

Updated Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

April 2018

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

Part 1

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 ²	–	square meter
m ³ /day	–	cubic meters per day
sqm	–	square meter

NOTE

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

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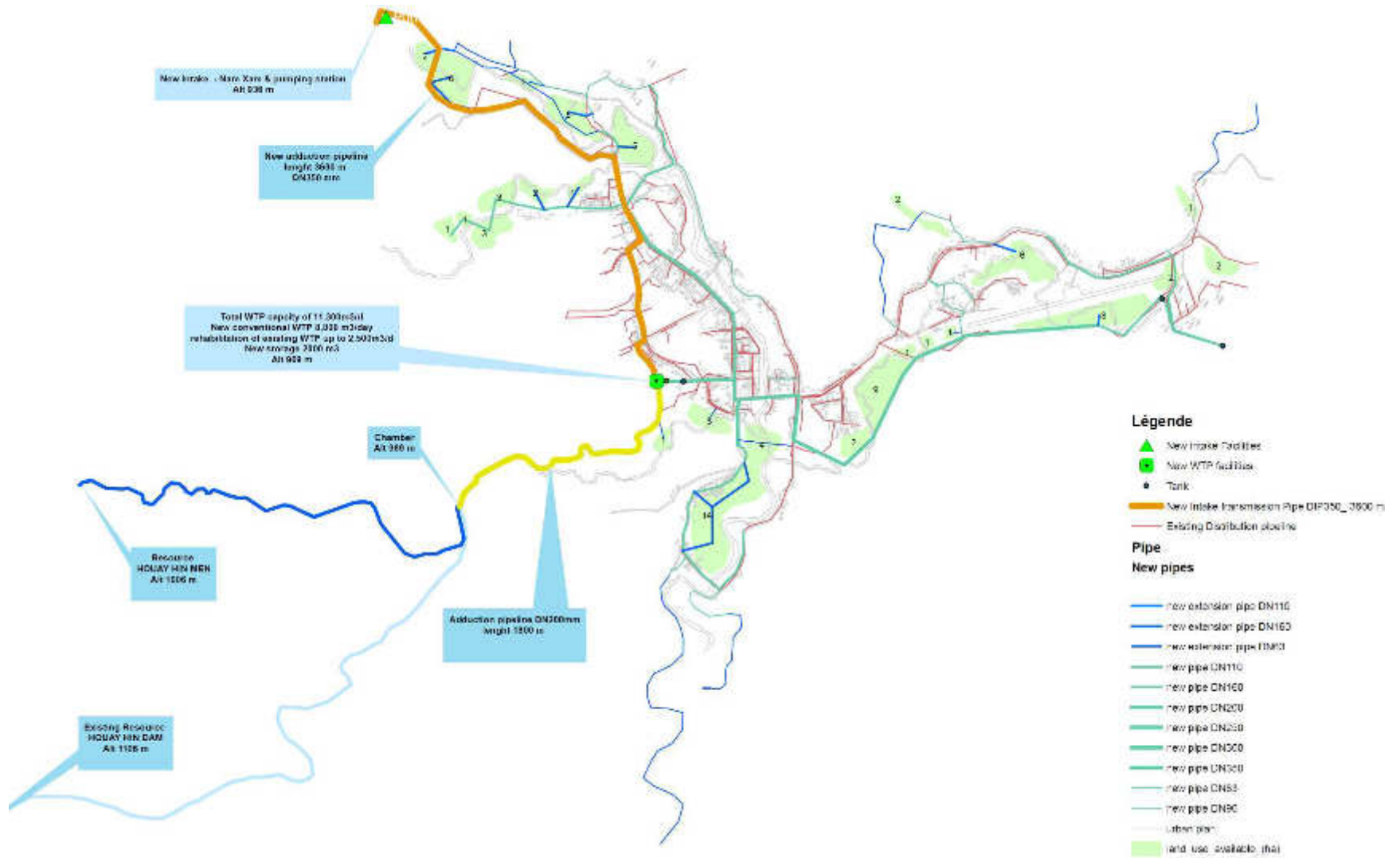
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Xamneua Subproject Plan



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 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 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 to 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 Xamneua.

1.2 Planned Civil Works

5. The water supply scheme aims to provide a piped water supply with individual household connections of 150 Lpcd to all households in 12 core villages¹ in Y2021 with a capacity of serving 95% of the number of households estimated to populate Xamneua in 2041 (35,490 persons based on a combined Y2017 population of the 12 villages of 18,676). The proposed water supply scheme comprises of: (i) rehabilitation works at the existing intake on the Huay Hin Men and at the existing WTP; (ii) a new intake on the Nam Sam located northeast of the urban core area; (iii) a new raw water transmission main from the new intake to the WTP; (iv) a new 8,800 m³/day conventional water treatment plant (WTP) located within the compound of the existing WTP, comprising flocculation, sedimentation, rapid gravity filtration, a backwash tank and chlorination facilities, detention ponds, plant office, workshop, store and a small water testing laboratory; (v) a 2000m³ clear water tank located within the same compound; and (vii) around 12.5 km of gravity-fed distribution and reticulation network throughout the twelve core villages.

6. The subproject will improve drainage in Xamneua town, Xamneua District. Some of the existing open unlined secondary drains in the centre of town will be upgraded to open lined secondary drains.

¹ Misouk, Nathang, Samneua, Naliew, Navieng, Nanuangboa, Nathongchang, Phanxay, Thadmuang, Phoxay, Nasakang, Phonkham

1.3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts²

7. The LAR impacts in Xamneua District Town are not significant, or ADB category B as the number of households experiencing significant impacts is nil. Therefore, the sub-project is judged to be eligible for inclusion in the Project³. A Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) has been prepared for minor impacts. The Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) has been prepared in compliance with the WSSP policies and procedures including the WSSP Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework⁴. The current LACP contains an estimate of losses based on the preliminary design for the Feasibility Study and will likely change following the DMS but is not expected to have any significant impacts as the DMS will only change the layout of the distribution network and not require land acquisition.

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 newly proposed raw water supply intake is located on the Nam Sam located in Xamneua village (one of the village of Xamneua town). 200 m² of non productive land will be acquired from 1 AH (4 APs). The land has belonged to the current land owner since 1997. It was previously a small area of paddy land next to the river but the land has since been improved to prepare for the building of a house. There are no structures on the land and permission for the building of a house was never sought nor approved.
- (ii) Water treatment plant: The newly proposed water treatment plant site is in Ban Thadmuang at the land of the existing WTP. No Land acquisition is required.
- (iii) The new clear water tank will be near the existing water tank on the existing WTP land but will require expansion from 3 m² to 12 m² and there is a small amount of land acquisition required. This has been agreed with the owner and impacts on less than 3% of his plot at approximately 84 m² shall occur The land is non productive.
- (iv) The new raw water transmission main to the water treatment plant will follow the existing 300m access road at the WTP, then follow the main road passing Xamneua, Phoxay and Thadmuang villages to the intake, the last 350 m through government owned scrub land. Following detailed topographic survey and detailed design, when the pipelines will clear and precise, the DMS will take into account precise measurements to evaluate any temporary disturbance.
- (v) A PNP office will be built at the existing WTP site.

9. The distribution network will be gravity supplied from the existing and new water tanks at the WTP site. All distribution and reticulation pipes will be located in the rights-of-way of existing roads. Distribution pipes will be laid through land in front of the houses and shops of 229 AHs who are using that land as entry areas and verandas⁵. The total area for temporary land acquisition in the RoW for pipe laying is 7,111 m² (4,142 m² cement, 2,737 m² earth, 202 m² fence, 30 m² drainage).

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

³ LAR must be not significant for each candidate sub-project town in order for it to meet Project eligibility

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 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.

10. 73 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. 58 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 15 businesses will close during pipe laying as they are all selling food or health services/products and will be affected by dust.

11. 76 Trees of 26 households will be lost.

12. Approximately 414 Households that do not currently have water meters will experience some temporary disturbance during the installation of meters and pipes that are on their land. Provision for restoration of access and rehabilitation of any groundwork shall be resolved by the contractor, at no cost to the household and is documented within the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

1.4 Severely Affected APs

13. In the Xamneua sub-project there are no severely affected households⁶.

1.5 Policy Framework

14. The LACP (RP) is guided by the legal framework of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) relevant policies and guidelines. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009), the government's Law on the Protection of the Environment, 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 the Lao PDR wherever a gap exists. The LACP (Resettlement Plan, RP, in ADB terminology) fully comply 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 Xamneua sub-project is 26,661,800 LAK (3,210.40 USD) which includes (i) the base LAR costs; (ii) contingencies of 10% reserve fund. Calculations of the amounts can be found in Attachment 3.

⁶ 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.

1.8 Institutional Arrangements

17. 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 provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) is the implementing agency (IA), which exercises some of its responsibilities through the district offices of PWT (OPWT). The LACF of WSSP 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 provinces⁷ 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 the 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 the 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 Xamneua 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 September 2017. The LAR impacts in

⁷ Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Champasak, Savannakhet, Saravane, Sekong, Attapeu, Houaphan, Vientiane Province, Xayaboury

Xamneua are not significant⁸, 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 and will be updated following the DMS. The number of affected Households will likely increase however as the impacts will be linked to the smaller pipes of the distribution network there is no anticipated land acquisition and these impacts are to be managed by the contractor as provided within the EMP

28. The LACP should be read together with the Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF)⁹ 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

3.1 Water Supply System

29. The subproject works in Xamneua will include the construction of a new water supply system, drainage and sanitation works and financial and technical assistance for village environmental improvements in 12 core villages¹⁰.

30. The water supply scheme aims to provide a piped water supply with individual household connections of 150 Lpcd to all households in 12 core villages in Y2021 with a capacity of serving 95% of the number of households estimated to populate Xamneua in 2041 (35,490 persons based on a combined Y2017 population of the 12 villages of 18,676). The proposed water supply scheme comprises of: (i) rehabilitation works at the existing intake on the Huay Hin Men and at the existing WTP; (ii) a new intake on the Nam Sam located northeast of the urban core area; (iii) a new raw water transmission main from the new intake to the WTP; (iv) a new 8,800 m³/day conventional water treatment plant (WTP) located within the compound of the existing WTP, comprising flocculation, sedimentation, rapid gravity filtration, a backwash tank and chlorination facilities, detention ponds, plant office, workshop, store and a small water testing laboratory; (v) a 2000 m³ clear water tank located within the same compound; and (vii) around 12.5 km of gravity-fed distribution and reticulation network throughout the twelve core villages.

⁸ LAR must be not significant for each candidate sub-project town in order for it to meet Project eligibility (see further par. 12)

⁹ 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)

¹⁰ Misouk, Nathang, Samneua, Naliew, Navieng, Nanuangboa, Nathongchang, Phanxay, Thadmuang, Phoxay, Nasakang, Phonkham

3.2 Drainage Improvements

31. The subproject will improve drainage in Xamneua town, Xamneua District. Some of the existing open unlined secondary drains in the center of town will be upgraded to open lined secondary drains. The exact design proposal for upgrading works will be available at final DMS. 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.

3.3 Village Environmental Improvements

32. The twelve core villages will engage in a participatory process to identify local needs for drainage, upgrading access roads or other environmental improvements and to select, carry out and maintain these works with financial and technical assistance from the Project but this is not within the subject of this land acquisition and compensation plan.

4 SCOPE OF LAR

4.1 Sub-project 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 significant¹¹.

34. Village-level impacts for Xamneua are in Attachment 1. The scope of LAR in Xamneua sub-project town is “not significant” as there are no severely affected households. Therefore, the sub-project is judged to be eligible for inclusion in the Project. A Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) has been prepared. 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 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; (iii) all drainage channels will be in the right-of-way of existing roads; (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 Losses¹²

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:

37. Water intake: The newly proposed raw water supply intake is located on the Nam Sam located in Xamneua village (one of the village of Xamneua town). 200 m² of non productive land will be acquired from 1 AH (4 APs). The land has belonged to the current land owner since 1997. It was

¹¹ 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)

¹² For details refer to Tables 1, 2 and in Attachment 1

previously a small area of paddy land next to the river but the land has since been improved to prepare for the building of a house. There are no structures on the land and permission for the building of a house was never sought or approved.

38. Water treatment plant: The newly proposed water treatment plant site is in Ban Thadmuang at the land of the existing WTP. No Land acquisition is required.

39. The new clear water tank will be near the existing water tank on the existing WTP land but will require expansion from 3 m² to 12 m² and so there is a small amount of land acquisition required. This has been agreed with the owner and impacts on less than 3% of his plot at approximately 84 m². The owner has a land title for this land.

40. The new raw water transmission main to the water treatment plant will follow the existing 300m access road at the WTP, then follow the main road passing Xamneua, Phoxay and Thadmuang villages to the intake, the last 350 m through government owned scrub land. Following detailed topographic survey and detailed design, when the pipelines will clear and precise, the DMS will take into account precise measurements to evaluate any temporary disturbance.

41. The distribution network will be gravity supplied from the existing and new water tanks at the WTP site. All distribution and reticulation pipes will be located in the rights-of-way of existing roads. Distribution pipes will temporarily use land in front of the houses and shops of 229 AHs who are using that land as entry areas and verandas. The total area for temporary land disturbance in the RoW for pipe laying is 7,111 m² (4,142 m² cement, 2,737 m² earth, 202 m² fence, 30 m² drainage).

42. Drain: Some of the existing open unlined secondary drains in the center of town will be upgraded to open lined secondary drains. 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 temporarily acquire the use of land (but in RoW) in the entry area of some households¹³ and could cause some structural or income 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.

43. Approximately 414 Households that do not currently have water meters will experience some temporary disturbance during the installation of meters and pipes that are on their land. Provision for restoration of access and rehabilitation of any groundwork shall be resolved by the contractor, at no cost to the household and is provided within the EMP.

4.3.2 Loss of Houses or Structures

44. 229 Households will have their cement front areas (total 4,142 m²) to their house or business in the RoW broken to make the trench for the water pipes. 147 Households will have temporary inconvenience of an open trench in the earth (total 2,737 m²) in the RoW in front of their house. 27 Households will have to have their fence in the RoW (total of 202 m²) replaced and 1 household will lose a 15 m long drainage pipe.

4.3.3 Loss of Crops and Trees

45. Seventy-six trees of 26 households will be lost. They are all fruit trees except for 2 bamboo.

4.3.4 Disruption of Businesses

46. Seventy-three 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

¹³ 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.

pipes in the RoW. This might disrupt business activities for a short period of 1-3 days for each business. 58 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 15 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 15 businesses varies from 500,000 to 32,000,000 Kip per month with profit around 10% of that, depending on the type of business. It was found that businesses selling dry food stuff, retail, machinery, construction material and a rice mill, do not want to close during pipe laying. The contractor will provide planks to ensure access to the businesses during pipe laying.

47. The table below gives a summary of affected households from the IOL of major works. There will be an additional 414 households that will have meters installed but these impacts will be temporary and minor in nature.

48. The total numbers of AHs are 824 and 4182 APs as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of Affected Households

Village	Total No. of HHs by village	No. of AHs from mains system	No. of HHS with existing water connections in Village	No. of HHs temporarily affected by Meter installation	Significant Impacts	Land acquisition
Phoxay	330	23	256	74	0	0
Thadmuang	593	27	372	221	0	0
Naliew	213	27	82	131	0	0
Misouk	218	36	130	88	0	0
Nanuangboa	225	29	283	0	0	0
Phanxay	329	40	207	122	0	0
Nasakang	292	55	394	0	0	0
Xamneua	294	8	294	0	0	1
Nathongchang	235	16	233	2	0	0
Nathang	262	98	269	0	0	0
Navieng	173	51	244	0	0	0
Phonkham	180	0	166	14	0	1
Total	3344	410	2930	414	0	2

49. The list of all APs and their affected assets from the IOL in **Attachment 3**.

4.4 Socio-Economic Profile

50. 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 sources of data on sub-project conditions are the results of the social survey conducted during preparation of the sub-project Feasibility Study (FS) in June 2017. The socio-economic conditions of APs were surveyed during the fieldwork for preparation of the current LACP.

3.4.1 Socio-Economic Profile of sub-project Area

51. Houaphan Province is in the north-east of the LAO PDR, bordering on Vietnam. In 2015 its population was 289,393 persons. To the West and South-West are the provinces of Luangprabang, and Xiengkhouang respectively. Road No 13 connects Xamneua, the capital of Houaphan, with Vientiane, 594 km away and three roads lead from Xamneua into Vietnam, 70 km away. Xamneua

District (population 59,311 in 2017¹⁴) lies in the central part of Houaphan Province and also contains its capital (Xamneua). The center of Xamneua capital is on the west of the Nam Sam river. Expansion of the town is taking place towards the East of the river where the airport is. The Xamneua sub-project has twelve (12) 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 18,676¹⁵ (49.39% women) in 3,265 households. A district government survey, a village, and a random sample household survey (185 HHs) were conducted in Xamneua over 2.5 weeks in June-July 2017.

Table 2 - Xamneua Core Villages Population Characteristics

No	Name of villages	Population 2017			No. HHs.	Poor HH		Female headed HH		Thai-Kadai	%	Hmong-Mien	%	Khmu	%	Viet/Chinese	%
		Male	Female	Total		No	%	No. HHs	%								
1	Ban Misouk	559	558	1117	218	0	0	16	7.30%	208	95.6	7	3.2	3	1.4		0.00%
2	Ban Nathang	825	713	1538	262	4	1.5	6	2.30%	217	82.8	43	16.4	1	0.4	1	0.40%
3	Ban Samneua	729	718	1447	286	4	1.4	18	6.30%	240	83.9	28	9.8	2	0.7	16	5.59%
4	Ban Naliew	692	612	1304	213	9	4.2	7	3.30%	85	39.9	101	47.4	27	12.7		0.00%
5	Ban Navieng	441	489	930	173	11	6.3	5	2.90%	149	86.1	19	11	5	2.9		0.00%
6	Ban Nanuangboa	718	690	1408	225	13	5.8	15	6.70%	150	66.7	69	30.7	6	2.7		0.00%
7	Ban Nathongchang	645	612	1257	235	0	0	2	0.90%	214	91.1	17	7.2	4	1.7		0.00%
8	Ban Phanxay	914	964	1878	329	0	0	18	5.50%	320	97.3	5	1.5	4	1.2		0.00%
9	Ban Thadmuang	1571	1619	3190	593	4	0.67	42	7.10%	492	83	81	13.4	20	3.4		0.00%
10	Ban Phoxay	880	908	1788	330	6	1.9	17	5.20%	263	79.7	61	18.5	6	1.8		0.00%
11	Ban Nasakang	900	777	1677	292	5	1.7	10	3.40%	208	71.2	28	9.6	56	19.2		0.00%
12	Ban Phonkham	331	322	653	108	1	0.93	2	1.90%	49	45.4	59	54.6		0.00%		0.00%
	Foreign nationals (Chinese and Vietnamese*)	263	226	489	88	no data		no data		no data			0		0.00%		0.00%
		9,468	9,208	18,676	3,265	57	1.70	158	4.84%	2595	79.48%	518	15.8%	134	4.10%	17	0.52%

* data on HH are based on av. number of persons per family and are therefore not included in total no. of households

Source: Social Survey PIA and District Records, June 2017

52. Xamneua's inhabitants belong to all three main language groups: Tai-Kadai (79.50%), Khmu (4.10%) and Hmong-Mien (15.8%). There are also some Chinese and Vietnamese (around 0.52% according to village chief records but the District Authorities figures indicate 2.6%).

53. The local economy is based on government, services, agriculture and trade. The main income is from government service, with another significant group working in rice cropping and animal breeding (cows, pigs and poultry). and trade. A higher percentage of women worked as traders or small business operators, and a higher percentage of men were government officials, and more women were farmers. Xamneua is also a center of weaving with fibers for which natural pigments are being used which draws customers from all over the world. Even if the weaving itself takes place mostly in rural villages, Xamneua counts many textile shops where the traditional, high quality product, is sold.

54. The average income per person and per household was highest in Nanongbua (resp. 1,581,000 and 8,091,000 LAK), the lowest in Naliew (resp. 578,000 and 3,345,000 LAK). From the data, about 23% of households have a monthly household surplus of less than 100,000 Kip per person.

55. The district poverty rate was given as 11.1% for 2015, for a total of 1,102 HHs¹⁶. In the 2015 Census, the percentage of people living under the poverty line in Xamneua District is 30.8%¹⁷. Xamneua was not classified as a poor district in the Poverty Statistics Report of 2003 (by National Statistical Centre, the Lao PDR). In the twelve sub-project villages the district government had data

¹⁴ District govt. data

¹⁵ Information from village level 2017

¹⁶ Source: Xamneua District Government

¹⁷ Lao PDR 2015 Census-Based Poverty Map – June 2016, WB

on 36 poor HHs (giving a rate of 1.1%), while the twelve village administrations between them had recorded 48 HHs¹⁸, giving a rate of 1.6%. However, twelve households in poverty were identified in the villages of the sample survey based upon the government's income test of 240,000 kip per person per month¹⁹, or about 6.5%.

4.4.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Affected People

56. Basic socio-economic information about the AP households is summarized below:

- (i) The members of the 410 households have a total of 2,073 persons (based on the average of 5.12 person/HH in 100 HH from the LAR survey; average of socio-economic survey is 5.72).
- (ii) 37 Of the households are female headed (9.14%; 4.8% in the socio-economic survey).
- (iii) The AHs belong mainly to the Tai-Kadai language group. 38 (9.38%) belong to the Hmong-Mein language group. Only 2 belong to the Mon-Khmer language group (0.49% of AHs). Another 9 are Chinese or Vietnamese (2.2%). This shows that mainly people from the main Tai-Kadai group live along the roads where the distribution pipes are being laid and where the affected households are. In the socio-economic survey the ethnic groups add up to 19.98% which is a larger percentage than found along the roads in the center of the villages.
- (iv) Shop owners with food or health related services report monthly household incomes from 500,000 to 32,000,000 Kip with profit around 10% of that. Although an eatery can be small, if it is popular, like a noodle shop, it could have a higher income than the larger restaurants. Shops selling dry food stuffs, hardware, electrical equipment and pump stations have reported incomes from 500,000 to 400,000,000 Kip/month depending on size and type.
- (v) None of the APs is designated as a poor household by district authorities or by themselves whereas there are 1.6% of households from the socio-economic survey who are under the urban villages poverty line. This might be an indication that the families living along the road are better off than families living further from the road.

4.4.2 Vulnerable APs

57. Vulnerable APs²⁰ may be at greater risk due to the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement; as a consequence, they are entitled to additional assistance to help them to restore living and socio-economic conditions if they are severely affected.

58. There are 37 female-headed households (9.16%) amongst the affected households. They are all from the Lao ethnic group except for 2 Hmong women.

59. The affected households are mainly under the Tai-Kadai language group. 9.85% of the AHs belong to non-Tai Kadai ethnic groups (38 belong to the Hmong-Mien language group and 2 AH to the Mon-Khmer language group).

60. None of the households is designated as poor.

¹⁸ No data was available for Naliew village

¹⁹ Official poverty line by Poverty Decree 309/PMO, 2013

²⁰ Vulnerable: female headed, ethnic group other than Tai-Kadai, poor

4.4.3 Severely Affected APs

61. 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.

62. In Xamneua sub-project there are no severely affected households.

5 POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 Policy Framework

63. This Land Acquisition and Compensation (or RP) is guided by the legal framework of the government 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 the Lao PDR wherever a gap exists.

64. In particular, the policy framework and entitlements under the current project have been built upon the laws of the government, principally the Constitution (1991) and the Land Law²¹ (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 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).

65. 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.

66. 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 Environment, 18 December 2012 (No. 29). This Decree stipulates that a social management and monitoring plan (SMMP) should be part of the Environmental Assessment and it 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 the Lao PDR issued on 7 June 2005. The material presented in these Guidelines is generally called

²¹ 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 the 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.

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 the 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.

67. 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 the 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 government 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

68. Table 3 below presents the compensation and resettlement principles adopted for WSSP.

Table 3: 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 ²² (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 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.
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

²² 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.

5.3 Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance

69. 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 was the final day of the IOL for the FS in each sub-project. In Xamneua 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.

70. In the context of the WSSP, 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 in WSSP context.

Table 4: Categories of APs

No.	Categories of APs ²³
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.
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

71. Voluntary donation will not be applied.

5.5 Entitlement Matrix

72. The Entitlement Matrix summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in the following table.

²³ 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 landowners and titles.

Table 5: WSSP Entitlement Matrix

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
PERMANENT LOSS OF LAND		
Agricultural or other productive land		
Legal users		
	<p>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.</p> <p>For losses equal to 10% or more of the AHs total productive assets and where remaining affected land is economically <u>viable</u>, 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Voluntary donation of land will not be allowed by the Project.</p>
	<p>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)</p> <p>Legal APs may request that the Project acquires the entire land holding if the remaining agricultural land is not viable.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Voluntary donation of land will not be allowed by the Project.</p>
Users with temporary or lease rights		
	<p>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,</p>	

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	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.	
PERMANENT LOSS OF LAND		
Residential land		
Legal users		
	<p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>If the area of remaining land is not viable to rebuild, APs may request that the Project acquires the entire land holding.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Voluntary contribution of land will not be allowed.</p> <p>Viability of remaining land is based on a technical assessment by a third party with the endorsement of ADB.</p>
Users with temporary or lease rights		
	APs that hold a lease for use of construction or other non-agricultural land will receive compensation equal to the remaining value of the lease.	
Non-legal users		
	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 with leasehold tenure to rebuild their house and will be compensated at replacement cost for non-land affected structures as described further below.	
TEMPORARY LOSS OF LAND		
Loss of access to or use of land (e.g., during construction)		
Legal owners		
	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, tax receipts and

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	<p>All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW must have written rental agreement between the land user and contractor.</p> <p>Land used temporarily will be returned to user after being restored to the original condition or preferably after being rehabilitated into better condition.</p>	<p>including unregistered users as per Land Law.</p> <p>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.</p>
All APs regardless of land use rights		
	<p>The contractor will pay for any impact on crops and structures resulting from movement of machineries and construction materials.</p> <p>Land used temporarily will be returned to user after being restored to the original condition or preferably after being rehabilitated into better condition.</p>	<p>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.</p>
LOSS OF STRUCTURE		
Residential and commercial structure and any other asset		
Owner of structure regardless of land use rights		
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Additional assistance will be provided for vulnerable households as described further below.</p>	<p>Adequate time will be provided for APs to rebuild/repair structures.</p> <p>Affected houses and shops that are no longer viable are 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.</p>
Tenants, including residential and business tenants		
	<p>In the case of partially affected structures, tenants may remain with permission of the owner.</p>	<p>A need to move could be driven by environmental conditions such as noise / dust.</p>

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	If tenants must relocate, they will receive a cash allowance equal to the current rental amount for a transition period of three (3) months and a moving allowance and any transport costs.	
LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD		
Permanent Loss of livelihood/source of income		
Business owners/lease holders/tenants/employees/agricultural workers/vendors		
	<p>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.</p> <p>First priority to participate in Project employment opportunities.</p> <p>Participation in income restoration program for severely affected households as provided for in the subproject, including provision of skills training where requested.</p> <p>Additional assistance for vulnerable households as described further below.</p>	To be reassessed during detailed design and updated for actual loss and actual income.
Temporary loss of business income		
APs with businesses that are disrupted temporarily and not displaced (including salaried employees of affected businesses)		
	<p>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 that business activity is disrupted.</p> <p>Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resources.</p>	To be reassessed during detailed design and updated for actual loss and actual income.
LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES		
Standing crops and trees		
All APs regardless of land use rights		
	<p>Notice to harvest annual crops, if possible.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equal to current market prices based on types, age and diameter at breast height of trees.</p>	Even where trees are found in the ROW they need to be compensated for

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	In the case of sharecropping or concession arrangements, the compensation will be paid to each of the parties in accordance with previous agreements.	
LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES		
Villages, village authorities, mass organizations		
	Affected buildings and structures will be restored to original or better condition in the case of damage as a result of project activities. Community resources such as streams, grazing land, fish ponds would require replacement or rehabilitation in the event of damage.	This is the responsibility of the contractor and all costs related to any anticipated impacts such as damage to communal property.
REHABILITATION ALLOWANCES		
Transition subsistence allowance		
APs that relocate and rebuild house and/or shop on residual or new land;		
APs that lose 10% or more of their productive land		
	Relocating APs with <u>main income source affected</u> OR APs <u>losing 10% or more of productive land</u> : 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.
Transport allowance		
APs that relocate to new land to rebuild house and/or shop		
	Assistance in cash or in-kind to move structures, salvaged materials, new building materials and personal possessions to new site.	Salvageable materials remain the property of the AP.
Repair allowance		
APs who do not have to relocate but have to rebuild house/structure/ 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 disabled-headed households without additional means of support) regardless of severity of impact		
	A supplementary subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for two (2) month.	Economically vulnerable APs include those that fall below the poverty line; female-, elderly-, and disabled-headed households without other means of support; and landless.
Severely affected vulnerable APs		
	Vulnerable APs that are severely affected by (i) relocation of house/ shop or (ii) loss of 10% or more of productive land	

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
	<p>A supplementary subsistence allowance equal to 16 kg of rice per household member for two (2) month.</p> <p>Eligible to participate in income restoration program as provided for subproject.</p> <p>Contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and/or vulnerable APs as labourers for civil works.</p> <p>Participation in income restoration program</p>	<p>Vulnerable APs, designated poor²⁴ households, and households headed by women, the elderly or the disabled.</p> <p>This allowance is in addition to any other compensation or allowances to which these APs are entitled.</p>

Source: Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (March 2018)

6 COMPENSATION, RELOCATION AND REHABILITATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Compensation Arrangements

73. 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

74. The land for the new WTP and water tank is on the existing WTP land from the PNP. So, there is no additional permanent land acquisition necessary for the WTP. But for the intake 200 m² of land belonging to 1 household of 4 persons, will be acquired. Therefore, it is only kept for natural vegetation. The household will receive adequate compensation for the land and for the land development in cash.

75. There will also be acquisition of 84 m² of non-productive land to allow for the expansion of the water storage tank. Represents less than 2% of the plot area and the owner has agreed to cash compensation for land.

6.1.2 Temporary Land Acquisition

76. The raw water main will follow the main road and will be in RoW. For 300m it will follow the existing access road to the WTP which goes through government scrub land. Then it will follow the existing road passing government owned scrub land in Xamneua, Phoxay and Thadmuang villages. In case parts of it will go through the edge of rice fields, pipe laying will be done as much as possible in the months between wet and dry (irrigated) rice production seasons based on the crop calendar. This will require good communication between Prov., OPWT, PCU, PIU, AHs with affected rice land and construction companies. In the event that the pipe or equipment for digging and pipe laying has to pass through part of a rice field during the rice production season, the seasonal costs of not being able to harvest will be 1,600 kip/m² (0.2 US \$) on the basis of 4,000 kip/kg at farm gate with a yield of 4T/ha) for compensation. Following detailed topographic survey and detailed design, when the pipeline layout will be clear, the DMS will take into account precise measurements to evaluate any temporary disruption but no land loss is expected. This is expected to include another 414 households that will have new water meters fitted onto their housing plot but the land will be returned to its prior condition by the contractor.

²⁴ 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.

77. Businesses and houses that temporary loose 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).

78. Households that do not currently have water meters will experience some temporary disturbance during the installation of meters and pipes that are on their land. This is around 414 households. Provision for restoration of access and the contractor, at no cost to the household, shall resolve rehabilitation of any groundwork.

6.1.3 Voluntary Land Contributions

79. There will be no voluntary land contributions for the Xamneua sub-project.

6.1.4 Affected Trees

80. It is estimated that 76 fruit trees of 26 households will be lost due to pipe laying. 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

81. 229 Households will have their cement front areas (total 4,142 m²) to their house or business in the RoW temporarily broken to make the trench for the main water pipes. 147 Households only will have temporary inconvenience of an open trench in the earth (total 2,737 m²) in the RoW in front of their house. 27 Households will have their fence in the RoW (total of 202 m²) temporarily broken and 1 household will temporarily lose their 15m long drainage pipe. This will all be reinstated by the contractor in its original state after pipe laying .

6.1.6 Disruption of Businesses

82. 73 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. From the 73 businesses, 58 AHs with businesses not related to food or health indicated they would not close their shops and therefore do not need compensation. 15 Businesses related to food and hygiene will have to close and prefer a cash compensation.

6.1.7 AP Preferences and Concerns for Compensation and Resettlement

83. All APs with impact on cement slabs and concrete access floors prefer repair by the contractor to the previous state over cash compensation.

6.1.8 Relocation strategies

84. There are no relocations necessary in Xamneua and therefore no special relocation strategies are required. Nevertheless, the PIU and DCR will coordinate closely with the IEM to monitor the general resettlement 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 temporary losses.

6.2 Rehabilitation Allowances

85. 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: The 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 one (1) month is given for every factor of vulnerability²⁵.

86. In Xamneua, there are no severely affected households and therefore no households are eligible for transition subsistence allowance.

6.3 Ethnic Group and Gender Arrangements

87. In Xamneua, APs are mainly under the Tai-Kadai language group. 38 (9.38%) belong to the Hmong-Mein language group. Only 2 belong to the Mon-Khmer language group (0.49%). 37 AH (9.14 %) 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) The 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 twelve core villages where assets are affected.
- (ii) The DRC will consult individually with the APs and their families to ensure that all understand the 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) The 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) The DRC will collaborate with the WATSAN to ensure that women and all ethnic groups are targeted for information about the sub-project and land acquisition activities.
- (vii) The 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.

²⁵ See footnote 13

- (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) The 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) The 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 the LACF policies and procedures for vulnerable APs.

7 DUE DILIGENCE DURING THE DMS

88. 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 losing income; (iv) updating of compensation rates according to replacement costs according to current prices.

89. The objective of the due diligence is to confirm compliance with LACF 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 the LACF principle of replacement cost.
- (iii) The level of satisfaction and/or concerns and needs of AHs regarding LAR procedures and compensation.

8 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

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

91. Important tools of accountability for PIU and in the LAR process are the IOL calculations, Declaration Forms, Voluntary Contribution 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.

8.1 LACP Information Dissemination and Consultations

92. 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 and updated version (see Attachment 8), (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.

8.2 Information Disclosure

93. During the Feasibility Study a PIB has been 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. In October 2017 a second round of consultations in all villages was conducted (see Attachment 4 for overview of participants and field report). In compliance with ADB requirements, the PIU assisted by the PCU will ensure the public disclosure of the LACP as endorsed by DONRE and approved by ADB. The full LACP, or a summary or information booklets, 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.

94. 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 project and cut-off date for construction of 21 July 2017. This cut-off date is 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.

95. 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 resettlement consultants' fielding.
- (ii) These costs, labour costs, costs of trees and crops in the area are discussed and verified by the 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 the DMS training it has been checked if this has indeed been done and dates of DMS training are in Attachment 4.

8.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

96. Article 24 of Decree 84/PM requires the Project to establish an effective mechanism for grievance resolution within existing village authority structures.

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. 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.

100. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the concerned resettlement committee and be available for the public and review for monitoring purposes.

101. 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).

102. ADB's Accountability Mechanism will also be explained to AHs.

103. The following procedures are proposed for management and recording of grievances during the WSSP. The following table shows the grievance redress mechanism that has been adopted for the sub-project.

Table 6: LACF 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.

No.	Grievance Redress Procedures
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

9 RESETTLEMENT COSTS

9.1 Source of Resettlement Funds

104. All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs for the sub-project will be financed using provincial counterpart funds. PIA to PCU and PIU to implement resettlement procedures will be under the Project's regular budget.

B. Compensation and Allowance Rates

105. 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.

9.2 Resettlement Costs

106. The estimated cost of LAR for the Xamneua sub-project is KN92,991,800 (\$11,190) which includes (i) the base LAR costs; (ii) contingencies of 10% reserve fund. The costs for reinstating structures (cement slabs of verandas, fences and drainage pipes) in the RoW in front of houses and businesses will amount to around KN648 million (\$79,000) which will go in the BoQ for the contractor.

107. Calculations of the amounts can be found in Attachment 3. Table 7 below summarizes the sub-project's resettlement costs.

Table 7: Resettlement Costs

Budget for Xamneua	Total amount (in KN)	In USD
Land Acquisition		
Residential Land (Permanent)		
Ms leng (Intake)	9,200,000.00	1,107.10.00
Mr Somphan (Reservoir)	2,500,000.00	300.84.00
Residential Land (Temporary)		

Temporary 592 m2 - All in ROW (cost allocated to contractor as provided in EMP)	0.00	0.00
Housing structures		
All in ROW - Only partial effects (cost allocated to contractor as provided in EMP)	0.00	0.00
Trees		
Total of 76 trees	11,150,000.00	1,341.76.00
Crops		
Annual Yield	230,000.00	27.68.00
Businesses		
Temporary impacts due to construction	1,158,000.00	139.35.00
Damage to Structures		
All in ROW (cost allocated to contractor as provided in EMP)	0.00	0.00
Other Assets		
None	0.00	0.00
Sub Total Base Resettlements Costs	24,238,000.00	2,916.73.00
Other allowances.		
Rehabilitation Allowances	0.00	0.00
Special Assistance	0.00	0.00
Transport Allowance	0.00	0.00
Sub Total LAR costs	24,238,000.00	2,916.73.00
Contingency 10%	2,423,800.00	291.67.00
Total LAR Costs	26,661,800.00	3,208.40.00

Source: PIA

10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

108. The LACF sets out detailed information on the institutional arrangements for the preparation and implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the Project.

109. The 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 resettlement committees; (v) internal monitoring and regular reporting on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities; and, in collaboration with other PIU staff, (vi) ensuring coordination of land acquisition activities and civil works.

110. 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. The District government was informed of the need to establish a DRC in the introductory meeting about LAR in June 2017. The members typically will include Dep. Governor as chair, Chief Public Works, Chief of District Personnel, Dep. Police, Dep. District Environment and Nature, Dep. District Lao Front, Representative DLWU (♀), Representative Kum Ban (village group committee), authorities of 12 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 has to be kept informed of LAR progress. But with the establishment of the DRC the day-to-day LAR 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 the DRC. The PRC is represented in the DRC with the head of PIU and Provincial Water Supply Agency. The 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) The 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 the 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 the 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 the 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.

111. The PCU will (i) review and endorse the LACP prior to submitting to the provincial department of natural resources and environment and then to ADB for review and approval, (ii) review internal monitoring reports and IEM reports and report regularly to ADB on progress and completion of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities; and, (iii) ensure coordination of land acquisition and civil works activities and compliance with conditions for the award of civil works contracts.

112. The PCU recruited an IEM at the beginning of the current project. The responsibility of the IEM is to carry out external monitoring of all land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities, and conduct evaluations to ensure that APs are able to restore livelihoods and living conditions.

113. The PCU also recruited a Project Implementation Assistance Consultant (PIAC) to provide technical assistance and guidance to the PIU and other parties involved in land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities.

11 MONITORING

11.1 Internal Monitoring for the Sub-project

114. The scope of internal monitoring to be carried out by the PIU assesses (i) compliance with the 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.

115. The 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) Resettlement schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised resettlement schedule.
- (vii) Coordination of resettlement activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of resettlement 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.

116. Upon receipt of monthly reports, the PCU consults with PIU to clarify and/or resolve any outstanding issues. On a quarterly basis, the PCU collates the monthly progress reports for the sub-project and prepares a Project monitoring report to be submitted to ADB.

11.2 External Monitoring of AHs

117. 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 resettlement 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. At the end of Construction IEM will monitor unforeseen impacts that occurred during construction (change from design in actual construction, loss of crops including rice when construction is continuing in cultivation seasons) and work with PIU on compensation afterwards (including the required forms). The IEM will work closely together with the DRC in all activities.

118. The 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.

12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

119. 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.

12.1 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.

12.2 Resettlement 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.
- Step 15: PIU should inform APs to clear the identified areas 2 weeks before construction works start.

120. Land acquisition and resettlement activities for any sub-project, including disclosure of the resettlement and compensation plans 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 Xamneua

Xamneua Village	Ethnic	Affected Households			
		WS	Intake/WTP	Trees	Business
Ban Misouk	Lao, Hmong, Khmu	35		11	4
Ban Nathang	Lao, Hmong, Khmu, Chinese	98			21
Ban Samneua	Lao, Hmong, Khmu, Chinese	8	1	1	1
Ban Naliew	Lao, Hmong, Khmu	27		3	4
Ban Navieng	Lao, Hmong, Khmu, Viet	51		4	6
Ban Nanuangboa	Lao/Taidam, Hmong, Khmu	29		5	1
Ban Nathongchang	Lao, Hmong, Khmu, Chinese	16		1	2
Ban Phanxay	Lao/Taideng, Hmong, Khmu	38			18
Ban Thadmuang	Lao, Hmong, Khmu	26	existing and new WTP		17
Ban Phoxay	Lao, Hmong, Khmu, Chinese	23			0
Ban Nasakang	Lao, Hmong, Khmu	54			0
Ban Phonkham	Lao, Hmong	0			
	Total	405	1	25	74

Village	Total Number of HHs by village	Number of Ahs from mains system	Number of HHS with water connections in Village	Number of HHs affected by Meter installation	Significant Impacts	Land acquisition
Phoxay	330	23	256	74	0	0
Thadmuang	593	27	372	221	0	0
Naliew	213	27	82	131	0	0
Misouk	218	36	130	88	0	0
Nanuangboa	225	29	283	0	0	0
Phanxay	329	40	207	122	0	0
Nasakang	292	55	394	0	0	0
Xamneua	294	8	294	0	0	1
Nathongchang	235	16	233	2	0	0
Nathang	262	98	269	0	0	0
Navieng	173	51	244	0	0	0
Phonkham	180	0	166	14	0	1
Total	3344	410	2930	414	0	2

Attachment 2: Cost Recovery Survey

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

Gov/Market

I. Unit Cost for Land						
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)		
1	First category land	Main road	m ²		First	residence main road
2	Second category land	Secondary road	m ²	1,200,000	Second	centre of town
3	Third category land	Small road	m ²	1,000,000	Third	small road
4	Fourth category land	No access entry	m ²	600,000	Fourth	back road
5	Rural villages		m ²	400,000		
6	Rice land	Main road	m ²	300,000		
7	Tree plantation	not yet cleared	m ²	200,000		
8	Garden upland	not yet cleared	m ²	200,000		
9	Garden upland not at road	cleared	m ²	200,000		
10	Garden upland at road	cleared	m ²	150,000		
11	garden land in flat land	not yet cleared	m ²	150,000		
12	garden land in flat land	cleared	m ²	150,000		
13	Upland	not yet cleared	m ²	150,000		

II. Unit Cost for Structures					Price in kip
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)	
1	Bricks house		m ²	220,000	
2	Mix (brick - wood) house		m ²	200,000	
3	Wooden house/grass roof	only material small	whole	20,000	
4	Wooden house/zinc roof	larger	whole	200,000	
5	Bamboo house	zinc roof	whole	50,000	

III. Unit Cost for Material					
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)	
	Cement	red	Ton	800,000	
	Cement	green	Ton	800,000	
	Cement		Bag	40,000	
	Beton Slab	include labour	m ³	1,500,000	
	Beton Slab		10 cm/m ²	150,000	incl. Labour
	Beton Slab with steel, 10 cm	include labour	m ²	300,000	
	Steel reinforcement		Ton	1,050,000	
	Roofing sheets (zinc)		Sheet	38,000	

No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)			
III. Unit Cost for Material							
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)			
	Corrugated asbestos cement		Sheet	25,000			
	C-pack		Sheet	9,000			
	Corrugated fibro cement		Sheet	25,000			
	Wood 4cmx8cmx3m	Solidity	Piece	35,000			
	Wood 4cmx8cmx3m	Not solidity	m ³	25,000			
	Plywood (0.4x120x240 cm)		Sheet	80,000			
	Brick (4.5x9x19 cm)		Piece	650			
	Cement block (6x18x39 cm)		Piece	1,800			
	Sand		m ³	190,000			
	Gravel		m ³	190,000			
	Chipping		m ³	200,000			
	Stone		m ³	120,000			
	Ceramic tiles		m ²	50,000			
	Bamboo		Piece	20,000			
	Roofing grass		Sheet	3,000			
	Nails		Kg	12,000			
	PVC pipe D 3/4		Piece	22,000			
	PVC pipe D 1 1/2		Piece	16,000			
	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		m ³	260,000			

IV. Unit Cost for Trees			Seedling in kip	Transplanting	Annual Yield	Annual Yield/tree	Price/piece	Price/kg
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)				
	Longan	Tree		150,000				
	Jackfruit	Tree		150,000				
	Tamarind	Tree		150,000				
	Lamyai	Tree		150,000				
	Mango	Tree		150,000				
	Coconut	Tree		150,000				
	Banana	bundle		150,000				

No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)						
IV. Unit Cost for Trees				Seedling in kip	Transplanting	Annual Yield	Annual Yield/tree	Price/piece	Price/kg	
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)						
	Lemon	Tree		150,000						
	Guava	Tree		150,000						
	Papaya	Tree		150,000						
	Takop	Tree		50,000						
	Starfruit	Tree		150,000						
	Shadow	Tree		50,000						
	Bamboo	Tree	2,000	5,000	10 yr	30 poles	3,000		90,000	
					< 5 yrs 30cm size	5-10 yrs 50 cm size	10-15 yrs 70 round	>15 yrs 90 round		
	Teak		Tree							
VI Crops										
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)						
					Kg Eat/pp/day	Price unpeeled/kg	Price peeled/kg	Yield/ha	Kip	US \$
	Rice	Sticky	/kg			4,000	7,500	3,4T/ha :Per ha	16,000,000	1950.743721
		White	/kg			4,500	8,000	4.5 ton/ha: m2	1,600	0.195074372
	Corn		kg			1,000 k/dried ear	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 lam: 1,000 kip	1 hole: 2 lam	2,000		6	1,000		6,000	
VII. Labor										
No	Description	Comments	Unit	Cost (kip)						
	Worker	construction	day	100,000						
	move soil		m3	100,000						
	cement slab, 10 cm		m2	30,000						
	weeding		day	70,000						
	Clear land 1 ha in 1 day	10 ps/ha	day	125,000						
	Labour make wood/stone house	house	whole			/m2				
	Labour make stone	house	whole			/m2				
	Preparation for rubber		ha	700,000						
	Labour make wood/stone house	house	whole	8,000,000						
	Labour make stone	house	whole	15,000,000						
	Brick laying	per m2	labour	35,000						

Prices from Interviews

Xamneua

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/mnth to	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 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			-	

* check if this is ha or m2

*1 check price/kg

Rental Costs	per month	per month in kip		

Construction	unit	Type	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 2 m is 2.4 m2	1 brick toilet w. wood; zinc roof			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 (??)			

Construction	unit	Type	labour	price in kip	Comment
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

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

Attachment 3: IOL Xamneua

Water Treatment Plant

Xamneua District

	1	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person	2.2 Affected area /Village	Wife /Spouse	2.3 Household head		Current address/village	Ethnic Group	No of people live in the HH	Type of land	Total land holdings (sq.m)	Affected Area (sq.m)	% of affected Area
					Man	Woman							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Intake	1	Mr. Kane	B. Xamneua Xamneua/Phoxay/ Thadmouang	Mrs. Thong	Man		B. Xamneua Xamneua/Phoxay/ Thadmouang	Lao	6	Agricultural	40,000	1,500	4%
Raw main	2	Government								Scrub land	Public land	6,000	na
WTP	2	Government	B. Thadmouang	na	na	na	B. Thadmouang			Scrub land	5912	3,375	na
Reservoir	3	Government	B. Thadmouang	na	na	na	B. Thadmouang			Scrub land	Public land	2,500	na
Access to WTP	4	Existing	B. Thadmouang	na	na	na	B. Thadmouang			Existing road	Public land	300	na
					0	0			6		45,912	13,675	0

7,675 m2
5,875

Xamneua District

		2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person	2.2 Affected area /Village	Tax/Month	Labor	Structures (fences, toilet, concrete ground,grave)				
						Type	Characteristic	Quantity m2 * 1	Est. Cost	Tot. Cost
	1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Intake	1	Mr. Kane	B. Xamneua				-	-	-	-
Raw main	2	Government	Xamneua/Phoxay/ Thadmouang							
WTP	2	Government	B. Thadmouang				Erth	50x50	-	-
Reservoir	3	Government	B. Thadmouang				Erth			
Access to WTP	4	Existing	B. Thadmouang	-	-	-	Erth	-	-	-

Xamneua District

		2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person	2.2 Affected area /Village	Affected Crops					Affected tree	
				Type of crops	Characteristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Estimated cost	Name of tree	Quantity
	1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Intake	1	Mr. Kane	B. Xamneua	-	-	-	-	-	bamboo	2
Raw main	2	Government	Xamneua/Phoxay/ Thadmouang							
WTP	2	Government	B. Thadmouang	-						-
Reservoir	3	Government	B. Thadmouang							
Access to WTP	4	Existing	B. Thadmouang	-						-
						0		0	0	2

Xamneua District

		2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person	2.2 Affected area /Village	Transplanting cost	Cost of seedling	Annual Yield*8	Total Value**	Total Cost of trees	Total cost affected land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated/ To be paid
				45	46	47	48	55		
	1	2	3	45	46	47	48	55	56	57
Intake	1	Mr. Kane	B. Xamneua	3,000	7,000	90,000	200,000	200,000	67,700,000	67,700,000
Raw main	2	Government	Xamneua/Phoxay/Thadmouang						6,000,000,000	
WTP	2	Government	B. Thadmouang	-	-	-	-	-	4,050,000,000	na
Reservoir	3	Government	B. Thadmouang				-		2,500,000,000	
Access to WTP	4	Existing	B. Thadmouang	-	-	-	-	-	-	na
				3000	7000			200,000	12,617,700,000	67,700,000

12,617,500,000

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Wife /Spouse	2.3 Household head		Current address/village	Ethnic Group	No. of HH members	Type of land	Total land holdings (sq.m)	Affected Area (sq.m)	% of affected Area
						Man	Woman							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Phoxay														
WS	1	1	Mr. Apho	Phoxay	Kom	M		Phoxay	Chinese		Residential		12	RoW
WS	2	2	Mr. Nai	Phoxay	Mai	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		7	RoW
WS	3	3	Mr. Saikoo	Phoxay	Nang	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		6	RoW
WS	4	4	Mr. Bounmy	Phoxay	Soun	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		11	RoW
WS	5	5	Mr. Phansy	Phoxay	Peng	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		22	RoW
WS	6	6	Mr. Kontai	Phoxay	Phai	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		4	RoW
WS	7	7	Mr. Soukjai	Phoxay	Panh	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		4	RoW
WS	8	8	Mr. Kongsy	Phoxay	Thip	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		4	RoW
WS	9	9	Mr. Phosy	Phoxay	Joy	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		6	RoW
WS	10	10	Mr. Sengtavanh	Phoxay	Am	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		10	RoW
WS	11	11	Mr. Phuey	Phoxay		M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		15	RoW
WS	12	12	Mr. Soukmyxay	Phoxay	Tadam	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		8	RoW
WS	13	13	Mr. Saykham	Phoxay	Kompon	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		6	RoW
WS	14	14	Mr. Pengsy	Phoxay	Chanvon	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		11	RoW
WS	15	15	Mr. MaiKeo	Phoxay	Bao	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		9	RoW
WS	16	16	Mr. Alaeng	Phoxay	Apai	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		6	RoW
WS	17	17	Mr. Seosah	Phoxay	Jien	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		6	RoW
WS	18	18	Mr. Houmg	Phoxay	Jao	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		7	RoW
WS	19	19	Mr. Saurm	Phoxay	Naly	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		9	RoW
WS	20	20	Mr. Khampeng	Phoxay	Maly	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		8	RoW
WS	21	21	Mr. Khampang	Phoxay	Chansamod	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		8	RoW
WS	22	22	Mr. Ammyda	Phoxay	Nechanh	M		Phoxay	Lao		Residential		20	RoW
WS	23	23	Mrs. Thong	Phoxay			1	Phoxay	Lao		Residential		6	RoW
Thadmuang														
WS	1	24	Mr. Sonxay	Thadmuang		M		Thadmuang	Lao	2	Residential	1	7	RoW
WS	2	25	Mr. Lounthong	Thadmuang	Lin	M		Thadmuang	Lao	3	Residential	1	7	RoW
WS	3	26	Mr. Khammy	Thadmuang	Malay	M		Thadmuang	Lao	6	Residential	1	15	RoW
WS	4	27	Mr. Keo	Thadmuang	Lieng	M		Thadmuang	Lao	5	Residential	1	15	RoW
WS	5	28	Mrs. Khom	Thadmuang			1	Thadmuang	Lao	4	Residential	1	12	RoW
WS	6	29	Mrs. Lounpeng	Thadmuang			1	Thadmuang	Lao	5	Residential	1	28	RoW
WS	7	30	Mr. SengAloun	Thadmuang	Bouachan	M		Thadmuang	Lao	4	Residential	1	5	RoW
WS	8	31	Mr. Ampon	Thadmuang	Airpon	M		Thadmuang	Lao		Residential		15	RoW
WS	9	32	Mr. Nesypoxay	Thadmuang	Nut	M		Thadmuang	Lao		Residential		11	RoW
WS	10	33	Mr. Vilaoyang	Thadmuang	Cha	M		Thadmuang	1 Hmong		Residential		15	RoW
WS	11	34	Mr. Chanpeng	Thadmuang	Vongpeth	M		Thadmuang	Lao		Residential		19	RoW
WS	12	35	Mr. Tay	Thadmuang		M		Thadmuang	Lao		Residential		11	RoW
WS	13	36	Government Office	Thadmuang				Thadmuang			Gov. Off.		120	RoW

6 Attachment 4

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	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	Estimated Cost for Partially affected houses				
											Wall	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total
	1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Phoxay															
1	1	Mr. Apho	Phoxay	RoW				T							
2	2	Mr. Nai	Phoxay	RoW				T							
3	3	Mr. Saikao	Phoxay	RoW				T							
4	4	Mr. Bounmy	Phoxay	RoW				T							
5	5	Mr. Phansy	Phoxay	RoW				T							
6	6	Mr. Kontai	Phoxay	RoW				T							
7	7	Mr. Soukjai	Phoxay	RoW				T							
8	8	Mr. Kongsy	Phoxay	RoW				T							
9	9	Mr. Phosy	Phoxay	RoW				T							
10	10	Mr. Sengtavanh	Phoxay	RoW				T							
11	11	Mr. Phuey	Phoxay	RoW				T							
12	12	Mr. Soukmyxay	Phoxay	RoW				T							
13	13	Mr. Saykham	Phoxay	RoW				T							
14	14	Mr. Pengsy	Phoxay	RoW				T							
15	15	Mr. MaiKeo	Phoxay	RoW				T							
16	16	Mr. Alaeng	Phoxay	RoW				T							
17	17	Mr. Seosan	Phoxay	RoW				T							
18	18	Mr. Hourng	Phoxay	RoW				T							
19	19	Mr. Saum	Phoxay	RoW				T							
20	20	Mr. Khampeng	Phoxay	RoW				T							
21	21	Mr. Khampang	Phoxay	RoW				T							
22	22	Mr. Ammyda	Phoxay	RoW				T							
23	23	Mrs. Thong	Phoxay	RoW				T							
Thadmuang															
1	24	Mr. Sonxay	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
2	25	Mr. Lounthong	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
3	26	Mr. Khammy	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
4	27	Mr. Keo	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
5	28	Mrs. Khom	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
6	29	Mrs. Lounpeng	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
7	30	Mr. SengAloun	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
8	31	Mr. Ampon	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
9	32	Mr. Nesyphoxay	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
10	33	Mr. Vilaoyang	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
11	34	Mr. Champeng	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
12	35	Mr. Tay	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
13	36	Government Office	Thadmuang	RoW				T							

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Repair costs/ house		Type of shop	Income per month	Profit per month	Profit for 3 days*1 if have to close	Tax/Month	Labor	Type	m2	m2	m2
													other	earth	fence
	1	2	3	26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Phoxay															
1	1	Mr. Apho	Phoxay									In front of house			
2	2	Mr. Nai	Phoxay									In front of house			
3	3	Mr. Saikao	Phoxay									In front of house			
4	4	Mr. Bounmy	Phoxay									In front of house			
5	5	Mr. Phansy	Phoxay									In front of house			
6	6	Mr. Kontal	Phoxay									In front of house			
7	7	Mr. Soukjai	Phoxay									In front of house			
8	8	Mr. Kongsy	Phoxay									In front of house			
9	9	Mr. Phosy	Phoxay									In front of house			
10	10	Mr. Sengtavanh	Phoxay									In front of house			
11	11	Mr. Phuey	Phoxay									In front of house			
12	12	Mr. Soukmyzay	Phoxay									In front of house			
13	13	Mr. Saykham	Phoxay									In front of house			
14	14	Mr. Pengsy	Phoxay									In front of house			
15	15	Mr. MaiKeo	Phoxay									In front of house			
16	16	Mr. Alaeng	Phoxay									In front of house			
17	17	Mr. Seosan	Phoxay									In front of house			
18	18	Mr. Hourng	Phoxay									In front of house			
19	19	Mr. Saurm	Phoxay									In front of house			
20	20	Mr. Khampeng	Phoxay									In front of house			
21	21	Mr. Khampang	Phoxay									In front of house			
22	22	Mr. Ammyda	Phoxay									In front of house			
23	23	Mrs. Thong	Phoxay									In front of house			
Thadmuang															
1	24	Mr. Sonxay	Thadmuang		1	Selling things	10,000,000	3,000,000	not close	50,000		In front of house			
2	25	Mr. Lounthong	Thadmuang		1	Sell in small lots	15,000,000	5,000,000	not close	100,000		In front of house			
3	26	Mr. Khammy	Thadmuang		1	Sell in small lots	18,000,000	8,000,000	not close	150,000		In front of house			
4	27	Mr. Keo	Thadmuang		1	Shop Selling things	40,000,000	10,000,000	not close	180,000		In front of house			
5	28	Mrs. Khom	Thadmuang		1	Retail shop	15,000,000	5,000,000	not close	550,000		In front of house			
6	29	Mrs. Lounpeng	Thadmuang		1	Shop Selling things	3,000,000	2,000,000	not close	350,000		In front of house			
7	30	Mr. SengAloun	Thadmuang		1	Shop Selling things	9,000,000	3,000,000	not close	120,000		In front of house			
8	31	Mr. Ampon	Thadmuang									In front of house			
9	32	Mr. Nesyphoxay	Thadmuang									In front of house			
10	33	Mr. Vilaoyang	Thadmuang									In front of house			
11	34	Mr. Chanpeng	Thadmuang									In front of house			
12	35	Mr. Tay	Thadmuang									In front of house			
13	36	Government Office	Thadmuang									In front of house			

8 Attachment 4

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Structures (fences, toilet, concrete ground,grave)					To be Compensated	Affected crops				
				Characteristic	Quantity m ² *1	Estimated Cost based	Estimates by PIU	Total cost		Type of crops	Charac-teristics	Quantity/ m ²	Yield	Estimated cost
	1	2	3	34	35	36	37	38		39	40	41	42	43
Phoxay														
1	1	Mr. Apho	Phoxay	Cement slab	12	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,800,000						
2	2	Mr. Nai	Phoxay	Cement slab	7	1,050,000	700,000	1,050,000						
3	3	Mr. Salkeo	Phoxay	Cement slab	6	900,000	600,000	900,000						
4	4	Mr. Bounmy	Phoxay	Cement slab	11	1,650,000	1,100,000	1,650,000						
5	5	Mr. Phansy	Phoxay	Cement slab	22	3,300,000	2,200,000	3,300,000						
6	6	Mr. Kontai	Phoxay	Cement slab	4	600,000	400,000	600,000						
7	7	Mr. Soukjai	Phoxay	Cement slab	4	600,000	400,000	600,000						
8	8	Mr. Kongsy	Phoxay	Cement slab	4	600,000	400,000	600,000						
9	9	Mr. Phosy	Phoxay	Cement slab	6	900,000	600,000	900,000						
10	10	Mr. Sengtavanh	Phoxay	Cement slab	10	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000						
11	11	Mr. Phuey	Phoxay	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,250,000						
12	12	Mr. Soukmyxay	Phoxay	Cement slab	8	1,200,000	800,000	1,200,000						
13	13	Mr. Saykham	Phoxay	Cement slab	8	1,200,000	800,000	1,200,000						
14	14	Mr. Pengsy	Phoxay	Cement slab	11	1,650,000	1,100,000	1,650,000						
15	15	Mr. MaiKeo	Phoxay	Cement slab	5	750,000	500,000	750,000						
16	16	Mr. Alaeng	Phoxay	Cement slab	6	900,000	600,000	900,000						
17	17	Mr. Seosan	Phoxay	Cement slab	6	900,000	600,000	900,000						
18	18	Mr. Hourng	Phoxay	Cement slab	7	1,050,000	700,000	1,050,000						
19	19	Mr. Saum	Phoxay	Cement slab	9	1,350,000	900,000	1,350,000						
20	20	Mr. Khampeng	Phoxay	Cement slab	8	1,200,000	800,000	1,200,000						
21	21	Mr. Khampang	Phoxay	Cement slab	8	1,200,000	800,000	1,200,000						
22	22	Mr. Ammyda	Phoxay	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
23	23	Mrs. Thong	Phoxay	Cement slab	6	900,000	600,000	900,000						
Thadmuang														
1	24	Mr. Sonxay	Thadmuang	Cement slab	7	1,050,000	700,000	1,050,000						
2	25	Mr. Lounthong	Thadmuang	Cement slab	7	1,050,000	700,000	1,050,000						
3	26	Mr. Khammy	Thadmuang	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,250,000						
4	27	Mr. Keo	Thadmuang	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,250,000						
5	28	Mrs. Khom	Thadmuang	Cement slab	12	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,800,000						
6	29	Mrs. Lounpeng	Thadmuang	Cement slab	28	4,200,000	1,800,000	4,200,000						
7	30	Mr. SengAloun	Thadmuang	Cement slab	5	750,000	500,000	750,000						
8	31	Mr. Ampon	Thadmuang	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	500,000	2,250,000						
9	32	Mr. Nesyphoxay	Thadmuang	Cement slab	11	1,650,000	1,100,000	1,650,000						
10	33	Mr. Vilaoyang	Thadmuang	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,250,000						
11	34	Mr. Chanpeng	Thadmuang	Cement slab	19	2,850,000	1,900,000	2,850,000						
12	35	Mr. Tay	Thadmuang	Cement slab	11	1,650,000	1,100,000	1,650,000						
13	36	Government Office	Thadmuang	Cement slab	12	1,800,000	-	1,800,000		Flowers	for decoration			

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Affected tree							Total cost affected with land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated To be paid
				Name of tree	Quantity	Trans-planting	Lump-sum	Annual Yield*8	Total Value	Total Cost of trees		
	1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Phoxay												
1	1	Mr. Apho	Phoxay								1,800,000	-
2	2	Mr. Nai	Phoxay								1,050,000	-
3	3	Mr. Saikao	Phoxay								900,000	-
4	4	Mr. Bounmy	Phoxay								1,850,000	-
5	5	Mr. Phansy	Phoxay								3,300,000	-
6	6	Mr. Kontai	Phoxay								600,000	-
7	7	Mr. Soukjai	Phoxay								600,000	-
8	8	Mr. Kongsy	Phoxay								600,000	-
9	9	Mr. Phosy	Phoxay								900,000	-
10	10	Mr. Sengtavanh	Phoxay								1,500,000	-
11	11	Mr. Phuey	Phoxay								2,250,000	-
12	12	Mr. Soukmyxay	Phoxay								1,200,000	-
13	13	Mr. Saykham	Phoxay								1,200,000	-
14	14	Mr. Pengsy	Phoxay								1,650,000	-
15	15	Mr. MaiKeo	Phoxay								750,000	-
16	16	Mr. Alaeng	Phoxay								900,000	-
17	17	Mr. Seosan	Phoxay								900,000	-
18	18	Mr. Houng	Phoxay								1,050,000	-
19	19	Mr. Saum	Phoxay								1,350,000	-
20	20	Mr. Khampeng	Phoxay								1,200,000	-
21	21	Mr. Khampang	Phoxay								1,200,000	-
22	22	Mr. Ammyda	Phoxay								3,000,000	-
23	23	Mrs. Thong	Phoxay								900,000	-
Thadmuang												
1	24	Mr. Sonxay	Thadmuang								1,050,000	-
2	25	Mr. Lounthong	Thadmuang								1,050,000	-
3	26	Mr. Khammy	Thadmuang								2,250,000	-
4	27	Mr. Keo	Thadmuang								2,250,000	-
5	28	Mrs. Khom	Thadmuang								1,800,000	-
6	29	Mrs. Lounpeng	Thadmuang								4,200,000	-
7	30	Mr. SengAloun	Thadmuang								750,000	-
8	31	Mr. Ampou	Thadmuang								2,250,000	-
9	32	Mr. Nesyphoxay	Thadmuang								1,650,000	-
10	33	Mr. Vilaoyang	Thadmuang								2,250,000	-
11	34	Mr. Chanpeng	Thadmuang								2,850,000	-
12	35	Mr. Tay	Thadmuang								1,650,000	-
13	36	Government Office	Thadmuang								1,800,000	-

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Wife /Spouse	2.3 Household head		Current address/village	Ethnic Group	No. of HH members	Type of land	Total land holdings (sq.m)	Affected Area (sq.m)	% of affected Area
						Man	Woman							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thadmuang cont'd														
WS	14	37	Mr. Sython	Thadmuang	Chanson	M		Thadmuang	Lao	4	Residential	1	10	RoW
WS	15	38	Mr. Pimmathong	Thadmuang	Myson	M		Thadmuang	Lao		Residential		10	RoW
WS	16	39	Mrs. Khampad	Thadmuang			1	Thadmuang	Lao	7	Residential	1	48	RoW
WS	17	40	Mrs. Photon	Thadmuang			1	Thadmuang	Lao		Residential		20	RoW
WS	18	41	Mr. Thongsou	Thadmuang	Pengpon	M		Thadmuang	Lao		Residential		20	RoW
WS	19	42	Mrs. Sonkeo	Thadmuang			1	Thadmuang	Lao		Residential		16	RoW
WS	20	43	Mr. Bouapeng	Thadmuang	Naly	M		Thadmuang	Lao	7	Residential	1	14	RoW
WS	21	44	Mr. Ounthong	Thadmuang	Yuem	M		Thadmuang	Lao	10	Residential	1	13	RoW
WS	22	45	Mr. Hongthong	Thadmuang	Peng	M		Thadmuang	Lao	8	Residential	1	17	RoW
WS	23	46	Mr. Sykhoun	Thadmuang	Lar	M		Thadmuang	Lao	7	Residential	1	14	RoW
WS	24	47	Mr. Aipeth	Thadmuang	Vanh	M		Thadmuang	Lao	4	Residential	1	11	RoW
WS	25	48	Mr. Khampeng	Thadmuang	Yinsouy	M		Thadmuang	Lao	4	Residential	1	11	RoW
WS	26	49	Mr. Pengvilay	Thadmuang	Khamphiew	M		Thadmuang	Lao	4	Residential	1	14	RoW
WS	27	50	Mr. Phonjith	Phanxay	Bouakham	M		Thadmuang	Lao	4	Residential	1	8	RoW
Naliew														
WS	1	51	Mr. Sysavath	Naliew	Poungsy	M		Naliew	Khmu	4	Residential	1	8	RoW
WS	2	52	Mr. Kouaning	Naliew	Sommay	M		Naliew	1 Hmong		Residential		16	RoW
WS	3	53	Mr. Syvon	Naliew	Sao	M		Naliew	1 Hmong		Residential		7	RoW
WS	4	54	Mr. Thongly	Naliew	Yer	M		Naliew	1 Hmong	6	Residential	1	6	RoW
WS	5	55	Mr. Khonkeo	Naliew	Ponchan	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		18	RoW
WS	6	56	Mr. Maykham	Naliew	Maythong	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		30	RoW
WS	7	57	Mr. Herkong	Naliew	May	M		Naliew	1 Hmong		Residential		25	RoW
WS	8	58	Mrs. Savin	Naliew			1	Naliew	Lao		Residential		12	RoW
WS	9	59	Mr. Alithor	Naliew	Sala	M		Naliew	1 Hmong	4	Residential	1	5	RoW
WS	10	60	Mrs. Mai	Naliew			1	Naliew	1 Hmong		Residential		10	RoW
WS	11	61	Mr. Chanpeng	Naliew	Maitorya	M		Naliew	1 Hmong	14	Residential	1	21	RoW
WS	12	62	Mr. Khouaporsong	Naliew	Youa	M		Naliew	1 Hmong		Residential		20	RoW
WS	13	63	Mr. Khen	Naliew	Panh	M		Naliew	Lao	6	Residential	1	5	RoW
WS	14	64	Mr. Kankeo	Naliew	Thum	M		Naliew	Lao	5	Residential	1	20	RoW
WS	15	65	Mr. Sypaserth	Naliew	Maythong	M		Naliew	Lao	5	Residential	1	4	RoW
WS	16	66	Mr. Keth	Naliew	Nee	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		10	RoW
WS	17	67	Mr. Vanxay	Naliew	Lam	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		11	RoW
WS	18	68	Mr. Novan	Naliew	Oung	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		34	RoW
WS	19	69	Mr. Nouy	Naliew	Sypeng	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		60	RoW
WS	20	70	Mr. Son	Naliew	Deng	M		Naliew	Lao	5	Residential	1	20	RoW
WS	21	71	Mr. Khamping	Naliew	Poum	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		40	RoW
WS	22	72	Mr. Khaopon	Naliew	Moun	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		15	RoW
WS	23	73	Mr. Daohoueng	Naliew	Xaysapon	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		22	RoW
WS	24	74	Mr. Sangsong	Naliew	Myner	M		Naliew	1 Hmong	10	Residential	1	15	RoW
WS	25	75	Mr. Kim	Naliew	Keo	M		Naliew	Khmu		Residential		5	RoW

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	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	Estimated Cost for Partially affected houses				
											Wall	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total
	1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Thadmuang cont'd															
14	37	Mr. Sython	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
15	38	Mr. Pimmathong	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
16	39	Mrs. Khampad	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
17	40	Mrs. Photon	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
18	41	Mr. Thongsou	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
19	42	Mrs. Sonkeo	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
20	43	Mr. Bouapeng	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
21	44	Mr. Ounthong	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
22	45	Mr. Hongthong	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
23	46	Mr. Sykhoun	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
24	47	Mr. Aipeth	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
25	48	Mr. Khampeng	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
26	49	Mr. Pengvilay	Thadmuang	RoW				T							
27	50	Mr. Phonjith	Phanxay	RoW				T							
Naliew															
1	51	Mr. Sysavath	Naliew	RoW				T							
2	52	Mr. Kouaning	Naliew	RoW				T							
3	53	Mr. Syvon	Naliew	RoW				T							
4	54	Mr. Thongly	Naliew	RoW				T							
5	55	Mr. Khonkeo	Naliew	RoW				T							
6	56	Mr. Maykham	Naliew	RoW				T							
7	57	Mr. Herkong	Naliew	RoW				T							
8	58	Mrs. Savin	Naliew	RoW				T							
9	59	Mr. Ailthor	Naliew	RoW				T							
10	60	Mrs. Mai	Naliew	RoW				T							
11	61	Mr. Chanpeng	Naliew	RoW				T							
12	62	Mr. Khouaporsong	Naliew	RoW				T							
13	63	Mr. Khen	Naliew	RoW				T							
14	64	Mr. Kankeo	Naliew	RoW				T							
15	65	Mr. Sypaserth	Naliew	RoW				T							
16	66	Mr. Keth	Naliew	RoW				T							
17	67	Mr. Vanxay	Naliew	RoW				T							
18	68	Mr. Novan	Naliew	RoW				T							
19	69	Mr. Nouy	Naliew	RoW				T							
20	70	Mr. Son	Naliew	RoW				T							
21	71	Mr. Khamping	Naliew	RoW				T							
22	72	Mr. Khaopon	Naliew	RoW				T							
23	73	Mr. Daohoueng	Naliew	RoW				T							
24	74	Mr. Sangsong	Naliew	RoW				T							
25	75	Mr. Kim	Naliew	RoW				T							

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Repair costs/ house		Type of shop	Income per month	Profit per month	Profit for 3 days*1 if have to close	Tax/Month	Labor	Type	m2	m2	m2
													other	earth	fence
	1	2	3	26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Thadmuang cont'd															
14	37	Mr. Sython	Thadmuang		1	Retail	50,000		not close			In front of house			
15	38	Mr. Pimmathong	Thadmuang									In front of house			
16	39	Mrs. Khampad	Thadmuang		1	Retail	500,000		not close			In front of house			
17	40	Mrs. Photon	Thadmuang									In front of house			
18	41	Mr. Thongsou	Thadmuang									In front of house			
19	42	Mrs. Sonkeo	Thadmuang									In front of house			
20	43	Mr. Bouapeng	Thadmuang		1	Retail	6,000,000		not close			In front of house			
21	44	Mr. Ounthong	Thadmuang		1	Retail	300,000		not close			In front of house			
22	45	Mr. Hongthong	Thadmuang		1	Retail	300,000		not close			In front of house			
23	46	Mr. Sykhoun	Thadmuang		1	Noodle Shop	32,000,000					In front of house			
24	47	Mr. Aipeth	Thadmuang		1	Retail	5,000,000		not close			In front of house			
25	48	Mr. Khampeng	Thadmuang		1	Retail	300,000		not close			In front of house			
26	49	Mr. Pengvilay	Thadmuang		1	Retail	6,000,000		not close			In front of house			
27	50	Mr. Phonjith	Phanxay		1	Retail	3,600,000		not close			In front of house			
Naliew															
1	51	Mr. Sysavath	Naliew									Terrace			5
2	52	Mr. Kouaning	Naliew									Terrace			
3	53	Mr. Syvon	Naliew									Terrace			
4	54	Mr. Thongy	Naliew		1	Retail	800,000		not close			In front of house			
5	55	Mr. Khonkeo	Naliew									Terrace			
6	56	Mr. Maykham	Naliew									In front of house			
7	57	Mr. Herkong	Naliew									In front of house			
8	58	Mrs. Savin	Naliew									In front of house			
9	59	Mr. Alithor	Naliew		1	Retail	5,000,000		not close			In front of house			
10	60	Mrs. Mai	Naliew									In front of house			
11	61	Mr. Chanpeng	Naliew									In front of house			21
12	62	Mr. Khuaporsong	Naliew									In front of house			
13	63	Mr. Khen	Naliew		1	Restaurant	5,000,000	4,000,000		200,000	3,500,000	Gateway			
14	64	Mr. Kankeo	Naliew									In front of house			
15	65	Mr. Sypaserth	Naliew		1	Restaurant	4,100,000	3,000,000		200,000	2,800,000	Entrance			
16	66	Mr. Keth	Naliew									In front of house			
17	67	Mr. Vanxay	Naliew									Terrace			
18	68	Mr. Novan	Naliew									Terrace			
19	69	Mr. Nouy	Naliew									In front of house			
20	70	Mr. Son	Naliew									Fence			
21	71	Mr. Khamping	Naliew									Fence			
22	72	Mr. Khaopon	Naliew									Terrace			
23	73	Mr. Daohoueng	Naliew									In front of house			
24	74	Mr. Sangsong	Naliew									In front of house			
25	75	Mr. Kim	Naliew									In front of house			

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Structures (fences, toilet, concrete ground,grave)					To be Compensated	Affected crops				
				Characteristic	Quantity m2*1	Estimated Cost based	Estimates by PIU	Total cost		Type of crops	Charac-teristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Estimated cost
	1	2	3	34	35	36	37	38		39	40	41	42	43
Thadmuang cont'd														
14	37	Mr. Sython	Thadmuang	Cement slab	10	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000						
15	38	Mr. Pimmathong	Thadmuang	Cement slab	10	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000						
16	39	Mrs. Khampad	Thadmuang	Cement slab	48	7,200,000	1,800,000	7,200,000						
17	40	Mrs. Photon	Thadmuang	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
18	41	Mr. Thongsou	Thadmuang	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
19	42	Mrs. Sonkeo	Thadmuang	Cement slab	16	2,400,000	1,600,000	2,400,000						
20	43	Mr. Bouapeng	Thadmuang	Cement slab	14	2,100,000	1,400,000	2,100,000						
21	44	Mr. Ounthong	Thadmuang	Cement slab	13	1,950,000	1,300,000	1,950,000						
22	45	Mr. Hongthong	Thadmuang	Cement slab	17	2,550,000	1,700,000	2,550,000						
23	46	Mr. Sykhoun	Thadmuang	Cement slab	14	2,100,000	1,400,000	2,100,000						
24	47	Mr. Aipeth	Thadmuang	Cement slab	11	1,650,000	1,100,000	1,650,000						
25	48	Mr. Khampeng	Thadmuang	Cement slab	11	1,650,000	1,100,000	1,650,000						
26	49	Mr. Pengvilay	Thadmuang	Cement slab	14	2,100,000	1,400,000	2,100,000						
27	50	Mr. Phonjith	Phanxay	Cement slab	8	1,200,000	800,000	1,200,000						
Naliew														
1	51	Mr. Sysavath	Naliew	Fence, brick		800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000						
2	52	Mr. Kouaning	Naliew	Cement slab	16	2,400,000	1,600,000	2,400,000						
3	53	Mr. Syvon	Naliew	Cement slab	7	1,050,000	700,000	1,050,000						
4	54	Mr. Thongly	Naliew	Cement slab	6	900,000	600,000	900,000						
5	55	Mr. Khonkeo	Naliew	Cement slab	18	2,700,000	1,800,000	2,700,000						
6	56	Mr. Maykham	Naliew	Cement slab	30	4,500,000	3,000,000	4,500,000						
7	57	Mr. Herkong	Naliew	Cement slab	25	3,750,000	2,500,000	3,750,000						
8	58	Mrs. Savin	Naliew	Cement slab	12	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,800,000						
9	59	Mr. Alithor	Naliew	Cement slab	5	750,000	500,000	750,000						
10	60	Mrs. Mai	Naliew	Cement slab	10	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000						
11	61	Mr. Chanpeng	Naliew	Fence, brick		2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000						
12	62	Mr. Khouaporsong	Naliew	Cement slab	21	3,150,000	2,100,000	3,150,000						
13	63	Mr. Khen	Naliew	Cement slab	5	750,000	500,000	750,000						
14	64	Mr. Kankeo	Naliew	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
15	65	Mr. Sypaserth	Naliew	Cement slab	4	600,000	400,000	600,000						
16	66	Mr. Keth	Naliew	Cement slab	10	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000						
17	67	Mr. Vanxay	Naliew	Cement slab	11	1,650,000	1,100,000	1,650,000						
18	68	Mr. Novan	Naliew	Cement slab	34	5,100,000	3,400,000	5,100,000						
19	69	Mr. Nouy	Naliew	Cement slab	60	9,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000						
20	70	Mr. Son	Naliew	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
21	71	Mr. Khamping	Naliew	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
22	72	Mr. Khaopon	Naliew	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,250,000						
23	73	Mr. Daichoueng	Naliew	Cement slab	22	3,300,000	2,200,000	3,300,000						
24	74	Mr. Sangsong	Naliew	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,250,000						
25	75	Mr. Kim	Naliew	Cement slab	5	750,000	500,000	750,000						

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area (Village)	Affected tree							Total cost affected with land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated To be paid
				Name of tree	Quantity	Trans-planting	Lump-sum	Annual Yield*8	Total Value	Total Cost of trees		
	1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Thadmuang cont'd												
14	37	Mr. Sython	Thadmuang								1,500,000	-
15	38	Mr. Pimmathong	Thadmuang								1,500,000	-
16	39	Mrs. Khampad	Thadmuang								7,200,000	-
17	40	Mrs. Photon	Thadmuang								3,000,000	-
18	41	Mr. Thongson	Thadmuang								3,000,000	-
19	42	Mrs. Sonkeo	Thadmuang								2,400,000	-
20	43	Mr. Bouapeng	Thadmuang								2,100,000	-
21	44	Mr. Ounthong	Thadmuang								1,950,000	-
22	45	Mr. Hongthong	Thadmuang								2,550,000	-
23	46	Mr. Sykhoun	Thadmuang								2,100,000	-
24	47	Mr. Aipeth	Thadmuang								1,650,000	-
25	48	Mr. Khampeng	Thadmuang								1,650,000	-
26	49	Mr. Pengvilay	Thadmuang								2,100,000	-
27	50	Mr. Phonjith	Phanxay								1,200,000	-
Naliew												
1	51	Mr. Sysavath	Naliew							-	2,800,000	-
2	52	Mr. Kouaning	Naliew							-	2,400,000	-
3	53	Mr. Syvon	Naliew							-	1,050,000	-
4	54	Mr. Thongly	Naliew							-	900,000	-
5	55	Mr. Khonkeo	Naliew							-	2,700,000	-
6	56	Mr. Maykham	Naliew							-	4,500,000	-
7	57	Mr. Herkong	Naliew							-	3,750,000	-
8	58	Mrs. Savin	Naliew							-	1,800,000	-
9	59	Mr. Alithor	Naliew							-	750,000	-
10	60	Mrs. Mai	Naliew							-	1,500,000	-
11	61	Mr. Chanpeng	Naliew							-	2,100,000	-
12	62	Mr. Khouaporsong	Naliew							-	3,150,000	-
13	63	Mr. Khen	Naliew							-	750,000	-
14	64	Mr. Kankeo	Naliew	1	Longan	1	150,000		150,000	150,000	3,150,000	150,000
15	65	Mr. Sypaserth	Naliew							-	600,000	-
16	66	Mr. Keth	Naliew							-	1,500,000	-
17	67	Mr. Vanxay	Naliew							-	1,650,000	-
18	68	Mr. Noyan	Naliew							-	5,100,000	-
19	69	Mr. Nouy	Naliew							-	9,000,000	-
20	70	Mr. Son	Naliew	1	Jackfruit	2	150,000		300,000	300,000	3,300,000	300,000
21	71	Mr. Khamping	Naliew							-	3,000,000	-
22	72	Mr. Khaopon	Naliew							-	2,250,000	-
23	73	Mr. Dachoueng	Naliew							-	3,300,000	-
24	74	Mr. Sangsong	Naliew	1	Papaya	10	150,000	100,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,750,000	1,500,000
25	75	Mr. Kim	Naliew							-	750,000	-

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Wife /Spouse	2.3 Household head		Current address/village	Ethnic Group	No. of HH members ^a	Type of land	Total land holdings (sq.m)	Affected Area (sq.m)	% of affected Area
						Man	Woman							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Naliew cont'd														
WS	26	76	Mr. Thavon	Naliew	Khit	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		20	RoW
Misouk														
WS	27	77	Mr. Bounpeth	Naliew	Poung	M		Naliew	Lao		Residential		25	RoW
WS	1	78	Mr. Leyang	Misouk	Song	M		Misouk	1 Hmong	6	Residential	1	10	RoW
WS	2	79	Mr. Bounma	Misouk	Maipon	M		Misouk	Lao	4	Residential	1	12	RoW
WS	3	80	Mr. Phantong	Misouk	Ooy	M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		10	RoW
WS	4	81	Mr. Soupakon	Misouk	Souk	M		Misouk	Lao	4	Residential	1	15	RoW
WS	5	82	Mr. Phouton	Misouk	Kom	M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		10	RoW
WS	6	83	Health Department	Misouk				Misouk			Residential		200	RoW
WS	7	84	Mr. Chansamon	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao	6	Residential	1	5	RoW
WS	8	85	Mrs. Poung	Misouk			1	Misouk	Lao	5	Residential	1	13	RoW
WS	9	86	Mr. Somnouk	Misouk	Yai	M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		20	RoW
WS	10	87	Mr. Kampeng	Misouk	Phom	M		Misouk	Lao	4	Residential	1	15	RoW
WS	11	88	Mr. Thong	Misouk	Kambang	M		Misouk	Lao	5	Residential	1	15	RoW
WS	12	89	Mr. Longvien	Misouk	Vanh	M		Misouk	Lao	3	Residential	1	12	RoW
WS	13	90	Mr. Bounlieng	Misouk	Jia	M		Misouk	Lao	11	Residential	1	16	RoW
WS	14	91	Mrs. Peth	Misouk			1	Misouk	Lao	5	Residential	1	12	RoW
WS	15	92	Mr. Somsy	Misouk	Gnum	M		Misouk	Lao	5	Residential	1	4	RoW
WS	16	93	Mr. Kampar	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao	6	Residential	1	5	RoW
WS	17	94	Mr. Phonvilay	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao	8	Residential	1	10	RoW
WS	18	95	Mr. Pengpon	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao	8	Residential	1	15	RoW
WS	19	96	Mr. Viengpon	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao	4	Residential	1	12	RoW
WS	20	97	Mr. Sith	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		10	RoW
WS	21	98	Mr. Thongsy	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao	6	Residential	1	15	RoW
WS	22	99	Mr. Mang	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		6	RoW
WS	23	100	Mr. Chanh	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		8	RoW
WS	24	101	Mr. Lou	Misouk		M		Misouk	1 Hmong		Residential		2	RoW
WS	25	102	Mr. Xaysysouk	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		4	RoW
WS	26	103	Mr. Pakapeth	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		7	RoW
WS	27	104	Mrs. Maiboun	Misouk			1	Misouk	Lao		Residential		5	RoW
WS	28	105	Mr. Amsom	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		4	RoW
WS	29	106	Mr. Bouapon	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		8	RoW
WS	30	107	Mr. Kinnaeth	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		10	RoW
WS	31	108	Mr. Sypon	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		2	RoW
WS	32	109	Mr. Ang	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		4	RoW

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	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	Estimated Cost for Partially affected houses				
											Wall	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total
	1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Naliew cont'd															
26	76	Mr. Thavon	Naliew	RoW				T							
Misouk															
27	77	Mr. Bounpeth	Naliew	RoW				T							
1	78	Mr. Leyang	Misouk	RoW				T							
2	79	Mr. Bounma	Misouk	RoW				T							
3	80	Mr. Phantong	Misouk	RoW				T							
4	81	Mr. Soupakon	Misouk	RoW				T							
5	82	Mr. Phouton	Misouk	RoW				T							
6	83	Health Department	Misouk	RoW				T							
7	84	Mr. Chansamon	Misouk	RoW				T							
8	85	Mrs. Poug	Misouk	RoW				T							
9	86	Mr. Somnouk	Misouk	RoW				T							
10	87	Mr. Kampeng	Misouk	RoW				T							
11	88	Mr. Thong	Misouk	RoW				T							
12	89	Mr. Longvien	Misouk	RoW				T							
13	90	Mr. Bounlieng	Misouk	RoW				T							
14	91	Mrs. Peth	Misouk	RoW				T							
15	92	Mr. Somsy	Misouk	RoW				T							
16	93	Mr. Kampar	Misouk	RoW				T							
17	94	Mr. Phonvilay	Misouk	RoW				T							
18	95	Mr. Pengpon	Misouk	RoW				T							
19	96	Mr. Viengpon	Misouk	RoW				T							
20	97	Mr. Sith	Misouk	RoW				T							
21	98	Mr. Thongsy	Misouk	RoW				T							
22	99	Mr. Mang	Misouk	RoW				T							
23	100	Mr. Chanh	Misouk	RoW				T							
24	101	Mr. Lou	Misouk	RoW				T							
25	102	Mr. Xaysysouk	Misouk	RoW				T							
26	103	Mr. Pakapeth	Misouk	RoW				T							
27	104	Mrs. Malboun	Misouk	RoW				T							
28	105	Mr. Amsom	Misouk	RoW				T							
29	106	Mr. Bouapon	Misouk	RoW				T							
30	107	Mr. Kinnaleth	Misouk	RoW				T							
31	108	Mr. Sypon	Misouk	RoW				T							
32	109	Mr. Ang	Misouk	RoW				T							

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Repair costs/ house		Type of shop	Income per month	Profit per month	Profit for 3 days*1 if have to close	Tax/Month	Labor	Type			
												m2 other	m2 earth	m2 fence	
	1	2	3	26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Naliew cont'd															
26	76	Mr. Thavon	Naliew									Terrace			
Misouk															
27	77	Mr. Bounpeth	Naliew									In front of house			
1	76	Mr. Leyang	Misouk		1	Trading shop	24,000,000	8,000,000	not close	10,000,000	3,000,000	In front of house			
2	79	Mr. Bounma	Misouk		1	Retail	5,000,000	3,000,000	not close	100,000	1,600,000	In front of house			
3	80	Mr. Phantong	Misouk									In front of house		10	
4	81	Mr. Soupakon	Misouk									In front of house		15	
5	82	Mr. Phouton	Misouk									In front of house		10	
6	83	Health Department	Misouk									In front of house			
7	84	Mr. Chansamon	Misouk									In front of house			
8	85	Mrs. Pong	Misouk		1	Noodle Soup	1,000,000	750,000	90,000			In front of house			
9	86	Mr. Somnouk	Misouk									In front of house			
10	87	Mr. Kampeng	Misouk									In front of house			
11	88	Mr. Thong	Misouk									In front of house		15	
12	89	Mr. Longvien	Misouk									In front of house			
13	90	Mr. Bounlieng	Misouk		1	Trading shop	5,000,000		not close		1,500,000	In front of house			
14	91	Mrs. Peth	Misouk									In front of house			12
15	92	Mr. Somsy	Misouk									Waste land			4
16	93	Mr. Kampar	Misouk									Waste land			5
17	94	Mr. Phonvilay	Misouk									In front of house			10
18	95	Mr. Pengpon	Misouk									In front of house			15
19	96	Mr. Viengpon	Misouk									In front of house			12
20	97	Mr. Sith	Misouk									In front of house			
21	98	Mr. Thongsy	Misouk									In front of house			
22	99	Mr. Mang	Misouk									In front of house			6
23	100	Mr. Chanh	Misouk									In front of house			8
24	101	Mr. Lou	Misouk									In front of house			2
25	102	Mr. Xaysysouk	Misouk									In front of house			4
26	103	Mr. Pakapeth	Misouk									In front of house			7
27	104	Mrs. Maiboun	Misouk									In front of house			5
28	105	Mr. Amcom	Misouk									In front of house			4
29	106	Mr. Bouapou	Misouk									In front of house			8
30	107	Mr. Kinnalet	Misouk									In front of house			10
31	108	Mr. Sypon	Misouk									In front of house			2
32	109	Mr. Ang	Misouk									In front of house			4

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Structures (fences, toilet, concrete ground,grave)					To be Compensated	Affected crops				
				Characteristic	Quantity m2*1	Estimated Cost based	Estimates by PIU	Total cost		Type of crops	Charac-teristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Estimated cost
	1	2	3	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
Naliew cont'd														
26	76	Mr. Thavon	Naliew	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
Misouk														
27	77	Mr. Bounpeth	Naliew	Cement slab	25	3,750,000	2,500,000	3,750,000						
1	78	Mr. Leyang	Misouk	Cement slab	10	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000						
2	79	Mr. Bounma	Misouk	Cement slab	12	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,800,000						
3	80	Mr. Phantong	Misouk	Earth			1,000,000	-						
4	81	Mr. Soupakon	Misouk	Earth			1,500,000	-						
5	82	Mr. Phouton	Misouk	Earth			1,000,000	-						
6	83	Health Department	Misouk	Cement slab	100	15,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000						
7	84	Mr. Chansamon	Misouk	Cement slab	12	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,800,000						
8	85	Mrs. Poun	Misouk	Cement slab	13	1,950,000	1,300,000	1,950,000						
9	86	Mr. Somnuk	Misouk	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
10	87	Mr. Kampeng	Misouk	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,250,000						
11	88	Mr. Thong	Misouk	Earth			1,500,000	-						
12	89	Mr. Longvien	Misouk	Cement slab	12	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,800,000						
13	90	Mr. Bounleng	Misouk	Cement slab	20	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000						
14	91	Mrs. Peth	Misouk	Fence		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000						
15	92	Mr. Somsy	Misouk	Fence		400,000	400,000	400,000						
16	93	Mr. Kampar	Misouk	Fence		500,000	500,000	500,000						
17	94	Mr. Phonvilay	Misouk	Fence		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000						
18	95	Mr. Pengpon	Misouk	Fence		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000						
19	96	Mr. Viengpon	Misouk	Fence		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000						
20	97	Mr. Sith	Misouk	Cement slab	10	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000						
21	98	Mr. Thongsy	Misouk	Cement slab	15	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,250,000		Lemongrass	m2	1	40,000	40,000
22	99	Mr. Mang	Misouk	Fence		600,000		600,000						
23	100	Mr. Chanh	Misouk	Fence		800,000		800,000						
24	101	Mr. Lou	Misouk	Fence		200,000		200,000						
25	102	Mr. Xaysysouk	Misouk	Fence		400,000		400,000						
26	103	Mr. Pakapeth	Misouk	Fence		700,000		700,000						
27	104	Mrs. Maiboun	Misouk	Fence		500,000		500,000						
28	105	Mr. Amsom	Misouk	Fence		400,000		400,000						
29	106	Mr. Bouapou	Misouk	Fence		800,000		800,000						
30	107	Mr. Kinnaeth	Misouk	Fence		1,000,000		1,000,000						
31	108	Mr. Sypon	Misouk	Fence		200,000		200,000						
32	109	Mr. Ang	Misouk	Fence		400,000		400,000						

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Affected tree							Total cost affected with land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated To be paid
				Name of tree	Quantity	Trans-planting	Lump-sum	Annual Yield*8	Total Value	Total Cost of trees		
	1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Nallew cont'd												
26	76	Mr. Thavon	Nallew							-	3,000,000	-
Misouk												
27	77	Mr. Bounpeth	Nallew							-	3,750,000	-
1	78	Mr. Leyang	Misouk							-	1,500,000	-
2	79	Mr. Bounma	Misouk							-	1,800,000	-
3	80	Mr. Phantong	Misouk							-	0	-
4	81	Mr. Soupakon	Misouk	1	Mango	2		150,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
5	82	Mr. Phouton	Misouk							-	0	-
6	83	Health Department	Misouk							-	15,000,000	-
7	84	Mr. Chansamon	Misouk	1	Longan	6		150,000	900,000	900,000	2,700,000	900,000
8	85	Mrs. Poug	Misouk							-	2,040,000	90,000
9	86	Mr. Somnouk	Misouk							-	3,000,000	-
10	87	Mr. Kampeng	Misouk	1	Fruit tree	2		150,000	300,000	300,000	2,550,000	300,000
11	88	Mr. Thong	Misouk	1	Tamarind + Mango	4		150,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
12	89	Mr. Longvien	Misouk	1	Fruit tree	2		150,000	300,000	300,000	2,100,000	300,000
13	90	Mr. Bounlieng	Misouk							-	3,000,000	-
14	91	Mrs. Peth	Misouk	1	Mango	2		150,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	300,000
15	92	Mr. Somsy	Misouk							-	400,000	-
16	93	Mr. Kampar	Misouk	1	Longan+ Jackfruit	2		150,000	300,000	300,000	800,000	300,000
17	94	Mr. Phonvilay	Misouk	1	Papaya	2		150,000	300,000	300,000	1,300,000	300,000
18	95	Mr. Pengpon	Misouk	1	Lemon	1		150,000	8 kg	-	1,500,000	-
19	96	Mr. Viengpon	Misouk	1	Lamyai	2		150,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	300,000
20	97	Mr. Sith	Misouk							-	1,500,000	-
21	98	Mr. Thongsy	Misouk	1	Longan	2		150,000	300,000	300,000	2,580,000	340,000
22	99	Mr. Mang	Misouk							-	600,000	-
23	100	Mr. Chanh	Misouk							-	800,000	-
24	101	Mr. Lou	Misouk							-	200,000	-
25	102	Mr. Xaysysouk	Misouk							-	400,000	-
26	103	Mr. Pakapeth	Misouk							-	700,000	-
27	104	Mrs. Maiboun	Misouk							-	500,000	-
28	105	Mr. Amsom	Misouk							-	400,000	-
29	106	Mr. Bouapon	Misouk							-	800,000	-
30	107	Mr. Kinnaeth	Misouk							-	1,000,000	-
31	108	Mr. Sypon	Misouk							-	200,000	-
32	109	Mr. Ang	Misouk							-	400,000	-

Remarks	No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Wife /Spouse	2.3 Household head		Current address/village	Ethnic Group	No. of HH members ^A	Type of land	Total land holdings (sq.m)	Affected Area (sq.m)	% of affected Area	
						Man	Woman								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Misouk cont'd															
WS	33	110	Mr. Xiengkanya	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		6	RoW	
WS	34	111	Mr. Somphan	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		5	RoW	
WS	35	112	Mr. Lampon	Misouk		M		Misouk	Lao		Residential		9	RoW	
WS	36	113	Mrs. Oun	Misouk			1	Misouk	Lao		Residential		10	RoW	
Nanuangboa															
WS	1	114	Mr. Ving	Nanuangboa	Davon	M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong	4	Residential	1	5	RoW
WS	2	115	Mr. Xayly	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong		Residential		5	RoW
WS	3	116	Mr. Chanpeng	Nanuangboa	Sengnguen	M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong		Residential		15	RoW
WS	4	117	Mr. Sovan	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		8	RoW
WS	5	118	Mr. Koy	Nanuangboa	Kampon	M		Nanuangboa		Lao	5	Residential	1	6	RoW
WS	6	119	Mr. Nop	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		2	RoW
WS	7	120	Mr. Daovon	Nanuangboa	Jan	M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		4	RoW
WS	8	121	Mr. Sypon	Nanuangboa	Maivanh	M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		6	RoW
WS	9	122	Mr. Inta	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential			RoW
WS	10	123	Mr. Vanhway	Nanuangboa	Moualyyer	M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong		Residential		5	RoW
WS	11	124	Mr. Chandy	Nanuangboa	Ning	M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong	3	Residential	1	2	RoW
WS	12	125	Mr. Phouyvieng	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		4	RoW
WS	13	126	Mr. Sithixay	Nanuangboa	Paung	M		Nanuangboa		Lao	6	Residential	1	8	RoW
WS	14	127	Mr. Pommixay	Nanuangboa	Noud	M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		3	RoW
WS	15	128	Mr. Vou	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong	4	Residential	1	5	RoW
WS	16	129	Mr. Soumpeth	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao	5	Residential	1	8	RoW
WS	17	130	Mr. Fainy	Nanuangboa	Sy	M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		8	RoW
WS	18	131	Mr. Vanphiew	Nanuangboa	Lienseng	M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		9	RoW
WS	19	132	Mr. Noysysompon	Nanuangboa	Chanh	M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		5	RoW
WS	20	133	Mr. Ponsavanh	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Taidam		Residential		8	RoW
WS	21	134	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		10	RoW
WS	22	135	Mr. Pouy	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		6	RoW
WS	23	136	Mr. Xayyeng	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong		Residential		4	RoW
WS	24	137	Mr. Vanxaytang	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong		Residential		12	RoW
WS	25	138	Mr. Alangly	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa	1	Hmong		Residential		3	RoW
WS	26	139	Mr. Tongphan	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		8	RoW
WS	27	140	Mr. Singpon	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		9	RoW
WS	28	141	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		11	RoW
WS	29	142	Mr. Souktixay	Nanuangboa		M		Nanuangboa		Lao		Residential		6	RoW

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	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	Estimated Cost for Partially affected houses				
											Wall	Roof	Ground	Posts	Total
	1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Misouk cont'd															
33	110	Mr. Xiengkanya	Misouk	RoW				T							
34	111	Mr. Somphan	Misouk	RoW				T							
35	112	Mr. Lampon	Misouk	RoW				T							
36	113	Mrs. Oun	Misouk	RoW				T							
Nanuangboa															
1	114	Mr. Ving	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
2	115	Mr. Xayly	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
3	116	Mr. Chanpeng	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
4	117	Mr. Sovan	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
5	118	Mr. Koy	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
6	119	Mr. Nop	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
7	120	Mr. Daovon	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
8	121	Mr. Sypon	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
9	122	Mr. Inta	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
10	123	Mr. Vanhxay	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
11	124	Mr. Chandy	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
12	125	Mr. Phouyvieng	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
13	126	Mr. Sithixay	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
14	127	Mr. Ponmixay	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
15	128	Mr. Vou	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
16	129	Mr. Soumpeth	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
17	130	Mr. Fainy	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
18	131	Mr. Vanphiew	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
19	132	Mr. Noyysompon	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
20	133	Mr. Ponsavanh	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
21	134	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
22	135	Mr. Pouy	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
23	136	Mr. Xayyeng	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
24	137	Mr. Vanxaytang	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
25	138	Mr. Alangly	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
26	139	Mr. Tongphan	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
27	140	Mr. Singpon	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
28	141	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							
29	142	Mr. Souktixay	Nanuangboa	RoW				T							

22 Attachment 4

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Repair costs/ house		Type of shop	Income per month	Profit per month	Profit for 3 days*1 if have to close	Tax/Month	Labor	Type	m2	m2	m2
													other	earth	fence
	1	2	3	26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Misouk cont'd															
33	110	Mr. Xiengkanya	Misouk									In front of house			6
34	111	Mr. Somphan	Misouk									In front of house			5
35	112	Mr. Lampon	Misouk									In front of house			9
36	113	Mrs. Oun	Misouk									In front of house			10
Nanuangboa															
1	114	Mr. Ving	Nanuangboa									In front of house		5	
2	115	Mr. Xayly	Nanuangboa									In front of house	5		
3	116	Mr. Chanpeng	Nanuangboa									In front of house	15		
4	117	Mr. Sovan	Nanuangboa									In front of house			8
5	118	Mr. Koy	Nanuangboa									In front of house		6	
6	119	Mr. Nop	Nanuangboa									In front of house			2
7	120	Mr. Daovon	Nanuangboa									In front of house			4
8	121	Mr. Sypon	Nanuangboa									In front of house			6
9	122	Mr. Infa	Nanuangboa									In front of house			
10	123	Mr. Vanhxay	Nanuangboa									In front of house			5
11	124	Mr. Chandy	Nanuangboa									In front of house		2	
12	125	Mr. Phouyvieng	Nanuangboa									In front of house		4	
13	126	Mr. Sithixay	Nanuangboa									In front of house		8	
14	127	Mr. Pommixay	Nanuangboa									In front of house		3	
15	128	Mr. Vou	Nanuangboa									In front of house		5	
16	129	Mr. Sounpeth	Nanuangboa		1	Retail Shop			not close			In front of house			
17	130	Mr. Faing	Nanuangboa									In front of house		8	
18	131	Mr. Vanphiew	Nanuangboa									In front of house		9	
19	132	Mr. Noysysompon	Nanuangboa									In front of house		5	
20	133	Mr. Ponsavanh	Nanuangboa									In front of house		8	
21	134	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa									In front of house		10	
22	135	Mr. Pouy	Nanuangboa									In front of house		6	
23	136	Mr. Xayyeng	Nanuangboa									In front of house		4	
24	137	Mr. Vanxaytang	Nanuangboa									In front of house		12	
25	138	Mr. Alangly	Nanuangboa									In front of house		3	
26	139	Mr. Tongphan	Nanuangboa									In front of house		8	
27	140	Mr. Singpon	Nanuangboa									In front of house		9	
28	141	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa									In front of house		11	
29	142	Mr. Souktixay	Nanuangboa									In front of house		6	

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area /Village	Structures (fences, toilet, concrete ground,grave)					To be Compensated	Affected crops				
				Characteristic	Quantity m2*1	Estimated Cost based	Estimates by PIU	Total cost		Type of crops	Charac-teristics	Quantity/ m2	Yield	Estimated cost
	1	2	3	34	35	36	37	38		39	40	41	42	43
Misouk cont'd														
33	110	Mr. Xiengkanya	Misouk	Fence		600,000		600,000						
34	111	Mr. Somphan	Misouk	Fence		500,000		500,000						
35	112	Mr. Lampon	Misouk	Fence		900,000		900,000						
36	113	Mrs. Oun	Misouk	Fence		1,000,000		1,000,000						
Nanuangboa														
1	114	Mr. Ving	Nanuangboa	Earth										
2	115	Mr. Xayly	Nanuangboa	Toilet			3,000,000	3,000,000						
3	116	Mr. Chanpeng	Nanuangboa	Drainage		4,500,000		4,500,000	4,500,000					
4	117	Mr. Sovan	Nanuangboa	Fence		800,000	6,000,000	6,000,000						
5	118	Mr. Koy	Nanuangboa	Earth		0		-						
6	119	Mr. Nop	Nanuangboa	Fence		200,000		200,000						
7	120	Mr. Daovon	Nanuangboa	Fence		400,000		400,000						
8	121	Mr. Sypon	Nanuangboa	Fence		600,000		600,000						
9	122	Mr. Inta	Nanuangboa	Shop		0		-						
10	123	Mr. Vanhxay	Nanuangboa	Fence		500,000		500,000						
11	124	Mr. Chandy	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
12	125	Mr. Phouyvieng	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
13	126	Mr. Sithixay	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
14	127	Mr. Pomixay	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
15	128	Mr. Vou	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
16	129	Mr. Soumpeth	Nanuangboa	Cement slab	8	1,200,000		1,200,000						
17	130	Mr. Fainy	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
18	131	Mr. Vanphiew	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
19	132	Mr. Noysysompon	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
20	133	Mr. Ponsavanh	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
21	134	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
22	135	Mr. Pouy	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
23	136	Mr. Xayyeng	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
24	137	Mr. Vanxaytang	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
25	138	Mr. Alangly	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
26	139	Mr. Tongphan	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
27	140	Mr. Singpon	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
28	141	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						
29	142	Mr. Souktixay	Nanuangboa	Earth				-						

No	No	2.1 Name of Household Head - Affected Person (Last, First, Middle)	2.2 Affected area (Village)	Affected tree							Total cost affected with land or permanent loss	Total Costs to be compensated To be paid	
				Name of tree	Quantity	Trans-planting	Lump-sum	Annual Yield*8	Total Value	Total Cost of trees			
	1	2	3		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Misouk cont'd													
33	110	Mr. Xiengkanya	Misouk								-	600,000	-
34	111	Mr. Somphan	Misouk								-	500,000	-
35	112	Mr. Lampon	Misouk								-	900,000	-
36	113	Mrs. Oun	Misouk								-	1,000,000	-
Nanuangboa													
1	114	Mr. Ving	Nanuangboa	1	Papaya	2		150,000		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
2	115	Mr. Xayly	Nanuangboa								-	3,000,000	-
3	118	Mr. Chanpeng	Nanuangboa								-	4,500,000	4,500,000
4	117	Mr. Sovan	Nanuangboa								-	6,000,000	-
5	118	Mr. Koy	Nanuangboa	1	Mango + Jackfruit	2		150,000		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
6	119	Mr. Nap	Nanuangboa								-	200,000	-
7	120	Mr. Daovon	Nanuangboa								-	400,000	-
8	121	Mr. Sypon	Nanuangboa								-	800,000	-
9	122	Mr. Inta	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
10	123	Mr. Vanhxay	Nanuangboa								-	500,000	-
11	124	Mr. Chandy	Nanuangboa	1	Tamarind	1		150,000		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
12	125	Mr. Phouyvieng	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
13	126	Mr. Sithixay	Nanuangboa	1	Fruit trees	10		150,000		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
14	127	Mr. Pommixay	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
15	128	Mr. Vou	Nanuangboa	1	Fruit trees	8		150,000		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
16	129	Mr. Soumpeth	Nanuangboa								-	1,200,000	-
17	130	Mr. Fainy	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
18	131	Mr. Vanphiew	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
19	132	Mr. Noysysompon	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
20	133	Mr. Ponsavanh	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
21	134	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
22	135	Mr. Pouy	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
23	136	Mr. Xayyeng	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
24	137	Mr. Vanxaytang	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
25	138	Mr. Alangly	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
26	139	Mr. Tongphan	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
27	140	Mr. Singpon	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
28	141	Mr. Sengtong	Nanuangboa								-	0	-
29	142	Mr. Souktixay	Nanuangboa								-	0	-