

# Updated Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

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April 2018

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

Part 2

## 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 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
IEE	–	initial environmental examination
IEM	–	independent external monitoring
IMA	–	independent monitoring agent
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 <i>nam papa</i>
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
m <sup>2</sup>	–	square meter
m <sup>3</sup> /day	–	cubic meters per day
sqm	–	square meter

### NOTE

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

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

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

## Water Supply cont'd

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Affected tree						
					Name of tree	QTY	Trans-planting cost	Cost of seedling	Annual Yield*8	Total Value	Total Cost of trees
<b>4. Soplong</b>											
WS	1	28	Mrs. Noensy	Soplong							
WS	2	29	Mr. Somthy	Soplong	Tamarind	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	3	30	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong	Longan	1		150,000		150,000	150,000
WS	4	31	Mr. Onthong	Soplong	Mango	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
WS	5	32	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong	Mango	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	6	33	Mr. Vienpon	Soplong	Longan	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	7	34	Mr. Bounsing	Soplong							
WS	8	35	Mr. Xienglothong	Soplong	Mango	1		150,000		150,000	150,000
<b>5. Sopbao</b>											
WS	1	36	Mr. Khampai	Sopbao	Longan	6		150,000		900,000	900,000
WS	2	37	Mr. Anong	Sopbao	Guava	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	3	38	Mr. Vong id	Sopbao	Jackfruit+Longan	8		150,000		1,200,000	1,200,000
WS	4	39	Government Office	Sopbao	Mixed fruits	35		150,000		5,250,000	5,250,000
WS	5	40	Mr. Khampeth	Sopbao	Tamarind+Mango	11		150,000		1,650,000	1,650,000
WS	6	41	Mr. Somponh	Sopbao							
WS	7	42	Mr. Bounpan	Sopbao	Longan+Mango	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	8	43	Mr. Hengpon	Sopbao	Mango	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	9	44	Mr. Sommany	Sopbao	Longan+Mango	8		150,000		1,200,000	1,200,000
WS	10	45	Mr. Yod	Sopbao	Longan+Jackfruit	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	11	46	Mr. Surn	Sopbao	Papaya	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	12	47	Mr. Tovy	Sopbao	Lemon	1		150,000		150,000	150,000
WS	13	48	Mr. Pethpaxay	Sopbao							
WS	14	49	Mr. Othong	Sopbao							
WS	15	50	Mr. Lermour	Sopbao	Longan	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	16	51	Mr. Bounmy	Sopbao	Longan+M+J	6		150,000		900,000	900,000
WS	17	52	Mr. Sengthong	Sopbao	Mixed fruits	5		150,000		750,000	750,000
WS	18	53	Mr. Peng	Sopbao							
WS	19	54	Mr. Somchan	Sopbao							
WS	20	55	Mr. Aiy	Sopbao							
WS	21	56	Mr. Jatang	Sopbao	Takop	1		50,000		50,000	50,000
WS	22	57	Mr. Laovang	Sopbao							
WS	23	58	Mr. Kongmany	Sopbao	Mixed fruits	12		150,000		1,800,000	1,800,000
WS	24	59	Mrs Joly	Sopbao	Takop	3		50,000		150,000	150,000



## Water Supply cont'd

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Affected tree						
					Name of tree	QTY	Trans-planting cost	Cost of seedling	Annual Yield*8	Total Value	Total Cost of trees
WS	25	60	Mr. Ongvon	Sopbao	Mango+Jackfruit	8		150,000		1,200,000	1,200,000
WS	26	61	Mr. Thongvin	Sopbao	Mango+Jackfruit	7		150,000		1,050,000	1,050,000
WS	27	62	Mrs. Souk	Sopbao	Mixed fruits	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
WS	28	63	Mr. Jatongmoua	Sopbao							-
WS	29	64	Mr. Angpon	Sopbao							-
WS	30	65	BCEL Bank	Sopbao							
WS	31	66	Mr. Onxay	Sopbao	Takop	2		50,000		100,000	100,000
WS	32	67	Mrs. Soy	Sopbao							
WS	33	68	Mr. Nodik	Sopbao							
WS	34	69	Mr. Ounlar	Sopbao	Banana	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
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	am+Coconut+Jackfru	7		150,000		1,050,000	1,050,000
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	Shadow Tree	1		50,000		50,000	50,000
WS	47	82	Mr. Bouapon	Sopbao							
WS	48	83	Mr Boundy	Sopbao							
WS	49	84	Mr. Sonthong	Sopbao							
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	Papaya	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
WS	55	90	Mr. Phasouk	Sopbao							
WS	56	91	Mr. Kampiew	Sopbao	Longan	4		150,000		600,000	600,000
WS	57	92	Mr. Athid	Sopbao							
WS	58	93	Mr. Thanongsack	Sopbao							

## Water Supply cont'd

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Affected tree						
					Name of tree	QTY	Trans-planting cost	Cost of seedling	Annual Yield*8	Total Value	Total Cost of trees
WS	59	94	Mr. Phanthong	Sopbao	Starfruit	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	60	95	Mr. Konsouk	Sopbao	Mango+Tamarind	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	61	96	Mr. Liersompomg	Sopbao	Takop	3		50,000		150,000	150,000
WS	62	97	Mr. Maipon	Sopbao	Mango	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	63	98	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao							
WS	64	99	Mr. Phaimany	Sopbao							
WS	65	100	Mr. Vanxay	Sopbao							
WS	66	101	Mr. Bounna	Sopbao	Mixed fruits	3		150,000		450,000	450,000
WS	67	102	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao							
WS	68	103	Mr. Seumvilaypon	Sopbao	Jackfruit	2		150,000		300,000	300,000
WS	69	104	Mr. Pidsana	Sopbao	Longan	1		150,000		150,000	150,000
WS	70	105	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao							
WS	71	106	Mr. Vanglouayang	Sopbao							
		<b>106</b>				<b>234</b>				<b>33,200,000</b>	<b>33,200,000</b>
Govn/Publ	4					lemon	17,000	per kg			
Water Seller	1				LS for fruittrees		150,000				
incl. Wat Seller	103	Incl 1 from WTP			Takop/shadow		50,000				



## Water Supply cont'd

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Total cost affected with land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated To be paid
		1	2	3	51	52
<b>1. Phiengxay</b>						
WS	1	1	Mr. Vonsy	Phiengxay	2,300,000	50,000
WS	2	2	Mr. Vonchanh	Phiengxay	758,000	758,000
WS	3	3	Mr. Khenvang	Phiengxay	300,000	300,000
WS	4	4	Mr. Khamsouk	Phiengxay	300,000	300,000
WS	5	5	Mr. Bounmy	Phiengxay	450,000	450,000
WS	6	6	Mr. Singthong	Phiengxay	630,000	630,000
WS	7	7	Mr. Chantiay	Phiengxay	150,000	150,000
WS	8	8	Mr. Bounsup	Phiengxay	300,000	300,000
WS	9	9	Mr. Amthong	Phiengxay	608,000	608,000
WS	10	10	Mr. Hoy	Phiengxay	600,000	600,000
WS	11	11	Mr. Em	Phiengxay	-	-
WS	12	12	Mr. Mr. Viengpeth	Phiengxay	900,000	900,000
WS	13	13	Mr. Amponpeth	Phiengxay	-	-
WS	14	14	Mr. Panthamit	Phiengxay	600,000	600,000
WS	15	15	Mrs. Pang	Phiengxay	600,000	600,000
<b>2. Hadsane</b>						
WS	1	16	Mr. Bouason	Hadsane	1,330,000	330,000
WS	2	17	Mr. Jon	Hadsane	150,000	150,000
WS	3	18	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane	750,000	-
WS	4	19	Mr. Bounkeo	Hadsane	150,000	150,000
WS	5	20	Mr. Syponh	Hadsane	150,000	150,000
WS	6	21	Mr. Onpeth	Hadsane	1,300,000	1,000,000
WS	7	22	Mr. Lienthong	Hadsane	5,300,000	5,000,000
WS	8	23	Mr. Bouavan	Hadsane	1,400,000	-
<b>3. Muanghom</b>						
WS	1	24	Mr. Sanguenxay	Muanghom	300,000	300,000
WS	2	25	Mr. Vanxay	Muanghom	-	-
WS	3	26	Mr. Pethsompon	Muanghom	800,000	800,000
WS	4	27	Mr. Phosong	Muanghom	-	-

## Water Supply cont'd

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Total cost affected with land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated To be paid
<b>4. Soplong</b>						
WS	1	28	Mrs. Noensy	Soplong	2,250,000	-
WS	2	29	Mr. Somthy	Soplong	450,000	450,000
WS	3	30	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong	2,400,000	150,000
WS	4	31	Mr. Onthong	Soplong	600,000	600,000
WS	5	32	Mr. Thavysok	Soplong	450,000	450,000
WS	6	33	Mr. Vienpon	Soplong	450,000	450,000
WS	7	34	Mr. Bousing	Soplong	750,000	-
WS	8	35	Mr. Xienglothong	Soplong	3,150,000	150,000
<b>5. Sopbao</b>						
WS	1	36	Mr. Khampai	Sopbao	2,700,000	900,000
WS	2	37	Mr. Anong	Sopbao	300,000	300,000
WS	3	38	Mr. Vong id	Sopbao	1,200,000	1,200,000
WS	4	39	Government Office	Sopbao	5,250,000	5,250,000
WS	5	40	Mr. Khampeth	Sopbao	1,650,000	1,650,000
WS	6	41	Mr. Somponh	Sopbao	1,500,000	-
WS	7	42	Mr. Bounpan	Sopbao	450,000	450,000
WS	8	43	Mr. Hengpon	Sopbao	900,000	300,000
WS	9	44	Mr. Sommany	Sopbao	1,200,000	1,200,000
WS	10	45	Mr. Yod	Sopbao	1,050,000	300,000
WS	11	46	Mr. Sum	Sopbao	300,000	300,000
WS	12	47	Mr. Tovy	Sopbao	150,000	150,000
WS	13	48	Mr. Pethpaxay	Sopbao	600,000	150,000
WS	14	49	Mr. Othong	Sopbao	750,000	-
WS	15	50	Mr. Lermour	Sopbao	510,000	510,000
WS	16	51	Mr. Bounmy	Sopbao	1,050,000	900,000
WS	17	52	Mr. Sengthong	Sopbao	900,000	750,000
WS	18	53	Mr. Peng	Sopbao	210,000	60,000
WS	19	54	Mr. Somchan	Sopbao	150,000	-
WS	20	55	Mr. Aiy	Sopbao	300,000	-
WS	21	56	Mr. Jatang	Sopbao	58,000	58,000
WS	22	57	Mr. Laovang	Sopbao	166,000	16,000
WS	23	58	Mr. Kongmany	Sopbao	1,800,000	1,800,000
WS	24	59	Mrs Joly	Sopbao	300,000	150,000



## Water Supply cont'd

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Total cost affected with land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated To be paid
WS	25	60	Mr. Ongvon	Sopbao	1,200,000	1,200,000
WS	26	61	Mr. Thongvin	Sopbao	1,050,000	1,050,000
WS	27	62	Mrs. Souk	Sopbao	600,000	600,000
WS	28	63	Mr. Jatongmoua	Sopbao	6,000,000	6,000,000
WS	29	64	Mr. Angpon	Sopbao	-	-
WS	30	65	BCEL Bank	Sopbao	2,250,000	-
WS	31	66	Mr. Onxay	Sopbao	100,000	100,000
WS	32	67	Mrs. Soy	Sopbao	750,000	-
WS	33	68	Mr. Nodik	Sopbao	900,000	-
WS	34	69	Mr. Ounlar	Sopbao	450,000	450,000
WS	35	70	Mr. Viengpeth	Sopbao	600,000	-
WS	36	71	Mr. Vanjai	Sopbao	3,000,000	-
WS	37	72	Mr. Nou	Sopbao	750,000	-
WS	38	73	Mr. Samor	Sopbao	-	-
WS	39	74	Mr. Kieng	Sopbao	900,000	-
WS	40	75	Mr. Youysong	Sopbao	1,050,000	1,050,000
WS	41	76	Mr. Sypeng	Sopbao	-	-
WS	42	77	Mr. Luerpaloua	Sopbao	-	-
WS	43	78	Mr. Viengpon	Sopbao	-	-
WS	44	79	Government Office	Sopbao	750,000	-
WS	45	80	Primary school	Sopbao	750,000	-
WS	46	81	Mr. Vichan	Sopbao	2,300,000	50,000
WS	47	82	Mr. Bouapon	Sopbao	1,500,000	-
WS	48	83	Mr Boundy	Sopbao	1,950,000	-
WS	49	84	Mr. Sonthong	Sopbao	-	-
WS	50	85	Mr. Chanson	Sopbao	-	-
WS	51	86	Mr. Monxay	Sopbao	-	-
WS	52	87	Mr. Penkham	Sopbao	1,950,000	-
WS	53	88	Mr. Yoksamai	Sopbao	3,000,000	-
WS	54	89	Mr. Onkeo	Sopbao	2,400,000	600,000
WS	55	90	Mr. Phasouk	Sopbao	1,500,000	-
WS	56	91	Mr. Kampiew	Sopbao	600,000	600,000
WS	57	92	Mr. Athid	Sopbao	3,000,000	-
WS	58	93	Mr. Thanongsack	Sopbao	3,000,000	-

## Water Supply cont'd


Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area/ Village	Total cost affected with land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated To be paid
WS	59	94	Mr. Phanithong	Sopbao	300,000	300,000
WS	60	95	Mr. Konsouk	Sopbao	2,400,000	450,000
WS	61	96	Mr. Liersompomg	Sopbao	2,150,000	200,000
WS	62	97	Mr. Maipon	Sopbao	750,000	450,000
WS	63	98	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	-	-
WS	64	99	Mr. Phaimany	Sopbao	3,000,000	-
WS	65	100	Mr. Vanxay	Sopbao	450,000	-
WS	66	101	Mr. Bounna	Sopbao	750,000	450,000
WS	67	102	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	140,000	140,000
WS	68	103	Mr. Seumvilaypon	Sopbao	1,800,000	300,000
WS	69	104	Mr. Pidsana	Sopbao	1,350,000	150,000
WS	70	105	Mr. Thongpaserth	Sopbao	900,000	-
WS	71	106	Mr. Vanglouayang	Sopbao	1,500,000	-
		<b>106</b>			<b>46,910,000</b>	<b>46,910,000</b>
Govn/Publ	4				111,860,000	<b>46,910,000</b>
Water Seller	1				64,950,000	
incl. Wat Seller	103	Incl 1 from WTP				








## Attachment 4: Consultations with Stakeholders – Sopbao


Date	Key Step	Consultation/ Dissemination/ Topics Discussed	Responsibility	Stakeholders Involved		Record Comments/ Action
				Coordination Staff	(number of men/women*, positions, ethnicity estimate**)	
May 2017	Orientation Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain scope, implementation arrangements and responsibilities.</li> </ul>	PCU, TL/DTL			
Jun 2017	Reconnaissance and field assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss options and available locations, and involvement/ contribution of community.</li> </ul>	PCU/PIA Design			
Jun 2017	Social Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Soc Survey and interviews</li> <li>Assess social impact of project especially on vulnerable groups</li> <li>Perceptions of APs</li> <li>SES in 5 core villages</li> </ul>	Social survey team, PCU	PIU, PIA Social	160 HHs (of total 586 HH 1.71% are female headed, 2.4% are poor, 94.03% Tai-Kadai, 5.29% Hmong-Mien, 0.68% Mon-Khmer	
Jun 2017	Resettlement workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lao Decree and Regulations</li> <li>RF</li> <li>Need for DRC</li> <li>Need for cut-off data</li> <li>Cost recovery survey</li> <li>Need for Grievance and Redressal Responsible Persons</li> <li>Steps for PIU</li> <li>Form for IOL AP</li> </ul>	PCU, PIA LAR	PIU, PIA LAR	Total 14, incl 3 women (Taideng)	DRC and Cut off date will be worked on. PIBs distributed to all 5 villages

Date	Key Step	Consultation/ Dissemination/ Topics Discussed	Responsibility	Stakeholders Involved		Record Comments/ Action
				Coordination Staff	(number of men/women*, positions, ethnicity estimate**)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution PIB</li> </ul>				
Jul 2017	IOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with APs</li> <li>• Data collection for IOL</li> </ul>	PIU	PIU/Village Chiefs	103 HH (517 ps) (5 female headed HH; 4.85%). Mainly Tai-Kadai language group (including Taideng, Taidam and Lao). 13 AH (12.62%) are Hmong and 1 AH is Khmu (Mon-Khmer language group).	Existing ROW is narrow
	Topographical Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topographic survey</li> </ul>	Survey Team			
	Field Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different Options for location WTP and intake</li> </ul>	PCU, Design Team			
23 Oct 2017	Village consultation meeting At Ban Sopbao 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAR compensation policy</li> <li>• Eligibility for compensation</li> <li>• Explanation of severely affected</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District authorities</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	171 participants By sex: 84 female By Ethnic Group: Lao : 93 Tai Deng: 48 Tai Dum: 17 Khmer: 1 Hmong: 12	<p><b>General:</b> Villagers expressed their satisfaction of getting the water supply.</p> <p><b>Specific:</b> 1.1 Q. Mr Khammon: I am very agreed with this project. I will give collaboration with this project for quickly construction.</p> <p>1.2 Q. Ms Xieng: How long will the project start?</p> <p>A. Mr Kanda: it will start about the end of 2018.</p>

Date	Key Step	Consultation/ Dissemination/ Topics Discussed	Responsibility	Stakeholders Involved		Record Comments/ Action
				Coordination Staff	(number of men/women*, positions, ethnicity estimate**)	
23 Oct 2017	Village consultation meeting  At Ban Soplong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAR compensation policy</li> <li>• Eligibility for compensation</li> <li>• Explanation of severely affected</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District authorities</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	43 participants By sex: 15 female By Ethnic Group: Lao : 2 Tai Deng: 41	<p><b>General:</b> Villagers expressed their satisfaction of getting the water supply.</p> <p><b>Specific:</b> 1.1 Q. Mr Buaphone: we would like you explain what villagers has to give or pay ? For example: clear the area of water supply location. 1.2 Q. Mr Syvone: we are worry about the impact to our house. 1.3 A. Mr Kanda: When it is in construction phase, villagers just give convenience. The contractor will work all tasks. For the second question, the lay out pipe line not go inside any house, if your fence have construction over the right of way it is maybe impact on your assets, but the project not remove your fence, if impact on your tree or crop, government will be compensate on current market rate. During construction the company can dig under your fence and give access for you.</p>



Date	Key Step	Consultation/ Dissemination/ Topics Discussed	Responsibility	Stakeholders Involved		Record Comments/ Action
				Coordination Staff	(number of men/women*, positions, ethnicity estimate**)	
23 Oct 2017	Village consultation meeting  At Ban Phiengxay  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAR compensation policy</li> <li>• Eligibility for compensation</li> <li>• Explanation of severely affected</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District authorities</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	<b>49 participants</b>  By sex: -27 female By Ethnic Group: Lao : 3  Tai Deng: 44  Khmer: 1  Hmong: 1	<b>General:</b> Villagers expressed their satisfaction of getting the water supply. <b>Specific:</b> 1.1 Q.Mr Viengsavath: In case, it is high value such as tree, garden, etc. Will the project compensate or not? A. Mr Kanda: the lay out pipe line not go inside any house, if your fence have construction over the right of way it is maybe impact on your assets, but the project not remove your fence, if impact on your tree or crop, government will be compensate on current market rate. During construction the company can digging under your fence and give access for you.
24 Oct 2017	Village consultation meeting @ Mouanghome  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAR compensation policy</li> <li>• Eligibility for compensation</li> <li>• Explanation of severely affected</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District authorities</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	50 participants  By sex: 18 female  By Ethnic Group: Lao: 50	<b>General:</b> Villagers expressed their satisfaction of getting the water supply. <b>Specific:</b> 1.1 We are totally agreed in this project. We do not have any problem.

Date	Key Step	Consultation/ Dissemination/ Topics Discussed	Responsibility	Stakeholders Involved		Record Comments/ Action
				Coordination Staff	(number of men/women*, positions, ethnicity estimate**)	
24 Oct 2017	Village consultation meeting  At Ban Hatsane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAR compensation policy</li> <li>• Eligibility for compensation</li> <li>• Explanation of severely affected</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIU</li> <li>• District authorities</li> <li>• PIA</li> </ul>	24 participants By sex: 4 female By Ethnic Group: Lao: 2 Tai Deng: 22 Tai Dum: 3	<p><b>General:</b> Villagers expressed their satisfaction of getting the water supply.</p> <p><b>Specific:</b> 1.1 Head of village said that this will be our first time to have the Water supply system. For previously, we were affected from disease in water. So we are totally agreed.</p>

**Field Report on LAC public consultations in sub-project Sopbao**

Field Trip	Report on LAC from Xamneua and Sopbao subprojects from 24 June 24 to 2 July 2017	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Name of Reporter/Field Work Team:</b> Kanda KEOSOPHA Resettlement specialist</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Purpose of Field Work:</b> To conduct workshop and basic information on LAC procedures; and also to conduct survey assets loss and Socio-Economic survey of affected households ( SESAHS) of private households along alignments of access roads to WTP and reservoir; and other concerns.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Date/Actual Schedule of Field Work:</b> from 24 of June to 2 of July 2017</li> </ul>		
Itinerary of Field Works		
Date	Activity	Lodging
1 <sup>st</sup> day, Saturday: 24/06/2017	Fly* to Phonsavan ( Xiengkhouang)	Phonsavan (Xieng Khouang)
2 <sup>nd</sup> day Sunday: 25/06/2017	Travel to Xam Neua ( HouaPhan Province )	Xam Neua
3 <sup>rd</sup> day, Monday: 26/06/2017	8.30 Meeting with Governor's office 9.00-12.00 Workshop with PIU and DRC if already established Afternoon Walk and drive through to different water source options following possible pipe lay out; interviews for IOL with APs from loss of land to WTP or water source	Xam Neua
4 <sup>th</sup> day Tuesday: 27/06/2017	1.1 Whole day: conduct pilot training and IOL at village 1-2-3-4-5-6 on data collection	Xam Neua
5 <sup>th</sup> day Wednesday: 28/06/2017	8.30 Whole day: conduct pilot training and IOL at village 7-8-9-10-11-12 on data collection 16:00: Travel to Sopbao District	Sopbao
6 <sup>th</sup> day, Thursday: 29/06/2017	8.30 Meeting with Governor's office 9.00-12.00 Workshop with PIU and DRC if already established Afternoon Walk and drive through to different water source options following possible pipe lay out; interviews for IOL with APs from loss of land to WTP or water source	Sopbao
7 <sup>th</sup> day, Friday: 30/06/2017	8.30 Whole day: conduct pilot training and IOL at village 1-2-3 on data collection	Sopbao
8 <sup>th</sup> day, Saturday: 1/07/2017	8.30 Whole day: conduct pilot training and IOL at village 4-5 on data collection 16.00 Travel back to Xam Neua	Xam Neua



9 <sup>th</sup> day, Sunday: 2/07/2017	Travel to Phonsavan Flight* to Vientiane	Vientiane
<p>• <b>Main Activities (including Venue and Participants):</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- short meeting with PNP to present the field trip objective in Xamneua and Sopbao</li> <li>- short meeting with Governor District of Xamneua and Sopbao to present the field trip objective.</li> <li>- Conduct workshop training on LAC for Xamneua and Sopbao Districts staffs concerning on LAC data collection.</li> <li>- Distribution of public Information Booklets (PIB) to each village in core area of project in both districts.</li> <li>- Conducted survey on LAC in Access road, WTP, Intake and pipe lay out from intake to WTP and from WTP to town borders.</li> <li>- Conduct pilot training and IOL at villages level in both district.</li> </ul>		
<p>• <b>Achievements of the Field Work</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- completed to conduct workshop training on LAC in both district staffs concerning, villages chief, villages authorities and PIU on LAC data impacts collection.</li> </ul> <p>Presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Briefing on project orientation, general introduction of LAC, explanation of ADB policy and Lao Decree policy on Land Acquisition and Compensation (LAC)</li> <li>- Explanation of step the Grievances and Redress problem</li> <li>- To explanation of severally affects and not severally affect and explanation of permanent and temporary loss.</li> <li>- To explanation of compensation of Assets loss for the no land certificate right used and land have certificate right used on public and private Land and permanent and temporary impact.</li> <li>- To explanation on conditional voluntary contribution and explanation of need on DRC and Cut of date.</li> <li>- To explanation of entitle right for the APs to district authorities.</li> </ul>		
<p>• <b>Findings and Issues:</b></p>		
<p><b>District workshop meeting in Xamneua and Sopbao:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conducted workshop training meeting chair by Governor and start from 8:30 am to 12: 00 pm; Participants Total 19, female 3, and for Sopbao District Chair by deputy governor district and participants total 14, female 3.</li> <li>- Clarified and agreed on coordination and workshop training concerning dissemination of information, Governor, PIU and trainee stressed the importance of STWSP.</li> <li>- Participates well understood on project, impact concerning the compensation and voluntary contribution.</li> </ul> <p>Some Questions raised by participants during workshop meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear explanation on project impact to the participants about compensation according to the ADB policy and Lao Degree on resettlement and Compensation especially degree No. 84/PM Date on 04 May 2016.</li> </ul>		
<p>• <b>Conclusions and Recommendations</b></p>		

- In Xamneua district during field work NPN and PIU not actually to decide to take the place for WTP and Intake yet, and on the day resettlement team back to Vientiane, Denis's team they can selected it, and the one option will be priority place it in the dam of Nam Xam river located in Sivilay village and WTP in Nalui village about 6 kl from Intake to WTP, for more information detail of pipe line lay out, WTP, Intake and access road can be taken from Denis's team.
- For the raw water pipe line in Sopbao district from the Intake to WTP (700 m) will be passing in both public and private land, about 40m for private land other it public, but no any construction and asset. (for the affected in all areas will be checked again in DMS phase).
- in this survey it was difficultly for resettlement team, we do not have any information for the pipe lay out in ROW in both district, only PIU just point out the main pipe to propose new lay out and to connect between village to village.
- In both town the ROW very narrow to lay out pipe because physical of city on the mountain maybe many impact on temporary assets.
- No private land permanent affect. just only temporary affect.
- not relocate house
- not Ethnic minority will be affected
- not affect poor household
- For the temporary affect in ROW like trees, cement, concrete in front of house, shop, restaurant will be affected and should be retaliation by construction company,
- For the Redress committee in both district and Unit cost PIU are ongoing do it.
- we should make public consultation in each villages for resettlements and compensation in the next field trip.
- The main pipe lay out from WTP in Sopbao village to each village as:
  1. WTP to Soploug village about 6000 m
  2. WTP to PiengXay village about 4000 m
  3. WTP to Hadsan village about 6000 m and passing paddy or rice field about 300 to 400 m.
  4. WTP to Mounghom village about 4000 m

• **Others (if any):**

See photo report below

Field Trip	To Houaphan (Xamneua and Sopbao) 15 – 26 October 2017																
<p><b>1. Name of Reporter/Field Work Team:</b>            Mr. Kanda Keosopha Resettlement Specialist (LCG)            Mr. Phasouk Manivanh, Environmental Specialist (LCG)            Supported by Mr. Somnouk Langthong, Deputy PIU of (Xamneua)            Other meeting attendees as listed in Attachment 3: List of persons met</p>																	
<p><b>2 Purpose of Field Work</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explain the step of grievance and redress the problem to PIU, District staffs, village authorities and villagers on LAC.</li> <li>To explain about LAC on compensation and voluntary donation to PIU, provincial and district staffs concerning, village authorities and villagers.</li> <li>To explain severely affected and not severely affected.</li> <li>Introduce to VDC and related government departments an update of the IEE results and to inform the project affected people of potential impacts and benefits of the project. Results and feedback from the consultations will then be used to revise and finalize the IEE for both Sopbao and Xamneua Subprojects.</li> <li>The meetings took place in the district office of Natural Resource and Environmental, as well as in the villages of Xamneua, Nathong, Phonkham, Navieng, Phanxay, Naliew, Nanongboua, Thadmouang, Phoxay, Nathongjong, Nasakang, and Misouk. and for the Sopbao are in Ban. Sopbao; Ban. Phiengxay; Ban. Mouanghom; Ban. Hatsane and Ban. Soblong.</li> <li>Areas of topics have been: project scope, timing, resettlement and environmental issues, cut-off date, water supply system, connection policy, installation of meters, pipe laying, temporary impacts, intake sites, water quality, protection of forests and water sources. For details see Attachment 1, 2 and 3.</li> </ul>																	
<p><b>3 Date/Actual Schedule of Field Work:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Itinerary of Field Works</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Activity</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Lodging</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sun: 15/10/2017</td> <td>Fly* to Phonsavan ( Xiengkhouang) Travel to Xam Neua ( HouaPhan Province )</td> <td>Xam Neua</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16- 21 /10/2017</td> <td>Conducted public consultation in Xamneua District</td> <td>Xamneua</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23 - 24/10/2017</td> <td>Conducted public consultation in Sopbao District</td> <td>Sopbao</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25/10/2017</td> <td>Travel from Sopbao to Xamneua - Xiengkhouang - Vientiane.</td> <td>Vientiane</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>For details see Attachment 1</b></p>			Date	Activity	Lodging	Sun: 15/10/2017	Fly* to Phonsavan ( Xiengkhouang) Travel to Xam Neua ( HouaPhan Province )	Xam Neua	16- 21 /10/2017	Conducted public consultation in Xamneua District	Xamneua	23 - 24/10/2017	Conducted public consultation in Sopbao District	Sopbao	25/10/2017	Travel from Sopbao to Xamneua - Xiengkhouang - Vientiane.	Vientiane
Date	Activity	Lodging															
Sun: 15/10/2017	Fly* to Phonsavan ( Xiengkhouang) Travel to Xam Neua ( HouaPhan Province )	Xam Neua															
16- 21 /10/2017	Conducted public consultation in Xamneua District	Xamneua															
23 - 24/10/2017	Conducted public consultation in Sopbao District	Sopbao															
25/10/2017	Travel from Sopbao to Xamneua - Xiengkhouang - Vientiane.	Vientiane															
<p><b>4 Main Activities (including Venue and Participants):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short meeting with PNP and PIU of Xamneua District to present the field trip objective to Xamneua and Sopbao</li> <li>Explained about the survey Assets loss at new Intake, WTP and Office</li> <li>Interviewed the owner land on new Intake about the situation of the land.</li> <li>Surveyed Assets loss at new Intake , new WTP both in Xamneua and Sopbao.</li> </ol> <p>For details see Attachment 2</p>																	
<p><b>5 Achievements of the Field Work</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed to conduct a short meeting with PNP and PIU of Xamneua District to present the field trip objective to Xamneua and Sopbao.</li> <li>Explained about the survey Assets loss at new Intake, WTP and Access road in new Intake Land</li> <li>Completed to conduct individual meeting to interview the owner land on new Intake about the situation and compensation the land.</li> <li>Completed to Survey Assets loss at new Intake , new WTP and Access road in New in Take both in Xamneua and Sopbao.</li> </ol>																	



Field Trip	To Houaphan (Xamneua and Sopbao) 15 – 26 October 2017
v.	Briefing on project orientation, general introduction of LAC, explanation of ADB policy and Lao Decree policy on Land Acquisition and Compensation (LAC). and Environmental
vi.	Explanation of step of Grievance and Redress problem to participants. in both district Xamneua and Sopbao.
vii.	Explanation the compensation of Assets loss on entitle right of Assets loss, no certificate Land Use Right and have certificate Land Use right on private and public land.
viii.	Explanation of severely affected and not severely affected.
ix.	Explanation of permanent and temporary loss, severely affected and not severely affected
x.	Explanation of the condition on voluntary contribution, the need of PRC and DRC, and cut-off date.
xi.	Completed to conduct village consultation meeting for villagers and village authorities on LAC and Environmental issue in 17 villages in both districts.
For details refer to Attachment 2	
<b>6. Findings and Issues</b>	
i.	About the survey found that: The new Intake of Xamneua located in Xamneua village Mr. Kan Inthaboualy is the owner land from 1997. in this land before 2014 he was grow rice, but now he cannot do because no access road and the land of other one had slide deposit to his land. now a day he have tow bamboos plantation. other trees it was natural.
ii.	Reservoir and PNP office and WTP and new Intake of Sopbao are public land
iii.	The certificate land use right of , PNP office, WTP, Reservoir already issue for PNP to be owner.
<b>7. Conclusions and Recommendations</b>	
For details refer to Attachment 2	
i.	District should issue the certificate land use right for intake in Sopbao and Xamneua to PNP in next step, at least a few month should be completed no longer making.
ii.	To conduct workshop, village consultation on LAC, Environmental and Survey at Xamneua and Sopbao sub project from 16 - 26 October 2017.
For the Actions required / Follow up, the timing of the action and 'By whom' needs to be assigned	
<b>Summary actions (assigned person):</b> Attachment 2	
<b>8. Others (if any):</b>	
Attachments: (i) Attachment 1: ACTUAL ITINERARY & ACTIVITIES (ii) Attachment 2: Field Report	

**Photos Field work report for Workshop meeting in Sopbao and pilot training collection data on LAC**



Picture 1 (29 June 2017)

Workshop meeting on LAR in Sopbao District meeting hall; Time: start from 8:30 am to 12 pm  
Total participants: 14 and female 3



Picture 2: Pilot training in Soplong village, Xiengkhor District; socio-Economic survey. Date: 30 June 2017.



Picture 3: Scrub Land for new office's PNP (1,200 m<sup>2</sup>) in Sopbao village (Area for selection: 2,567m<sup>2</sup>)  
Public Land, Date : 29 June 2017



Picture 4: Scrub land location for selection of WTP land (2,500 m<sup>2</sup>) in Sopbao village Sopbao district,  
Date : 29 June 2017 ( Total area to choose from 21,109m<sup>2</sup> )



Picture 5: The committee survey from Sopbao District survey at the site for Intake ( Area: unknown yet; public land; located at Sopbao village; Sopbao district; Date 29 June 2017



Picture 6: same location as picture 5



Land clearance for UXO for Sopbao WTP  
Date 22 October 2017

Site visited New Intake of Sopbao with deputy Head PIU in Sopbao district :

Description including subproject location:  
Date of: 22 October 2017

Site visited New Intake of Sopbao with deputy Head PIU in Sopbao district :

**Attachment 5: Declaration for Affected Persons**

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Province:.....District:.....

Village: .....

Hereby, it is declared that the household headed by

Name: .....Age:.....

with residence located in ..... village,

is affected by the water supply project and has been previously informed by the local authority of their entitlement to compensation for any loss of property (house, land and trees) that might be caused by the construction of water supply system or urban environmental (development) improvements in ..... district, ..... village. I confirm that I will lose land of ..... square meters located in .....,..... village to be provided to the local authority.

Type of Loss	Area (sqm)/ Unit	Unit Rates	Total	Comment
Land				
Houses				
Structures				
Crops				
Trees				
Other				
<b>Total</b>				

Therefore, I sign this declaration of my entitlement to compensation.

Date: ..... District

Signature:.....

Owner/user of the land/house/structure/crops/trees

Wife/Husband

Witnesses:

1. .... 2.....

Certified by the Chief of the Village: ..... The Chief of DRC: .....



**Attachment 6: Form for Consultation with No Longer APs**

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC						
Province:.....						
District:.....						
Persons who were APs in the previous design should be told if they are no longer affected after revision of the design. They can sign after the visit by the responsible persons..						
No.	Name	Village	Date Visit	Visited by whom	Signature of former AP	Signature of former AP's wife
Certified by the Chief of the Village: .....						
The Chief of PIU: .....						

**Attachment 7: Receipt of Compensation Payment for Affected Persons**

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Province:.....District:.....

Village: .....

Hereby, it is declared that the household headed by

Name: .....Age:.....

with residence located in ..... village, has received compensation payment according to the previous agreement with the water supply project. It has been previously informed by the local authority of their entitlement to compensation for any loss of property (house, land and trees) that might be caused by the construction of water supply system or urban environmental (development) improvements in ..... district, ..... village.

Foreseen losses by the above mentioned household are summarized in the table below:

Type of Loss	Area (sqm)/ Unit	Unit Rates	Total	Comment
Land				
Houses				
Structures				
Crops				
Trees				
Other				
<b>Total</b>				

Head of household signs below to confirm payment of compensation.

Date: ..... District

Signature:.....

Owner/user of the land/house/structure/crops/trees

Wife/Husband

Witnesses:

1. .... 2.....

Certified by the Chief of the Village: .....

The Chief of PIU: .....

**Attachment 8: Form for Distribution of PIBs**

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	
Province:.....	District:.....
Please tick when you have received.	

Received by Name	Position	Number of PIBs	Date	Signature
	PIU	100 (3 to keep)		
	Governor's office	2		
	DRC	5		
	Village 1	9		
	Village 2	9		
	Village 3	9		
	Village 4	9		
	Village 5	9		
	Village 6	9		
	Village 7	9		
	Village 8	9		
	Village 9	9		
	Village 10	9		

## **Attachment 9: Lao Laws and Regulations and ADB Policy and Guidelines regarding Involuntary Resettlement**

### **A. Lao PDR Laws and Regulations**

1. The Constitution (1991) provides the following relevant articles:

Article 14. The State protects and promotes all forms of state, collective, and individual ownership.

Article 15. Land in Lao PDR is owned by the national community. The State ensures the right to use, transfer, and inherit it in accordance with the law.

Article 8. Establishes the right of all ethnic groups to protect, preserve and promote their customs and heritage. All acts of division and discrimination among ethnic groups are prohibited.

2. The 1997 Land Law (No. 01/97) is the principal legislation by which the State exercises its constitutional responsibility for the management, preservation, and use of land. In relation to Project resettlement, this law allows for expropriation of land by the state when this is in the public interest. Importantly, the Land Law requires the land user to be compensated, and this compensation is determined by an inter-agency committee. The articles of particular importance to resettlement are summarized below:

- Article 5 - provides for protection of the rights of efficient, regular and long-term land users.
- Article 43 – rights to use of land can be achieved through delegation by the state, inheritance or through transfer of rights.
- Article 54 – termination of land use rights can be affected by voluntary liberation of rights by possessor, or through expropriation by the state for use of the land in the interests of the public.
- Article 61 – when land is required to be expropriated by the government for use in the public interest, the relevant authorities are required to compensate the land use possessor for their losses.
- Article 62 – determination of assessed losses should be undertaken by a committee comprising representatives of all concerned agencies.

8. The Land Law (No. 04/NA) of 21 October 2003, supersedes the previous Land Law (1997), which outlines land definitions, land titles and the responsible authorities that vary for each category of land use or administration. The Law makes some reference to the compensation entitlement for land in Article 67-70 but not to structures.

9. 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 being undertaken under the AusAid/World Bank project in a number of towns. Under this project Land Titles and Land Survey Certificates are issued. In places where Land Titling has not been done yet, most APs will 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 legal title.

10. For agricultural and forest land the District Agricultural and Forestry Extension Office (DAFEO) issues Temporary Use Certificates. People without proof of ownership and/or certificates are considered “unregistered” users. These users differ from “illegal” users. In case of acquisition, APs who hold the above documents but also those who are granted customary



land use rights<sup>17</sup> or are considered unregistered users since before the cut-off date, receive compensation under the Land Law.

11. The Road Law (1999) requires “reasonable” compensation to the owner whose land will be acquired for the right-of-way (ROW), relocation and replacement structures and loss of trees and crops (Article 19). In the Decree and ADB regulations it is stated that privately owned land or land under permitted land use within the agreed ROW used for road construction will be expropriated, and the owner will receive reasonable compensation. However, in Laos it often is the case that structures and even part of housing are constructed within the ROW after the ROW has been announced. In this case in the Project compensation will be restricted for loss of materials of structures, repair costs and loss of trees.

12. While both the Land Law and the Road Law ensure compensation for legal owners of properties under acquisition, they do not guarantee either replacement value of the acquired properties or restoration of income, or indeed provide for compensation to nonlegal (but not illegal) users.

13. The Decree 192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement (July 2005) rectifies key areas of the Land and Road Laws which would prevent informal land users from any eligibility, and also sets a clear definition of the “reasonable compensation” mentioned in the Land and Road Laws and determines these as replacement cost. It supplements the Land and Road Laws in that it provides processes and mechanisms for acquiring and removal of structures and not just land and for determining entitlement, with community participation. Along with the decree’s Regulation on Implementation (November 2005) and Technical Guidelines (November 2005), it provides a comprehensive framework on resettlement planning in Lao PDR. The Decree recognizes the rights of vulnerable groups (i.e. households headed by women, disabled, elderly or very poor) and ethnic groups.

14. 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, 5<sup>th</sup> of April 2016 (84/PM) confirm the above Decree in more detail and emphasize the responsibility by development Project owners for compliance with LAR procedures.

#### **B. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009)**

15. The objectives of Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and detailed in the OM Section F1/OP issued on 4 March, 2010 are to avoid and/ or minimize impacts to people particularly the poor and the vulnerable group, their property and businesses affected by land acquisition and other impacts of the project, including impacts to livelihood and income that arise during project implementation. The policy stipulates three important elements in involuntary resettlement: (i) compensation for lost assets and loss of livelihood and income, (ii) assistance in relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and (iii) assistance with rehabilitation so as to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the Project as before. The policy further specifies that the absence of legal title to land cannot be considered an obstacle to compensation and rehabilitation privileges. All persons affected by the Project, especially the poor, landless, vulnerable, and disadvantaged households should be included in the compensation, transition allowance, and rehabilitation package. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it must be minimized either by exploring project alternatives, or by providing specific mitigation measures to enhance and/ or at least restore the living standards of the affected people to their pre-project levels. ADB’s SPS 2009 stresses that the living standards of people affected by resettlement should be improved. ADB’s Policy on Indigenous Peoples states

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1 7 These certificates are issued at the District level.

that the borrower/client will ensure (i) that affected Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and (ii) that when potential adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Where this avoidance is proven to be impossible, based on meaningful consultation with indigenous communities, the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will outline measures to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impact.

16. ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (2006) is an appropriate guiding document to ensure that their needs and concerns are addressed and that gender issues in resettlement are mitigated. This policy adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process. For projects that have the potential to cause substantial gender impacts, a gender action plan (GAP) is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. The category for gender in this project is effective gender mainstreaming.

17. Other policies of the ADB which are relevant to resettlement planning and implementation are: (i) Public Communications Policy (2011); and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012). As per these policies, Project Coordination Units (PCUs) and PIUs are required to proactively share and disclose project information with stakeholders and the public at large. Affected people should have easy access to the project information. A grievance redress mechanism, therefore, must be included in the resettlement plans and disclosed to the affected people. The RP must be uploaded in the ADB website after its approval by ADB and disclosure to project beneficiaries.

The recent changes in the Government of Lao PDR legislation related to compensation and resettlement in development represents a significant improvement in the rights of citizens when their livelihoods, possessions and society are affected by development projects.

**Attachment 10: Sopbao Public Information Booklet**

**LAO People's Democratic Republic**

**SMALL TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION  
SECTOR PROJECT**

**Sopbao District Town Subproject**

**PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET**

**PREPARED BY:**

**Ministry of Public Works and Transportation**

**DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY  
Houaphanh Province**

January 2018





## **WHAT IS THE SMALL TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT (STWSP)?**

The Government of the Lao PDR is using funds from the Asian Development Bank and other sources to improve access to clean, safe water, proper sanitation facilities and urban drainage in 13 towns throughout Lao PDR.

In Sopbao, a new water supply system will be constructed to supply water to the core villages of Sopbao, Muanghom, Hadsane, Phiengxay, Soplong. Water will be taken from the Nam Maa river. Core villages will also be able to improve drainage and household sanitation.

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

## **WHEN WILL THE PROJECT START?**

A Feasibility Study for the project in Sopbao will be conducted from June 2017 through the first half of 2018. During that time also the detailed engineering design will begin. Construction will start in the second half of 2018. The Project will keep you informed about progress and important dates.

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

## **WHAT IS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION PLAN?**

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

A preliminary census and inventory of losses (IOL) was carried out in June/July 2017 to identify potentially affected people. You will be informed about the results. After the position and alignment of the infrastructure is known and the detailed design is completed, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be done in the presence of APs, village head, district official, and a member from the Lao Women's Union or Lao Front for National Construction to record any losses for compensation and rehabilitation. The PIU and village officials with help from Project consultants to identify who is affected by land acquisition and record affected land, structures and crops or trees.

## **HOW WILL THE STWSP AFFECT PEOPLE IN SOPBAO?**

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

## **WHAT IF MY LAND OR OTHER ASSETS ARE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT?**

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

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

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



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.

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

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

### **DO WE NEED TO HAVE A LAND TITLE TO BE COMPENSATED?**

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

### **DOES COMPENSATION APPLY TO MY AFFECTED HOUSES OR STRUCTURES?**

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

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

### **WHAT ABOUT MY CROPS AND TREES?**

Timely information that annual crops have to be harvested before construction, if possible.

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

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

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

### **WHAT IF I LOSE INCOME BECAUSE OF BUSINESS INTERRUPTION?**

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

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

### **IF I NEED TO MOVE MY HOUSE OR BUSINESS, OR LOSE MY FARMING LAND, HOW CAN THE PROJECT HELP?**

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

Subsistence allowance:

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

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

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

### **HOW AND WHEN WILL WE BE PAID?**

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

### **CAN ANYBODY IN OUR COMMUNITY CLAIM COMPENSATION?**

No. APs are eligible for compensation and assistance under the STWSP if they already own or occupy affected land and other assets before the Project cut-off date. The cut-off date will be the date of the end of the IOL that will be carried out following at the start of the Feasibility Study. Anyone moving into the Project area after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance under the Project.

### **WHAT IF I HAVE BEEN TOLD TO MOVE BUT WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE DMS?**

APs will be fully informed about the dates for the DMS and asked to be present when the PIU and village officials come to their house or business. If APs are not in the village or for other reasons cannot be available at the time of the DMS, the PIU will establish procedures including the types of documents that APs will be required to produce to document their claims to eligibility for compensation under the STWSP.

### **HOW WILL WE BE CONSULTED AND INFORMED?**

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

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

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

### **WHAT IF WE DISAGREE?**

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

### **DO WE NEED TO MOVE OR CLEAR THE AREA IMMEDIATELY AFTER OUR LAND, HOUSES OR STRUCTURES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS AFFECTED?**

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

### **AS A RESIDENT IN THE PROJECT AREA, HOW CAN I HELP?**

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

**CONTACT DETAILS:**

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

**1.1.1**

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

District PWT Office or District Resettlement Committee through:

Address: Water Supply Office, Houaphan Province

Phone Number: 020-22346948

Cut-off date Sopbao: 23 January 2018

