

# Resettlement Plan

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May 2017

## Lao People's Democratic Republic: Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project

Prepared by the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in January 2014 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/46293-003/main#project-documents>.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Persons
DBST	Double Bituminous Surface Treatment
DICT	Department of Information, Culture and Tourism
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
GoI	Government of Lao PDR
IOL	Inventory of Losses
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LFNC	Lao Front for National Reconstruction
LWU	Lao Women's Union
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRC	Provincial Resettlement Committee
RC	Resettlement Committee
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RP	Resettlement Plan
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
VRC	Village Resettlement Committee

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

1USD = 8,200 LAK (March 2017)

## **NOTES**

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars and "LAK" refers to Lao Kips

## **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

km	kilometre
kg	kilogram
ha	hectare
m <sup>2</sup>	square meter
mm	millimeter

## Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1 Project.....	11
1.2 Xang Cave Access Improvements, Khammuane Province.....	12
1.3 Description of affected assets .....	14
<b>B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>16</b>
2.1 Measure taken to minimize negative impacts .....	16
2.2 Resettlement Impacts by Subproject Activities .....	18
2.3 Description of affected assets .....	19
2.4 Road Construction Disturbances .....	20
2.5 Summary of Impacts .....	22
2.5.1 Impact on Households and persons by Village .....	22
2.5.2 Impact on Land.....	22
2.5.3 Impact on Trees.....	22
2.5.4 Impact on Houses and other Structures.....	22
2.5.5 Impact on Business, Income and Livelihood .....	24
2.5.6 Impact on Vulnerable Households.....	24
2.5.7 Impact on Public Assets .....	24
2.5.8 Summary of Compensation Cost.....	24
<b>C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE .....</b>	<b>26</b>
3.1 Demographic characteristic .....	26
3.2 Occupation and Income.....	27
3.3 Education .....	28
3.4 Basic Infrastructure.....	28
<b>D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....</b>	<b>29</b>
4.1 Objectives of Consultation and Participation.....	29
4.2 Information disclosure and Public consultation .....	31
4.3 Disclosure Requirements .....	36
<b>E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>F. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>39</b>
6.1 Relevant Laws and Regulations of Lao PDR.....	39
6.2 ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.....	41
6.3 Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies .....	44
6.4 Project Principles .....	47
<b>G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....</b>	<b>49</b>

7.1	<i>Eligibility</i> .....	49
7.2	<i>Entitlements</i> .....	49
7.3	<i>Addressing Gender Issues</i> .....	51
7.4	<i>Assistance for Vulnerable Groups</i> .....	51
H.	<i>RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT</i> .....	52
I.	<i>INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION</i> .....	52
J.	<i>RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN</i> .....	53
K.	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i> .....	54
11.1	<i>Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism</i> .....	54
11.1.1	<i>Departments of Information, Culture and Tourism</i> .....	54
11.1.2	<i>Resettlement Committees (RCs)</i> .....	54
11.1.3	<i>Project Implementation Consultants</i> .....	55
11.1.4	<i>National Social Safeguards Specialist</i> .....	55
11.2	<i>Capacity of Relevant Agencies on Implementation of Resettlement</i> .....	56
L.	<i>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</i> .....	58
M.	<i>MONITORING AND REPORTING</i> .....	60
13.1	<i>Internal monitoring</i> .....	60
	<i>ANNEX 1: Minutes of Consultations and Verification Of Replacement Cost Value</i> .....	62
	<i>ANNEX 2: Sample Pubic Information Booklet</i> .....	66
	<i>ANNEX 3: Field Survey for Detailed Design of Secondary Access Road to Tham Xang Cave</i> .....	70
	<i>ANNEX 4: Record of Public Consultation And Disclosure to Affected Villagers And Village Authority</i>	82

## List of Figures

<i>Figure 1: Map showing Location of 2 subprojects in Khammouane Province .....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Figure 2: Map showing Location of Xang Cave Access Improvement.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Figure 3: Map Showing Location of Xang Cave Access Road and Villages.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Figure 4: Access Road to Ban Tham Sectioned from National Highway No. 12 .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Figure 5: Access Road From the Bridge to Planned Secondary Road before Crossing Xieng Long River .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Figure 6: Existing Road Crossing Xieng long River and Impacted Private Land In front of Xang Cave Touristic Site.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Figure 7: Map Showing Land Impacted Area by the Construction of Secondary Road before Crossing Xienglong River .....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Figure 8: Map Showing Land Impacted Area by Road Construction After Crossing Xieng long River.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Figure 9: Proposed scheme for Dispute resolution .....</i>	<i>39</i>

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Households (AHs)	- Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Cut-off date	This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of land in the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP.
Entitlement	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Host community	- Means the community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.
Income restoration	- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Income restoration program	A program designed with various activities that aims to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.

Inventory of Losses (IOL)	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the project right-of-way (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Severely affected households | - This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.   |
| Vulnerable groups            | - These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities. |



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Background:** The expected outcome of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (the project) is that increased tourism receipts benefit men and women living in underdeveloped segments of the GMS Central Corridor in Lao PDR. The project outputs are: (i) improved last-mile tourism access infrastructure; (ii) improved environmental services in cross-border tourism centers; (iii) strengthened institutional capacity to promote inclusive tourism growth; and (iv) effective project implementation and knowledge management.

Khammouane Province will have two subprojects: (i) Xang Cave Access Improvements – 4.0 kilometers of DBST surfaced roads and (ii) That Sikhottabong Environmental Improvement, aimed at upgrading tourist sites and increasing the number of tourists visiting the areas.

**Scope of Land Acquisition:** The Xang Cave Access Improvement has minor land acquisition impacts linked with the road construction activity – specifically a 500 meter secondary access road section of the 4.0 km road with a 50 m ford river crossing with box culverts in Ban Tham village. A total area of 520 m<sup>2</sup> of residential / garden land will be acquired from three households, each of whom holds legal title to the land. The total land holding of Mr. Than and Mrs. Pad Ta Na including residential land, plus 16,792 m<sup>2</sup> of a paddy field and 115 m<sup>2</sup> of another residential land, is 17,732 m<sup>2</sup>: their land loss is 0.02%. The total land holding of Mr. Say and Mrs. Thee including residential land, plus 31,329 m<sup>2</sup> of a paddy field is 32,969 m<sup>2</sup>: their land loss is 0.04%. The total land holding of Mr. Ae and Mrs. Don including residential land plus 25,000 m<sup>2</sup> of a paddy field is 26,098 m<sup>2</sup>: their land loss 1.2%.

The cost for land compensation and replacement of fencing will be compensated by the project. The metal net fence will be affected and will be taken down and replaced.

**Eligibility and Entitlement:** There are a total of three affected households (AHs). These households are in Ban Tham. The main entitlements relate to cash compensation for the loss of residential land, trees and fence structures at replacement cost. This entitlement covers all the compensation required from the Inventory of Losses and census taken at the Detailed Measurement Survey October 2016 based on the final secondary road construction design by Road Engineering Design Team of Lao-ASIE Consulting Group. This RP shows the final updated list of affected persons and assets along the road alignment and the entitlement matrix in this RP covers all types of potential impacts.

### **Grievance and Redress Mechanism:**

**Grievance Redress Mechanism:** To ensure that all grievances and complaints by affected persons and communities in regard to land acquisition, compensation, assistance, relocation, and income rehabilitation or any other aspects of the project are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available to them, a grievance redress mechanism has been established by the project. A grievance redress committee has been set-up within the Thakhek District Resettlement Committee to solve the resettlement related grievances and complaints at the first stage, to facilitate to the complainants in lodging their case to the next steps if the case is not solved by the committee, and to follow up the grievance redress by two other levels. The grievance redress mechanism has been discussed with the affected households and the communities and documented

*in the delivered Project Information Booklet to the affected households. Complainants will not be charged any fee during the resolution of their grievances and or complaints including necessary adjudication in a court of law.*

### **Information Disclosure and Public Consultation**

*Information disclosure and public consultation: The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) coordinated with the Khammouane Province and Thakhek district resettlement committees, district and village authorities and mass-organizations to organize series of consultations with AHs and communities in July 2016; and October, 2016. Affected households (AHs) were consulted on the design of the upgrade of access improvement and the impacts on land acquisition; the policy on compensation, assistance, relocation and income restoration for the subproject's impacts; the implementation schedule for land acquisition and resettlement; and the grievance redress mechanism. Information dissemination and consultations will continue after this RP is approved and throughout the implementation of the RP.*

### **Institutional Arrangement**

*MICT will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to coordinate and oversee overall project management. Khammouane Department of Information, Culture and Tourism (DICT) will be responsible for the overall coordination of organizations involved in resettlement and for management of RP implementation. It will further be responsible for ensuring that RP updating and implementation activities are consistent with those described in the RP and will also be responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities. The Provincial DICT will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with a focal person for resettlement and will establish a Resettlement Committee at the province level. The Resettlement Committees (RCs) will be responsible for all aspects of resettlement implementation including holding consultations, conducting the DMS with support from implementing consultants hired by the PCU, verifying rates and disbursing funds.*

### **Implementation Schedule**

*The RP will be approved by Ministry of Information Cultural and Tourism (MICT) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) before the civil works contract for access improvement and other related walkways is awarded. Civil works for the specific sections with land acquisition and resettlement impacts will begin after: (i) compensation and allowances have been provided in full to AHs. The detailed activities and schedule are presented in this document. The RP implementation will commence in April 2017.*

### **Estimated Cost**

*The total cost of the Plan is US \$ 4,094.00, of this total US \$ 3,241.45 is the direct cost of compensation for 520 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land, for 13 meters of metal mesh fence, for 3 matured fruit trees, and for remaking 3 land titles. The updated budget is based on the last consultation on March 13-14 2017 by Project Management. The Government will cover all land acquisition and resettlements (LAR) costs.*

### **Monitoring and Reporting:**

*The PIU in MICT will be responsible for overseeing the formation, function, and activities of the implementing agencies, and through quarterly monitoring reports, summarize project progress including the status of implementation of the resettlement plans. The main form of monitoring will be internal by the PCU as well as by the PIUs in DICTs in each province. The National and International Resettlement Specialists will support the PIUs in monitoring. The number of affected households covered by this RP does not warrant the engagement of an external monitor.*

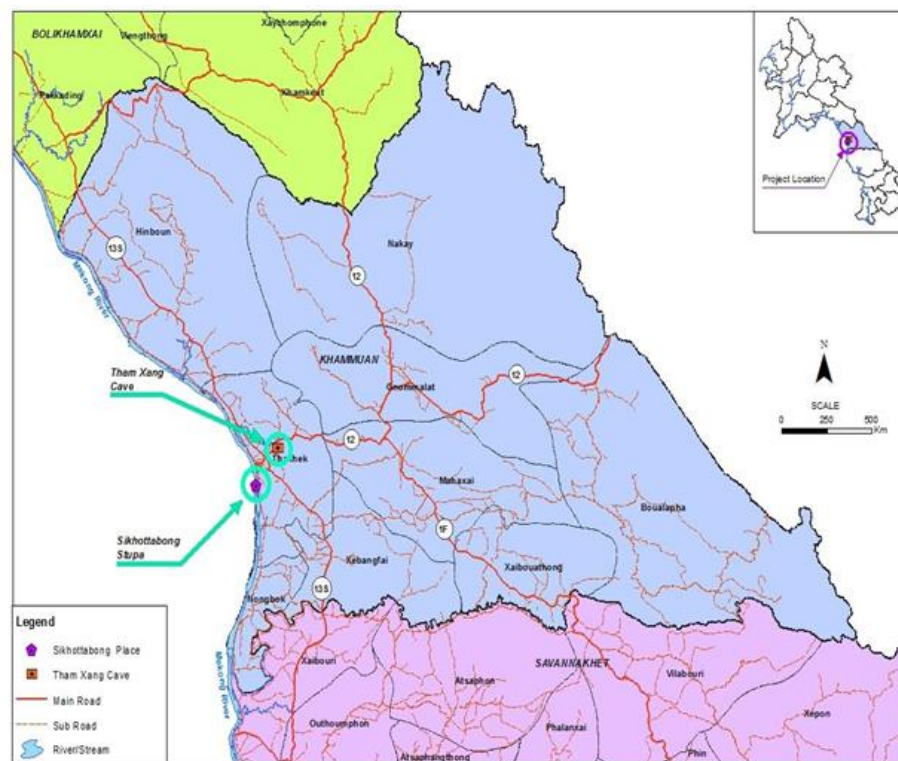
*The internal monitoring process will ensure that resettlement institutions are well functioning during the course of project implementation and that the resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the RP and as per the agreed resettlement policy. All monitoring data will be collected to and disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.*

## A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 Project

1 The Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project (the project) is a multi-sector, multi-country investment project financed by separate sovereign loans to Cambodia, the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam. The project will invest in transport and environmental infrastructure and capacity building in 12 provinces across the three participating countries.

2 The project outcome in the Lao PDR will be increased tourism receipts benefit men and women living in underdeveloped segments of the GMS Central Corridor. Project outputs are: (i) improved last-mile tourism access infrastructure; (ii) improved environmental services in cross-border tourism centers (iii) strengthened institutional capacity to promote inclusive tourism growth; and (iv) effective project implementation and knowledge management. In Lao PDR, the project will improve infrastructure and environmental services in tourism sites in Khammouane Province (Thakek District), Luang Prabang Province (Pak Ou and Chomphet Districts) and Oudomxay Province (Xay District). The two subprojects to be implemented in Khammouane are:



*Figure 1: Map showing Location of 2 subprojects in Khammouane Province*

## 1.2 Xang Cave Access Improvements, Khammuane Province

3 Xang Cave Access Improvements: Xang Cave is situated in Ban Tham, Khammouane Province, approximately 6 km east of Thakhek City. Although international tourist arrivals in Thakhek reached 160,000 in 2012 and were growing at 33% per year, the site recorded only 5,000 visitors and less than \$16,000 in tourism revenue due to poor access and lack of facilities. The subproject will implement measures to remove these constraints including upgrading road access and facilities at the cave.

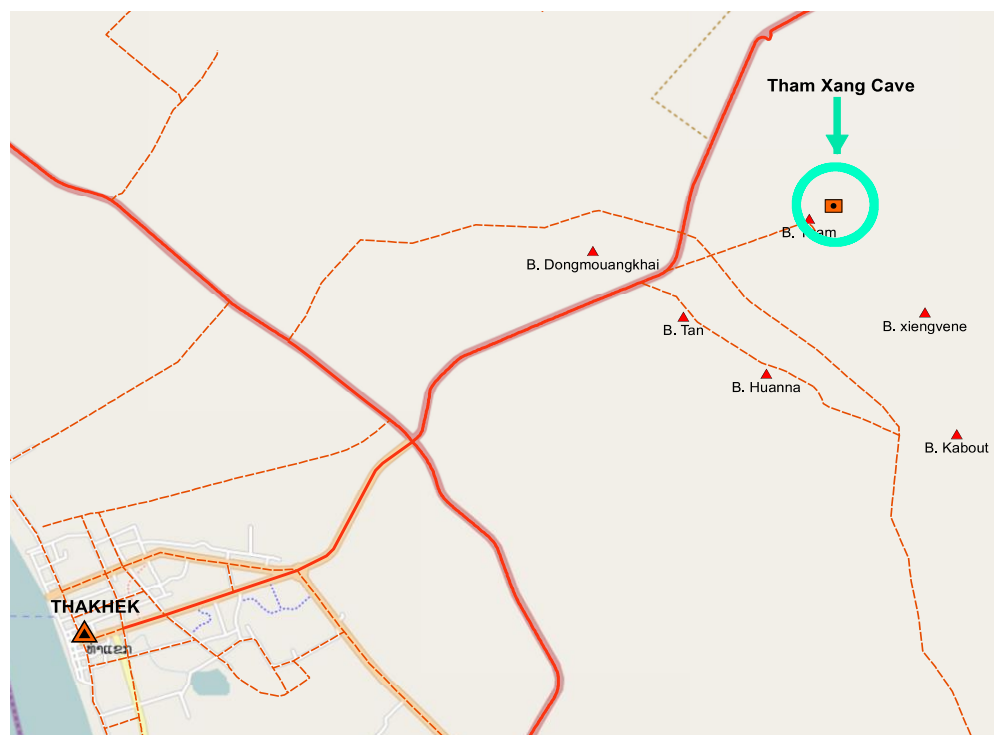
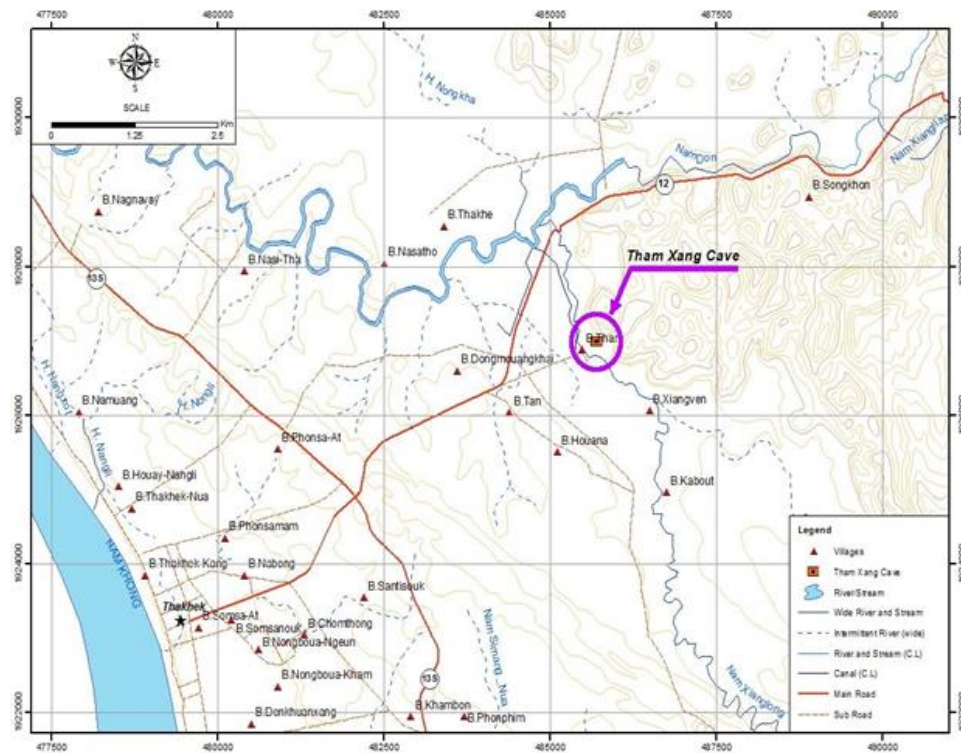
4 The Xang Cave is both archeological and religious significant due to interesting rock formations (one in the form of an elephant), and the Buddhist shrines and other "ancient artifacts". A high percentage of visitors are Lao and Thai who visit to pray.

5 The targeted benefits common to all subprojects are improved access and environmental conditions at the tourist sites leading to improved tourism which ultimately is increased tourist numbers and revenue.

6 The improved access to the cave coupled with the expanded and improved tourist facilities will increase both the capacity and experience of tourists at the site. The subproject will directly benefit 1,933 people living in Ban Tham and Ban Xieng Vaen.

7 The potentially significant impact of increased in tourism in the area is increased solid Waste litter, and local pollution from the toilet blocks and ABR system. A potential impact of the upgraded access road to the cave is an increase in traffic accidents and injuries.

8 The septate from the ABR systems that support the new toilet blocks must be regularly removed from the chamber stage and disposed in nearby DONRE-approved land fill. The toilet Facilities must be cleaned and maintained regularly. Similarly, the adequate number and placed solid waste bins must be emptied regularly. Enforced, posted speed limits and road signage should be installed to control speed, and to assist drivers navigate the roads.





## 2.1 Existing Road Access Conditions to Xang Cave Area



Figure 4: Access Road to Ban Tham Sectioned from National Highway No. 12



Figure 5: Access Road From the Bridge to Planned Secondary Road before Crossing Xieng Long River

### 1.3 Description of affected assets

- **The affected residential lands:** Three types of affected residential lands are briefly described: 1) the frontage of Mr. Than's house on the Xienglong river bank on the village side before crossing the river, 2) the vacant land where the new constructed road will pass through after crossing the Xienglong river – over the new box culvert bridge - on the cave side; and 3) the temporarily disrupted frontage during the construction period.

- **The affected fence:** Thirteen (13) meters of metal mesh fencing and supporting poles will be removed during the construction. This fence belongs to Mr. Than. All of the 13 meters of metal mesh fencing and supporting poles will be replaced at cost after the construction is completed.
- **The affected trees:** One category of trees are affected: Three (3) mature fruit trees (1 coconut tree, one custard apple tree, and one star gooseberry tree) belong to Mr. Than and Nang Padthana on the river bank at the newly planned bridge.
- **That Sikhottabong Environmental Improvement:** Sikhottabong Stupa is a national heritage site 6 km south of Thakhek City in Khammouane Province, visited by up to 10,000 people per day during the annual weeklong Sikhottabong Festival, Lao New Year, and other public holidays. This causes significant traffic congestion and overwhelms on-site sanitary facilities. The subproject will improve the internal roads, public tourism amenities, and sanitary facilities at the site.

9        The subproject That Sikhottabong Environmental Improvement has no resettlement impacts. If, during the construction, resettlement impacts are identified at That Sikhottabong, the provisions of this resettlement plan will apply.



## B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 2.1 Measures taken to minimize negative impacts

10 The road upgrade is primarily to improve the road surface and will apply the same width and alignment as the existing alignment to the extent possible while ensuring safety standards. Facilities such as parking lots, tourist booths / information centers and other facilities are constructed on public land. The section for parking has been designed to be the minimum size practical while ensuring vehicles, including buses can park and turn safely in the lot. In order to further avoid and /or minimize resettlement impacts the measures are incorporated in the preliminary design making the alignment follow the original as much as possible

11 The project is upgrading infrastructure for tourist sites. As the sites are already designated tourist access areas that are managed by local communities, the project does not entail significant land acquisition, relocation, or other types of resettlement. The road upgrades do not entail construction of new road alignments.

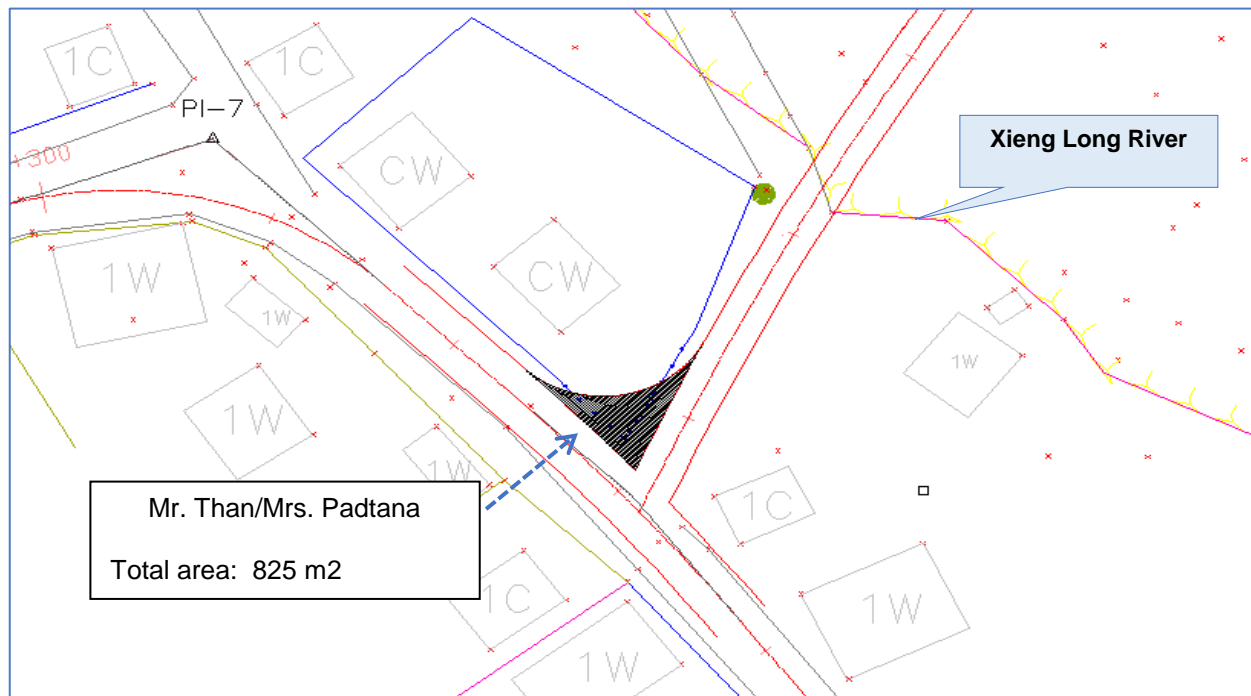
12 The Xang Cave is located approximately 6km east of Thakhek town in Thakhek District. Main access to the site is via National Highway12 followed by a secondary unpaved road (1.7km) to Ban Tham village. The initial 1.3 km of the unpaved road runs along a raised embankment through farm land and crossing one small bridge. From Ban Tham village the access road continues for 2.0 km to Ban Xieng Vaen. Access to the cave is from Ban Tham, which crosses a small river, the Xieng Long. The track and adjacent parts of the village are reportedly flooded during the rainy season.



*Figure 6: Existing Road Crossing Xieng long River and Impacted Private Land In front of Xang Cave Touristic Site*

13 The Xang Cave Access Improvements subproject activities consist of the following: (i) upgrade the existing 3.7 km access road to Xang cave and nearby Ban Xieng Vaen to double bituminous surface treatment (DBST) standard with a 5.0 - 6.0 m carriageway and rehabilitate one road bridge; (ii) construct a secondary access road 500 m in length and 6.0 meters wide with a box culvert river crossing; (iii) construct parking areas approximately of 4,000 m<sup>2</sup> and 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>; (iv) construct a multi-purpose tourist reception center with male and female public toilet blocks, vendor kiosks and landscaped open spaces; (v) improve access paths and the cave's internal lighting system; (vi) install rubbish bins at key locations; and (vii) install signage and information boards. The subproject will directly benefit 1,933 people living in Ban Tham and Ban XiengVaen.

14 The activity (ii) will construct a secondary access road 500 m in length and a 50 meter box culvert bridge crossing will have a minor impact on residential and garden land in Ban Tham near the corner of the secondary road that leads to the ford crossing on the approach to the cave.



**Figure 7: Map Showing Land Impacted Area by the Construction of Secondary Road before Crossing Xienglong River**

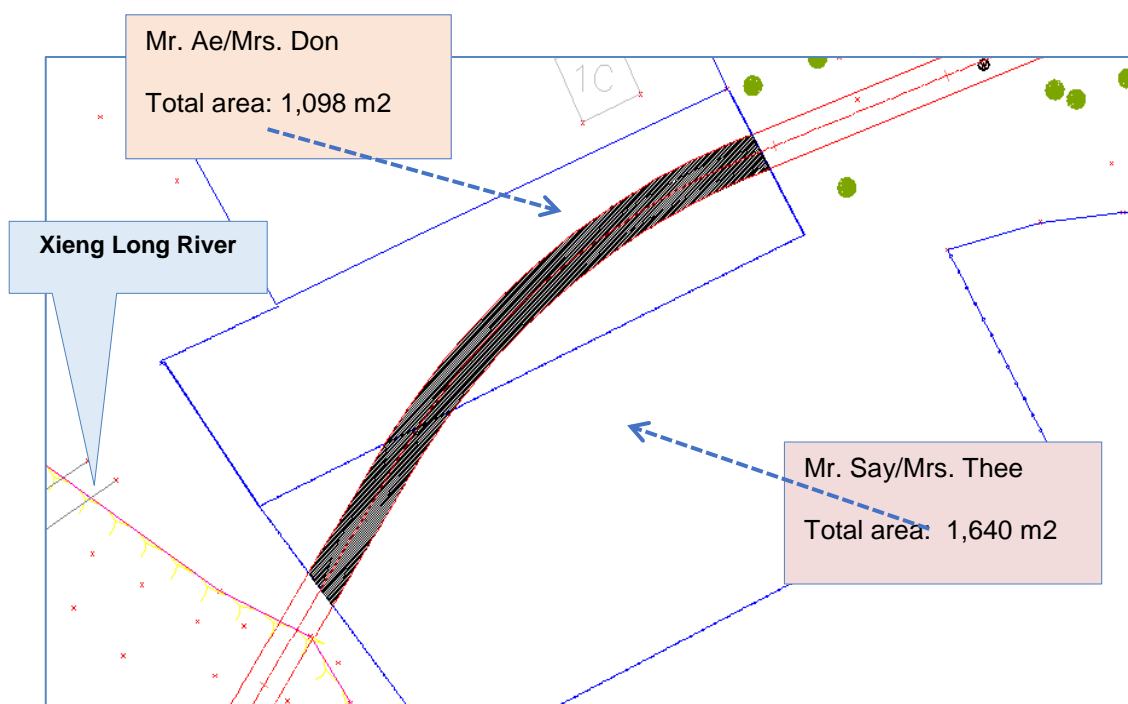


Figure 8: Map Showing Land Impacted Area by Road Construction After Crossing Xieng long River

## 2.2 Resettlement Impacts by Subproject Activities

15 The table below shows the settlement impact and land acquisition by each subproject activity.

Activities and Specification	Resettlement impact
Upgrade existing access road to Xang Cave and nearby Xiang Vaen Village 3.7 km long; 6.0 m wide; DBST surface Update Existing bridge only concrete decking required	None of any assets will be affected.
Construct new secondary access road, 500 m long 50 m long of box culvert river crossing	520 m2 of residential lands; 13 meters of metal net fence 3 mature trees
Construct new vehicle parks at Xang Cave entrance Xiang Vaen Village 4,000 m <sup>2</sup> , 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> Gravel surface	None of any assets will be affected
Construct new multi-purpose tourist information & reception center near cave entrance	None of any assets affected because it is placed on state land
Construct new public toilet blocks (Location and dimension not yet defined)	None of any assets affected because it is placed on state land

Construct of new vendor kioks with landscaping (Location and dimension not yet defined)	None of any assets affected because it is placed on state land
Upgrade existing steps and footpaths to cave With handrails	None of any assets affected because it is placed on state land
Improve existing cave lighting system	None of any assets will be affected
Install rubbish bins at key locations	None of any assets will be affected
Placement of signage and information boards	None of any assets will be affected

## 2.3 Description of affected assets

- The affected residential lands: Three types of affected residential lands are briefly described: 1) 40m<sup>2</sup> the frontage of Mr. Than's house on the Xienglong river bank on the village side before crossing the river, 2) 160m<sup>2</sup> of Mr. Ae's and 320m<sup>2</sup> of Mr. Say's vacant land where the new constructed road will pass through after crossing the Xienglong river by a soon to be built box culvert on the cave side; and 3) the temporarily disrupted frontage during the construction period.
- The affected fencing: Thirteen (13) meters of metal mesh fencing and supporting poles will be removed during the construction. This fence belongs to Mr. Than. All the 13 meters of metal mesh fencing and supporting poles will be replaced at cost after the construction is completed.
- The affected trees: One category of tree will be affected by the project: mature fruit trees (Three in total: one coconut tree, one custard apple tree, and one star gooseberry tree) belonging to Mr. Than and Nang Padthana on the river bank at the bridge site.
- The affected area belonged to that Mr. Ae is equal to the affected area belonged to Mr. Say. The agreed solution was made that the remaining smaller size will be taken over by Mr. Ae on Ae's side; and the other smaller size will be taken over by Mr. Say on Say's side.

16 The compensation due to the road construction will be divided to each of them in accordance with the actual proportion of affected area on each land. The village resettlement committee under the witness of DRC and PRC will be responsible for making balance receipts of compensation between the two APS. It is concluded the area belonged to 2 landlords will be unused but the shape will be changed.

17 One household, Mr. Than has a total 13 meters affected of metal net fence or as 11% of his total length of fence surrounding his house; 40 square meters of his front yards as 5% of his total residential land, and 3 mature fruit trees in his front yard.

18 On the other river bank, at the newly planned bridge site, due to the construction, 160 square meters or 10% of total Mr. Say's residential land will be affected, at the same site, 320 square meters or 29% of Mr. Ae's residential land will be affected.

19 All of the AHs belong to the Lao ethnic group. No households are classified as poor (see footnote 1) or have other factors that make them vulnerable. The main occupation is farming. The AHs live in a peri-urban area with access to basic services such as water and electricity. The local village has its own primary school. Each household has its own well for water, and two have a toilet in the house. One head of household has not completed primary education, one has completed secondary school and the third has completed vocational training. The households all ranked their village wealth status as average for the area and indicated that compared to others in the village they are relatively well-off. One household has an average monthly income between LAK 8,000,000 to LAK 10,000,000 and the two other income levels are above LAK 20,000,000 per year. During the consultations with the affected households were in favor of the subproject and agreed it would bring benefits to the village. The affected persons did not have concerns about the project, only mentioning the need to ensure fair compensation for their land. All are interested to receive training to benefit more in generating income from tourism.

20 The rate for compensation for residential land has been established through a verification of recent land transactions with villagers and local leaders during the consultation. The APs confirmed recent land transactions and prices that will be paid for the varied trees and established land and tree compensation are the prices that they consider to be the acceptable replacement cost. The size of land and tree loss will not affect their livelihood or increase their vulnerability. Replacement cost for land will be re-verified to reflect prevailing market rates based on recent land transactions during RP implementation.

- Residential land located >100 meters away from the village main road is currently market cost 50,000 Kip per square meter;
- Construction of new fencing on the market costs 10,000 Kip per square meter;
- A mature tree bearing fruit annually on current market cost 150,000 Kip; and

## 2.4 Road Construction Disturbances

21 Upgrading the existing access road to Xang Cave and nearby Xiang Vaen Village of 4.0 km with 6.0 width from earth to DBST surface will cause minor land acquisition and the work of machinery will cause disturbances to thirteen (13) meters of metal net mesh fencing in Ban Tham.

22 The dismantled fences will be unusable. All disrupted fence dismantling costs will be compensated to the household Ban Tham. All will be replaced with the same or similar materials. Approximately one work days will be dedicated to this fence removal. The contractors will be strictly advised to return the land in the state that it was borrowed. It is in the contract.

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<sup>1</sup> In 2010: the poverty line was less than 180,000 LAK per person per month for people in rural areas and 210,000 LAK per person per month for people in urban areas.

23 At Ban Tham, from the survey, the thirteen (13) meters of metal mesh fencing will be removed and replaced when construction is finished. The three fruit trees in Ban Tham will be compensated for as they will be removed prior to construction. No voluntary donations will be made.

24 In Ban Xieng Vean, there are five temporary table stalls that are now between 0.5-1.0 meter overlapping the road existing alignment. These are temporary and movable stalls. The contractors will be strictly advised to return the land in the state they borrow it by moving the stalls.

## 2.5 Summary of Impacts

### 2.5.1 Impact on Households and persons by Village

Table 1. Affected Households by Subprojects

Names of Affected Villages	Total Number of AHs	Total Number of APs	Number of Relocating HHs	Number of Vulnerable HHs
Ban Tham	3	15	0	0
Ban Xieng Vaen	0		0	0
	3	15	0	0

### 2.5.2 Impact on Land

Table 2. Affected Land of Households by the Subproject

Names of Affected Villages	Total Affected Lands (m2)	Number of AHs	Number of APs	Affected Lands		
				Residential Land(m2)	Agricultural lands (m2)	Other Lands (m2)
Ban Tham	520	3	15	520	0	0
B. Xieng Vaen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	520	3	15	520	0	0

### 2.5.3 Impact on Trees

Table 3. Affected Trees of Households by the Subproject

Names of Affected Villages	Total Affected Trees (tree)	Number of AHs	Number of APs	Affected Trees		
				Fruit tree (tree)	Timber Trees (trees)	Other Trees (tree)
Ban Tham	3	1		3	0	0
Ban Xieng Vaen	0	0		0	0	0
	3	1		3	0	

### 2.5.4 Impact on Houses and other Structures

25 No house structures will be impacted by the subprojects.

Table 4. Affected Houses of Households by the Subproject

Names of affected villages	Number of AHH	Number HH partially affected houses	Number AP living in the partially affected houses	Number HH fully affected houses	Number AP living in the fully affected houses
Ban Tham	0	0	0	0	0
B.Xieng Vaen	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0



Table 5. Affected Secondary structure of the Households by the Subproject

Number of affected villages	Eaves		Fence		Cement walls		Roof		Rice bin	
	Affected area (m2)	Affected households (AHs)	Affected length (m)	Affected households (AHs)	Affected area (m2)	Affected households (AHs)	Affected area (m2)	Affected households (AHs)	Affected area (m2)	Affected households (AHs)
Ban Tham	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ban Xieng Vaen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 2.5.5 Impact on Business, Income and Livelihood

26 No businesses, restaurants and other related services are impacted in the village.

### 2.5.6 Impact on Vulnerable Households

27 No vulnerable households are found in the affected household groups.

Table 6. Affected vulnerable households in the village (None)

Number of AHH	Number AHH by females (HH)	Number of AHH by elderly/children or disable	Number of poor AH(HH)	Number of ethnic minority AHH	Number of landless AHH
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

### 2.5.7 Impact on Public Assets

28 Three metal electric poles will be removed at the edge of the alignment and will be removed temporarily during the construction.

### 2.5.8 Summary of Compensation Cost

29 The total compensation cost is estimated as referred to current village market price are as follows:

- A total of 26,000,000 Kip for 520 square meters of affected residential lands belonging
- A total of 130,000 Kip for 13 meters of metal net fence dismantling and replacing
- A total of 450,000 Kip for 3 mature fruit trees

30 Table 7 below shows the summary the replacement cost of affected assets. Upgrading the existing access road to Xang Cave, 4.0 km long; 5.0 - 6.0 m wide DBST surface, and construct new secondary access road and box culvert bridge to the Cave.

Table 7 Replacement cost of affected assets

Village/No. AHH/Name of AHH	Residential Land			Wooden/Metal Fence			4-10 year old tree		
	Qty	U/C	Tot	Qty	U/C	Tot	Qty	U/C	Tot
	M2	Kip	Kip	m	Kip	Kip	Tree	Kip	Kip
Ban Tham									
3 AHH									
Thao Than	40	50,000	2,000,000	13	10,000	130,000	3	150,000	450,000
Thao Say	160	50,000	8,000,000	0					
Thao Ae	320	50,000	16,000,000	0					
Total:	520		26,000,000	13		130,000	3		450,000
									26,580,000
Equivalent in US Dollar:									\$3,241.45

Note: Data Collection of Impacts on 11-13/01/2017 and confirmed on 13 – 14 March 2017, based on Final Design.

## C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

### 3.1 Demographic characteristic

31 A section to collect of socioeconomic information of affected households was incorporated on the DMS form. During the DMS, the socioeconomic information of the affected households was collected by the DMS Team. Quantitative socioeconomic data of all affected household is obtained by this method.

32 In-depth interviews and focused-group discussions were conducted with the 3 households on October 4 2016. Data was collected from one focused group discussion with village (statistical data) and other relevant existing data.

33 There are 3 AHs in Ban Tham with a total of 15 persons. 53% are females.

34 Table 7. Gender Distribution of Affected Persons by Village

Names of Affected village	Total number of AHs	Total number of APs	Males		Female	
			Number	%	Number	%
BanTham	3	15	7	47%	8	53%
Total:	3	15	7	47%	8	53%

Table 8. Distribution of Heads of Affected Households by Villages

Names of Affected villages	Number of AHs	Total number of HH Heads	Age Distribution of Heads Households			
			<40	41-50	51-60	>61
BanTham	3	3		2	1	
				67%	33%	
Total:	3	3		67%	33%	

Table 9. Distribution of Household Members by villages

Names of Affected villages	Total number of Ahs	Total number of APs	Males		Female	
			Number	%	Number	%
Ban Tham	3	15	7	47%	8	53%
Total:	3	15	7	47%	8	53%

Table 10. Distribution of Household Members by villages - Age

Names of Affected Village	Members of AHH	Age distribution of household members				
		<15	16-30	30-45	46-60	>61
Bam Tham	15	4	3	3	3	2
		27%	20%	20%	20%	13%

### 3.2 Occupation and Income

Table 11. Occupation of Heads of Affected and Households

Occupation	Ban Tham	
	Total of AHs	Percentage
Farmers	3	100%

Table 12. Average monthly income of Affected Households in Villages

Names of Villages	Lowest Income (Kip)	Highest income (Kip)	Average monthly income (Kip)
Ban Tham	600,000	1,100,000	850,000

### 3.3 Education

Table 13. Education by affected persons by Gender of Ban Tham

Education Level	Ban Tham	
	Female	Male
Primary school	1	1
Early Secondary school	1	1
Upper secondary school	5	3
Higher education (university)	0	1
Children Not in School (lower than 5 years old)	1	1
Total:	8	7

### 3.4 Basic Infrastructure

35 Most of the house structures are wooden houses and brick houses with tin roofing and fiber cement roofing.

## D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 Objectives of Consultation and Participation

36 Implementation of consultation with the APs and community will reduce the conflicts and minimize delay of the subproject. Based on this, it enables the subproject to update the resettlement plan which is compliance with the needs and benefit of the APs.

37 The objectives of the public consultation and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring the participation of APs and local community into the progress of design, preparation and making decision of subproject; (ii) disseminating all the information, activities related to the project and its subproject to APs; (iii) collecting the idea, concern, need or priority of affected people; (iv) ensuring that all the APs notified all the decision which is related directly to their income and living standard; and (v) ensuring the transparency in implementation of land acquisition, compensation and assistance payment, and relocation.

38 From the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> of July 2013, the first consultations were undertaken with the APs and local authorities. A meeting was held on 4<sup>th</sup> of July between the PPTA consultant team with the provincial Department of Information, Culture and Tourism (DICT), District officials, 20 villagers and 3 affected households (AHs). The consultation meetings involved the following discussions:

- Proposed infrastructure improvements;
- Temporary and permanent resettlement impacts;
- Entitlement and compensation;
- Objectives of the census and Inventory of Losses, socio-economic surveys and eligibility for compensation (including cut-off date, 31 July 2013);
- Need for active participation of the community;
- Affected person's views on the subproject, its benefits, how to avoid impacts on structures and businesses and minimize environmental and resettlement impacts.

39 In these consultations, the APs agreed that the activity to upgrade their road and tourist facilities at the cave would be overall beneficial. They understood that they may experience temporary difficulties in road access during construction but welcomed the fact that they would have less dust from traffic after the upgrade, and more tourists coming to the area in the long term. The villagers were mainly concerned about the quality of the construction in particular erosion control around the culvert/river ford.

40 The APs indicated they would have no objection to acquisition of their land for the project as long as they receive fair compensation. Villagers also requested proper management of materials and dirt during construction to reduce pollution; and provide clearance for them to access their homes and parking area for motorbikes during construction.

41 APs needs and preferences have been incorporated into the design arrangements. APs have participated in the various RP processes: DMS, RCS, identification of sites, handover of entitlements, monitoring of impacts and benefits, and discussion and settlement of grievances. The scope of

information provided to APs included: (a) description of the project and overall schedule, (b) DMS and RCS results, (c) policy principles and entitlements and special provisions, (d) grievance procedures, (e) timing for payments and displacement schedule, and (f) institutional responsibilities.

42 The RP is being translated into the Lao language and will be distributed to the provincial and district authorities. This updated RP will be posted on ADB's website – once approved - by the ADB. The PIU is responsible for the disclosure of the RP to the affected households.

43 Project information was disclosed to the affected people and will continue throughout the project cycle. At the start of implementation and prior to the DMS, the information on resettlement entitlements and other details will be updated in the Project Information Brochure (PIB) to be distributed to the affected people. Monitoring reports on resettlement activities will be prepared as part of quarterly project progress reports and uploaded to the MICT's project website, to be managed by the PCU, and ADB website.

44 Updating and dissemination of the resettlement plan is integral to the project's Stakeholder Communication Strategy, detailed on the Project Administration Manual. Key activities in the strategy that are designed to support review, updating and dissemination of the RP include: (i) establishment, and regular consultation with, local focal points in all subproject areas; (ii) community meetings in parallel with detailed infrastructure design; (iii) individual consultations with potential/affected persons; and (iv) joint meetings between officials, potential/affected persons, project staff, and civil society/mass organizations on matters of resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring; and (v) consultation during project implementation.

45 From 21 – 23 October 2016, Village Public Consultation Meetings were undertaken at Ban Tham and Ban Xieng Vean. In the afternoon of 21/10/2016, the PIU of the Provincial Department of Information, Culture and Tourism (DICT) and the social safeguard specialist met with the Village Authorities of Ban Tham and Ban Xieng Vean with their members to inform about the Project Progress and the aim of the VPC meetings, to reveal about the need of the project, and to discuss on how to accomplish the "Inventory and Registration Form for Affected Properties.

46 The VPC meeting were conducted at Ban Tham on 22/10/2016 in the morning with the participation of representatives of 82 households of whom 41 are women family heads. 53 households head 85 people including the Head of PIU and a Social safeguard specialist. All participants live along the road side. At Ban Xieng Vean, the VPC meeting was organized on 23/10/2106 at Ban Xieng Vean. 53 households participated.

The consultation meetings involved the following discussions and received comments consensus that:

- Project will build road to villages in the project area
- Project will improve development to villages within the project area
- Project will build facilities for Tham Xang touristic area
- Project will fit the touristic development plan of Ban Tham and Ban Xieng Vean
- Project development will not cause severe impacts to villagers' assets

- Project development will have support by local communities in socio-economic development, will give jobs and will get more income from providing services and selling goods to visitors.

47 In the consultations, the APs agreed that the activity to upgrade their road and tourist facilities at the cave would be overall beneficial. They understood that they may experience temporary difficulties in road access during construction but welcomed the fact that they would have less dust from traffic after the upgrade, and more tourists coming to the area in the long term. This will give opportunity to villagers for generation of income from providing services and selling for handicrafts as well as local food.

48 The APs indicated they would have no objection to remove and to re-install the fences by themselves and cut trees to facilitate the road construction. The villagers would request the project constructor to do the followings:

- To inform them in advance about the construction plan to have time to clear the area;
- To practice good management of materials and dirt during construction to reduce pollution;
- To provide clearance for them to access their homes and parking area for motorbikes during construction; and
- To obey local culture and values.

49 Further consultation with the APs will be carried out at the construction stage if in practice any project components must be modified so that their needs and preferences can be further incorporated into the works. They will also participate in the various RP processes: DMS, RCS, identification of sites, handover of entitlements, monitoring of impacts and benefits, and discussion and settlement of grievances. The scope of information provided to APs includes: (a) description of the project and overall schedule, (b) DMS and RCS results, (c) policy principles and entitlements and special provisions, (d) grievance procedures, (e) timing for payments and displacement schedule, and (f) institutional responsibilities.

50 Updating and dissemination of the resettlement plan is integral to the project's Stakeholder Communication Strategy, detailed in the Project Administration Manual. Key activities in the strategy that are designed to support review, updating and dissemination of the RP include: (i) establishment, and regular consultation with, local focal points in all subproject areas; (ii) community meetings in parallel with detailed infrastructure design; (iii) individual consultations with potential/affected persons; and (iv) joint meetings between officials, potential/affected persons, project staff, and civil society/mass organizations on matters of resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring.

## 4.2 Information disclosure and Public consultation

Table 14. Results of public consultations with affected households and community

Consultation meetings (1)	Issues discussed	Options and suggestions of affected people	Agreement Reached with affected people
From: Ban Tham,	•Introduction on the subproject	•Request for good long lasting	The drainage system has been



<p>Date: 04 July 2013.</p> <p>Participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 Village Authorities</li> <li>• 2 officers from DICT</li> <li>20 villagers</li> <li>• 3 representatives Aps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will build road to villages in the project area</li> <li>• Project will improve development to villages within the project area</li> <li>• Project will build facilities for Tham Xang touristic area</li> <li>• Project will fit the touristic development plan of Ban Tham and Ban Xieng Vean</li> <li>• Project development will not cause severe impacts to villagers' assets</li> <li>• Project development will have support by local communities in socio-economic development, will give jobs and will get more income from providing services and selling goods to visitors.</li> </ul> <p>The Team also discussed indicate about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on land and assets by the sub-project</li> <li>• Eligibility and entitlements for the affected land and assets, including compensation unit rate for affected residential land.</li> <li>• Detailed implementation plan for compensation and assistance.</li> <li>• Grievance redresses mechanism</li> </ul>	<p>drainage for the road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need the subproject's civil work implementation soon.</li> <li>• Issued compensation unit rate for residential land by the rate prevailing in the village.</li> <li>• Inform to AHs three months in advance of land acquisition and 2 weeks for fence dismantle.</li> <li>• Cash allowance is requested to all households who have assets affected.</li> </ul>	<p>designed for the road's side slope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for all types is planned to be made March, 2017.</li> <li>• Land compensation cost should be referred to current land cost in the village 50,000Kip/m2</li> <li>• Households will be informed three months in advance of land acquisition. And 2 weeks for fence dismantling</li> <li>• Cash allowance will be provided for all those who have assets affected.</li> </ul>
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Consultation meetings (2)	Issues discussed	Options and suggestions of affected people	Agreement Reached with affected people
<p>From: Ban Tham</p> <p>Date: 21 October 2016. Participant:</p> <p>‘1 PIU</p> <p>‘2 DICT</p> <p>‘1 social safeguard specialist</p> <p>‘12 Village Authorities of Ban Tham and Ban Xieng Vean</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction on the subproject</li> <li>• Project will build road to villages in the project area</li> <li>• Project will improve development to villages within the project area</li> <li>• Project will build facilities for Tham Xang touristic area</li> <li>• Project will fit the touristic development plan of Ban Tham and Ban Xieng Vean</li> <li>• Project development will not cause severe impacts to villagers’ assets</li> <li>• Project development will have support by local communities in socio-economic development, will give jobs and will get more income from providing services and selling goods to visitors.</li> </ul> <p>The Team Also explained about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on land and assets by the sub-project</li> <li>• Eligibility and entitlements for the affected land and assets, including compensation unit rate for affected residential land.</li> <li>• Detailed implementation plan for compensation, assistance and relocation.</li> <li>• Grievance redresses mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request for good long lasting drainage for the road.</li> <li>• Need the subproject’s civil work implementation soon.</li> <li>• Issued compensation unit rate for residential land by the rate prevailing in the village.</li> <li>• Inform to AHs three months in advance of land acquisition and 2 weeks for fence dismantle.</li> <li>• Cash allowance is requested to all households who have assets affected.</li> </ul>	<p>The drainage system has been designed for the road's side slope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for all types is planned to be made March, 2017.</li> <li>• Land compensation cost should be referred to current land cost in the village 50,000Kip/m2</li> <li>• Households will be informed three months in advance of land acquisition. And 2 weeks for fence dismantling</li> <li>• Cash allowance will be provided for all those who have assets affected.</li> </ul>

Consultation meetings(3)	Issues discussed	Options and suggestions of affected people	Agreement Reached with affected people
<p>From: Ban Tham</p> <p>Date: 22/10/2016 in the morning</p> <p>Participants 82 households</p> <p>‘41 women</p> <p>‘53 head of HH</p> <p>‘2 DICT and</p> <p>‘1 Social safeguard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction on the subproject</li> <li>• Project will build road to villages in the project area</li> <li>• Project will improve development to villages within the project area</li> </ul> <p>Project will build facilities for Tham Xang touristic area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will fit the touristic development plan of Ban Tham and Ban Xieng Vean</li> <li>• Project development will not cause severe impacts to villagers’ assets</li> <li>• Project development will have support by local communities in socio-economic development, will give jobs and will get more income from providing services and selling goods to visitors.</li> </ul> <p>The Team Also explained about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on land and assets by the sub-project</li> <li>• Eligibility and entitlements for the affected land and assets, including compensation unit rate for affected residential land.</li> <li>• Detailed implementation plan for compensation, assistance and relocation.</li> <li>• Grievance redresses mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request for good long lasting drainage for the road.</li> <li>• Need the subproject’s civil work implementation soon.</li> <li>• Issued compensation unit rate for residential land by the rate prevailing in the village.</li> <li>• Inform to AHs three months in advance of land acquisition and 2 weeks for fence dismantle.</li> <li>• Cash allowance is requested to all households who have assets affected.</li> </ul>	<p>The drainage system has been designed for the road’s side slope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for all types is planned to be made February, 2017.</li> <li>• Land compensation costs should be referred to current land cost in the village 50,000Kip/m2</li> <li>• Households will be informed three months in advance of land acquisition. And 2 weeks for fence dismantling</li> <li>• Cash allowance will be provided for all those who have assets affected.</li> </ul>

Consultation meeting(4)	Issues discussed	Options and suggestions of affected people	Agreement Reached with affected people
<p>From: Ban Xiengvaen, Date: 23/10/2016</p> <p>Participants: Xiengvean. 53 household representatives and six village Leaders</p> <p>A number of District and Village Mass Organization members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction on the subproject</li> <li>• Project will build road to villages in the project area</li> <li>• Project will improve development to villages within the project area</li> </ul> <p>Project will build facilities for ThamXang touristic area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will fit the touristic development plan of Ban Tham and Ban Xiengvean</li> <li>• Project development will not cause severe impacts to villagers' assets</li> <li>• Project development will have support by local communities in socio-economic development, will give jobs and will get more income from providing services and selling goods to visitors.</li> </ul> <p>The Team Also explained about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on land and assets by the sub-project</li> <li>• Eligibility and entitlements for the affected land and assets, including compensation unit rate for affected residential land.</li> <li>• Detailed implementation plan for compensation, assistance and relocation.</li> <li>• Grievance redresses mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request for good long lasting drainage for the road.</li> <li>• Need the subproject's civil work implementation soon.</li> <li>• Issued compensation unit rate for residential land by the rate prevailing in the village.</li> <li>• Inform to AHs three months in advance of land acquisition and 2 weeks for fence dismantle.</li> <li>• Cash allowance is requested to all households who have assets affected.</li> </ul>	<p>The drainage system has been designed for the road's side slope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for all types is planned to be made February, 2017.</li> <li>• Land compensation costs should be referred to current land cost in the village 50,000Kip/m2</li> <li>• Households will be informed three months in advance of land acquisition. And 2 weeks for fence dismantling</li> <li>• Cash allowance will be provided for all those who have assets affected.</li> </ul>

### 4.3 Disclosure Requirements

51 The RP, once approved by MICT and ADB will be posted in public places, such as Offices of Department of ICT of Khammuane and Thakhek District Resettlement Committees, headquarter of Thakhek District Authority, village meeting houses, house of village leaders and other accessible public places. This document will be made available in Lao language by PCU, sent to the resettlement committees, Thakhek District, District mass-organizations and village leaders. The URP will also be posted on ADB's and MICT websites.

52 PIU will be together with DICT, officially announce the details of impacts on land and assets upon land; entitlements, and schedule for land acquisition, compensation and assistance to the APs and villages.

53 The resettlement monitoring reports will be posted in the accessible places, sent to resettlement committees, Thakhek District Authority, and village leaders and uploaded to ADB's website.

## E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

54 Article 13 of Decree 192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement of the Development Project (7 July, 2015) requires the Project to establish effective mechanisms for resolution of grievances caused by the Project. Lao PDR legal requirements for this mechanism are described in Part VI of the Decree's Implementing Regulations and in detail in the Technical Guidelines for Resettlement and Compensation of People Affected by Development Projects. The objectives are to enable affected people to monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan, and to have a transparent mechanism to register and resolve any complaints related to project implementation. Decree 192/PM defines that the prime responsibility for grievance resolution lies with the Project proponents.

55 All APs have the right to appeal any aspect of decisions made not in accordance with the RP or with commitments given to them, or on which they disagree with the level or manner of compensation, including land, house or shop or stall relocation and compensation. The main objectives of the grievance procedure are to provide a mechanism to ensure that the compensation and resettlement programs have been implemented accurately and fairly, alleviating any adverse effects on APs, to mediate conflict and to avoid lengthy litigation that is unfair to APs and can delay the project. It also provides people who have objections or concerns about their assistance with an accessible and known procedure through which to raise their objections and have them resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner.

56 The project grievance redress procedure for this project will operate as follows:

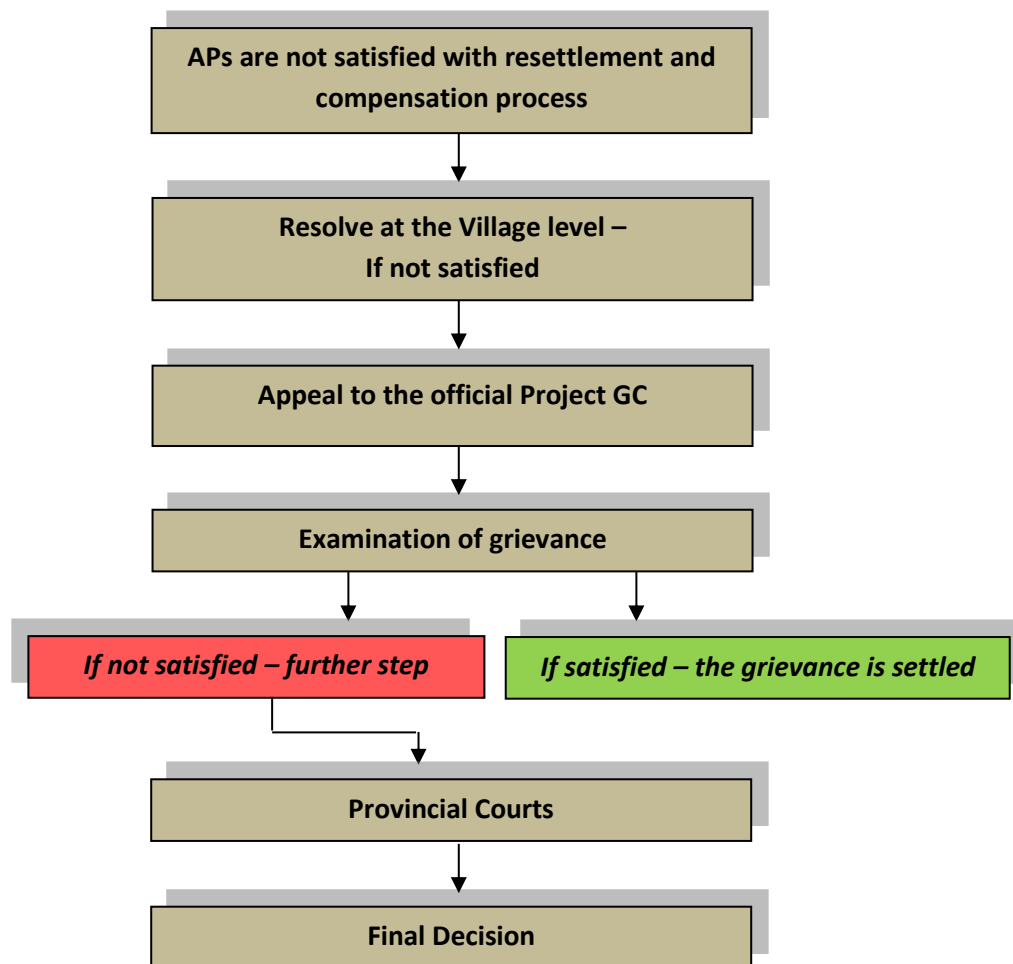
- **Step 1 – Village Level.** Initial points of contact will be between APs and their village officials. The PIU staff will maintain regular contact with all village offices and represent the Project in consultations with aggrieved parties. All complaints and grievances will be properly documented by both the village offices and the project staff and addressed through consultations in a transparent manner aimed at resolving matters through consensus. All meetings between the village officials, project staff and complainants will take place in a public place and include participation of representatives of APs, local non-benefit organizations, and village heads to ensure transparency. Where the complaint is verbal, the Village Resettlement Committee (VRC) or project staff (whichever is first contacted) is responsible for keeping a written record of the grievance;
- If **within** 5 days of lodging the grievance, participants are not able to reach an amicable, mutually-agreeable decision, or complainants are not satisfied with the project's decision, the complaint will be forwarded to the District Resettlement Committee (DRC). APs and local mass organizations may forward their grievance directly to the DRC or can do so with the assistance of the project staff. It will be the role of the project staff to ensure that any unresolved grievance is forwarded in a timely manner to the DRC;
- **Step 2. – District Level.** If APs are not satisfied with, or do not receive a response from the DRC within 10 days of their complaint being lodged with the DRC, then the complaint can be forwarded to the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC). Again, elevation of the complaint to these bodies

can be undertaken by the AP or with the assistance of the project staff. It will be the role of the project staff to ensure that any unresolved grievance from the DRC is forwarded in a timely manner to the PRC;

- **Step 3 – Provincial Level.** If the complaint still remains unresolved within 10 days of being lodged to PRC, APs and local mass organizations may forward their grievance directly to the DICT;
- **Step 4 – Central Level.** MICT will ensure to review and resolve all complaints within 10 days.
- The **complaint**, as a last resort, will be lodged with the Court of Law whose decision would 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 DICT/MICT will be responsible for forwarding the complaint and ensuring its process in the courts.
- All **legal** and administrative costs incurred by APs and their representatives are to be covered by the project.
- If **efforts** to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the project's grievance redress mechanism, the households have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) or through ADB's Lao Resident Mission. If the households are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator as outlined in the Information Guide to the Consultation Phase of the ADB Accountability Mechanism.

57 The RCs will provide quarterly reports to the DICT on grievances received, including names and pertinent information about the APs, nature of complaint, dates the complaints are lodged, and resolutions. Grievances not resolved will also be recorded, detailing negotiations and proposals which could not be agreed on, and the date of these negotiations.

Presenting below is the Proposed Scheme for Dispute Resolution for the project.



*Figure 9: Proposed scheme for Dispute resolution*

## F. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

### 6.1 Relevant Laws and Regulations of Lao PDR

58 In Lao PDR, compensation principles and policy framework for land acquisition and resettlement are governed by laws, decrees and regulations of the Government of Lao PDR, principally the Constitution (1991) the Land Laws (1997, 2003), the Road Law (1999), Decree 192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects (July 2005), the Regulations for Implementing Decree 192/PM issued by the Science Technology and Environment Agency (November 2005) and the Technical Guidelines for Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (updated on March 2010).

59 The Constitution (1991) sets out the broad framework for the ownership and management of land in Lao PDR, as well as the rights of ethnic groups. Article 15 of the Constitution defined that land is owned by the national community and the State ensures the rights to use, transfer, and inherit it in accordance with the law.



- In relation to the land acquisition and resettlement, the 1997 Land Law (Article 54) allows for land acquisition by the State for the public interests. When land is required for use in the public interests, the relevant authorities are required to compensate the land users for their losses (Article 61). The determination of assessed losses shall be undertaken by a committee comprising representatives of all concerned agencies (Article 62).
- Land Law (No. 04/NA) of 21 October 2003 supersedes the previous Land Law (1997) and become the principal legislation by which the State exercises its constitutional responsibility for the management, preservation and use of land. According to the Law (Article 63), the rights of an individual or organizations to use land can be terminated if the State recovers the land for public purposes. The Law also requires the land users to be compensated when land is recovered. In the Article 71, the Law specified that, the State shall make appropriate compensation to the affected person; each village, province, municipality, or special zone shall keep 5% of its total land area in reserve to ensure the compensation for the recovered land. In the case of land acquisition, holders of documents issued by district authorities such as survey certificates, land tax receipts, residency certificates and customary land use right are generally recognized as eligible for compensation. Land users who lack proof of ownership and/or certifications, but who occupy land with the permission of village authorities are considered to be legal, unregistered users. The Land Law provides mechanisms for which individuals, except those living within the identified ROW, can apply for certification.
- The Road Law (1999) sets out the principles and regulations for public roads outside of urban areas. In relation to land acquisition and resettlement, the Road Law (Article 19) requires “reasonable” compensation to the owner whose land will be acquired for the right-of-way (ROW), relocation and replacement structures and loss of trees and crops.
- Decree 192/PM on the Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects was issued in July 2005, and together with its Regulation on Implementation (November 2005) and Technical Guidelines (as updated in March 2010), provides a comprehensive framework for resettlement planning in Lao PDR. In relation to compensation and assistance for affected land and public facilities under the Northern Smallholder Livestock Commercialization Project, followings are the relevant provisions of the Decree 192/PM:
  - Article 6 – Compensation principles state that before compensation, a joint committee will be established to assess loss to APs. APs will be entitled to compensation for structures at replacement cost, compensation will be payable for losses of income due to the project, and those without documented legal title will still be entitled to compensation for lost structures and other support so as not to be negatively impacted.
  - Article 6 – paragraph 6. States that APs who are living in rural or remote areas, who do not have any legal Land Use Certificate or any other acceptable proof indicating land use right to the affected land and assets they occupy shall be compensated for their lost rights to use land and for their other assets at replacement cost and provided additional assistance to ensure that they

are not worse-off due to the project. APs in urban areas, who do not have any legal Land Use Certificate or any other acceptable proof indicating land use right to the affected land and assets they occupy and who have no land at other places will be compensated for their lost rights to use land and for their other assets at replacement cost and other additional assistance to ensure they are not worse off due to the project.

- Article 8 – entitlement to economic rehabilitation measures if more than 20% of income-generating assets are lost due to a development project.
- Article 11 – voluntary donation of land by APs is only acceptable if the impact on their income generation is not significant (less than 20% reduction), no physical displacement is caused, and APs are fully aware of their entitlements before relinquishing them.
- Article 11 – project proponents will define mitigations measures and socioeconomic benefits to improve the status of ethnic communities which will be developed in consultation with the communities and in harmony with their cultural preferences.
- Article 17 of the Regulations – requires a separate section on indigenous people's issues and mitigation measures in the RP. Where impacts on indigenous peoples are more significant an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan will be prepared.

60 The provisions of the Decree 112/PM on Environmental Assessment are also parts of legal context on compensation, assistance, resettlement and restoration of living conditions of APs. This stipulates that a social management and monitoring plan (SMMP) should be part of environmental assessment. This SMMP should define the main social activities, measures on prevention, minimization and mitigation of social impacts, as well as measures on compensation, assistance, 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. 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.

## **6.2 ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement**

61 On 29 June 2009, ADB updated its safeguards policies by integrating its policies on involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and the environment into one common Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS). The SPS was approved by the ADB Board on 20 July 2009 and became effective on 20 January 2010. The objectives, scope and principles in the 1995 Involuntary Resettlement Policy have been retained and clarified in the policy update.

### **ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement aims:**

- To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- To minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;

- To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and
- To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

62 It covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas – regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Moreover, the Policy also applies to associated facilities funded through other sources and involuntary resettlement actions conducted by the borrower/client in anticipation of ADB support.

63 Projects financed by ADB, including associated facilities that are financed by the Government or other sources, are expected to observe the following policy principles:

- Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the project especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements

will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. g. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.
- Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, depreciation of structures will not be taken into account. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.
- Persons or households without formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to be compensated for their loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings or other improvements on the land at full replacement cost, provided that they have occupied/used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

- Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

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### **6.3 Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies**

66 In general, the main principles of the government policies on land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement – particularly those mentioned in the Decree 192/PM such as compensation for all losses at replacement cost, the definitions of APs and vulnerable groups, the rights of affected people without recognized land use rights, the requirement of preparation of economic rehabilitation for severely affected households and vulnerable households; preparation of strategies to address the needs of minority ethnic groups and women affected by land acquisition, and others - reflect those reflected in ADB's SPS (2009).

67 However, there are some differences between ADB resettlement policy and the government's legislation. Both Lao Law and ADB resettlement policy entitle APs to compensation for affected land and non-land assets at replacement cost. However, definition of severely affected APs varies between ADB (Operational Manual Section F1/OP, Para. 9) at 10% and Decree 192/PM (Article 8) at 20% of income generating assets affected. Both Lao Law and ADB resettlement policy entitle APs to compensation for affected assets at replacement cost and other assistance so that they are not made worse off due to the proposed Project. Decree 192/PM goes beyond ADB's policy and provides APs living in rural or remote areas, or APs in urban areas who do not have proof of land-use rights and

who have no other land in other places, will be compensated for their lost rights to use land and for their assets

68 In general, the main principles of the government policies on land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement will apply – particularly those mentioned in the Decree 192/PM such as compensation for all losses at replacement cost, the definitions of APs and vulnerable groups, the rights of affected people without recognized land use rights, the requirement of preparation of economic rehabilitation for severely affected households and vulnerable households; preparation of strategies to address the needs of minority ethnic groups and women affected by land acquisition, and others that reflect those reflected in ADB's SPS (2009).

Table 15. Differences between ADB and Lao's Legislation, including Measures to Address the Differences

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Residential Land (includes residential land used for business operations)	Owners with legal title (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)  AH = 3 (520 m <sup>2</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>With</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild affected houses/structures of similar size: (i) Cash compensation for the affected portion at replacement cost which is equivalent to the prevailing market value of land of similar type and category, and free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees); and (ii) Project contractor to improve remaining residential land at no cost to APs (e.g. filling and leveling) so APs can move back on remaining plot.</li> <li>• <u>Without</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild houses/structures: Replacement land equal in area, same type and category and acceptable to the AH, without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer OR cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the prevailing market value of land of similar type and category, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees) plus assistance to purchase and register land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary donation of land will not be allowed by the project.</li> </ul>
Partially Affected Metal Netting Fence	Owner of affected fence  AH = 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair of structure to same size and quality OR cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion equivalent to prevailing market prices of (i) materials, with no deduction for depreciation of the structure or salvageable materials; (ii) materials transport; and (iii) labor cost to cover cost for dismantling, transfer and rebuild.</li> <li>• Includes right to salvage material from structure</li> <li>• Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure.</li> </ul>	
Trees.	Owner of trees  AH = 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For perennial trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age, and productive capacity.</li> <li>• For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be given advance notice of any tree removal.</li> </ul>

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		age and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees.	
Temporary Use of Land	Legal owner or occupant	<p>For land temporarily acquired by the project during construction,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 day advance notice</li> <li>• Provision of rental values during duration of temporary acquisition</li> <li>• cash compensation at replacement cost for affected fixed assets (e.g., structures, trees, crops); and</li> <li>• Restoration of the temporarily used land within 1 month after closure of the by-pass route or removal of equipment and materials from contractor's working space subject to the conditions agreed between the landowner or tenant and the civil works contractor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction supervision consultant will ensure that the (i) location and alignment of the by-pass route to be proposed by the civil works will have the least adverse social impacts; (ii) that the landowner is adequately informed of his/her rights and entitlements as per the project resettlement policy; and (iii) agreement reached between the landowner and the civil works contractor are carried out.</li> </ul>
Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, common property resources (Owners, tenants, squatters, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of 60 days' notice</li> <li>• Provision of temporary access where possible</li> </ul> <p>Restoration of affected land area, structure, utilities and common property resources.</p>	

## 6.4 Project Principles

69 The main principles guiding the implementation of this Resettlement Plan are to:

- (i) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government/non-benefit organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (ii) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored,



and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, social and economic integration of resettled persons into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain an equal or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating displaced person's entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

70 Mass organizations such as the Lao Women's Union (LWU) and the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) and other community organizations that represent the interests of women, ethnic groups and poor households will participate as members of the District Resettlement Committee involved in the planning and implementation of resettlement activities. Specific methods will be adopted to (i) ensure collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex and ethnicity, (ii) encourage the participation of women, ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups and (iii) provide appropriate rehabilitation measures for vulnerable APs as required.

## G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### 7.1 Eligibility

71 Eligibility for compensation, assistance and resettlement of Xang Cave Access Improvement in Khammuane subproject are based on the cut-off date. The cut-off date of the subproject is the completion date of the census of affected persons carried out by the Thakhek Resettlement Committees was the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, 2013. The cut-off date has been widely announced to the AHs in the consultation meetings organized in the villages and posted in the village's meeting house, the house of village heads and indicated in the PIBs delivered the AHs. All the assets of individuals or households which are constructed after this date will not be compensated.

### 7.2 Entitlements

1 Table 1 below provides the compensation and benefits to which APs will be entitled.

Table 1: Matrix of Entitlements

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Residential Land (includes residential land used for business operations)	Owners with legal title (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)  AH = 3 (520 m <sup>2</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>With</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild affected houses/structures of similar size: (i) Cash compensation for the affected portion at replacement cost which is equivalent to the prevailing market value of land of similar type and category, and free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees); and (ii) Project contractor to improve remaining residential land at no cost to APs (e.g. filling and leveling) so APs can move back on remaining plot.</li> <li>• <u>Without</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild houses/structures: Replacement land equal in area, same type and category and acceptable to the AH, without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer OR cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the prevailing market value of land of similar type and category, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees) plus assistance to purchase and register land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary donation of land will not be allowed by the project.</li> </ul>
Partially Affected Metal Netting Fence	Owner of affected fence  AH = 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair of structure to same size and quality OR cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion equivalent to prevailing market prices of (i) materials, with no deduction for depreciation of the</li> </ul>	

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		structure or salvageable materials; (ii) materials transport; and (iii) labor cost to cover cost for dismantling, transfer and rebuild. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes right to salvage material from structure</li> <li>• Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure.</li> </ul>	
Trees.	Owner of trees AH = 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For perennial trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age, and productive capacity.</li> <li>• For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be given advance notice of any tree removal.</li> </ul>
Temporary Use of Land	Legal owner or occupant	For land temporarily acquired by the project during construction, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 day advance notice</li> <li>• Provision of rental values during duration of temporary acquisition</li> <li>• cash compensation at replacement cost for affected fixed assets (e.g., structures, trees, crops); and</li> <li>• Restoration of the temporarily used land within 1 month after closure of the by-pass route or removal of equipment and materials from contractor's working space subject to the conditions agreed between the landowner or tenant and the civil works contractor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction supervision consultant will ensure that the (i) location and alignment of the by-pass route to be proposed by the civil works will have the least adverse social impacts; (ii) that the landowner is adequately informed of his/her rights and entitlements as per the project resettlement policy; and (iii) agreement reached between the landowner and the civil works contractor are carried out.</li> </ul>
Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, common property resources (Owners, tenants, squatters, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of 60 days' notice</li> <li>• Provision of temporary access where possible</li> <li>• Restoration of affected land area, structure, utilities and common property resources.</li> </ul>	

72 Any unanticipated impacts that may arise during the project implementation will be addressed in accordance with the requirements of ADB's SPS. All APs who are identified in the project-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.

73 The cutoff date has been established by the EA and will be the final day of the IOL and Census, 31 July 2013. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, unless there has been a change in subproject design or affected people missed out inadvertently at this stage will be confirmed during the Detailed Measurement Survey and compensated based on the updated resettlement plan.

### **7.3 Addressing Gender Issues**

74 The sub-project includes the following specific actions to address gender issues:

- Both men and women participated in and will continue participating in public meetings during consultation on the approved URP, participating in compensation, assistance and relocation activities and monitoring of URP implementation.
- In each subproject village, a male and a female are representatives of the AHs of the village in the established Grievance Redress Committee and will participate in meetings for resolutions of grievances and complaints.
- Special attention will be extended to women-headed households during provision of assistance and income restoration.
- Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities as well as in the restoration of livelihoods and living standards during post-Project implementation.
- The adjusted land use right certificate will be in the names of both spouses

### **7.4 Assistance for Vulnerable Groups**

75 None of the APs or AHs are found to fall into vulnerable groups of households.

## H. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

76      None of the houses of the APs in Ban Tham Village will be relocated.

## I. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

77      No income restoration nor rehabilitation will occur. No APs will be relocated, dislocated or resettled.

## J. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

78 The total estimated cost of resettlement is US \$ 4,094.00. Of this total US \$ 3,241.45 is the direct cost of compensation for land, trees and fencing. Government will cover all land acquisition and resettlement costs as part of counterpart funding. Detail of calculations is in Table 1A, below.

Table 1A: Resettlement Costs for Xang Cave Access Improvements

No.	Lands, Structures, and Trees	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total	Equivalent
		Measure	M2	Lak/Unit	(Lak)	(US\$)
1	Residential land	m2	520	50,000	26,000,000	3,170.73
2	Fencing – Metal Mesh	m	13	10,000	130,000	15.85
3	Trees - Mature	tree	3	150,000	450,000	54.87
	<b>TOTAL COMPENSATION COST</b>				<b>26,580,000</b>	<b>3,241.45</b>
4	DMS and capacity building	Lump SUM			1,000,000	122.00
5	Community consultation	Event	2	1,000,000	2,000,000	243.90
6	Monitoring	%	3		797,400	97.24
7	Administration cost	%	2		531,600	64.83
	<b>TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION COST</b>				<b>4,329,000</b>	<b>527.97</b>
8	Contingency	%	10		<b>2,658,000</b>	324.15
	<b>TOTAL RESETTLEMENT COST</b>				<b>33,567,000</b>	<b>4,094.00</b>

## K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

79 Responsibility for resettlement spans various levels of government and project contractors, and these include the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (MICT) at national, provincial and district level, project implementation consultants, and specifically formed provincial, district and village RCs.

### 11.1 Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

80 MICT is the EA for the Project. It is responsible for the overall technical supervision and execution of the Project and will establish a central Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The PCU is responsible for the day-to-day management and monitoring of all project activities including coordination with the Provincial Implementation Units. The PCU has a project management team with a Safeguards Coordinator and will be supported by international and national consultants.

#### 11.1.1 Departments of Information, Culture and Tourism

81 DICTs established Provincial Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the provincial level to undertake the actual delivery of the subprojects. The PIUs are headed by a project director and staffed by a project manager, and other positions. The PIUs are responsible for implementing, coordinating, monitoring, and reporting activities at the provincial level under PCU instruction and guidance.

82 The DICT is responsible for the overall coordination of organizations involved in resettlement and for RP preparation and updating, supervision and management of RP implementation. It is further responsible for ensuring that RP updating and implementation activities are consistent with those described in the RP and will also be responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities. The DICT has appointed a Safeguards Officer who will be primarily responsible for resettlement for this Project. DICT will provide overall guidance and technical support to the provincial and district RCs.

#### 11.1.2 Resettlement Committees (RCs)

- Local authorities assist the project in various resettlement planning and implementation activities. In project areas where there is resettlement, this support is formalized into RCs established at the Province and District level with representation from the provincial PIU.
- The Province Resettlement Committee (PRC) undertakes critical roles, including: (i) holding consultation meetings with APs, (ii) establishing compensation rates (replacement costs) for affected assets; (iii) review and confirmation of final DMS data; (iv) undertake final agreement with APs on compensation; and (v) manage funds disbursed from the Provincial Department of Finance for disbursement to APs, (v) monitor and report on all RP activities; (v) act as grievance officers. The PRCs will be supported by the District (DRC) and Village Resettlement Committees (VRCs) who will assist in all local activities.
- The District Resettlement Committee (DRC) is composed of local authorities, representatives of mass organizations, village elders/traditional leaders and APs. The District governor chairs the DRC while members are from the District's Lao Women's Union (LWU), and APs (including women APs) and indigenous people representatives.

- The DRCs may not have experience in many of the requirements of the RP, and as such they require some training beyond simple instruction. Project implementation consultants (international and national social safeguards specialists) will design and implement the necessary capacity building programs for the DRCs.

#### 11.1.3 Project Implementation Consultants

83 The project has engaged an International Social Safeguards Specialist (3 months) and a National Social Safeguards Specialist (12 months) to support the PCU/PIUs in handling the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and Resettlement Plans for Lao PDR. The International Social Safeguards Specialist will support the PIU/DICT in updating the Resettlement Plans and (IPP), developing capacity of national, provincial and local officials responsible for their implementation and putting in place mechanisms for internal monitoring during implementation. The tasks will include:

- Ensuring that due diligence in implementing the Resettlement Plans (RPs) and the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is carried out for all subprojects;
- According to the provisions in the social safeguard plans, assist in preparing the materials and strategy for the information campaigns, public consultation and community participation;
- Prepare the survey materials and method to complete the detailed measurement survey with information from the infrastructure detailed design and update the census of affected persons;
- Update the Resettlement Plans, and follow-up to ensure their approval within MICT
- Update and operationalize the Indigenous Peoples Plan; in coordination with the Gender Specialist, prepare training modules on inclusion of ethnic groups in tourism activities as part of the training and capacity development programs under institutional strengthening activities (Output 3 & 4);
- Brief officials at all levels on the content and procedures for implementing the social safeguard plans and improve, if necessary, procedures for the coordination of resettlement, compensation and implementation of IPP activities;
- Ensure that mechanisms to address grievances promptly and properly are in place and functioning well;
- Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring;
- Design and deliver capacity development activities for all relevant agencies, as needed, in the areas of ADB resettlement and indigenous people's policies, participation and communication and grievance procedures;
- Train DICT/PCU assigned social safeguard focal persons to carry out internal monitoring and reporting of social safeguards plans.

#### 11.1.4 National Social Safeguards Specialist

84 The National Social Safeguards Specialist will:



- Support the PIU and provincial DICTs in implementing the Resettlement Plans and Indigenous Peoples Plan for all subprojects;
- Assist in the conduct of the information campaigns, public consultation and community participation on social safeguards;
- Coordinate the detailed measurement survey with information from the infrastructure detailed design and update the list of affected persons;
- Assist the International Resettlement Specialist to update the Resettlement Plans and Indigenous Peoples Plan;
- Advise PIU and International Resettlement Specialist on how to improve procedures for the coordination of resettlement, compensation and implementation of actions in the Indigenous Peoples Plan;
- Verify the calculations of compensation made by the Provincial and District Resettlement Committee in relation to the provisions of the RP entitlement matrix, and advise the PCU/PIUs on any required measures to take to ensure compensation levels are made according to the RP provisions
- Monitor compensation payment and advise the PIU/DICT of an action to take to ensure compensation is paid in full and in a timely manner
- Ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and properly and that the grievance redress mechanism is functioning well;
- Provide periodic training on grievance if needed;
- Establish and implement liaison mechanisms to ensure proper technical and logistical support to PMU, local administrative authorities, resettlement committees and concerned government departments;
- Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring;
- Design and deliver capacity development activities on ADB social safeguard policies for all relevant agencies, as needed, including requirements for participation, communication and gender mainstreaming;
- Train DICT/PCU assigned social safeguards focal persons to carry out internal monitoring and reporting of RPs and IPPs;
- Monitor grievance process from all the affected households.

## **11.2 Capacity of Relevant Agencies on Implementation of Resettlement**

85 Khammouane Provincial Resettlement Committee and DICT are not new to compensation, assistance and resettlement, particularly compensation, assistance and resettlement of projects financed by international development and funding agencies. Previously, the agencies have

experience in resettlement planning and implementation for a Provincial Infrastructure Projects in irrigation, small town water supply, and other related hydropower projects.

86 The principles, procedures, requirements and other related issues to resettlement planning and implementation of projects funded by ADB have been covered. Relevant agencies have capacity improved for resettlement planning and implementation. However, there may be some need to provide a refresher training for the relevant staff of PIU, DICT, in Thakhek District Resettlement Committees, mass-organizations and village leaders on RP implementation, resettlement monitoring and grievance redress. Capacity building for the agencies will be implemented during URP implementation - and this task will be carried out by the Social Safeguard Supporting Team.

## L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

87 The implementation progress of land acquisition and resettlement of the Xang Cave Access Improvement subproject is as follows:

### **Administrative and institutional arrangements**

88 **Capacity building for relevant staff:** Social Safeguard Supporting Team will develop and implement a capacity building on consultation and implementation of the RP for relevant staff of PIU, DICT, Khammouane Provincial and District Resettlement Committees, mass-organizations and village leaders. The capacity building program will cover various trainings and following up activities. Trainings will discuss the regulations of Government on land acquisition and resettlement; ADB's resettlement policy; provisions of the approved RP (principles, entitlements, consultation with and participation of affected households and community in resettlement implementation process, payment of compensation and assistance, relocation arrangements, grievance redress mechanism, roles and responsibilities of concerned agencies in resettlement implementation, resettlement monitoring and evaluation, etc.). Follow-up activities will include helping DICT and resettlement committees on preparing of detailed compensation and assistance calculations and implementing of compensation, assistance and relocation; supporting PIU, DICT, Khammouane Provincial Resettlement Committee and District Authority in conducting of internal resettlement monitoring; helping PIU staff in preparing of resettlement monitoring reports; assisting the Grievance Redress Committee in solving complaints and grievance etc.

### **Implementation and monitoring of RP**

- **Disclosure of the approved RP:** Meetings with affected households, communities, village and district authorities and Khammouane Provincial Resettlement Committee will be organized to disclose the approved RP. The information that will be provided in the meetings include the principles and entitlements, implementation schedule for compensation, assistance, relocation, and income restoration program; participation of affected households and community in resettlement implementation process, grievance redress mechanism, resettlement monitoring and evaluation, etc. The approved URP will be placed in the meeting house of villages, house of the heads of village leaders and headquarter of Thakhek District, and posted in the accessible public places and uploaded to MAF and ADB's websites.
- **Calculation of detailed compensation and assistance for the affected households:** Calculation of detailed compensation and assistance for the households shall be consistent with the provisions that have been specified in the RP. The detailed compensation and assistance calculation for the affected households was posted in the public places for at-least 20 days for comments of the affected households, communities and concerned agencies. Offer sheets were sent to the affected households. If affected households have any future complaint or grievance, they can lodge the case following to the discussed Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- **Disbursement of compensation and assistance:** Thakhek District Resettlement Committee will together with DICT to pay of compensation and assistance to the affected households consistently with the provisions of the approved URP.

- **Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation:** NPCO, DICT and Khammouane District Authority will carry out of internal resettlement monitoring. A post-resettlement evaluation will be carried out within six months after completion of compensation and resettlement activities.

**Table 16: Schedule of RP Implementation**

<b>Resettlement Activities</b>	<b>Time-Frame</b>
<b>Capacity Building</b>	
Conducting of trainings to relevant agencies	Week 4 April 2017
<b>Implementation of RP</b>	
Disclosure of RP	Week 4 April 2017
Calculation of detailed compensation and assistance for affected households	Week 4 April 2017
Disclosure of calculation of detailed compensation and assistance of households	Week 4 April 2017
<b>Approval of calculation of detailed compensation and assistance of households</b>	
Disbursement of Compensation and Assistance	May 2017
<b>Consultations and Grievance Resolution</b>	
Consultations	May 2017
<b>Grievance Resolutions</b>	
Monitoring and Evaluation of RP Implementation	May 2017
Internal Monitoring Reports	June 2017
Post-resettlement evaluation	Six months after compensation activities
<b>Civil Works</b>	
Commencement	Week 3 April 2017
Completion	2018

## M. MONITORING AND REPORTING

89 Implementation of resettlement of Xang Cave subproject will be monitored regularly to ensure that the approved RP is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, internal resettlement monitoring will be carried out.

90 Resettlement monitoring reports will be shared to village leaders, Thakhek district authority, DICT and MICT. The reports will also be posted in accessible public places and upload to MICT and ADB's websites.

### 13.1 Internal monitoring

91 Internal resettlement monitoring will be carried out by PIU, DICT and Thakhek District Authority with assistance of the PCUs International Return Resettlement Specialist who will prepare semiannual social safeguard reports. The mentioned agencies will perform internal resettlement monitoring by (i) meeting with village leaders, and representatives of mass organizations; (ii) holding group discussions with households who have house affected and temporary disrupted households; and (iii) meeting with marginally affected households. The focus of internal resettlement monitoring will be as follows:

- Confirmation of the number of severely affected households and the number of marginally affected households.
- **Progress in the implementation of resettlement:** amounts disbursed in compensation and cash assistance and date these are given to the affected households, and progress in payment of compensation and cash assistance, and land acquisition progress vis-à-vis the schedule of resettlement indicated in the approved RP.
- **Information dissemination and public participation:** number of public consultation-meetings held during dissemination of calculation of detailed compensation and assistance; the number of affected households participated in the meetings; comments, suggestions and concerns of the affected households and how these have been addressed.
- **Grievance redress:** number of affected households with complaints, nature of the complaints, resolutions of the complaints; assessment of efficiency of the grievance redress mechanism.
- **Gender concerns:** participation of women in meetings and in implementation of resettlement; concerns of women in connection with their resettlement and resolution of their grievances.
- Internal resettlement monitoring will start from April 201. DICT and Thakhek District Authority will share the internal resettlement monitoring reports to PIU. PIU will incorporate inputs of the internal resettlement monitoring reports of DICT and the District Authority to PIU's internal resettlement monitoring findings to submit to ADB and MAF on the quarterly basis.

- **Coordination between the resettlement activities and construction schedule:** Check whether civil works started when (i) land acquisition and resettlement activities (compensation, assistance and relocation) for the specific location of the Xang Cave Access Improvement subproject have been completed; (ii) the agreed livelihood development measures are in place; and, (iii) the acquired land is free from any encumbrances and no pending complaints and grievances are left unresolved.
- **Gender Issues:** Examine of participations of women in various land acquisition and resettlement activities; impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on women's livelihoods; issues of income restoration of women.

## ANNEX 1: Minutes of Consultations and Verification Of Replacement Cost Value

A village consultation with the Tham village authority was conducted on 4 July 2013. The APs and village authorities discussed the proposed acquisition of land in the village and identified KN 54,000 m<sup>2</sup> as the value of the affected land. The rates for different types of trees were discussed and identified as translated in Table A1.2. The decisions from the meetings regarding land value were recorded and are presented in Figure A2.1 below.

[illegible]

### Record of Recent Land Transaction in Ban Tham

## **Record of Consultations: Tham Village, 4 July 2013**

### Village Leaders Present

Mr. SikhoneDiduangphanh	Head of village
Mr. BounnaThephahak	Deputy Head of village
Mr. Sa Phetmany	Deputy Head of village
Mr. Nuanta	President of village Lao Front for National Reconstruction

20 other villagers, all villagers are Lao ethnic group

The PPTA consultants introduced the project and provided an overview of potential impacts on resettlement, environment and indigenous peoples. Government resettlement policies and ADB safeguards were introduced as well as entitlements and compensation; objectives of the census and Inventory of Losses, socio-economic surveys and eligibility for compensation, including cut-off date.

Tham village has 189 HH, 1,014 population, 571 women, Lao 100%; primary school, no dispensary and hospital, no market, use government electricity, use well for water supply; earth road, main occupation is rice farmer and labor; main source of income is wage labor; tourism resource is forest, mountain, temple and Xang cave; no guesthouse.

### Village development plans:

1. Develop home stay
2. Develop horse cart rides for tourists to visit natural area
3. Make souvenirs and build shops
4. Build restaurant

Proposals: 1. Training in English language, making handicrafts and souvenirs, tour guides and weaving

Explanation on Resettlement: (i) Government resettlement policies and difference with ADB safeguards (ii) Entitlement and compensation; (iii) Objectives of the census and Inventory of Losses, socio-economic surveys and eligibility for compensation (including cut-off date); (iv) need for active participation of the community

### Women's group discussion:

Ms. Olady	President of village Women's Union
Ms. Sombot	Vice President of village Women's Union
Ms. Vanh	villager
Ms. Sae	villager
Ms. Nongsy	villager
Ms. Dao	villager
Ms. Mong	villager
Ms. Vy	villager



Proposals: 1. Training to make souvenirs  
2. Training to make local handicrafts  
3. Training in food processing and weaving

**Recommendation and concerned:**

1. If construct bridge/ford need to consider how to avoid erosion;
2. Concerned subproject will affect houses and villagers field;

Requested fair compensation for any acquired land or loss of assets



*Photos of Consultations in Ban Tham*

## ANNEX 2: Sample Public Information Booklet

### **Draft Public Information Booklet GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Lao PDR Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism**

#### ***What is the GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project?***

The proposed Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project will develop sustainable, culturally and environmentally sound pro-poor tourism approaches in Laos. Specifically, in Ban Kham Village, Thakek, Khammouane the project will rehabilitate 4 kms of road leading to the Xang Cave. The Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism is implementing the Project, with financing assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

#### ***How extensive is the need to acquire land and other assets for the Project?***

The Project will compensate three affected households for a total of 520 square meters of land that will be acquired for the road rehabilitation. It will also compensate the affected households for 3 trees and 13 meters of fencing.

#### ***What will happen to the people losing assets and sources of livelihood?***

Compensation will be paid at **replacement cost** in cash for all assets affected, including sources of livelihood. Other forms of assistance will also be provided to households depending on the severity of Project impacts.

#### ***What is “replacement cost”?***

This is the amount needed to replace an affected asset without deductions for taxes or costs of transactions. Replacement costs relevant for this project are calculated as follows:

- Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
- Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;

#### ***What are the key principles for helping affected households under the Project?***

- Avoid, if not minimize, land acquisition and relocation, and impacts on sources of livelihoods of people;
- Restore the standard of living of affected households;
- Replace and compensate lost assets at replacement cost, on top of providing allowances and income restoration support, as warranted;
- Inform and consult the affected households about the Project, impacts, options for compensation and assistance, and grievance redress mechanism;
- Protect social/cultural institutions;
- Non-titled affected households (those who have no title to the land or customary rights) have rights to receive Project entitlements provided that they meet the cut-off date for eligibility;
- Identify and assist vulnerable groups at high risk of impoverishment, such as female-headed households with dependents, disabled household heads, households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, landless households, and ethnic minorities; and
- No demolition of assets/entry to properties will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

#### ***Who are eligible to be compensated and assisted under the Project?***

All affected people, households, and institutions/organizations that satisfy the **cut-off date for eligibility** are eligible to be compensated and assisted under the project. The cut-off date coincides with the completion of the period the census of affected persons (regardless of tenure status) and the inventory of losses (IOL). The IOL and census were completed by July 31 2013. The information in the IOL and Census will be validated and updated later during the detailed measurement survey (DMS). Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the IOL; or (ii) they have been included among the affected due to changes in project design.

### **What are the entitlements of affected households?**

Affected households project entitlements are listed in the table below. These entitlements are based on the impacts identified during the census and IOL. Said entitlements will be adjusted and updated, as needed consistent with the Project resettlement policy, based on the results of the DMS to reflect a more precise inventory and assessment of impacts on assets and on the people.

<b>Type of Losses</b>	<b>Entitled Persons</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>	<b>Implementation Issues</b>
Residential Land (includes residential land used for business operations)	Owners with legal title (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)  AH = 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>With</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild affected houses/structures of similar size: (i) Cash compensation for the affected portion at replacement cost which is equivalent to the prevailing market value of land of similar type and category, and free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees); and (ii) Project contractor to improve remaining residential land at no cost to APs (e.g. filling and leveling) so APs can move back on remaining plot.</li> <li>• <u>Without</u> remaining land, sufficient to rebuild houses/structures: Replacement land equal in area, same type and category and acceptable to the AH, without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer OR cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the prevailing market value of land of similar type and category, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees) plus assistance to purchase and register land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary donation of land will not be allowed by the project.</li> </ul>
Partially Affected Secondary Structures (Fence)	Owners of affected structures  AH = 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair of structure to same size and quality OR cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion equivalent to prevailing market prices of (i) materials, with no deduction for depreciation of the structure or salvageable materials; (ii) materials transport; and (iii) labor cost to cover cost for dismantling, transfer and rebuild.</li> <li>• Includes right to salvage material from structure</li> <li>• Provision of all taxes, registration costs, and other fees incurred for replacement structure.</li> </ul>	

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Temporary Use of Land	Legal owner or occupant	<p>For land temporarily acquired by the project during construction,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 day advance notice</li> <li>• Provision of rental values during duration of temporary acquisition</li> <li>• cash compensation at replacement cost for affected fixed assets (e.g., structures, trees, crops); and</li> <li>• Restoration of the temporarily used land within 1 month after closure of the by-pass route or removal of equipment and materials from contractor's working space subject to the conditions agreed between the landowner or tenant and the civil works contractor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction supervision consultant will ensure that the (i) location and alignment of the by-pass route to be proposed by the civil works will have the least adverse social impacts; (ii) that the landowner is adequately informed of his/her rights and entitlements as per the project resettlement policy; and (iii) agreement reached between the landowner and the civil works contractor are carried out.</li> </ul>
Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, common property resources (Owners, tenants, squatters, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of 60 days' notice</li> <li>• Provision of temporary access where possible</li> </ul> <p>Restoration of affected land area, structure, utilities and common property resources.</p>	

***How are the grievances of affected persons (or households) heard and resolved?***

**Step 1 – Village Level.** Initial points of contact will be between APs and their village leader or, if preferred by the AP, the village representative of the Lao National Front for Reconstruction or of the Women's Union. APs may also choose to contact project staff directly. The PIU staff will maintain regular contact with all village offices and represent the Project in consultations with aggrieved parties. All complaints and grievances will be properly documented by both the village offices and the project staff and addressed through consultations in a transparent manner aimed at resolving matters through consensus. All meetings between the village officials, project staff and complainants will take place in a public place and include participation of representatives of APs, local non-benefit organizations, and village heads to ensure transparency. Where the complaint is verbal, project staff is responsible for keeping a written record of the grievance.

If within 5 days of lodging the grievance, participants are not able to reach an amicable decision, or complainants are not satisfied with the Project's decision, the complaint will be forwarded to the District Resettlement Committee (DRC). APs and local mass organizations may forward their grievance directly to the DRC or do so with the assistance of the project staff. It will be the role of the project staff to ensure that any unresolved grievance is forwarded in a timely manner to the DRC.

**Step 2 – District Level –** If APs are not satisfied with, or do not receive a response from the DRC within 10 days of their complaint being lodged with the DRC, then the complaint can be forwarded to the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC). Again, elevation of the complaint to these bodies can be undertaken by the AP or with the assistance of the project staff. It will be the role of the project staff to ensure that any unresolved grievance from the DRC is forwarded in a timely manner to the PRC;

**Step 3 – Provincial Level -** If the complaint still remains unresolved within 10 days of being lodged to PRC, APs and local mass organizations may forward their grievance directly to the DICT;

**Step 4 – Central Level.** MICT will ensure to review and resolve all complaints within 10 days.

If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory following the project's grievance redress mechanism, the households have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) or through ADB's Lao Resident Mission. If the households are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator as outlined in the Information Guide to the Consultation Phase of the ADB Accountability Mechanism.

***What is the tentative schedule for implementing resettlement?***

Updated Implementation Schedule Placed here

***How can an affected person or household participate in the project?***

All affected persons or households are encouraged to participate in all consultation meetings and other project related activities in order to ensure that they are fully informed and consulted. Their active participation during the DMS and implementation of the Resettlement Plan will help MICT determine the appropriate measures to mitigate impacts, identify problems or potentials problems, and identify ways of responding expeditiously to solve any problems.

***Where can affected households get additional information about resettlement related information?***

The full RP, detailed project entitlements and compensation unit rates are available from the District Office from the office of the Provincial Implementation Unit.

***Who might be contacted for any inquiries about the Project?***

Provincial/District/Village:

Mrs. Phoxay Simoukda, Project Manager PIU Thakhek

Mr. Kenta Xayyahane, Project Coordinator PIU Thakhek

Mr. Silakhone Deduangphanh, Chief of Village & Community Mediation Team (CMT)

Mr. Boualoy, CMT

Mr. Nuanta, CMT

Mrs. Orlade, CMT

Mr. Bounme, CMT

### ANNEX 3: Field Survey for Detailed Design of Secondary Access Road to Tham Xang Cave

- A. The Final Field Survey has been carried out by the Team of Lao-Asia Consulting Group on 31/05/216 at Ban Tham accompanied by Ban Tham Village Leaders Team and the family heads of the 03 impacts households from secondary access road construction. The aim of this field survey must re-estimate the margin of impacts to residential land, assets and trees based of new road design.

The affected households recognized that the dimensions of impacts were decreased remarkably. Only Mr. Ae and Mrs. Pathana land got more impacts because the road will pass through the middle of her land.

The minutes of meeting on the affected land and assets has been recorded and signed by the representatives of 03 affected households witnessed by the Field Survey Team and the Village Leader's Team.









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- ສາມາດ 29 ມິ/ວັດ :

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ເສັ້ນ/ອາດ : 682 ມ<sup>2</sup>

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ເສັ້ນ/ອາດ : 360 ມ<sup>2</sup>

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#### **ANNEX 4: Record of Public Consultation And Disclosure to Affected Villagers And Village Authority**

From 21 – 23 October 2016, the Village Public Consultation Meetings were undertaken at Ban Tham and Ban XiengVean. In the afternoon of 21/10/2016, the PIU of the Provincial Department of Information, Culture and Tourism (DICT) and the social safeguard specialist met with the Village Authorities of Ban Tham and Ban XiengVean with their members to inform about the Project Progress and the aim of the VPC meetings, to reveal about the need of the project, and to discuss on how to fulfil the “Inventory and Registration Form for Affected Properties.

##### **1. Record of Public Consultation at Ban Tham on 22/10/2016**

The VPC meeting were conducted at Ban Tham on 22/10/2016 in the morning with the participation of representatives of 82 households of whom 41 are women family heads.







[illegible][illegible]

5. สรุปสาระสำคัญของข้อสังเกต ข้อเสนอแนะ และการอภิปราย (Summary of results/Solution of the Consultation)

၁။ အထွေထွေ အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၂။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၃။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၄။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၅။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၆။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၇။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၈။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၉။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်  
 ၁၀။ အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်

[illegible]

ວິງວິນຈອກກອບບ້ານ, ບ້ານ...  
 (Recorder)  
 (Certified by Village Chief)

ជំនួយហិរញ្ញ

17.  $u \neq 1$  and  $v \neq 1$ .



វិសេស វិសេស



ລາຍຊື່ (ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການປຶກສາຫາລື) (List of Participants):

ລ/ດ No.	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ສາຂາ Occupation	ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ Organization	ໜ້າທີ່ Responsibility	ໂທລະສັບ Telephone	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ໂຄງການ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
2	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ພ/ວ ກວດ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
3	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	Epistola Ltd	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
4	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
5	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
6	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
7	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
8	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
9	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
10	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
11	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
12	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
13	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
14	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
15	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
16	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
17	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
18	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
19	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
20	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
21	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
22	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
23	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
24	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
25	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
26	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
27	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
28	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
29	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
30	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
31	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
32	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	
33	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິທະຍາ	ພ/ງ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	ຄຸນນະພາບ	09000000	

34	ປີ ກຸມ.					
35	ນ. ດ.					
36	ນ. ມ.					
37	ນ. ມ. ສີ					
38	ນ. ອຸປະສັກ					
39	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	102
40	ນ. ອຸປະສັກ	ປ/11	1110750	-	0	610101
41	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	5626167
42	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	9626
43	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	11
44	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	22504914
45	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
46	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	96003791
47	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	5351065
48	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
49	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
50	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	56101033
51	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	55752079
52	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	95931151
53	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	55650657
54	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
55	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
56	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
57	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
58	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
59	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
60	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	52325202
61	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	000922232
62	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
63	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000
64	ນ. ສີ	ປ/ຊ	0	0	0	1000

(Certified by Village Chief)

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ (Recorder)



65. 2. 10	1/2	0	0	0	100
66. 2. 10	1/2	0	0	0	100
67. 2. 10	1/2	0	0	5556531	100
68. 2. 10	1/2	0	0	0	100
69. 2. 10	1/2	51221	-	-	100
70. 2. 10	1/2	6029	-	7795074	100
71. 2. 10	1/2	5 200 205	-	5522400	100
72. 2. 10	1/2	0	0	0	100
73. 2. 10	1/2	10100000	10100000	5580200	100
74. 2. 10	1/2	0	0	0	100
75. 2. 10	1/2	0	0	5958532	100
76. 2. 10	1/2	1000	1000	2150000	100
77. 2. 10	1/2	10100000	10100000	0	100
78. 2. 10	1/2	1000000	-	-	100
79. 2. 10	1/2	-	-	-	100
80. 2. 10	1/2	-	-	-	100
81. 2. 10	1/2	-	-	-	100
82. 2. 10	1/2	1000000	1000000	2200000	100
83. 2. 10	1/2	0	0	71889000	100
84. 2. 10	1/2	1000000	1000000	5655000	100
85. 2. 10	1/2	1000000	1000000	5293400	100

ប្រធានភូមិ (Certified by Village Chief)

ចុះបញ្ជី (Recorder)



Signature of Recorder

ឃុំបឹងកក់



ໂຄງການ ຂະຫຍາຍເສັ້ນທາງ ເຂົ້າເຖິງແຫຼ່ງຫວັງຫຼວງ ຖ້ຳຊ້າງ  
Tham Xang Cave Access Improvement Project

ແບບຟອມສຳຫລັບລວດຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນ ທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ  
Inventory and Registration Form for Affected Properties

ແຂວງ/Province: ດົງຂວາງ, ເມືອງ/District: ຫົວພັນ, ບ້ານ/Village: ຫົງ  
ສຳນວນໃນເດີວ ເລກທີ, Family census No ລຸ້ນວັນທີ/dated on ສ່ວນ/Unit ດງ  
ຊື່ຜູ້ເຊື່ອມຊຶມ, Assesst's owner name ພ. ສິນທິພອນ ຫຼື ຊື່ຜູ້ຊື້, or Renter name  
ສະເລ່ຍລາຍໄດ້ປະຈຳປີ/Average Annual Income 1,500,000 ກີບ, ກີບ, ກີບ  
ລາຍໄດ້ຈາກເງິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ/Income from affected land LAK/month ກີບ/ເດືອນ

1. ຈຳນວນຄົນໃນຄອບຄົວ/Family member No. ຊົນເຜົ່າ/Ethnicity

No	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ/Name and Family name	ເພດ/Gender	ອາຍຸ/Age	ອາຊີບ/Profession	ສາຍພັນ/Relationship	ການສຶກສາ/Education	ຍ່າຍ/ສ່ວນ/Handicapped
1	ພ. ສິນທິພອນ	ຊ	46	ບໍ່ມີ	ບໍ່ມີ	ມັດ	
2	ພ. ສິນທິພອນ	ຍ	35	ບໍ່ມີ	ບໍ່ມີ	ມັດ	
3	ພ. ສິນທິພອນ	ຍ	19	ບໍ່ມີ	ບໍ່ມີ	ມັດ	
4	ພ. ສິນທິພອນ	ຊ	16	ບໍ່ມີ	ບໍ່ມີ	ມັດ	
5	ພ. ສິນທິພອນ	ຊ	11	ບໍ່ມີ	ບໍ່ມີ	ມັດ	
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

2. ຊັບສິນ/Assets

No	ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ/Structures	ລວງຍາວ/Length (m)	ຂະໜາດ/Size (m2)	ເສັ້ນ/Column	ປ່າ/Wall	ຫີນ/Floor	ຫຼັກ/Roof
1	ໄຟ້/Fence 75	12		75			
2	ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງອື່ນ/Others						
3							
4							

3. ດິນ/ Land

No	ປະເພດດິນ/Types of Lands	ດິນທີ່ ກະທົບ Affected area	ດິນທີ່ລວມ Total area	ມີໃບຕາດິນ ບໍ່? Land titling?	ສະໜິດຕະຫຼາດ ການປະສິດທິ Yield/Year	ສະສະຫຼຸດການ ສູນເສຍ/ຊົດເກດ Temp./Perm- nent Loss
1	ດິນປຸກສ້າງ/Residential land	1 x 12				
2	ດິນປຸກສ້າງ/Rice paddy field					
3	ດິນສະຫງ່າ/Fish pond					
4	ດິນປະເພດອື່ນ/Others					
5						
6						

4. ໄມ້ໄຫ້ໝາກ/Fruit trees						
No	ຊະນິດ/Type	ຈຳນວນ/No	ອາຍຸ (ປີ)/Age (yrs)			
			1 — 3	4 — 10	11 — 15	< 15
1	ໝາກຂົ່ວ/Coconut	1		✓		
2	ໝາກມ່ວງ/Mango					
3	ໝາກລຳໄປ/Longan	1	✓			
4	ໝາກຂາມ(ຂົ່ມ/ຫວານ)/Tamarind					
5	ໝາກນ້ຳ/Orange					
6	ໝາກນ້ຳ/Jack fruit					
7	ໝາກຂຽນ/Custard apple	3		✓		
9	ໝາກນ້ຳ/ Milk fruit					
10	ໝາກນ້ຳ/Lemon					
11	ໝາກນ້ຳ/Goose berry					
12	ໝາກຂີ້ກ/ Guava	2		✓		
13	ໝາກນ້ຳ/Banana					
14	ໝາກຕູງ/Papaya					
15	ໝາກ ໄມ້ອື່ນໆ/Others					

5. ໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ/Industrial trees						
No	ຊະນິດ/Type	ຈຳນວນ/No	ອາຍຸ (ປີ)/Age (yrs)			
			1 — 3	4 — 10	11 — 15	< 15
1	ໄມ້ສາງ/ Bamboo					
2	ໄມ້ດຳ/Red wood					
3	ໄມ້ດຳ/Eucalyptus					
4	ໄມ້ສາງ/Agar wood					
6	ໄມ້ສິກ/Teak wood					
7	ໄມ້ແກ້ວ					
8	ໄມ້ອື່ນໆ/Others					

6. ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງການ/Perceptions to Project						
1.	ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງ ໃຫ້ແກ່ບ້ານໃນເຂດໂຄງການ	✓	ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່	ແມ່ນ	
2.	ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການສ້າງສະໜອງນ້ຳ ແລະ ບ້ານໃນເຂດໂຄງການ	✓	ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່	ແມ່ນ	
3.	ສ້າງສິ່ງອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກຄ່າຮຽນ ໃນເມືອງສ່ອງສ່ວງຖ້າຊ້າ	✓	ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່	ແມ່ນ	
4.	ສອດຄ່ອງກັບແຜນສ້າງສະໜອງນ້ຳສ່ອງ ຂອງກຸ່ມບ້ານຖ້າ-ຊຽງແລວ	✓	ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່	ແມ່ນ	
5.	ການສ້າງສະໜອງໂຄງການ ສ້າງບ້ານສະໜອງນ້ຳສ່ອງ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນບ້ານຊຽງແລວ	✓	ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່	ແມ່ນ	
6.	ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານສະໜອງນ້ຳສ່ອງ ໃຫ້ມີການສ້າງສະໜອງໂຄງການ	✓	ແມ່ນ	ບໍ່	ແມ່ນ	

7. ສະເໜີ ຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນທີ່ຜົນກະທົບ/Suggestions to Affected Properties						
1.	ໄດ້ມີການປະກອບຄຳເຫັນຕໍ່ໂຄງການ ມາດຕະການ					
2.	ສະໜອງນ້ຳສ່ອງ ສະໜອງນ້ຳ ຊຽງແລວ					
3.						

ສະໜອງນ້ຳສ່ອງ, ບ້ານ ..... ວັນທີ 22 / 12 / 2016  
 ສະໜອງນ້ຳສ່ອງ (FIU) ນາຍບ້ານ Village Head ຜູ້ສືບສວນ interviewer ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ/Owner  



  
 ປັນຍາ ຈັນທະລາດ Panya CHANTHALATH ສິລະຄອມ ດິດວາຍົກ



## 2. Record of Public Consultation at Ban Xiengvean on 23/10/2016

At Ban Xiengvean, the VPC meeting was organized on 23/10/2016 at Ban Xiengvean. 53 hhs heads were participated, of whom 4 are women family heads.







ທາງ 98 ບຸນລາວອາດ ຕາມ ຄວາມເປັນ 2, 3 ຄັ້ງ ປະຈຳປີ 2019 ມ. ມ. ມ. ມ.  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ ການ ພັດທະນາ ຂອງ ມ.

ສິດ ປະຈຳປີ ປະຈຳປີ ສິດ ປະຈຳປີ ປະຈຳປີ ປະຈຳປີ ປະຈຳປີ ປະຈຳປີ ປະຈຳປີ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ

ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ

+ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
+ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
+ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ

- ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ  
ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ

ບັນຍາຍ ການ ພັດທະນາ ປະຈຳປີ 2019  
(Recorder)  
(Certified by Village Chief)



ບັນຍາຍ  
  
ນ. ນ. ນ.

ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ ມາດ ສະໜອງ ຄວາມ ສະຫງົບ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການປຶກສາຫາລື (List of Participants):

ລ/ດ No	ຊື່ ແລະນາມສະກຸນ Name and Surname	ສາຂາ Occupation	ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ Organization	ໜ້າທີ່ຜິດຊອບ Responsibility	ໂທລະສັບ Telephone	ລາຍເຊັນ Signature
1	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
2	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
3	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
4	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
5	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
6	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
7	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
8	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
9	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
10	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
11	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
12	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
13	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
14	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
15	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
16	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
17	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
18	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
19	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
20	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
21	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
22	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
23	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
24	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
25	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
26	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
27	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
28	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
29	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
30	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
31	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
32	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	
33	ທ່ານ ສິນທິ ວິຫານ	ປ/ງ	ປ/ງ ສິນທິ	ສະໜັບສະໜູນ	02020505	



34	ឈ. កែវ	១៧/៩				កែវ
35	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
36	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
37	ឈ. កែវ	២/១	ប្រាក់សងប្រាក់			ឈ. កែវ
38	ឈ. កែវ	២/១	ប្រាក់សងប្រាក់			ឈ. កែវ
39	ឈ. កែវ	២/១	ប្រាក់សងប្រាក់			ឈ. កែវ
40	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
41	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
42	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
43	ឈ. កែវ	២/១			5499903	ឈ. កែវ
44	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
45	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
46	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
47	ឈ. កែវ	២/១	ប្រាក់សងប្រាក់		030499903	ឈ. កែវ
48	ឈ. កែវ	២/១	ប្រាក់សងប្រាក់		59051753	ឈ. កែវ
49	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
50	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
51	ឈ. កែវ	២/១			9169999	ឈ. កែវ
52	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
53	ឈ. កែវ	២/១				ឈ. កែវ
54						
55						
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57						
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62						
63						
64						

ប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល, ចំណុះ: ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល  
(Certified by Village Chief)



ប្រឹក្សាភិបាល (Recorder)

*[Signature]*

ក. ប្រឹក្សាភិបាល

ໂຄງການ ຂະຫຍາຍເສັ້ນທາງ ເຂົ້າເຖິງແຫຼ່ງທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ຖ້ຳຊ້າງ  
 Tham Xang Cave Access Improvement Project

ແບບຟອມສຳຫລັບລວດຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນ ທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ  
 Inventory and Registration Form for Affected Properties

ແຂວງ/Province: ສາມຂັນ, ເມືອງ/District: ຫົວພັນ, ບ້ານ/Village: ສີນທະວາ  
 ສຳມະໂນຄົວ ເລກທີ, 074, Family census No ລົງວັນທີ/dated on 24/9/104, ໜ່ວຍ/Unit 23  
 ຊື່ເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນ, Assesst's owner name ພົນເອກ ສິນທະວາ ຫຼື ຊື່ຜູ້ເຊົ່າ, or Renter name ລາວ ສິນ  
 ສະເລ່ງລາຍຮັບປະຈຳປີ/Average Annual Income 20.000.000, ກີບ/ປີ, ກີບ/ປີ  
 ລາຍຮັບຈາກດິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ/ເດືອນ Income from affected land LAK/month 20.000, ກີບ/ເດືອນ

1. ຈຳນວນຄົນໃນຄອບຄົວ/Family member No. 6, ຊົນເຜົ່າ/Ethnicity ລາວ

No	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ/Name and Family name	ເພດ/gender	ອາຍຸ/Age	ອາຊີບ/Profession	ສາຍສຳພັນ/relationship	ການສຶກສາ/Education	ຮ/ໝ/ສອ wid./div./handicapped
1	ພົນເອກ ສິນທະວາ	ຊ	43	2/3	ພໍ່	ມ. 7	
2	ພົນເອກ ສິນທະວາ	ຍ	43	ກ.	ແມ່	ມ. 7	
3	ພົນເອກ ສິນທະວາ	ຊ	18	ຊ	ລູກ	ມ. 1	
4	ພົນເອກ ສິນທະວາ	ຊ	16	ຊ	ລູກ	ມ. 1	
5	ພົນເອກ ສິນທະວາ	ຍ	12	ຍ.	ລູກ	ມ. 1	
6	ພົນເອກ ສິນທະວາ	ຊ	3	ຊ	ລູກ	ມ. 1	
7							
8							
9							
10							

2. ຊັບສິນ/Assets

No	ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ/Structures	ລວງຍາວ/Length (m)	ຂະໜາດ/Size(m2)	ເສົາ/Column	ຝາ/Wall	ພື້ນ/Floor	ຫຼັກ/Roof
1	ຮົ່ວ/Fence	45		7.5	7.5		
2	ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງອື່ນໆ/ others						
3							
4							

3. ດິນ/ Land

No	ປະເພດດິນ/Types of Lands	ເນື້ອທີ່ກະທົບ Affected area	ເນື້ອທີ່ລວມ Total area	ມີໃບຕາດິນບໍ່? Land titling?	ສະັດຕະພາບການຜະລິດ/ປີ Yield/Year	ສູນເສຍຖາວອນ/ຊົ່ວຄາວ Temp./Perm- nent Loss
1	ດິນປຸກສ້າງ/Residential land	45x1		ບໍ່		ງາວ
2	ດິນນາ/Rice paddy field					
3	ດິນໝອງປາ/Fish pond					
4	ດິນປະເພດອື່ນໆ/Others					
5						
6						



## 4. ལྔ་ལྔ་ལུ་ཉེད/Fruit trees

No	ຊື່ປືດ/Type	ຈຳ/No	ອາຍຸ (ປີ)/Age (yrs)				ຜົນສະໄໝ/ປີ Yield/year
			1-3	4-10	11-15	>15	
1	ໝາກຝັງ/Coconut						
2	ໝາກຝັງ/Mango						
3	ໝາກຝັງ/Longan						
4	ໝາກຝັງ(ຂີ້ມ/ຫວານ)/Tamarind						
5	ໝາກຝັງ/Orange						
6	ໝາກຝັງ/Jack fruit						
7	ໝາກຝັງ/Custard apple	10 ປີ		10			
9	ໝາກຝັງ/Milk fruit						
10	ໝາກຝັງ/Lemon						
11	ໝາກຝັງ/Goose berry						
12	ໝາກຝັງ/Guava						
13	ໝາກຝັງ/Banana						
14	ໝາກຝັງ/Papaya						
15	ໝາກຝັງ/Others	15		10			

៥. ដើមឈើសាងសង់/Industrial trees

No	အမျိုးအစား/Type	အရွယ်/No	အသက် (ဝါ)/Age (yrs)				မှတ်ချက်/Remarks
			1-3	4-10	11-15	> 15	
1	လိမ္မော်/Bamboo	1		20			
2	လိမ္မော်/Red wood						
3	လိမ္မော်/Eucalyptus						
4	အုတ်တုံး/Agar wood						
6	လိမ္မော်/Teak wood						
7	လိမ္မော်						
8	လိမ္မော်/Others						

໑. ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງການ/Perceptions to Project:

- |   |        |                                  |
|---|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການສ້າງສັນທາງ ໂຕ້ຕອບການໃນເສດໂຄງການ                | 4-ແມ່ນ | <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ |
| 2. ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການພັດທະນາອຸຊີບ ແລະ ບົນໃນເສດໂຄງການ                | 4-ແມ່ນ | <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ |
| 3. ສ້າງສັນອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກຄ່າງ ໃນເສດໂຄງການ                        | 4-ແມ່ນ | <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ |
| 4. ສອດຄ່ອງກັບແຜນພັດທະນາການທາງວັດ ສອດຄ່ອງກັບບົນຖ້ຳ-ຂອງແຜນ        | 4-ແມ່ນ | <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ |
| 5. ການພັດທະນາໂຄງການ ສ້າງບົນພັດທະນາໃນສັນ ສອດຄ່ອງກັບບົນຖ້ຳ-ຂອງແຜນ | 4-ແມ່ນ | <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ |
| 6. ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການສ້າງສັນທາງ ໂຕ້ຕອບການໃນເສດໂຄງການ                | 4-ແມ່ນ | <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ |

7. ຂໍສະເໜີ ຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງພື້ນທີ່ປົກຄຸມ/ Suggestions to Affected Properties

1. இது ஒரு பரிமாணப் பொருள். அதன் அளவைப் பற்றி கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
2. இது ஒரு பரிமாணப் பொருள். அதன் அளவைப் பற்றி கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
3. இது ஒரு பரிமாணப் பொருள். அதன் அளவைப் பற்றி கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ສະມາຄົມວັດທະນະທຳໄທ  
ປະເທດໄທ (PTU)

Village Head

ឈ្មោះអ្នកប្រកាស, ឈ្មោះ អ្នកប្រកាស  
 ឈ្មោះ អ្នកប្រកាស  
 ឈ្មោះ អ្នកប្រកាស

23 / 10 / 06  
 Owner

ປັນຍາ ຈັນທະລາດ  
Panya CHANTHALATH

စိတ်ကောသလ်ဝိသုဒ္ဓိ