Mr. Vanjai	Sopbao		***************************************				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
WS	37	72	Mr. Nou	Sopbao						
WS	38	73	Mr. Samor	Sopbao			The same of the same of			
WS	39	74	Mr. Kieng	Sopbao						
WS	40	75	Mr. Youysong	Sopbao				man a constant river the company		
WS	41	76	Mr. Sypeng	Sopbao						
WS	42	77	Mr. Luerpaloua	Sopbao						
WS	43	78	Mr. Viengpon	Sopbao						
WS	44	79	Government Office	Sopbao						
Ws	45	80	Primary school	Sopbao						
W\$	46	81	Mr. Vichan	Sopbao				***************************************		
WS	47	82	Mr. Bouapon	Sopbao						
WS	48	83	Mr Boundy	Sopbao						
WS	49	84	Mr. Sonthong	Sopbao	= 5811 111 141					one and the same
WS	50	85	Mr. Chanson	Sopbao						
WS	51	86	Mr. Monxay	Sopbao						
WS	52	87	Mr. Penkham	Sopbao						
WS	53	88	Mr. Yoksamai	Sopbao			************************			**************************************
WS	54	89	Mr. Onkeo	Sopbao		**************************************				
WS	55	90	Mr. Phasouk	Sopbao						
WS	56	91	Mr. Kampiew	Sopbao						
Ws	57	92	Mr. Athid	Sopbao						
WS	58	93	Mr. Thanongsack	Sopbao						

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Type of shop	Income per month	Profit per month	Profit for 3 days*1 if have to close	Tax/ Month	Labor
WS	59	94	Mr. Phanthong	Sopbao						
WS	60	95	Mr. Konsouk	Sopbao						SWW
WS	61	96	Mr. Liersompomg	Sopbao	Noodle Shop	1,500,000	500,000	50,000		
WS	62	97	Mr. Maipon	Sopbao						
WS	63	98	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao						
Wš	64	99	Mr. Phaimany	Sopbao						
Wš	65	100	Mr. Vanxay	Sopbao						
WS	66	101	Mr. Bounna	Sopbao						
WS	67	102	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao						
WS	68	103	Mr. Seumvilaypon	Sopbao						
WS	69	104	Mr. Pidsana	Sopbao						
WS	70	105	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao		N=125 VIII - 18 VIII - 18				
WS	71	106	Mr. Vanglouayang	Sopbao	Trading shop	2,100,000	210,000	not close		
		106						100,000		

Govn/Publ 4 Water Seller

5 shops

incl. Wat Seller 103 Incl 1 from WTP

3 not close

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected		Stru	ctures (fences, toilet,	concrete ground,gr	ave)	
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Туре	Characteristic	Quantity m2*1	Estimated Cost	Repair costs	Total cost
		1	2	3	33	33 34		36	37	38
1. Phiengxay	uni versione	92000				Market Constitution (Constitution Constitution Constituti				
WS	1	1	Mr. Vonsy	Phiengxay	In front of house	Cement	15	1,950,000	300,000	2,250,000
WS	2	2	Mr. Vonchanh	Phiengxay						
WS	3	3	Mr. Khenvang	Phiengxay						
WS	4	4	Mr. Khamsouk	Phiengxay						
WS	5	5	Mr. Bounmy	Phiengxay						
WS	6	6	Mr. Singthong	Phiengxay						
WS	7	7	Mr. Chantiay	Phiengxay						
WS	8	8	Mr. Bounsup	Phiengxay						
WS	9	9	Mr. Amthong	Phiengxay						
WS	10	10	Mr. Hoy	Phiengxay						
WS	11	11	Mr. Em	Phiengxay	Ser Stellerwood (358 mbeet o		MODELLINE CONTRACTOR	9-autocomentinossulos	100800000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000 -0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0
WS	12	12	Mr. Mr. Viengpeth	Phiengxay						
WS	13	13	Mr. Amponpeth	Phiengxay						
WS	14	14	Mr. Panthamit	Phiengxay						
WS	15	15	Mrs. Pang	Phiengxay						
2. Hadsane		SECTION SECTION								
WS	1	16	Mr. Bouason	Hadsane	Bamboo hut	Bamboo		500,000	500,000	1,000,000
WS	2	17	Mr. Jon	Hadsane		Earth				
Ws	3	18	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane	In front of house	Cement slab	5	650,000	100,000	750,000
WS	4	19	Mr. Bounkeo	Hadsane						
WS	5	20	Mr. Syponh	Hadsane						
WS	6	21	Mr. Onpeth	Hadsane	In front of house	Cement slab	2	260,000	40,000	300,000
WS	7	22	Mr. Lienthong	Hadsane	In front of house	Cement slab	2	260,000	40,000	300,000
WS	8	23	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane	Pond	Earth	168	1,400,000		1,400,000
. Muanghom										
WS	1	24	Mr. Sanguenxay	Muanghom						
WS	2	25	Mr. Vanxay	Muanghom						
WS	3	26	Mr. Pethsompon	Muanghom						
WS	4	27	Mr. Phosong	Muanghom						

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Structures (fences, toilet, concrete ground,grave)									
			(Last, First, Middle)		Туре	Characteristic	Quantity m2*1	Estimated Cost	Repair costs	Total cost				
4. Soplong							***************************************							
WS	1	28	Mrs. Noensy	Soplong	In front of house	Cement	15	1,950,000	300,000	2,250,000				
WS	2	29	Mr. Somthy	Soplong	In front of house	Earth								
WS	3	30	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong	In front of house	Cement	15	1,950,000	300,000	2,250,000				
WS	4	31	Mr. Onthong	Soplong	In front of house	Earth								
WS	5	32	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong	In front of house	Earth								
WS	6	33	Mr. Vienpon	Soplong	In front of house	Earth			11122 120111122 120111					
WS	7	34	Mr. Bounsing	Soplong	In front of house	Cement	5	650,000	100,000	750,000				
WS	8	35	Mr. Xienglothong	Soplong	In front of house	Cement	20	2,600,000	400,000	3,000,000				
5. Sopbao														
WS	1	36	Mr. Khampai	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	12	1,560,000	240,000	1,800,000				
WS	2	37	Mr. Anong	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	3	38	Mr. Vong id	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	4	39	Government Office	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	5	40	Mr. Khampeth	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth	excussion participants in excellent contractions and							
WS	6	41	Mr. Somponh	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	10	1,300.000	200,000	1,500,000				
WS	7	42	Mr. Bounpan	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth		1,000,000	200,000	1,000,000				
WS	8	43	Mr. Herngpon	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	4	520,000	80.000	600,000				
WS	9	44	Mr. Sommany	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
ws	10	45	Mr. Yod	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	5	650,000	100,000	750,000				
WS	11	46	Mr. Surn	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth		000,000		100,000				
ws	12	47	Mr. Tovy		In front of house	Earth								
WS	13	48	Mr. Pethpaxay	Sopbao Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	3	390,000	60.000	450.000				
ws	14	49	Mr. Othong	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	5	650,000	100,000	750,000				
Ws	15	50	Mr. Lermour	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth	-		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	100,000				
WS	16	51	Mr. Bounmy	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	9	130,000	20,000	150,000				
WS	17	52	Mr. Senathona	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	1	130,000	20,000	150,000				
WS	18	53	Mr. Peng	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	1	130,000	20,000	150,000				
WS	19	54	Mr. Somchan	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	1	130,000	20,000	150,000				
WS	20	55	Mr. Aiy	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	2	260,000	40,000	300,000				
WS	21	56	Mr. Jatang	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth	E9C100110000045110000000444188	100101101101111111111111111111111111111	1 11305 3303/30088 32737/4					
WS	22	57	Mr. Laovang	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	1	130,000	20,000	150,000				
WS	23	58	Mr. Kongmany	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	24	59	Mrs Joly	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement		130,000	20,000	150,000				

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Structures (fences, toilet, concrete ground,grave)									
			(Last, First, Middle)		Туре	Characteristic	Quantity m2*1	Estimated Cost	Repair costs	Total cost				
WS	25	60	Mr. Ongvon	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth			***************************************					
WS	26	61	Mr. Thongvin	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth				NOSESO STANCES				
WS	27	62	Mrs. Souk	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth	************							
WS	28	63	Mr. Jatongmoua	Sopbao	- 75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-7	100000								
WS	29	64	Mr. Angpon	Sopbao				***************************************	***************************************	-11-1220 12-20-00-1220-0				
WS	30	65	BCEL Bank	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	15	1,950,000	300,000	2,250,000				
WS	31	66	Mr. Onxay	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth	D FEDERAL CONTROL OF SAMOULAND	assistanti un elemente element	our season and the result of the	ACOCONICO UN DOCU				
WS	32	67	Mrs. Soy	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	5	650,000	100,000	750,000				
WS	33	68	Mr. Nodik	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	6	780,000	120,000	900,000				
WS	34	69	Mr. Ounlar	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	35	70	Mr. Viengpeth	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	4	520,000	80,000	600,000				
WS	36	71	Mr. Vanjai	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	20	2,600,000	400,000	3,000,000				
WS	37	72	Mr. Nou	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	5	650,000	100,000	750,000				
WS	38	73	Mr. Samor	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	39	74	Mr. Kieng	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	6	780,000	120,000	900,000				
WS	40	75	Mr. Youysong	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	41	76	Mr. Sypeng	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth				W-MANUAL MANUAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH				
WS	42	77	Mr. Luerpaloua	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	43	78	Mr. Viengpon	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	44	79	Government Office	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	5	650,000	100,000	750,000				
WS	45	80	Primary school	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	5	650,000	100,000	750,000				
WS	46	81	Mr. Vichan	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	15	1,950,000	300,000	2,250,000				
WS	47	82	Mr. Bouapon	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	10	1,300,000	200,000	1,500,000				
WS	48	83	Mr Boundy	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	13	1,690,000	260,000	1,950,000				
WS	49	84	Mr. Sonthong	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	50	85	Mr. Chanson	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	51	86	Mr. Monxay	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	9879797979898989					
Ws	52	87	Mr. Penkham	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	13	1,690,000	260,000	1,950,000				
WS	53	88	Mr. Yoksamai	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	20	2,600,000	400,000	3,000,000				
WS	54	89	Mr. Onkeo	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	12	1,560,000	240,000	1,800,000				
WS	55	90	Mr. Phasouk	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	10	1,300,000	200,000	1,500,000				
WS	56	91	Mr. Kampiew	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
ws	57	92	Mr. Athid	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	20	2,600,000	400,000	3,000,000				
WS	58	93	Mr. Thanongsack	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	20	2,600,000	400,000	3,000,000				

Remarks	emarks No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected										
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Туре	Characteristic	Quantity m2*1	Estimated Cost	Repair costs	Total cost				
WS	59	94	Mr. Phanthong	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	60	95	Mr. Konsouk	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	13	1,690,000	260,000	1,950,000				
WS	61	96	Mr. Liersompomg	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	13	1,690,000	260,000	1,950,000				
WS	62	97	Mr. Maipon	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	2	260,000	40,000	300,000				
WS	63	98	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao		Earth								
WS WS	64 65	99 100	Mr. Phaimany Mr. Vanxay	Sopbao Sopbao	_ 1230 AND DEBUTE ADDRESS B.TO.	Cement Cement	20 3	2,600,000 390,000	400,000 60,000	3,000,000 450,000				
WS	66	101	Mr. Bounna	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	2	260,000	40,000	300,000				
WS	67	102	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	In front of house	Earth								
WS	68	103	Mr. Seumvilaypon	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	10	1,300,000	200,000	1,500,000				
WS	69	104	Mr. Pidsana	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	8	1,040,000	160,000	1,200,000				
WS	70	105	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	6	780,000	120,000	900,000				
WS	71	106	Mr. Vanglouayang	Sopbao	In front of house	Cement	10	1,300,000	200,000	1,500,000				
		106				•	585	56,110,000	8,840,000					
G	Sovn/Publ	4	1			Cement	840,000	per ton	64,950,000	64,950,000				
Wa	ater Seller	1				labor	100,000	per day						
incl. V	Vat Seller	103	Incl 1 from WTP			cement slab	20,000	m2						
						cement (inc labor)	150,000	m2						
						cement (ext lab)	130,000	m2						
								0.5	22.1	mreeau.				

85 36 HH earth

49 HH cement 417 m2 cement

168 m2 pond

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected			Affected crops			
Kemarks	110	No	(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Type of crops	Characteristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Estimated cost	
		1	2		39	40	41	42	43	
Phiengxay	and the same	er er er er						san and the same and		
WS	1	1	Mr. Vonsy	Phiengxay						
WS	2	2	Mr. Vonchanh	Phiengxay	Sugarcane	2 sticks/hole	2	4	8000	1
WS	3	3	Mr. Khenvang	Phiengxay						1
WS	4	4	Mr. Khamsouk	Phiengxay						1
WS	5	5	Mr. Bounmy	Phiengxay						1
WS	6	6	Mr. Singthong	Phiengxay	Lemongrass	m2	1	30,000	30,000	1
WS	7	7	Mr. Chantiay	Phiengxay						1
WS	8	8	Mr. Bounsup	Phiengxay						1
WS	9	9	Mr. Amthong	Phiengxay	Sugarcane	2 sticks/hole	2	4	8000	1
WS	10	10	Mr. Hoy	Phiengxay	CANAL STOLE I DESTRUCTION OF A					1
WS	11	11	Mr. Ern	Phiengxay						1
WS	12	12	Mr. Mr. Viengpeth	Phiengxay		_#1#LL41		though Laurellian Address at Warring Laurellian	- Listing and Listing	1
ws	13	13	Mr. Amponpeth	Phiengxay						1
WS	14	14	Mr. Panthamit	Phiengxay						1
WS	15	15	Mrs. Pang	Phiengxay						1
. Hadsane		-		- Inchigning						14
WS	1	16	Mr. Bouason	Hadsane	Vegetable	m2	1	30,000	30,000	1
WS	2	17	Mr. Jon	Hadsane		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~				1
WS	3	18	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane						
WS	4	19	Mr. Bounkeo	Hadsane						1
WS	5	20	Mr. Syponh	Hadsane						1
WS	6	21	Mr. Onpeth	Hadsane						
WS	7	22	Mr. Lienthong	Hadsane	······································			trooper on our visco servisor	****	
WS	8	23	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane						
Muanghom										4
WS	1	24	Mr. Sanguenxay	Muanghom				***************		************
WS	2	25	Mr. Vanxay	Muanghom						
WS	3	26	Mr. Pethsompon	Muanghom						
WS	4	27	Mr. Phosong	Muanghom						

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected			Affected crops			
	1175	50.5	(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Type of crops	Characteristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Estimated cost	
4. Soplong		Section 1								
WS	1	28	Mrs. Noensy	Soplong						
WS	2	29	Mr. Somthy	Soplong						1
WS	3	30	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong			7.1-28.2-111111-28.1112			1
WS	4	31	Mr. Onthong	Soplong	William Committee					1
WS	5	32	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong						1
WS	6	33	Mr. Vienpon	Soplong						1
WS	7	34	Mr. Bounsing	Soplong						
WS	8	35	Mr. Xienglothong	Soplong						1
5. Sopbao										6
WS	1	36	Mr. Khampai	Sopbao						1
WS	2	37	Mr. Anong	Sopbao						1
WS	3	38	Mr. Vong id	Sopbao				***************************************		1
WS	4	39	Government Office	Sopbao						1
WS	5	40	Mr. Khampeth	Sopbao						1
WS	6	41	Mr. Somponh	Sopbao						
WS	7	42	Mr. Bounpan	Sopbao						1
WS	8	43	Mr. Herngpon	Sopbao						1
WS	9	44	Mr. Sommany	Sopbao						1
WS	10	45	Mr. Yod	Sopbao						1
WS	11	46	Mr. Surn	Sopbao						1
WS	12	47	Mr. Tow	Sopbao		· III-38 - III 28 - III 38 - II 38 - III 1				1
Ws	13	48	Mr. Pethpaxay	Sopbao	Lemongrass	m2	5	30,000	150,000	
WS	14	49	Mr. Othong	Sopbao						
WS	15	50	Mr. Lermour	Sopbao	Lemongrass	m2	2	30,000	60,000	1
WS	16	51	Mr. Bounmy	Sopbao		The same of the sa				. 1
WS	17	52	Mr. Sengthong	Sopbao						1
WS	18	53	Mr. Peng	Sopbao	Lemongrass	m2	2	30,000	60,000	
WS	19	54 55	Mr. Somehan	Sopbao	W-1-W-1-W-1					-
WS	20		Mr. Aiy	Sopbao		2 11 11 11 11			0.000	-
WS	21	56	Mr. Jatang	Sopbao	Sugarcane	2 sticks/hole	2	4	8,000	1
WS	22	57	Mr. Laovang	Sopbao	Sugarcane	2 sticks/hole	4	8	16,000	
WS	23	58	Mr. Kongmany	Sopbao						1
WS	24	59	Mrs Joly	Sopbao	V		V	narraniano de la companya de de	200 July 200	1

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected			Affected crops			
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Type of crops	Characteristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Estimated cost	
WS	25	60	Mr. Ongvon	Sopbao						1
WS	26	61	Mr. Thongvin	Sopbao						1
WS	27	62	Mrs. Souk	Sopbao						1
WS	28	63	Mr. Jatongmoua	Sopbao						- 100
WS	29	64	Mr. Angpon	Sopbao						
WS	30	65	BCEL Bank	Sopbao						***************************************
WS	31	66	Mr. Onxay	Sopbao						1
WS	32	67	Mrs. Soy	Sopbao						
WS	33	68	Mr. Nodik	Sopbao	400000000000000000000000000000000000000		200000000000000000000000000000000000000			
WS	34	69	Mr. Ounlar	Sopbao						1
WS	35	70	Mr. Viengpeth	Sopbao	Flowers	10				
WS	36	71	Mr. Vanjai	Sopbao						
WS	37	72	Mr. Nou	Sopbao						w=-00=w==00=w
WS	38	73	Mr. Samor	Sopbao	Flowers	4		000000000000000000000000000000000000000		
WS	39	74	Mr. Kieng	Sopbao						
ws	40	75	Mr. Youysong	Sopbao						1
WS	41	76	Mr. Sypeng	Sopbao	Flowers	12				
WS	42	77	Mr. Luerpaloua	Sopbao	Flowers	7		***********		
WS	43	78	Mr. Viengpon	Sopbao	Flowers	9				
WS	44	79	Government Office	Sopbao	Flowers	6				
WS	45	80	Primary school	Sopbao	Flowers	15				****
WS	46	81	Mr. Vichan	Sopbao						1
WS	47	82	Mr. Bouapon	Sopbao	Flowers	10				
WS	48	83	Mr Boundy	Sopbao	Flowers	4				
WS	49	84	Mr. Sonthong	Sopbao	Flowers	4				
WS	50	85	Mr. Chanson	Sopbao	Flowers	2				
WS	51	86	Mr. Monxay	Sopbao	Flowers	6				
WS	52	87	Mr. Penkham	Sopbao	Flowers	2	DOLUMINIA HAROMANIA CARRANA AN			
WS	53	88	Mr. Yoksamai	Sopbao	Flowers	4				W
WS	54	89	Mr. Onkeo	Sopbao						1
WS	55	90	Mr. Phasouk	Sopbao						
WS	56	91	Mr. Kampiew	Sopbao						1
WS	57	92	Mr. Athid	Sopbao	Flowers	3				
WS	58	93	Mr. Thanongsack	Sopbao	1000000000					

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected	Affected crops							
Kemarks		110	(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Type of crops	Characteristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Estimated cost			
WS	59	94	Mr. Phanthong	Sopbao		cervina w ev e						
WS	60	95	Mr. Konsouk	Sopbao						1		
WS	61	96	Mr. Liersompomg	Sopbao				PORT CARDINACCO COMPANDA COURSE		1		
WS	62	97	Mr. Maipon	Sopbao						1		
WS	63	98	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	Flowers	3						
WS	64	99	Mr. Phaimany	Sopbao								
WS	65	100	Mr. Vanxay	Sopbao	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,							
WS	66	101	Mr. Bounna	Sopbao	11000 - 10 - 111 - 11 - 100 - 100 - 100					1		
WS	67	102	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	Jobstears		100	40.00	140,000			
WS	68	103	Mr. Seumvilaypon	Sopbao						1		
WS	69	104	Mr. Pidsana	Sopbao						1		
WS	70	105	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao								
WS	71	106	Mr. Vanglouayang	Sopbao				***************************************				
		106							510,000	32		
G	Sovn/Publ	4				jobstears	3,500	per kg				
Wa	ter Seller	1				K a new Constant	4,000	kg/ha				
	Vat Seller	103	Incl 1 from WTP			sugarcane	2,000	kip/hole				
mon y	at pelici	100	med them it it					133				
						lemongrass	5,000	kip/m2				
						vegetables	30,000	kip/m2/yr				

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person	2.2 Affected				Affected	tree		
			(Last, First, Middle)	area/ Village	Name of tree	QTY	Trans- planting cost	Cost of seedling	Annual Yield*8	Total Value	Total Cost of trees
		1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
. Phiengxay		an was as a							100-1/100 (100 H)	MANAGEMENT AND	
WS	1	11	Mr. Vonsy	Phiengxay							
WS	2	2	Mr. Vonchanh	Phiengxay	Longan	5		150,000		750,000	750,000
WS	3	3	Mr. Khenvang	Phiengxay	Mango	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	4	4	Mr. Khamsouk	Phiengxay	Mango	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	5	5	Mr. Bounmy	Phiengxay	Jackfruit	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	6	6	Mr. Singthong	Phiengxay	Longan	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
WS	7	7	Mr. Chantiay	Phiengxay	Tamarind	1		150,000		150,000	150,000
WS	8	8	Mr. Bounsup	Phiengxay	Mango	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	9	9	Mr. Amthong	Phiengxay	Mango	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
WS	10	10	Mr. Hoy	Phiengxay	Mango	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
WS	11	-11	Mr. Em	Phiengxay	Lemon	4				3/0/M3/113/40/113/4/113/4/00/113	
WS	12	12	Mr. Mr. Viengpeth	Phiengxay	Longan	6		150,000		900,000	900,000
WS	13	13	Mr. Amponpeth	Phiengxay	Papaya	2		1,740,000,000,000			1,000,000
WS	14	14	Mr. Panthamit	Phiengxay	Longan	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
ws	15	15	Mrs. Pang	Phiengxay	Jackfruit + Tama	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
2. Hadsane	and the same	Paralli Addini	THE PERSON NAMED IN	and the second second	and the second second second	en receipt and		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Management		CHRITICIO DE MICHELIO
WS	1	16	Mr. Bouason	Hadsane	Coconut	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	2	17	Mr. Jon	Hadsane	Mango	1		150,000		150,000	150,000
WS	3	18	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane							
WS	4	19	Mr. Bounkeo	Hadsane	Longan	1		150,000		150,000	150,000
WS	5	20	Mr. Syponh	Hadsane	Longan	1		150,000		150,000	150,000
WS	6	21	Mr. Onpeth	Hadsane					00		ETITO EN CANADA
WS	7	22	Mr. Lienthong	Hadsane				t-imout ionwa tiou	ete) ==toott (district)	*******	
WS	8	23	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane							
Muanghom							and the same of		We will		
WS	1	24	Mr. Sanguenxay	Muanghom	~~~			003403400034034000344		-waxaaa	
WS	2	25	Mr. Vanxay	Muanghom							
WS	3	26	Mr. Pethsompon	Muanghom							
WS	4	27	Mr. Phosong	Muanghom							