

Draft Resettlement Plan

Project No. 50099-003
June 2018

LAO: Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project

Pakxan

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 28 June 2018)

Currency unit	–	Kip (LAK)
LAK1.00	=	\$0.000119
\$1.00	=	LAK 8,409.95

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AP	–	affected person
DED	–	detailed engineering design
DISC	–	design and implementation support consultant
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DONRE	–	District Office Natural Resources and Environment
EA	–	executing agency
GMS-4	–	Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IOL	–	inventory of losses
LAR	–	land acquisition and resettlement
MONRE	–	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPWT	–	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PGRC	–	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management unit
PONRE	–	Provincial Office Natural Resources and Environment
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
RCS	–	replacement cost study
RF	–	resettlement framework
ROW	–	right-of-way
RP	–	resettlement plan
SES	–	socioeconomic survey
SWTP	–	small-scale wastewater treatment plant
URP	–	updated resettlement plan
WREA	–	Water Resources and Environment Administration
WWTP	–	wastewater treatment plant

NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to United States dollars.

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or Staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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

DEFINITION OF TERMS

affected household	<p>This refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest 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.</p> <p>In the case of affected household (AH), this includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project or any of its components.</p>
affected persons	<p>In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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.</p>
compensation	<p>This refers to payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.</p>
consultation	<p>This is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out at different stages of the project and land acquisition and involuntary resettlement cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in Lao Language that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion with due regard to cultural norms; and (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.</p>
cut-off date	<p>This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the Project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP. For the Project purpose cut-off date for eligibility is the last day of the census of the APs and inventory of their lost assets. 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 inventory of losses (IOL); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).</p>

detailed measurement survey	With the aid of detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of the inventory of losses, measurement of losses, 100% SES, and 100% census of affected people which forms the basis for the compensation package.
entitlement	This 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.
income restoration program	This is a program designed with various activities aiming to support affected persons to recover their income/livelihood to pre-subproject 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	This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. land 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 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.
involuntary resettlement	This refers to when displaced persons have no right to refuse land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement which occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated and the failure will result in expropriation through invoking the eminent domain of power of the state.
land acquisition	This 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.
relocation	This is the physical relocation of a displaced people from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
replacement cost	Replacement cost involves replacing an asset, including land, at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any.

Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.

Where land market conditions are absent or in a formative

stage, the APs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and information in support of unit rates in absence of available market

replacement cost study	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
resettlement plan	This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement reporting and monitoring.
severely affected household	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 subproject.
vulnerable group	This is a distinct group of displaced persons who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and comprise of (i) households living below the national poverty rate established by the RGC, (ii) female headed households with dependents living, (iii) disabled headed households with no other means of support, (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support, (v) landless poor living below the national poverty rate, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
II.	INTRODUCTION	1
	A. Project Description	1
	B. Drainage improvement	2
	C. Wastewater Collection and Treatment	2
	D. Controlled Landfill	2
	E. Riverbank Protection	3
	F. Measures adopted to Minimize resettlement	4
III.	SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	5
IV.	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	8
V.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	12
	A. Consultation and Participation	12
	B. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan	14
VI.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	15
VII.	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	17
	A. Policy Framework	17
	B. Government Laws, Decrees and Guidelines	17
	C. ADB Safeguards Policy	18
	D. Other ADB Policies Relevant to Resettlement Planning and Implementation.	20
	E. Gaps and Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policy	21
	F. Project Entitlements	23
VIII.	INCOME RESTORATION AND RESETTLEMENT	31
IX.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	32
X.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	33
	A. Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	33
	B. Project Management Unit (PMU) under the MPWT	33
	C. Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE)	33
	D. Design and Implementation Support Consultant (DISC)	33
XI.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	35
	A. Internal Monitoring	35
	B. External Monitoring	35
	C. Indicative Implementation of RP	35
APPENDIXES		
	Appendix 1: Unit Rates	37
	Appendix 2: Minutes of the Meeting on Resettlement and List of Participants	44
	Appendix 3: Master List of Affected Households	48
	Appendix 4: Project Information Brochure	57
	Appendix 5: Pakxan town coordination and consultation meeting	61
	Appendix 6: Terms of reference – International External Monitor	63
	Appendix 7: Terms of reference – International and National Resettlement Specialist	66

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map of participating Towns	1
Figure 2: Proposed Layout of Pakxan Landfill Site	3
Figure 3: Proposed Riverbank protection, Pakxan	4

TABLES

Table 1: RP Implementation Schedule	3
Table 2: Details of Proposed Trunk Drains and Road Drains	2
Table 3: Affected Households	5
Table 4: Affected Structures	6
Table 5: Affected Secondary Structures	7
Table 6: Affected Trees	7
Table 7: Age and Physical Condition of Respondents	8
Table 8: Educational Attainment of Respondents	8
Table 9: Main Occupation of AH Heads	9
Table 10: Monthly Income of AHs	9
Table 11: Details of Waste Pickers	10
Table 12: Consultations Conducted	12
Table 13: Grievance Redress Mechanism	15
Table 14: Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policy	21
Table 15: Entitlement Matrix	24
Table 16: Resettlement Budget	32
Table 17: Indicative Schedule of RP Implementation	35

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project and Subproject Description

1. The proposed Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project (GMS-4) (the Project) will support the Governments of Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) in enhancing the competitiveness of towns located along economic corridors of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS).
2. The Project aims to improve urban services and competitiveness in the participating towns. This will be achieved through improved integrated regional and local planning along with investment in basic urban infrastructure such as drainage, sanitation, solid waste management, urban roads, river bank protection, and public gardens. This Project represents the fourth phase of the GMS Corridor Towns Development Initiative connecting some of the largest cities in the GMS.
3. In the Lao PDR, the Pakxan Subproject under GMS-4 will include drainage improvement, wastewater collection and treatment, a controlled landfill, riverbank protection, and formulation of a five-year Provincial Development Strategy and strengthening of institutional capacities.
4. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the executing agency (EA), assisted by a project management unit (PMU) that will oversee the day-to-day implementation of the project.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

5. The subproject will require the acquisition of private lands for three components. Based on the Inventory of Losses (IOL) conducted in December 25 to 29 for the riverbank protection and drainage improvement; and January 25 to 29, 2018 for the small-scale wastewater treatment plant (SWTP) sites, a total of 62,555 square meters (m²) of land will be acquired. There are minor impacts on 20 structures (17 houses and 3 shops). The aggregate area of the affected assets is 861 m². The impacts on affected structures will be minor and relocation will not be required. Additional land may be required for the pump stations for the SWTP system. This will be determined during detailed engineering design and any acquisition would be documented through the detailed measurement survey and compensation and allowances will be provided according to the entitlement matrix.
6. Temporary resettlement impacts due to the removal and subsequent reconstruction of driveways and road crossing culverts will occur during the construction/improvement of roadside drainage canals located inside the existing road right-of-way (ROW). As part of its contract, the civil works contractor will carry out the removal and restoration of said driveways and culverts to pre-project conditions.

C. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

7. Consultations, public meetings and village discussions with the AHs and the local governments were conducted prior to the conduct of IOL. Public consultation meetings were held in all affected villages. Public consultations will continue during RP implementation, consistent with the subproject's participatory approach.

8. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been designed to ensure that the concerns and complaints of the AHs are readily addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. The AHs will be made fully aware of their rights through verbal and written means during resettlement planning, updating, and implementation. This mechanism will be free to access and have numerous entry points including contractors camps and village offices.

D. Legal and Policy Framework

9. This draft resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared to address land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) for the subproject in Pakxan town. It is consistent with the laws of the Government of Lao PDR, principally the Constitution (1991), Decree of the Prime Minister on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Project, No.192/PM, dated 7 July 2005, as amended by Decree No. 84, dated 5 April 2016; the Regulations for Implementing Decree of the Prime Minister on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Project, No.2432/STEA, dated 11 November 2005; the March 2010 updated Technical Guidelines for Implementing Decree 192/PM; and ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

10. Provisions and principles adopted in the project resettlement policy will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in the Lao PDR wherever a gap exists.

11. The basic compensation and rehabilitation principles adopted in this RP include (a) land acquisition is minimized if avoidance is not possible; (b) compensation and cash and non-cash assistance will be provided prior to impact to help ensure that AHs are able to maintain, if not improve, their pre-Project living standards; (c) AHs are fully informed and consulted on compensation and relocation options; (d) existing socio-cultural institutions of AHs are supported and used; (e) the Project resettlement policy will equally apply to women and men; (f) lack of formal title will not be a bar to compensation and rehabilitation; (g) particular attention will be extended to vulnerable groups, such as households found to be below the poverty line, households headed by women and the elderly with no other social support; (h) resettlement is planned and implemented as an integral part of the sub-subproject and that the budget for resettlement is part of Project costs; and (i) AHs are not displaced from assets until they are fully compensated for the same.

12. For purposes of this RP, the cut of date will be set after the detailed engineering design is finalized in order that a DMS can be completed. An official declaration from the Provincial Resettlement Committee will announce the cut-off date. This will be available in writing and be distributed to all affected households.

E. Implementation Arrangements

13. The Project will be implemented by MPWT with the Department of Housing and Urban as the as the executing agency (EA). A Project Coordination Unit will manage the monitoring of the project. The DPWT will form a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), who will be tasked to oversee the implementation of the Project. There will also be a Provincial Resettlement Committee to oversee the resettlement and compensation issues.

14. PMU is responsible for preparing, updating, implementing and monitoring of the RP.

15. Any significant changes in the composition of households, scope of impact or values in compensation will require justification to be presented to ADB for approval. Any significant changes may require an updated RP (in addition to the updated RP already scheduled for mid-2019).

F. Resettlement Budget and Indicative Schedule of RP Implementation

16. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is estimated at LAK 4,145,964,486 (US\$ 499,513) which includes cost items for compensation for land, structure and trees, in addition to other entitlements and allowances of the AHs; management cost for the implementation of the RP; and contingency. The budget will be finalized following approval of the project and based on the results of the DMS, the replacement cost survey (RCS), and approved detailed engineering design.

17. The indicative schedule of RP preparation, updating and implementation is given below.

Table 1: RP Implementation Schedule

Activities	Schedule
RP Preparation	December 2017 – April 2018
ADB Approval of Draft RP	July 2018
DONRE approval of RP	July 2018
Disclose RP on ADB website	July 2018
Detailed Measurement Survey	May-June 2019
Replacement Cost Survey	May-June 2019
RP Updating	August 2019
Submission and IRC/ADB approval of URP	August 2019
Public Disclosure of Approved URP	September 2019
Implementation of approved URP	January 2020
Disbursement of Compensation to APs	January 2020
Relocation of AHs	January 2020
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Report)	report to start Q1 from when bidding documents are prepared or May 2019, whichever occurs first
External Monitoring	activities to commence to start Q1 from when bidding documents are prepared or upon the implementation of the detailed measurement survey, whichever occurs first
Civil Works Construction	January 2020

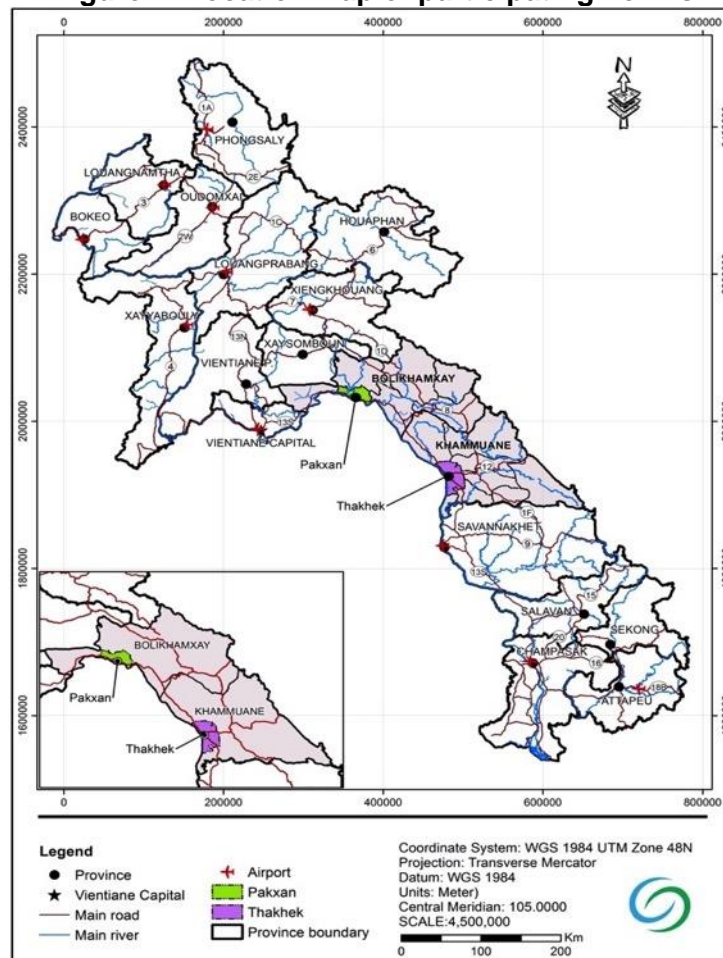
II. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

18. The proposed GMS-4 will support the Governments of Cambodia and the Lao PDR in enhancing the competitiveness of towns located along economic corridors in the GMS. This will be achieved through improved urban infrastructure, such as drainage, sanitation, solid waste management, urban roads, river bank protection, and public parks.

19. In the Lao PDR, the Project will be implemented by MPWT with the Department of Housing and Urban as the as the executing agency (EA). A project coordination unit will manage the monitoring of the project. The DPWT will form a through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), who will be tasked to oversee the implementation of the Project. There will also be a Provincial Resettlement Committee to oversee the resettlement and compensation issues.

Figure 1: Location Map of participating Towns



20. The Pakxan Subprojects under GMS-CTDP-4 will include drainage improvement, wastewater collection and treatment, controlled landfill, riverbank protection; formulation of a five-year Provincial Development Strategy and strengthening of institutional capacities.

21. The output includes: (i) 7.23 km of four new trunk drains, and 16.20 km of road drains in Pakxan 1; (ii) 3 SWTPS units, 2 in Pakxan 1 and 1 in Pakxan 2, with free household connections; (iii) a controlled landfill with volume capacity of 226,100 m³, and 6 waste collection and compaction vehicles; and (iv) 1.84 km of riverbank protection along the San River.

B. Drainage improvement

22. The proposed drainage improvement will include four (4) new main trunk and road drains in the old town. The new main trunk drains will traverse through farmlands and drain the town to the lowland to the southeast. The proposed trunk lines will be mostly open drainage lines, with some sections constructed with concrete pipe, especially near the market area. The road drains will be constructed along six (6) existing roads without existing drainage.

Table 2: Details of Proposed Trunk Drains and Road Drains

Line	Trunk Drains				Road Drains		
	Top width (m)	Base width (m)	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Road No.	Drain length (m)	Drain size (mm)
A	5.3	1.1	1.4	3,800	1	3,323	800
B	3.1	0.7	0.8	886	2	3,208	800
C	3.1	0.7	0.8	540	3	2,607	800
D	5.3	1.1	1.4	2,000	7-8	2,000	800
					39	5,066	800

C. Wastewater Collection and Treatment

23. There are in total three SWTPs plants proposed. Two SWTPs plants (Pakxan 1 and Pakxan 2), which will serve these two main urban areas as sub catchments. Pakxan 1 also has a smaller system proposed to serve the hospital and surrounds located at the south east of the main town. For Pakxan 1, the existing wetland at the eastern section of the town is being considered as the site for the new treatment plant. For Pakxan 2, the new facility is proposed to be located near the riverbank to the east of the main town.

24. The preliminary engineering designs of the wastewater and treatment facilities followed the guidelines set by BORDA and adopted by the MPWT, and includes the following components under the project:

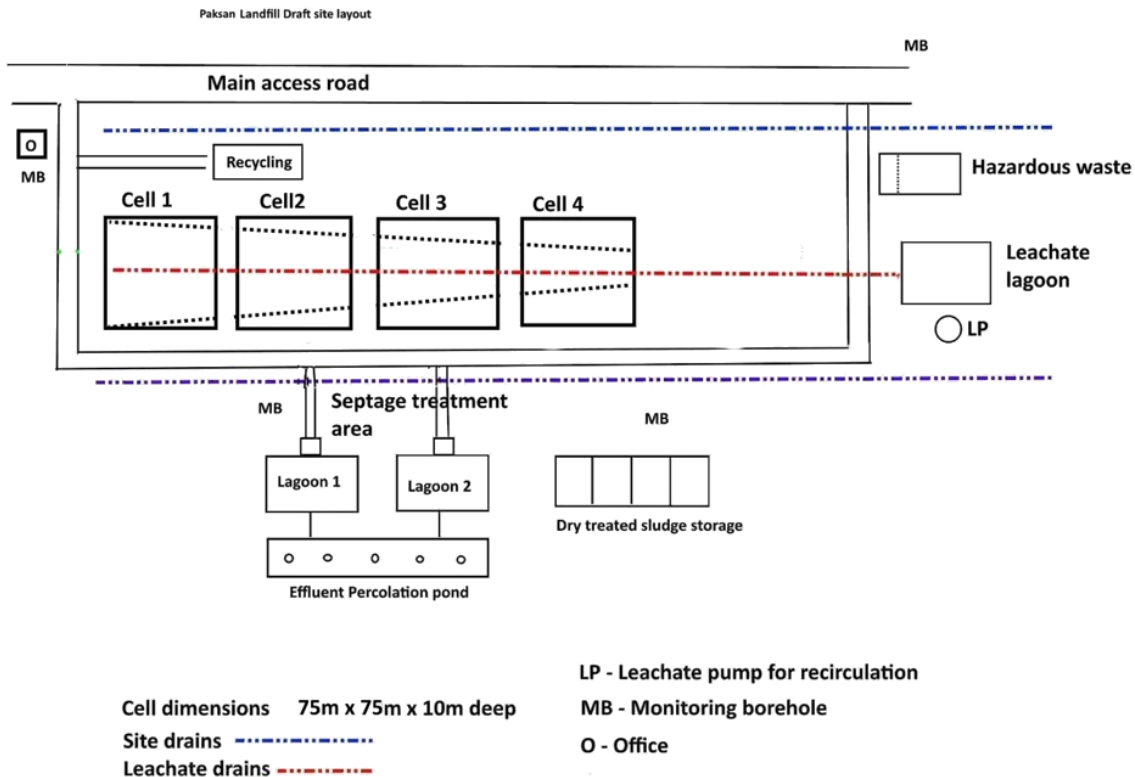
- Primary treatment module – sedimentation and flotation;
- Secondary anaerobic treatment in fixed-bed reactors – baffled upstream reactors or anaerobic filters;
- Tertiary aerobic treatment in sub-surface flow filters; and
- Tertiary aerobic treatment in polishing ponds or gravel beds, or release to river/wetland.

D. Controlled Landfill

25. A construction of a new controlled solid waste landfill facility is proposed on the existing landfill site which will require the acquisition of 30 hectares of land for the new construction of the landfill facility and will consist of the following components:

- Site office for full time operators;
- Four (4) lined cells;
- “Retirement” cell for all existing waste to be buried, compacted and covered;
- Access roads;
- Capping soil storage;
- Site drainage;
- Leachate collection, storage and recirculation;
- Monitoring boreholes;
- Sorting and recycling area;
- Medical/hazardous waste area;
- Full site fencing;
- Water and power services; and
- Collection trucks and a bulldozer.

Figure 2: Proposed Layout of Pakxan Landfill Site



E. Riverbank Protection

26. A proposed construction of a riverbank protection along the full length of the riverbank from the confluence of the San and Mekong rivers up to the road bridge, and continue further 890 meters upstream of the road bridge.

27. The riverbank protection has been designed in two sections, each with different amenities for public use. From the San/Mekong confluence, the riverbank section will include a 10 to 15

meter tiled walkway with trees, lighting fixtures, benches, and exercise machines. A lower level footpath and boat access will also be constructed which can be accessible during floods.

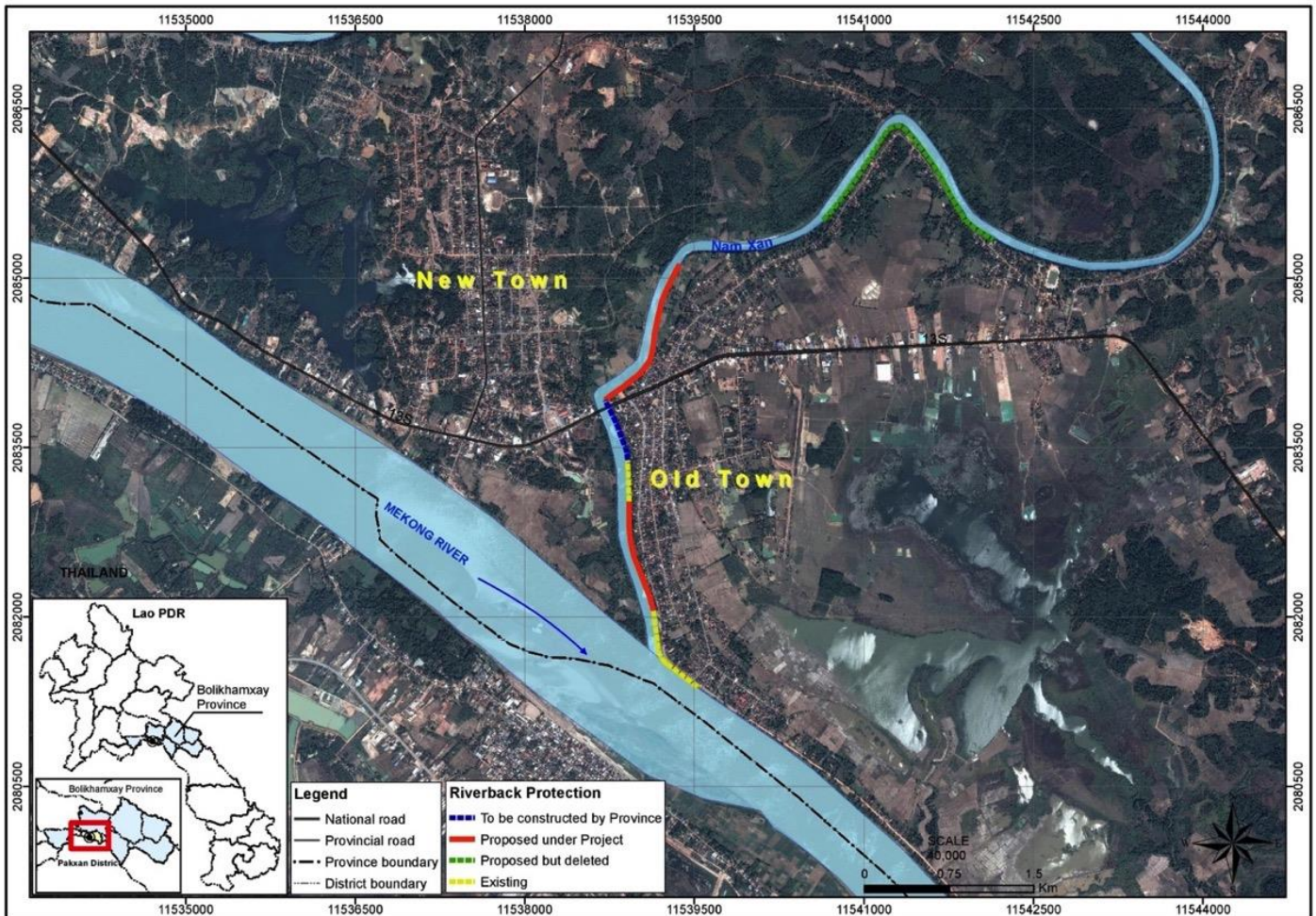
28. The section further upstream from the road bridge will not include the public facilities similar to the section along the San-Mekong confluence, but will have a 3 meter wide walkway.

F. Measures adopted to Minimize resettlement

29. The following measures have been adopted to minimize resettlement:

- a. The rehabilitation of the controlled landfill will be done inside its existing area and no additional land will be required;
- b. The SWTPS will be constructed with minimum required land area of about 200 m² and will be located on government land which is non-productive land at present; and
- c. During the final detailed engineering design process, impacts will be minimized where ever possible.
- d. Economic displacement of APs will be avoided with measures taken to address the health and safety of waste pickers and other vulnerable households.

Figure 3: Proposed Riverbank protection, Pakxan



III.SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

30. This draft RP has been prepared for the subproject in Pakxan town. The IOL and census of affected persons (AP) were conducted jointly by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and the PPTA consultants on December 25 to 29, 2017 for the riverbank protection and drainage improvement; and January 25 to 29, 2018 for the SWTPS sites.

31. The IOL determined the potential impact of the project on fixed assets within the subproject ROW (i.e. residential, commercial, and agriculture lands, dwelling units, stalls and shops) and other miscellaneous structures, such as fences, wells, trees with commercial values, etc. The identified affected assets were tagged, measured, and location recorded, along with the identification of the owners and ownership status. The severity of impacts on the affected assets, livelihood and productive capacity of the APs were also determined. Photographs of affected assets with a placard indicating the owner and location were taken. During the census, information on the affected households (AHs), such as sources of livelihood, income, and ownership of productive assets were also recorded.

32. Additional land may be required for the pump stations for the SWTP system. This will be determined during detailed engineering design and any acquisition would be documented through the detailed measurement survey and compensation and allowances will be provided according to the entitlement matrix.

Affected Assets

Affected households

33. The estimated number of households affected by the proposed drainage improvements, river bank protection, and SWTPS is 219 HHs. With an average household size of 5 members,¹ the estimated total number of affected persons is 1095. Among these HHs, 33 are female-headed households. 61 HHs will be affected by the drainage improvement component, while 107 HHs will be impacted by the riverbank protection component. A further 48 households will be impacted by the waste water and collection systems and 3 HHs by the water treatment plant.

34. The impacts on the livelihoods of AHs are all minor (less than 10% of productive land or structures) and no relocation will be required. The majority of impacts are due to the riverbank protection but no households are significantly impacted.

Table 3: Affected Households

Component	Village	Total
Drainage	Phosy	19
	Phoxay	14
	Mixay	10
	Pakxan	18
	Total	61
River Bank Protection	Pakxan	10
	Phoxay	30
	Simoungkhoun	2
	Nachik	8

¹ SES Result from survey conducted by PPTA Consultant.

Component	Village	Total
	Suansavanh	39
	Sivilay	18
	Total	107
SWTPS and WTP	Hongxay	6
	Pakxan	3
	Phonxai	9
	Phonxai N	3
	Sivilay	30
	Total	51
Total		219

Affected Lands

35. The IOL identified a total of 202 land plots, 115 of which are agricultural and 87 are residential. The total area that will be acquired is 62,555 m² by the three subproject components. The affected landholdings are classified as residential land 12,213 m² and 50,342 m² agricultural or forestry. The IOL also identified the impact on landholdings as minor, i.e., with the affected area for each land plot less than 10% therefore there are no severely affected households.

Affected Main Structures

36. There are 20 main structures, comprising of 17 residential houses and 3 commercial stores, which will be affected by the subproject. The aggregate area of the affected assets is in total 861 m². The impacts on affected structures will be minor and relocation will not be required although there may be some temporary business disruption that will be compensated for according to the entitlement matrix.

Table 4: Affected Structures

Component	Village	House		Store	
		Count	Area (sq.m)	Count	Area (sq.m)
Drainage	Mixay	1	48		
	Pakxan			1	40
	Total	1	48	1	40
River Bank Protection	Pakxan	6	262		
	Sivilay	8	551	2	272
	Suansavanh	2	48		
	Total	16	813	2	272
SWTP		0		0	
TOTAL		17	861	3	312

Affected Secondary Structures

37. There are 32 secondary structures affected by the subprojects: (a) three kitchens with an aggregate area of 80 m²; (b) 6 toilets having a total area of 32 m²; (c) 18 units of fence 514 m in length, and (d) 5 huts with an aggregate area of 149 m².

Table 5: Affected Secondary Structures

Component	Village	Kitchen		Toilet		Fence		Hut	
		Count	Area (m2)	Count	Area (m ²)	Count	Meters	Count	Area (m ²)
Drainage	Phosy	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0
	Pakxan	0	0	2	8	6	223	0	0
	Mixay	0	0	0	0	3	111	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
River Bank Protection	Pakxan	2	52	2	12	1	14	1	32
	Phoxay	0	0	0	0	2	34	0	0
	Sivilay	1	28	2	12	5	112	4	117
	Total	3	80	4	24	8	160	5	149
SWTP									
TOTAL		3	80	6	32	18	514	5	149

Affected Trees

38. Within the subproject area, 1854 trees of various species will be affected, listed by type in the table below.

Table 6: Affected Trees

Species	Total
Mango	115
Jackfruit	28
Coconut	63
Palm Tree	78
Papaya	39
Tamarind	22
Longan	77
Banana	462
Bamboo	286
Others	684
TOTAL	1854

Temporary Impacts

39. To ensure that temporary impacts during construction of the subproject will be avoided, if not minimized, the civil works will include the following provisions: (a) contractor to pay rent for any land required for construction work space outside of the ROW; (b) to the extent possible, only idle land will be used as construction work space to avoid disruption to households and business establishments; and (c) temporary use of land will be restored to its pre-project condition or improved. The PMU, in coordination with the design and implementation support consultants, will review any written agreement with the AHs, payment records, and disbursement of payment to ensure compliance with the Project's resettlement policy.

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

40. Socio-economic information of the AHs for Pakxan subproject was obtained via a socioeconomic survey of affected households (SESAH) that coincided with the DMS on December 25 to 29, 2017 for the riverbank protection and drainage improvement; and January 25 to 29, 2018 for the SWTPS sites. Households that would be affected by the project were randomly selected and interviewed with information gathered to serve as baseline data on the AHs. There were a total of 110 AH heads interviewed representing about 50% of the total number of AHs.

A. Demographic Information

Gender and Ethnicity

41. 81% of the respondents were male AH heads, while 19% were female AH heads. All of the respondents are of Lao ethnic origin and they were all Buddhists. Of the total respondents, 69% were within the productive age of 60 years and below, while 31% were above 60 years old. About 8% of those over 60 years old were female head of AHs²

Table 7: Age and Physical Condition of Respondents

Component	Male		Female		Total
	NORMAL		NORMAL		
	< 60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	< 60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	
Drain					
A,B,C,D	27	14	6	5	52
subtotal	27	14	6	5	52
WWTP					
SWTPS	2	0	2	0	4
subtotal	2	0	2	0	4
River Bank protection	34	12	5	3	54
subtotal	34	12	5	3	54
Total	63	26	13	8	110
Overall Total	89		21		

Educational Attainment

42. About 36% of the respondents have university education, and most of them will be affected by the riverbank protection subproject. About 30% (26 AH heads) finished secondary education; 14% (12 AH heads) completed primary education, while 5 respondents (6%) have no formal education attained.

Table 8: Educational Attainment of Respondents

Education	Gender	Drainage	SWTPS	Riverbank protection	TOTAL
None	Male	0	0	4	4
	Female	0	0	1	1
Primary	Male	0	0	2	2

² As ethnicity is one of the vulnerability criteria, the census that will be carried out following the DED and updating of the RP will include the ethnicity, female head household and disability prevalence of all affected HHs.

Education	Gender	Drainage	SWTPS	Riverbank protection	TOTAL
not complete	Female	0	1	5	6
Primary	Male	0	0	6	6
Complete	Female	0	0	6	6
Lower	Male	0	0	4	4
Secondary	Female	0	0	0	0
Upper	Male	3	2	19	24
Secondary	Female	0	1	1	2
University	Male	1	1	29	31
	Female	0	0	0	0
Total		4	5	77	86

Livelihood and Employment

43. About 47% of the total number of AH heads (41 male AH heads) are employed either in government or private firms; and about 20% (17 persons) of AH heads are into retail of goods (3 were female AH heads). There are 14 households (16% of total), seven of which are female-headed households, who are engaged in farming as a main source of livelihood. About 15 AH heads who are currently unemployed or without work, and six of them are female AH heads.

Table 9: Main Occupation of AH Heads

Components	MALE				FEMALE		
	Employed with Gov't/ Private Sectors	Farming on own land	No job/not working	Selling goods/ Business	Farming on own land	No job/not working	Selling goods/ Business
Drain	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
SWTPS	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
River Bank Protection	37	7	6	14	7	4	3
Total	41	7	9	14	7	6	3

Income of Affected Households

44. The average monthly income of AHs is LAK3,341,126 (\$404.25), almost equal the national monthly average income of \$424.00³. Majority (52%) of respondents, or 27 of AHs are earning at an average of above LAK4,132,500 or \$ 500 per month. These AHs are mostly residing in areas affected by the riverbank protection component. Two AHs reported the lowest income at LAK537,000 (below \$65). The census will be completed following the final DED will include information to identify households that are below the poverty line and this data will be included in the updated RP.

Table 10: Monthly Income of AHs

Component	Village	below 65 \$	\$65-100	\$101-200	\$201-300	\$301-400	\$401-500	above \$500
	Phoxay	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixay	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Pakxan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	subtotal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pakxan	0	0	2	3	3	0	4

³ Socio-economic survey in the Lao PDR; Dr. Khamphone Nathavong, 2006.

River bank protection	Phoxay	0	0	1	1	2	0	6
	Simoungkhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Sivilay	0	0	4	0	3	1	9
	subtotal	0	0	7	4	8	1	22
SWTPS	Pakxan	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
	Hongxay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	subtotal	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Overall Total		2	1	7	4	10	1	27

Housing Amenities

45. All of the respondents source or buy potable drinking water from retailers of purified water. Water for other domestic use such as washing and bathing are collected from a communal piped water supply source. All household respondents have flush toilet facilities.

The Waste Pickers

46. At the existing dumpsite, there are a number of waste pickers but information is unclear as to their actual numbers as the number of pickers differ each day. Based on the data provided in the IoL, 14 Households have been identified to be present, of which 18 household members are documented as picking waste. The waste pickers salvage reusable or recyclable materials from the dumpsite and sell or use these materials for personal consumption. The IOL Team was able to interview six (6) of the waste pickers and a further eight (8) during a visit in April 2018.

Table 11: Details of Waste Pickers

HH ID	Time Waste Picking	Live at the waste site	Average Monthly Income LAK
PS-LF-001	1 Year	No	1,800,000
PS-LF-002	3 Years	No	1,800,000
PS-LF-003	3 Months	No	720,000
PS-LF-004	3 Months	No	800,000
PS-LF-005	3 Years	No	1,200,000
PS-LF-006	10 Years	No	2,600,000

47. The average age of the interviewed waste pickers was 39, with the oldest at 54 years old, youngest at 23 years old. All waste pickers who were interviewed are married and with children, and are all residing in Na Sommor village in Pakxan. No waste pickers are living inside the dumpsite.

48. Other members of the family are help in waste picking. Most of the items collected consist of metal (cooper, aluminum, iron, etc.), water bottles, other plastic items, and paper. The collected items are sold, and the average monthly income from waste picking is around 1,486,666.67 LAK (\$ 180).

49. Mr. Khamping, one of the waste pickers, has been collecting resalable waste for 10 years while the rest have been waste picking for about 3 months on average. All are part-time waste pickers, with a few working as farmers, in construction work, and one as former police officer who is currently operating a small business.

50. Careful planning of the future management of the site has potential to improve the health and safety at the site and to be a positive development.

51. There is potential loss related to economic displacement and the waste pickers will be the focus of the external monitor to ensure that the development of the site can improve their working conditions and not negatively impact their income.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

51. To ensure that the views and concerns of the AHs are considered in project preparation and implementation, and to reduce negative impacts and enhance benefits from the Project, the following consultative activities have been conducted under the project.

A. Consultation and Participation

52. For purposes of this RP, the cut of date will be set after the detailed engineering design is finalized in order that a DMS can be completed. An official declaration from the Provincial Resettlement Committee will announce the cut-off date. This will be available in writing and be distributed to all affected households.

53. Public consultation meetings for the subproject began in December 2017 prior to the IOL survey. The meeting was arranged by the EA through the assistance of the provincial authorities. The purpose of the meeting was to provide the community and the affected persons with general information about the Project/subprojects, its benefits and potential impacts, the anticipated land requirement, compensation policy and entitlement, cut-off date on eligibility and the grievance redress mechanism. The list of meetings conducted appears in the table below.

Table 12: Consultations Conducted

	Activities	Date	Location	Attendants	Key Agenda/Issue
1	Consultation meetings with DPWT, UDAA, Departments concerned and Heads of villages in the subproject area	25 Dec-2017	DPWT-Meeting room	21, F=3	Discussed activities to be carried out in relation to resettlement for GMS 4-Pakxan subproject. Discussed Decree 084/GOV, dated 5 Apr,2016, and ADB SPS 2009, the announcement of the restriction of construction during project preparation used as a preliminary cut-off date, unit rates for compensation, the need to organize consultation meeting in project and conduct of IOL and SES.
2	Consultation meeting in Nasommor village	25 Dec-2017	At the temple of Nasommor's village	15, F=5	Informed the participants and village authorities about the Project and subproject, discussed the project resettlement policy, including the cut-off-date for eligibility, and the activities to be carried in connection with resettlement works (such as the IOL and SES) for GMS4-Pakxan subproject.
3	Consultation meeting in Sivilay village	26 Dec-2017	Sivilay village meeting room	19,F=3	Informed the participants and village authorities about the Project and subproject, discussed the project resettlement policy, including the cut-off-date for eligibility, and the activities to be carried in connection with resettlement works (such as the IOL and SES) for GMS4-Pakxan subproject.

	Activities	Date	Location	Attendants	Key Agenda/Issue
4	Consultation meeting in Souansavanh and Nachick villages	26 Dec-2017	The temple of Souansavanh village	59,F=34	Informed the participants and village authorities about the Project and subproject, discussed the project resettlement policy, including the cut-off-date for eligibility, and the activities to be carried in connection with resettlement works (such as the IOL and SES) for GMS4-Pakxan subproject.
5	Consultation meeting in Phosy village	27 Dec-2017	The Phosy village meeting room	24,F=4	Informed the participants and village authorities about the Project and subproject, discussed the project resettlement policy, including the cut-off-date for eligibility, and the activities to be carried in connection with resettlement works (such as the IOL and SES) for GMS4-Pakxan subproject.
6	Consultation meeting in Phoxay and Pakxan villages	27Dec-2017	The Phoxay village meeting room	14,F=8	Informed the participants and village authorities about the Project and subproject, discussed the project resettlement policy, including the cut-off-date for eligibility, and the activities to be carried in connection with resettlement works (such as the IOL and SES) for GMS4-Pakxan subproject.
7	Consultation meeting with Pakxan Vice District Governor	27 Dec-2017	The District 's Governor office	5,F=2	Informed the participants and village authorities about the Project and subproject, discussed the project resettlement policy, including the cut-off-date for eligibility, and the activities to be carried in connection with resettlement works (such as the IOL and SES) for GMS4-Pakxan subproject.
8	Meeting with Waste pickers at the Landfill with UDAA	28 Dec2017	Landfill, Nasommor village	6, F=6	Discussed and interview the waste pickers about their daily activities, basic information, income from waste picking, and the problems and opinion when landfill will be rehabilitated.
9	Meeting on briefing the overview of the survey on IOL, and SESA, and the unit rate for Pakxan town to the PIU-Head, DDG of DPWT-Borikhamxai	29 Jan 2018	DPWT Office	3, F=1	Discussed the IOL survey for Pakxan town, the unit rates for compensation of affected assets, and resettlement activities for AHs along the river banks.

54. Public consultations will continue during RP updating up to its implementation and completion of construction to ensure that all households are well informed about project progress, their

entitlements, the grievance procedure and identification of any unanticipated project impacts. Particular attention will be given to the landless and other vulnerable AHs. All consultation and disclosure activities will be properly documented; minutes of meetings, photos, and attendance sheets will be prepared and recorded.

B. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

55. The resettlement plan (RP) will be disclosed to AHs through public information meetings. A project information brochure (PIB) in Lao Language which contains information on project details, resettlement impacts, policy and entitlements of AHs, grievance redress procedures, and contact persons at the at the Project Management Unit (PMU), will be distributed to the AHs and made available at village offices when MPWT submits to ADB for concurrence the draft RP. Translated copies of the draft and the approved RP will be posted at district and commune offices within the project areas and will be accessible to the public. The draft and approved RP, and any updates, will be uploaded on the project website of MPWT as well as ADB's website.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

56. The main steps outlined in Table 12 serve as guide for the grievance redress procedure during RP implementation. The objective of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is to resolve complaints as quickly as possible at the local level through a process of mediation, and if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal.

57. APs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of this RP without prejudice to their right to file complaints with the court of law at any point in the process. The implementing agencies will shoulder all administrative and legal fees that will be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

58. Complaints can be made verbally or in written form and at any entry point to the project including contractors' camps. It is recognized that members of some AHs may require support to be able to access the GRM hence, AHs are encouraged to seek assistance from the subproject and/or nominated local nongovernmental organizations and/or other family members, village heads to have their grievances recorded in writing. They are also entitled to have access to the RP documentation, and to any survey or valuation of assets, to ensure that where disputes do occur all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly. In the case of verbal complaints, a written record of the complaint will be made during the first meeting with the complainant.

59. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented and be available for (a) the public and (b) review for monitoring purposes. At each stage of the GRM, careful written records will be maintained. The VDC/VMC will submit reports to the PMU documenting (i) the complaints received; (ii) the names and other pertinent information about complainants; (iii) the dates of the original complaint, meetings and any other actions; and (iv) the outcomes and/or resolution. The records of grievances will be included in regular progress reports on the subproject.

Table 13: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Steps, Action and Levels of Intervention		TIMESCALE
▼	VILLAGE	
1	Complainant explains problem/issue verbally. In communities existing village mediation committees (VMCs) would be the first contact for affected persons (APs) to address their concerns. VMC would be responsible for land acquisition and compensation (LAC) issues or the village would establish a sub-project related village LAC committee. The committee aims at clarifications and solution within its village and with the complainant. This mediation aims at a sub-project internal immediate solution. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the next step is to apply.	5 DAYS
▼	SUB- PROJECT	
2	If not solved before: Complainant presents complaint/s or grievance/s verbally or in writing. A sub-project grievance committee (SPGC) would be the second contact for affected persons (APs) to address their concerns. Registration of the complaint by SPGC. In collaboration with VMC and AP this SPGC would elaborate on the complaint. This mediation aims at a sub-project internal amicable solution.	further 10 days

Steps, Action and Levels of Intervention		TIMESCALE	
	If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the next step is to apply.		
	▼	DISTRICT	
3	<p>If not solved before: APs would address their complaints to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Involvement of authorities and departments Collaboration with APs, SPGC and village committee. This mediation aims at a mutual arrangement to solve the complaint. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the next step is to apply.</p>	further 10 days	
	▼	PROVINCE	
4	<p>If not solved before: APs with or without support from CSO/NGO, but with assistance from the sub-project would address their complaints to the provincial departments and possibly governor's office. Shall involve GRC. Can involve independent, external advice on the issues of the complaint. At this level, a formal agreement would be the objective to agree upon. Before applying step 5, provincial and district staff should make final efforts to find an agreement with the AP. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the next step is to apply.</p>	further 10 days	
	▼	COUNTRY	
	5	<p>If not solved before: Final step to solve land acquisition, boundary and/or compensation issue. Court will take note and register the case. Court to provide final juristic decision. In case of required actions the complainant and/or sub-project proponent have to follow.</p>	Open but further 20 days
N-1 : Concerning step 1 the village should decide about its internal approach and time required			
N-2: The shown approach is in line with the Technical Guidelines on Compensation and Resettlement of Affected People by Development Project, March 2010.			
N-3: The shown days per step should be understood as a maximum duration.			
N-4: The grievance procedures are also applied for environment related complaints.			

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Policy Framework

60. The legal framework of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) relevant policies and guidelines guides this document - notably ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Provisions and principles adopted in this RP supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in the Lao PDR wherever a gap exists.

A. Government Laws, Decrees and Guidelines

61. The entitlements for the project are grounded in the laws of the Government of the Lao PDR, principally the Constitution (1991) and the Land Law⁴ (1997, 2003), the Road Law (1999), Advise mandate No 20 by the Secretariat of the Lao Revolutionary Party Committee (dated May 29, 2009), Decree 192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement (July 2005) (now replaced by the Decree on Compensation and Resettlement Management in Development Projects, 5th of April 2016 (84/PM), the Regulations for Implementing Decree 192/PM issued by the Science Technology and Environment Agency and Technical Guidelines for Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (November 2005).

62. The Lao Government issued a Decree on Environmental Assessment, February 2010 (112/PM) which was followed by the Lao Government's Law on the Protection of the Environmental, 18 December 2012 (No. 29). This Decree stipulates that a social management and monitoring plan (SMMP) should be part of the Environmental Assessment. This SMMP should define the main social activities, measures on prevention, minimization and mitigation of social impacts, as well as measures on compensation, resettlement and restoration of living conditions of the people who are (will be) affected by the investment project. In March 2010, an update on Technical Guidelines for Compensation and Resettlement (from Nov 2005) was published. This update was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Decree 192, the Implementing Regulations, and the National Policy No. 561 CPI on Environmental and Social Sustainability of the Hydropower Sector in the Lao PDR issued on 7 June 2005.

63. The material presented in the Guidelines is assembled from several sources. These include the ADB's Handbook on Involuntary Resettlement; ADB's Gender and Resettlement Checklist, February 2003; Guidelines prepared under the WB funded "Hydropower Development Strategy for the Lao PDR" in September 2000.

64. Decree No. 84 was issued on 5 April 2016 and provides the framework for resettlement planning in the Lao PDR. Some of the more pertinent articles of the Decree to the Project are:

- a. Article 5. Compensation principles confirm that both unaffected residents and affected persons (APs) have rights that must be protected.

⁴ The Land Law provides the issuance of a Land Title, which attests provisional ownership rights to use agricultural as well as forestland (Articles 17-18 and 21-22). Land titling is gradually being undertaken in all towns of the Lao PDR. In the event that Land Titling has not been done yet, APs only have Land Use Rights Certificates (Form 01), Land Tax Payment Receipts and/or Residency Certificates. Form 01 are certificates of land use for taxation and are considered evidence of land use but not as full legal title.

- b. Article 8. Compensation principle states that in case the APs do not have title over the affected land, then the project will not pay compensation for it, but they will receive compensation for structures, trees and crops based on the estimated compensation cost.
- c. Article 9. Estimation of replacement cost for Compensation principles state that the project owner will coordinate with the local government resettlement and compensation committee to estimate replacement cost for land, crop, structures, livestock and income loss. The committee should consult with the APs to choose compensation options based on market price.
- d. Article 11. The implementation of Resettlement Plan states that the RP should be implemented within 12 months. If the RP implementation is delayed, the project should update RP and re-estimate replacement cost based on prevailing market price.
- e. Article 15. Rehabilitation of the livelihood of APs should satisfy the following: (i) provision of agriculture productive land plus creation of new job comparable to the previous job lost; (ii) living standard of APs should be better after the project; (iii) Special assistance to be given to vulnerable households in order to reduce poverty and improve their living standard.
- f. Article 16. The project owner provides additional transition allowance for relocating AHs for a period of 3 years or more based on the resettlement committee's consideration. The additional assistance includes (i) food, and (ii) compensation for income loss during the period of relocation.

65. Together, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and the Guidelines on implementation of Decree 84 (2016) confirm and strengthen the agreed upon policy on resettlement for the sub-project. Both Lao Law and ADB policies entitle APs to compensation for affected land and non-land assets at replacement cost. Though the intent of the Decree and the ADB SPS may be aligned there are some differences that will impact on implementation. One example is the definition of severely affected APs, this varies between ADB (OMF2 para 5) at 10% of income generating assets affected and Decree 84/PM which has no definition of severely affected. However, Decree 84/PM (Article 1) does entitle all APs to economic rehabilitation assistance to ensure they are not worse off due to the Project. The definition of severely affected for the subproject will be set at 10% in line with the ADB SPS.

B. ADB Safeguards Policy

66. Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (endorsed in June 2009, approved by ADB Board July 2009) integrates their policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995), the Policy on Gender and Development (ADB, 1998), the Policy on Indigenous Peoples (ADB, 1998), and Public Communications Policy (ADB, 2005 updated in 2011) and the Accountability Mechanism (2012).

67. The objectives of the ADB SPS (2009) are to: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons (APs) in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

68. The involuntary resettlement safeguard 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. It also covers whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary

69. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy principles include:

- (i) Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with APs and affected local communities. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and 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.
- (iii) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population.
- (iv) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs 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.
- (v) Provide physically and economically APs 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.
- (vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and vulnerable group 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

- (ix) Prepare a RP elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (x) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation on the consultation process in a timely manner before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring, and disclose monitoring reports.

C. Other ADB Policies Relevant to Resettlement Planning and Implementation.

70. Indigenous peoples. The objective of ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples (integrated within the SPS 2009) requires projects to be designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves so that they: (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. Potential IP impacts must be screened and identified at the planning stage and consultation and implementation must be delivered appropriately depending on the particular context of the project.

71. The ADB policy on Gender and Development (2003) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity by ensuring women's participation and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. The needs of women affected by involuntary resettlement are likely to be different from those of men, particularly in terms of social support, services, employment, and livelihood. The relocation process should take account of gender-specific details such as the difficulties women may face in re-establishing markets for home-manufactured projects or trading activities because of lack of literacy or transport.

72. Female heads of households are eligible for the same benefits as male household heads but may require special attention because they lack the education, skills and resources necessary to take full advantage of the benefits and opportunities offered under involuntary resettlement.

D. Gaps and Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policy

Table 14: Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policy

Item	GOL Decree 84	ADB SPS	GMS IV Principles Adopted
Obligations of project owners	Strictly fulfill its social obligations	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Avoid resettlement and minimise through design, compensate where unavoidable and to follow LACPs as part of the social obligations.
Affected Person	Individuals, entities or organisation affected by development projects, temporarily or permanently.	Displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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 area.	Any person adversely affected by Project resettlement – house, land, assets, business, income, standard of living.
Vulnerable households	(i) Divorced or widowed female headed households with dependents and low income; (ii) households with disabled or invalid persons; (iii) elderly households with no means of support.	Vulnerable groups: those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.	(i) Female headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households; (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) landless households; (vi) Indigenous people or ethnic minorities.
Severely affected households	There is no specific definition of a severely affected household within the Decree ⁵ .	Being physically displaced from housing; losing 10% or more of productive assets (income generating)	ADB definition plus: if more than 40% of the surface of the house is damaged (or where assets are affected only partially but the remaining assets are rendered unviable for continued use and relocation might be necessary for that reason (Guidelines on Resettlement Compensation, WREA, March 2010)
Consultation and participation	Project owners, in collaboration with the committee for compensation and resettlement at the	Meaningful consultation with APs, communities, and civil society from early in the project stage and ongoing basis throughout project	Meaningful consultations and full ongoing disclosure through Public Information Booklets (PIB) and consultations throughout the project cycle as appropriate.

⁵ Decree 192/PM (now superseded) defined the loss of 20% of income generating assets as the criteria for severity but Decree 84 does not contain this definition.

Item	GOL Decree 84	ADB SPS	GMS IV Principles Adopted
	local level, must estimate the value for compensation for land, constructed facilities, crop products, livestock and potential incomes and organize consultations with affected people. Actively participate in the implementation of the plan of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of livelihoods.	cycle. Ensure APs informed on options and entitlements, and alternatives in timely way; gender inclusive and tailored to disadvantaged; incorporates views of APs and stakeholders. Disclosure of resettlement documents on ADB website; and information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to APs and stakeholders.	
Culture, ethnicity & Gender	Respect local cultures, religions, beliefs and traditions of affected people based on their customary practices. There is no mention of Gender within the decree.	Attention to gender concerns: female headed households; gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure and grievances.	Attention to gender concerns: female headed households; gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure and grievances.
Compensation	Compensation value is defined as the value in the form of cash, materials or land to replace those affected by development projects.	Full replacement costs. Land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. Cash compensation. Income and livelihood restoration.	Full replacement costs. Preference for land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. Cash compensation. Income and livelihood restoration where AHs are severely affected.
Voluntary contributions	Not included within the Decree	Not covered by the SPS.	Voluntary donations of land or assets will be not accepted and shall not be applied for this project.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Take and record all requests of those affected by the project. Article 24 states that requests should be lodged at a village level and a process is broadly set out where issues cannot be resolved at a village level.	Establish mechanism to resolve APs concerns and grievances. Resolve promptly using a transparent process, which is culturally, and gender appropriate and accessible. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies	Grievance process through village arbitration, district then provincial resettlement committees. Transparent process, documented, fee free. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

Item	GOL Decree 84	ADB SPS	GMS IV Principles Adopted
Monitoring	The project owner is responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of activities.	Monitoring: implementation progress of the resettlement plan; compensation payments; outcomes. Projects with significant involuntary impacts, an independent external monitor to be engaged.	Internal and external monitoring (in keeping with previous sector projects)

E. Project Entitlements

73. Only persons and organizations with fixed assets and sources of income in subproject COI at the time of the cut-off date are eligible to receive project entitlements agreed between the MPWT and ADB. For purposes of this RP, the cut of date will be set after the detailed engineering design is finalized in order that a DMS can be completed. An official declaration from the Provincial Resettlement Committee will announce the cut-off date. This will be available in writing and be and be distributed to all affected households.

74. Any significant changes in the composition of households, scope of impact or values in compensation will require justification to be presented to ADB for approval. Any significant changes may require an updated RP (in addition to the updated RP already scheduled for mid-2019).

75. There are three types of APs (i) legal owners and holders of title; (ii) those who do not currently possess legal titles but have legal rights to the land, including customary rights; and (iii) those who do not have any recognizable rights to land.

76. APs included under (i) and (ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and non-land assets upon land. APs included under (iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but will be compensated for all non-land affected assets. In addition, all the three categories of the APs will be eligible to additional resettlement assistance, as needed and stipulated in the Entitlement Matrix.

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix

NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	APPLICATION	DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT POLICY
1	2	3	4	5
	Loss of agriculture land	Less than 10% of total land holding lost (marginal impact on household income and living standards).	a) Legal user with valid title or customary or usufruct rights. AHs would be within the corridor of impact.	AHs will be entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Equivalent area of land or – Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement value. – Cash compensation for land preparation and improvements on the land. – Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other similar taxes, if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land (land for land) and/or remaining land at no cost to the AH. – The remaining land if/when required, will be improved at no cost to AHs (e.g., land filling and levelling).⁶
			b) Tenant, leaseholder and sharecropper	AHs will be entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Equal leased land or – Cash compensation for improvements for the acquired land at its replacement value – Tenants, leaseholder and sharecroppers will not be entitled to land compensation..
			c) AHs without valid title (encroachers, squatters) (#hhlds)	AHs will be entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for loss of land preparation and improvements on the land. - Squatters / Encroachers will not be entitled to land compensation.
		More than 10% of total land holding lost, or where <10% lost but the remaining land becomes economically unviable. (severe impact on household income and	a) Legal user with valid title or customary or usufruct rights. AHs would be within the corridor of impact	AHs will be entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Equivalent area of land with equivalent productive potential or – Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement value – Cash compensation for land preparation and improvement on the land. – Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other similar taxes, if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land (land for land) at no cost to the

⁶ Applies to only partial loss of land and where the AH agrees

NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	APPLICATION	DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT POLICY
		living standards)		AH.Livelihood restoration component to at least restore income to pre-project level.
			b) Tenant, leaseholder and sharecropper	AHs will be entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reimbursement for un-expired lease - Livelihood restoration component to at least restore income to pre-project level.
			c) AHs without valid title (encroachers, squatters)	AHs will be entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for loss of land preparation and improvements on the land - Livelihood restoration component to at least restore income to pre-project level. - Squatters / Encroachers will not be entitled to land compensation.
	Loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land	Loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land with remaining land sufficient to reorganize	a) AHs with valid title or customary and usufruct right.	AHs will be entitled to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected portion of the land at replacement value. - Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other similar taxes, for remaining land at no cost to the AH. - The remaining land if/when required, will be improved at no cost to AHs (e.g., land filling and levelling).⁷ -
			b) AHs such as tenants and leaseholders	AHs will be entitled to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reimbursement for un-expired lease - Tenants, leaseholder and sharecroppers will not be entitled to land compensation.
			c) AHs without title (squatters and encroachers)	AHs will be entitled to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Squatters / Encroachers will not be entitled to land compensation.
		Loss of residential, commercial,	a) AHs with valid title or customary and usufruct right.	AHs will be entitled to the following:

⁷ Applies to only partial loss of land and where the AH agrees

NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	APPLICATION	DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT POLICY
		industrial or institutional land without sufficient remaining land. AHs will be required to relocate.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An equivalent parcel of land with the same productive value in an acceptable location, or - Cash compensation for the entire land holding at replacement value. - Livelihood restoration component for AHs who lose 10% or more of their total income sources. Allowance for provision of basic services (i.e. water, electricity connections) for alternative plots. - Cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere. - AHs requiring relocation who are landless are to be provided with legal and affordable access to land for housing - Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the GOL as a transitional allowance calculated as monthly national poverty rate X Number of Members in AH X 3
			b) AHs such as tenants and leaseholders	<p>AHs will be entitled to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reimbursement for un-expired lease - Livelihood restoration component for AHs who lose 10% or more of their total income sources. - Tenants, leaseholder and sharecroppers will not be entitled to land compensation. - AHs requiring relocation who are landless are to be provided with legal and affordable access to land for housing - Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the GOL as a transitional allowance calculated as monthly national poverty rate X Number of Members in AH X 3
			c) AHs without title (squatters and encroachers)	<p>AHs will be entitled to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected structure at replacement value

NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	APPLICATION	DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT POLICY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood restoration component for AHs who lose 10% or more of their total income sources. - Households requiring relocation who are landless are to be provided with legal and affordable access to land for housing - Squatters / Encroachers will not be entitled to land compensation. - Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the GOL as a transitional allowance calculated as monthly national poverty rate X Number of Members in AH X 3
2	Structures (Residential, commercial, industrial or institutional)	Partial loss of structure and the remaining structure viable for continued use.	a) Legal owner of the affected structure with valid title/documentation or customary rights.	AHs will be entitled to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected part of the structure at replacement value; and - Allowance to cover repair cost of the remaining structure.
			b) Owner of affected structure without title (squatter / encroacher)	AHs will be entitled to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected part of the structure at replacement value; and - Allowance to cover repair of the remaining structure. - AH can retain the materials from demolition of their houses or buildings or structures at no cost. -
		Entire loss of structures or where only partial impact, but the remaining structure is rendered unviable for continued use, and sufficient land for reorganization.	a) Legal owner of the affected structure with valid title or customary rights	AHs will be entitled to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for entire structure at replacement value. - - AH can retain the materials from demolition of their houses or buildings or structures at no cost.
			b) Tenant / leaseholder in the partially affected structure	AHs will be entitled to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for improvements on the structure at replacement value. - Reimbursement for un-expired lease - AH can retain the materials from demolition of their houses or buildings or structures at no cost.

NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	APPLICATION	DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT POLICY
				Transfer/Disturbance Allowance equivalent to 1-month rental or lease amount
			c) Owner of affected structure without title (squatter / encroacher)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AHs will be entitled to the following: Cash compensation for entire structure at replacement value. - AH can retain the materials from demolition of their houses or buildings or structures at no cost.
3	Loss of trade / livelihood / occupation	Agricultural / industrial / commercial or institutional wage employment impacts	Individuals	<p>AHs will be entitled to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment in reconstructed enterprise or package for re-employment with equivalent wages or severance payment or starting a business and participation in the livelihood restoration program if further employment is not possible - In case of temporary closure, compensation will be wages equivalent to closure period. - For businesses of an illegal nature operating in the area such as gambling, prostitution, drugs and similar, no compensation shall be provided.
4	Loss of access to common resources and facilities	Loss of access to rural common property resources and urban civic amenities	Communities / Households	<p>AHs will be entitled to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacement of common property resources / amenities. - Access to equivalent amenities / services.
5	Loss of standing crops	Standing Crops located in the corridor of impact	a) Household who cultivates the land.	AHs will be entitled to cash compensation equivalent to market value of crops
.6	Loss of perennial plants	Affected Plants	<p>a) Not ready to harvest</p> <p>b) Only harvested once</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owners of the affected plants will be entitled to total costs of initial investments and care until the time of land acquisition. - Compensation in cash at market value.
7	Loss of trees	Affected Trees	Owners of the affected trees irrespective of land tenure status.	AHs will be entitled to cash compensation equivalent to market value on the basis of type, age & productive value.
8	Loss of public infrastructure	Infrastructure (electric water)	Relevant agencies.	Compensation in cash at replacement cost to respective agencies.

NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	APPLICATION	DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT POLICY
		supply, sewerage & telephone lines; public health center; public water tanks)		
9	Losses during transition of displaced persons / establishment	Affected Assets	Losses during <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting / transport • Maintenance • Construction 	The AHs will be entitled to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of transport or cash equivalent for transport arrangement - Cash payment for 3 months - Lumpsum cash payment for materials and labor or provision for materials
10	Temporary Losses	Affected structures or other fixed assets	Affected AHs	In cash, on the basis of replacement cost of material and labor without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials for the damages during the period of temporary possession.
		Severely affected structures	Affected AHs made to shift temporarily from their present location	Entitlement will be in terms of rent allowance to cover the cost of alternate accommodation for the period of temporary displacement.
		Loss of crops and trees	Affected AHs	compensation at market value and for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of temporary possession
		Temporary acquisition	Affected AHs	No compensation for land if returned to the original user, but a monthly rent as per market value will be paid to AHs. AHs will be compensated immediately and damaged assets will be restored to its former condition.
		Long term disruption	Affected AHs	If the disruption continues for more than one year, AHs will have an option to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue the temporary use arrangements, or - opt for permanent acquisition at replacement value and any other rehabilitation entitlements provided to other permanently affected AHs.
		Support to Vulnerable HHs	Vulnerable households, as per established criteria in this RP	All Vulnerable households will be provided the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills training and access to income restoration activities to restore pre-project level income

NO.	TYPE OF LOSS	APPLICATION	DEFINITION OF ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT POLICY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transitional allowance for severely affected households calculated as monthly national poverty rate X Number of Members in AH X 3 - Priority in any employment opportunities <p>In addition to the entitlements provided above, Vulnerable households classified as economically vulnerable (poor or below the poverty line) or single headed households that lack manpower (high dependency ratio) shall receive:</p> <p>Subsistence allowance which is calculated as double the transition allowance.</p>

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND RESETTLEMENT

77. The IOL identified that Pakxan landfill has 18 people from 14 households collecting waste. Out of these 18 people, 15 of them originate from Ban Nasomor village which is located near to the landfill, whilst two are from Ban Lak Sipsam (3 km away from the landfill). There is no accommodation at the landfill, however there is a risk of economic displacement as incomes of up to 1.8 Million LAK per month are currently reported.

78.

79. To minimize any adverse impact of the upgrading of the dumpsite among the affected waste pickers, the construction activities should be phased to allow waste pickers to continue their livelihood activities at the site. The waste pickers will be required to abide by guidelines set out by the management of the landfill (i.e., Provincial government, UDDA) to ensure safety during the construction works.

80.

81. It is recommended that a sorting area will be constructed. This is intended to facilitate the recovery of as much recyclable and compostable materials as possible from the refuse brought to the landfill. The waste pickers will play a crucial role in sorting the refuse. An agreement will be made in consultation with ADB to agree the working conditions and income generation activities. This will ensure that they are at least above the poverty line and that their income is at the same or better than pre project conditions.

82.

83. All waste pickers should be required to wear protective gear such as rubber gloves, rubber boots and crush helmets. Waste picking should only be allowed during regular operating hours and person below 18 years of age should be prevented from entering the landfill.

84.

85. There is potential loss related to economic displacement and the waste pickers will be the focus of the external monitor to ensure that the development of the site can improve their working conditions and not negatively impact on income.

Vulnerable Households

86. The IOL has identified 33 Households with a female head of household. As no significant impacts are anticipated it is unlikely that the activities of the project will have a negative livelihood impact on female headed households.

87.

88. Once the DED has been completed, village consultations will identify households that will be exempted from paying for waste water collection and therefore it is likely that the project will bring significant benefits.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

89. The Government of the Lao PDR as its counterpart funding for the Project will finance the cost for of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistances, including the cost of any income restoration/support program, from the national budget. For the purposes of the budget process, the unit rates for land, structures and agricultural products are based on the memorandum provided by the provincial government (Appendix 1). Final unit rates are yet to be determined and will be based on the replacement cost survey and will be endorsed by the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) with concurrence from ADB.

90. The indicative cost of resettlement is LAK4,145,964,486 (\$499,513).

Table 16: Resettlement Budget

Assets	Area	Unit	LAK	USD
Main Structures				
House	813	sq m	1,359,500,000	163,795
Store	272	sq m	255,665,040	30,803
SUB TOTAL			1,615,165,040	194,598
Secondary Structures				
Kitchen / huts	8	no	18,400,000	2,217
Toilet	6	no	6,000,000	723
Fence	514	m	69,255,840	8,344
Trees	1854	no	262,163,016	31,586
SUB TOTAL			355,818,856	42,870
Land				
Residential	12,213	sq m	1,465,560,000	176,573
Agricultural	50,342	sq m	241,641,000	29,113
Government	135	sq m	55,400,000	6,675
SUB TOTAL			1,762,601,000	212,362
TOTAL COSTS			3,733,584,896	449,829
Management Cost and Contingency (10%)			373,358,490	45,602.
TOTAL RESETTLEMENT COST			4,145, 964,486	499,513
Exchange rate: 1 \$ = 8,300				

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

91. The implementation of the resettlement plans will involve various levels of government and project contractors including the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Water (MPWT), Resources and Environment Administration (WREA), Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT), provincial and district resettlement committees, village authorities and the project implementation consultants.

A. Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)

92. The Project will be implemented by MPWT as the executing agency (EA) through the Project Management Unit, which will support the EA to undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. It will be supported by consultants to ensure that procedures are followed and that the implementation schedules are kept on track.

B. Project Management Unit (PMU) under the MPWT

93. A PMU has been established at the MPWT to carry out the day to day tasks in the overall implementation of the Project. The PMU will be responsible for the preparation of the RPs with the assistance from the design and implementation consultants. The PMU's task include the following:

- Submit the RP to MPWT for approval and concurrence by ADB;
- Secure prior approval by MPWT and concurrence from ADB for any variations in approved RP;
- Prepare a data base of the AHs that includes their affected assets gathered during the preparation and updating of the RP;
- Ensure all government requirements are complied with; and
- Monitor and prepare progress reports on RP implementation.

C. Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE)

94. MONRE will review and approve the RP and be responsible for monitoring of resettlement activities. MONRE will also review all internal and external monitoring reports and undertake periodic inspection.

D. Design and Implementation Support Consultant (DISC)

95. The DISC, together with the PMU will assist MPWT in preparing and updating the RP through the conduct of the DMS in a participatory and transparent way and consistent with the project resettlement policy. Once approved by MONRE and reviewed and concurred by ADB, the DISC will provide technical advice in the implementation of the approved RP. The DISC will likewise provide capacity-building orientation and skills training, as needed, to concerned personnel of the PMU and other agencies that maybe involved in resettlement implementation.

96. Together with the PMU, the DISC will supervise civil works activities to ensure that the contractors adhere with the terms of their contract relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts, in addition to ensuring that contractors provide the necessary compensation

and/or assistance to the AHs prior to and/or during construction activities. The DISC will assist the PMU in regular monitoring of RP implementation.

97.

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

98. While the MPWT will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Project, the PMU with the guidance of MONRE will be responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the LAR activities under this RP.

A. Internal Monitoring

99. The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the RP or updated RP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any, and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance provided are in accordance with the provisions of the approved RPs.

100. The MPWT will be responsible for carrying out the internal monitoring which will (i) review the monthly progress reports provided by the PMU, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, where necessary; and (ii) compile quarterly monitoring report. MONRE will validate that the (i) entitlements and the corresponding compensation are paid in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix in the final updated and approved RP; and (ii) GRM is functioning as per the RP. There will be one monitoring report covering all the components within the two target towns.

B. External Monitoring

101. External monitoring from an international consultant will be required to ensure compliance with ADB's SPS. The key focus will be the management of land acquisition to ensure that there are no unanticipated significant impacts and that the livelihoods of the waste pickers are able to be improved or at least restored to pre-project levels.

C. Indicative Implementation of RP

102. The table below summarizes the preparation, updating and implementation of this RP.

Table 17 - Indicative Schedule of RP Implementation

Activities	Schedule
RP Preparation	December 2017 – April 2018
ADB Approval of Draft RP	July 2018
DONRE approval of RP	July 2018
Disclose RP on ADB website	July 2018
Detailed Measurement Survey	May-June 2019
Replacement Cost Survey	May-June 2019
RP Updating	August 2019
Submission and IRC/ADB approval of URP	August 2019
Public Disclosure of Approved URP	September 2019
Implementation of approved URP	January 2020
Disbursement of Compensation to APs	January 2020
Relocation of AHs	January 2020
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Report)	report to start Q1 from when bidding documents are prepared or May 2019, whichever occurs first

Activities	Schedule
External Monitoring	activities to commence to start Q1 from when bidding documents are prepared or upon the implementation of the detailed measurement survey, whichever occurs first
Civil Works Construction	January 2020

Appendix 1: Unit Rates



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ
ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ
1344
12.12.16

11 18 2

ເລກທີ _____/ຫປຂ.ບຊ
ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ວັນທີ 6 DEC 2016

ແຈ້ງການ.

ເຖິງ: ພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ.
ເລື່ອງ: ການສະເໜີອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຮັບຮອງເອົາລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍກໍ່ສ້າງເຄຫາ
ສະຖານ ເປັນລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍການຄິດໄລ່ປີ 2016 ນໍາໃຊ້ພາຍໃນແຂວງ.

- ອີງຕາມ ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍກໍ່ສ້າງເຄຫາສະຖານຂອງ ພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ-ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ ເລກທີ 4007/ຍທຂ.ຂບຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 10 ພະຈິກ 2016.
 - ອີງຕາມ ໃບສະເໜີຂອງພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ-ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ ເລກທີ 3999/ຍທຂ.ຂບຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 10 ພະຈິກ 2016.
 - ອີງຕາມ ທິດຊີ້ນໍາຂອງທ່ານຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ (ຜູ້ຊີ້ນໍາຂົງເຂດເສດຖະກິດ) ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 29 ພະຈິກ 2016.
- ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດແຈ້ງການມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບວ່າ: ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ເລກທີ 09/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 05 ສິງຫາ 2010 ໄດ້ກໍານົດໄວ້ໃນມາດຕາ 3 ວ່າ: ບັນດາກະຊວງ, ອົງການທຽບເທົ່າ, ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ທຸກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້, ໃຫ້ຄວາມສະດວກແລະ ປະສານສົມທົບກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ, ໝາຍເຖິງໄດ້ມີນິຕິກຳຮັບຮອງການນໍາໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຂອງກິດຈະການກໍ່ສ້າງຂົວ-ທາງ ສະບັບປີ 2012 ແລ້ວ. ສໍາລັບການປ່ຽນແປງລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍແມ່ນໄດ້ກໍານົດໄວ້ໃນຂໍ້ 4 ຂອງຂໍ້ແນະນໍາເລກທີ 2021/ກຂທ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ທັນວາ 2012 ສະນັ້ນ, ແຂວງສາມາດປັບໄດ້ຕາມສະພາບເສດຖະກິດປັດຈຸບັນ.
- ສ່ວນການສະເໜີໃຫ້ແຂວງອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຮັບຮອງເອົານັ້ນ ບໍ່ຈໍາເປັນຕ້ອງມີນິຕິກຳຊັບຊ້ອນກັນອີກ ເພາະມີຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ເລກທີ 09/ນຍ ແລ້ວ.
- ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງມາຍັງທ່ານເພື່ອຊາບ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມເນື້ອໃນແຈ້ງການສະບັບນີ້ດ້ວຍ.

ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ.



ສິມິຈາ ດູນພະໄຊ

ບ່ອນສົ່ງ: 1 ສະບັບ
- ສະແນກ ຍທຂ ແຂວງ 7 ສະບັບ.
- ສໍາເນົາ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ
ພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ

4006
ເລກທີ/ຍທຂ.ຂບຊ.
ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ວັນທີ.....10 NOV 2016

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ຂອງພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ
ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຮັບຮອງເອົາລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍກໍ່ສ້າງ ເຄຫາສະຖານ
ເປັນລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ການຄິດໄລ່ໃນປີ 2016 ນໍາໃຊ້ພາຍໃນແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ.

- ອີງໃສ່ ການເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ຄ່າວັດສະດຸກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ຄ່າແຮງງານຕາມຕົວຈິງ ຂອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນພາຍໃນແຫລະບານເມືອງປາກຊັນ ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ສົກປີ 2016.
- ອີງໃສ່ບົດບັນຍັດການຄິດໄລ່ບໍລິມາດ ແລະ ການສິ້ນເບື້ອງວັດສະດຸການກໍ່ສ້າງເຄຫາສະຖານຂອງກົມເຄຫາ - ຜັງເມືອງ ປີ1999.
- ອີງຕາມ ການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາປັບປຸງລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ກໍ່ສ້າງເຄຫາສະຖານ ຂອງ ຄະນະວິຊາການກວດກາບັນດາກໍ່ສ້າງພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງພາຍໃນແຂວງ ແລະ ຄະນະພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ໃນຄັ້ງວັນທີ 25 ຕຸລາ 2016.

ພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊຕົກລົງ:

- ມາດຕາ 01 : ເຫັນດີຮັບຮອງເອົາລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍກໍ່ສ້າງເຄຫາສະຖານ ເປັນລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍການຄິດໄລ່ປີ 2016 ແລະ ນໍາໃຊ້ພາຍໃນແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ.
- ມາດຕາ 02 : ມອບໃຫ້ ຂະແໜງ ເຄຫາ-ຜັງເມືອງ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ ຈົ່ງເປັນເຈົ້າການໃນການນໍາໃຊ້ກວດກາລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍກໍ່ສ້າງເຄຫາສະຖານ ຂອງທຸກໆໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງທີ່ນໍາໃຊ້ງົບປະມານຂອງລັດ, ເອກະຊົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ, ລັດວິສາຫະກິດ, ລວມໝູ່ ແລະ ນໍາໃຊ້ໃນການປະເມີນຜົນຂອງສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງຕາມຄ່າຕັດສິນຂອງສານ ຢູ່ພາຍໃນແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.
- ມາດຕາ 03 : ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ



10/11/2016



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ
 ພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ ແລະຂົນສົ່ງ

4007 / ບ.ບ.ກ
 ເລກທີ...../ຍທຂ,ຂບຊ.
 ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ວັນທີ **10 NOV 2016**

ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍກໍ່ສ້າງ ເຄຫາສະຖານ

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການໜ້າວຽກ	ຫ/ໜ	ຈ/ນ	ລວມແຮງງານ+ ວັດສະດຸ
I	ວຽກດິນ ແລະ ເສົາເຂັ້ມ			
1	ເສົາເຂັ້ມຕອກ	ມຍ	1.00	440,000
2	ເສົາເຂັ້ມເຈາະ	ມຍ	1.00	880,000
3	ຕີຮົ່ວອ້ອມສະໜາມກໍ່ສ້າງດ້ວຍສັງກະສີ 8 ຫຼຸດ ພ້ອມຮາວໄມ້	ມຍ	1.00	110,000
4	ອານາໄມສະຖານທີ່ກໍ່ສ້າງດ້ວຍລົດດູລອກໜ້າດິນ 20 ຊ.ມ	ມ ²	1.00	2,750
5	ຕີເຜິ້ງຈັບລະດັບ	ມ ²	1.00	5,500
6	ຂຸດດິນດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ ປະເພດດິນປະສົມຊາຍ	ມ ³	1.00	55,000
7	ຂຸດດິນປະເພດດິນດາກ, ດິນໜຽວ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ	ມ ³	1.00	77,000
8	ຂຸດດິນປະເພດດິນແຮ່, ດິນໝາກຄອມ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ	ມ ³	1.00	110,000
9	ຂຸດດິນປະເພດດິນດານ ດ້ວຍແຮງງານຄົນ	ມ ³	1.00	330,000
10	ຖິ້ມດິນທີ່ຂຸດຂຶ້ນລົງທີ່ເດີມ	ມ ³	1.00	22,000
11	ຖິ້ມຊາຍຫີດນໍ້າຕໍ່າແໜ້ນ	ມ ³	1.00	126,500
12	ຖິ້ມດິນຫີດນໍ້າອັດແໜ້ນ	ມ ³	1.00	132,000
II	ວຽກເບຕິງ			
*	ຊັ້ນ 1			
1	ເບຕິງກັນເປື້ອນ 15 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	1,024,203
2	ເບຕິງພື້ນທໍາມະດາ(ພື້ນຊຸດິນ) 20 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	1,092,623
3	ເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກເປົາ (ພື້ນຊຸດິນ ເສີມເຫຼັກວາຍແມດ 4 mm) 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	1,355,523
4	ເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກພື້ນຮັບນໍ້າໜັກສູງ (ພື້ນຊຸດິນ) 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	1,553,523
5	ເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກຮາກຖານ 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	1,625,243
6	ເບຕິງເສີມເຫຼັກເສົາຕໍ່ມໍ 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	1,820,695

7	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານຕໍ່ຕີນ 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,180,316
8	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຝາກັນຕີນ (ເສີມເຫຼັກ 2 ຊັ້ນ) 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,984,678
9	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຝາກັນຕີນ (ເສີມເຫຼັກ 1 ຊັ້ນ) 25mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,776,338
10	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຝາປິດຂຸດວິດ 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	1,781,003
11	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກພື້ນຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	1,820,603
12	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກເສົາຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,032,251
13	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຂັ້ນໄດຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,938,478
14	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານເອັນຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,241,133
15	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກກັນສາດຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,774,138
16	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຮາວລະບຽງຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,833,538
17	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກອ່າງລ້າງມື, ໂຕະແຕ່ງກິນ, ໂຕະເຄົ້າເຕີ ຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,774,138
*	ຊັ້ນ2			
1	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,310,181
2	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກພື້ນຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,213,478
3	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກເສົາຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,307,251
4	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຂັ້ນໄດຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,213,478
5	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານເອັນຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,516,133
6	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກກັນສາດຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,049,138
7	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຮາວລະບຽງຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,108,538
8	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກອ່າງລ້າງມື, ໂຕະແຕ່ງກິນ, ໂຕະເຄົ້າເຕີ ຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,049,138
*	ຊັ້ນ3			
1	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,585,181
2	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກພື້ນຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,488,478
3	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກເສົາຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,582,251
6	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຂັ້ນໄດຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,488,478
4	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານເອັນຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	2,791,133
5	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກກັນສາດຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,324,138
7	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຮາວລະບຽງຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,383,538
8	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກອ່າງລ້າງມື, ໂຕະແຕ່ງກິນ, ໂຕະເຄົ້າເຕີ ຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,324,138
*	ຊັ້ນຫຼັງຄາ			
1	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານຫຼັງຄາຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,310,181
2	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານຫຼັງຄາຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,585,181
3	ເທເບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານຫຼັງຄາຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,860,181

4	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກເສົາດັ່ງຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,307,251
5	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກເສົາດັ່ງຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,582,251
6	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກເສົາດັ່ງຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,857,251
7	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານອີກໄກ້ຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,585,181
8	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານອີກໄກ້ຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,860,181
9	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຄານອີກໄກ້ຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	4,135,181
10	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຮາງລິນອ້ອມຮອບຫຼັງຄາຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,213,478
11	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຮາງລິນອ້ອມຮອບຫຼັງຄາຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,488,478
12	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຮາງລິນອ້ອມຮອບຫຼັງຄາຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,763,478
13	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກປ້ານລົມສີໜ້າຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,763,478
14	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກປ້ານລົມສີໜ້າຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	4,038,478
15	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກປ້ານລົມສີໜ້າຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	4,313,478
16	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຊັ້ນດາດພ້າ ຊັ້ນ1 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,257,478
17	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຊັ້ນດາດພ້າ ຊັ້ນ2 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,488,478
18	ເທບຕົງເສີມເຫຼັກຊັ້ນດາດພ້າ ຊັ້ນ3 25 mpa	ມ ³	1.00	3,763,478
III	ວຽກກໍ່-ໂຍກ-ປູພື້ນ-ຕິດຝາ			
*	ວຽກກໍ່-ໂຍກ-ປູພື້ນ-ຕິດຝາ ຊັ້ນ1			
1	ເທພື້ນຫີນຂັດໃສ່ລິພ້ອມທັງວາງເສັ້ນທອງໄລຍະ 1 m ພ້ອມເທປູນຊາຍ	ມ ²	1.00	161,043
2	ກໍ່ຝາ 40 ບໍ່ໄດ້ໂຍກ	ມ ²	1.00	343,376
3	ກໍ່ຝາ 30 ບໍ່ໄດ້ໂຍກ	ມ ²	1.00	257,532
4	ກໍ່ຝາ 25 ບໍ່ໄດ້ໂຍກ	ມ ²	1.00	198,440
5	ກໍ່ຝາ 20 ບໍ່ໄດ້ໂຍກ	ມ ²	1.00	172,480
6	ກໍ່ຝາດິນບໍ່ອກໜ້າ 20 ຊ.ມ	ມ ²	1.00	151,250
7	ກໍ່ຝາ 10 ບໍ່ໄດ້ໂຍກ	ມ ²	1.00	85,844
8	ກໍ່ຝາດິນບໍ່ອກໜ້າ 10 ຊ.ມ	ມ ²	1.00	77,825
9	ກໍ່ຝາດິນບໍ່ອກຊ່ອງລົມ	ມ ²	1.00	140,085
10	ກໍ່ບໍ່ອກແກ້ວ	ມ ²	1.00	271,975
11	ກໍ່ຝາຫີນພູ	ມ ²	1.00	139,744
12	ໂຍກປູນໜາ 1.5 ຊ.ມ ໃສ່ຝາ	ມ ²	1.00	27,434
13	ໂຍກປູນໜາ 1.5 ຊ.ມ ໃສ່ເພດານ, ກ້ອງຂັ້ນໄດ	ມ ²	1.00	54,934
14	ໂຍກປູນສະລັບ (ຊິດປູນເຕັມ)	ມ ²	1.00	51,326
15	ຕິດລ່ຽມ ເສົາ-ຄານ	ມຍ	1.00	25,152
16	ຕິດບົວອ້ອມອາຄານ, ບົວປ່ອງຢ້ຽມ, ຫົວເສົາທຳມະດາ	ມຍ	1.00	65,879
17	ຕິດບົວມີລວດລາຍ	ມຍ	1.00	155,980
18	ເອັດປູນຊັກຮ່ອງ (ຕິບແຕ່ງຝາລາຍໄມ້ຊ້ອນກັນ)	ມ ²	1.00	120,934
19	ເທປູນຊາຍໜາ 3 ຊ.ມ ພ້ອມຂັດມັນ	ມ ²	1.00	54,868
20	ຂັດຫຍາບພື້ນເບຕົງ	ມ ²	1.00	43,934
21	ປູກະໄລ້ (10X10)	ມ ²	1.00	114,598

30	ຕິດປິວກັນເບື້ອນກະໂລ້ ສູງ 20 ຊມ	ມຍ	1.00	166,254
IV	ວຽກຫຼັງຄາ - ເພດານ			
1	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງສັງກະສີ ອຸຟຸດຂອງໂທໂຄງໄມ້ແຄນ ພ້ອມທານ້ຳຢາກັນປວກ	ມ ²	1.00	242,088
2	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງສັງກະສີ ອຸຟຸດຂອງໂທ ໂຄງເຫຼັກ ພ້ອມທາສີກັນໜັງ	ມ ²	1.00	275,000
3	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງກະເບື້ອງໂທກາຊ້າງໂຄງໄມ້ແຄນ ພ້ອມທານ້ຳຢາກັນປວກ	ມ ²	1.00	324,588
4	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງກະເບື້ອງໂທກາຊ້າງ ໂຄງເຫຼັກ ພ້ອມທາສີກັນໜັງ	ມ ²	1.00	308,000
5	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງແຜ່ນສັງກະສີອາລູຊິງ ໂຄງໄມ້ແຄນ ພ້ອມທານ້ຳຢາກັນປວກ	ມ ³	1.00	260,788
6	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງແຜ່ນສັງກະສີອາລູຊິງ ໂຄງເຫຼັກ ພ້ອມທາສີກັນໜັງ	ມ ²	1.00	300,025
7	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງກະເບື້ອງຊີແຜ່ກາເພັດໂຄງໄມ້ແຄນ ພ້ອມທານ້ຳຢາກັນປວກ	ມ ²	1.00	470,613
8	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງກະເບື້ອງຊີແຜ່ກາເພັດ ໂຄງເຫຼັກ ພ້ອມທາສີກັນໜັງ	ມ ²	1.00	507,650
9	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງກະດິນຂໍເກັດປາຂອງໂທ ໂຄງໄມ້ແຄນ ພ້ອມທານ້ຳຢາກັນປວກ	ມ ²	1.00	596,409
10	ຫຼັງຄາມຸງກະດິນຂໍເກັດປາຂອງໂທ ໂຄງເຫຼັກພ້ອມທາສີກັນໜັງ	ມ ²	1.00	656,700
11	ຕິດຕັ້ງເພດານກະເບື້ອງແຜ່ນລຽບກາຊ້າງ ໂຄງໄມ້ແຄນ ພ້ອມທານ້ຳຢາກັນປວກ	ມ ²	1.00	164,692
12	ຕິດຕັ້ງເພດານກະເບື້ອງແຜ່ນລຽບກາຊ້າງ ໂຄງ C-LINE	ມ ²	1.00	84,150
13	ຕິດຕັ້ງເພດານຍິບຊ້າສາປລຽບ ໂຄງໄມ້ແຄນ	ມ ²	1.00	165,352
14	ຕິດຕັ້ງເພດານຍິບຊ້າສາປລຽບ ໂຄງ C-LINE	ມ ²	1.00	103,510
15	ຕິດຕັ້ງເພດານໄມ້ອັດ ໜາອມມ ໂຄງໄມ້ແຄນ	ມ ²	1.00	167,992
16	ຕິດຕັ້ງເພດານໄມ້ປັກເກີໄມ້ແຄນ, ໄມ້ສັກ ປະເພດໄມ້ຕາອດຕິ	ມຍ	1.00	394,720
17	ຕິດຕັ້ງເພດານໄມ້ປັກເກີໄມ້ອໍ່າ, ໄມ້ເບື້ອຍ...	ມຍ	1.00	324,720
18	ຕິດຕັ້ງປ້ານລິມ-ປ້ານຊາຍ ໄມ້ເຊີລາ ໜ້າ 20mm	ມຍ	1.00	25,300
19	ຕິດຕັ້ງປ້ານລິມ-ປ້ານຊາຍຕີຊ້ອນກັນ ໄມ້ແຄນ ໜ້າ20mm	ມຍ	1.00	69,300
20	ຕິດຕັ້ງປ້ານລິມ-ປ້ານຊາຍດ່ຽວ ໄມ້ແຄນ ໜ້າ20mm	ມຍ	1.00	41,800
21	ຕິດຕັ້ງປ້ານລິມ ແຜ່ນໄຕ້ນ1.2x2.4m ໜ້າ 4mm	ມຍ	1.00	531,300
22	ຕິດຕັ້ງໄມ້ມອບເພດານ ໄມ້ແຄນ	ມຍ	1.00	29,150
V	ວຽກວົງກົບປະຕູ - ຢ່ອງປ້ຽມ ແລະ ຕິດຕັ້ງຕ່າງໆ			
1	ຕິດຕັ້ງບານປະຕູແກ້ວສະວິງ ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ມ ²	1.00	1,980,000
2	ຕິດຕັ້ງບານປະຕູແກ້ວສະໂລ ພ້ອມອຸປະກອນຄົບຊຸດ	ມ ²	1.00	1,650,000
3	ຕິດຕັ້ງແກ້ວປິດຕາຍພ້ອມໂຄງໄລ	ມ ²	1.00	388,300
4	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປະຕູ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 70x200 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	814,000
5	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປະຕູ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 80x200 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	1,050,500
6	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປະຕູ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 90x200 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	1,160,500
7	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປະຕູ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 120x200 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	1,489,400
8	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປະຕູ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 140x200 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	1,606,000
9	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປະຕູ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 160x200 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	1,832,600
10	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປ່ອງປ້ຽມ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 160x120 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	1,423,400
11	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປ່ອງປ້ຽມ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 240x120 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	2,019,600
12	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປ່ອງປ້ຽມ + ບານ ໄມ້ແຄນ 80x120 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	805,200
13	ຕິດຕັ້ງວົງກົບປ່ອງປ້ຽມຂອບໄມ້ + ບານແກ້ວ 60x120 ຊມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	684,376

15	ຕິດຕັ້ງຄໍາຫ້າມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	66,000
16	ຕິດຕັ້ງກ່ອກນ້ຳ	ຊຸດ	1.00	44,000
17	ຕິດຕັ້ງອ່າງລ້າງຖ້ວຍອາລຸຍມິນຽມ (ດ່ຽວ - ຖ້)	ຊຸດ	1.00	385,000
18	ຕິດຕັ້ງກັບໃສ່ສະບູແບບພັບ	ຊຸດ	1.00	56,100
19	ຕິດຕັ້ງແວ່ນອ່າງລ້າງໜ້າ	ຊຸດ	1.00	145,200
20	ຕິດຕັ້ງກັບໃສ່ເຈ້ຍອະນາໄມ	ຊຸດ	1.00	39,600
21	ຕິດຕັ້ງຕະແກງນ້ຳເສຍ	ຊຸດ	1.00	38,775

ຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງເຄຫາ-ຜັງເມືອງ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ຜູ້ສັງລວມ



Handwritten signature

ນ. ຍຸພາ ໄພຄະສົມບັດ
Ms. Youpha PHOKHASOMBATTI

ສຸລິມ ແກ້ວບຸນເຮືອງ

ຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ



ໄກ່ທອງ ອານຸສິນ

Appendix 2: Minutes of the Meeting on Resettlement and List of Participants
(25–26 December 2017)

ບັນທຶກ

ກອງປະຊຸມກ່ຽວກັບ

ເຮັດການປຶກສາລຸ້ນຄຸນ ຂອງໂຄງການພັດທະນາທາງເສັ້ນ
ທາງລຽວທາງ ຕາມທາງເສັ້ນ ທີ່ວັດ ຂອງ 4.

ຕຳແໜ່ງ position	ອົງການກະກຽມ Organization	ເບີໂທລີຟັງ Contact Number	ລາຍຊື່ Signature
ຮຽນແອບ	ຜູ້ປຶກສາ	22922288	[Signature]
ຜູ້ປຶກສາ	ບຸກຄົນ	22333117	[Signature]
ເຮັດ ຜູ້ປຶກສາ	ອົງການ	58083378	[Signature]
ຮຽນແອບ	ບຸກຄົນ	59575870	[Signature]
ບຸກຄົນ	ບຸກຄົນ	59860070	[Signature]
ຮຽນແອບ	ບຸກຄົນ	22333970	[Signature]
ຮຽນແອບ	ບຸກຄົນ	53570405	[Signature]
-2	ບຸກຄົນ	51750531	[Signature]
ຮຽນແອບ	ບຸກຄົນ	59552275	[Signature]

ຫົວຂໍ້ປະຊຸມກ່ຽວກັບ: ປຶກສາ
ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມໂດຍ: ທ່ານ
ສະຖານທີ່ປະຊຸມ: ວັດ, ບ້ານ
ເລີ່ມປະຊຸມແຕ່ເວລາ: 9:00
ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມທັງໝົດ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ
1	ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ທ່ານ
2	ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ທ່ານ
3	ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ທ່ານ
4	ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ທ່ານ
5	ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ທ່ານ
6	ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ທ່ານ
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

Minutes of the Consultation in Phosy Village, 26 December 2017

Հանրապետության Կառավարություն
ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՌԱՎԱՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՆՈՒՄԱՐ
ՀԱՅԿԱՆԻ ԿՈՄԻՏԵ

Մասնաճյուղ
 Կոմիտեի քարտեզ
 Կոմիտեի քարտեզ

Վարչապետի հրահանգի համաձայն

Հանրապետության կառավարության կողմից 2017 թվականի դեկտեմբերի 26-ին Կոմիտեի կողմից անցկացված հարցազրույցի արդյունքները:

1. Հարցազրույցի արդյունքները համառոտաբանել և ներկայացնել Կոմիտեի քարտեզին:
2. Հարցազրույցի արդյունքները ներկայացնել Կոմիտեի քարտեզին:
3. Հարցազրույցի արդյունքները ներկայացնել Կոմիտեի քարտեզին:
4. Հարցազրույցի արդյունքները ներկայացնել Կոմիտեի քարտեզին:

Հարցազրույցի արդյունքները ներկայացնել Կոմիտեի քարտեզին:

Կոմիտեի քարտեզ

Կոմիտեի քարտեզ

Հարցազրույցի արդյունքները

Հարցազրույցի արդյունքները

Ընթացակարգ	Անուն	Վերջ	Վերջ
1	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
2	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
3	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
4	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
5	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
6	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
7	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
8	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
9	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
10	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
11	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
12	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
13	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
14	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
15	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
16	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
17	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
18	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
19	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
20	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
21	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
22	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
23	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
24	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
25	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
26	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
27	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
28	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
29	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
30	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
31	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
32	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
33	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
34	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
35	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
36	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
37	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
38	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
39	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
40	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
41	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
42	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
43	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
44	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
45	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
46	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
47	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
48	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
49	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017
50	Կոմիտեի քարտեզ	2017	2017

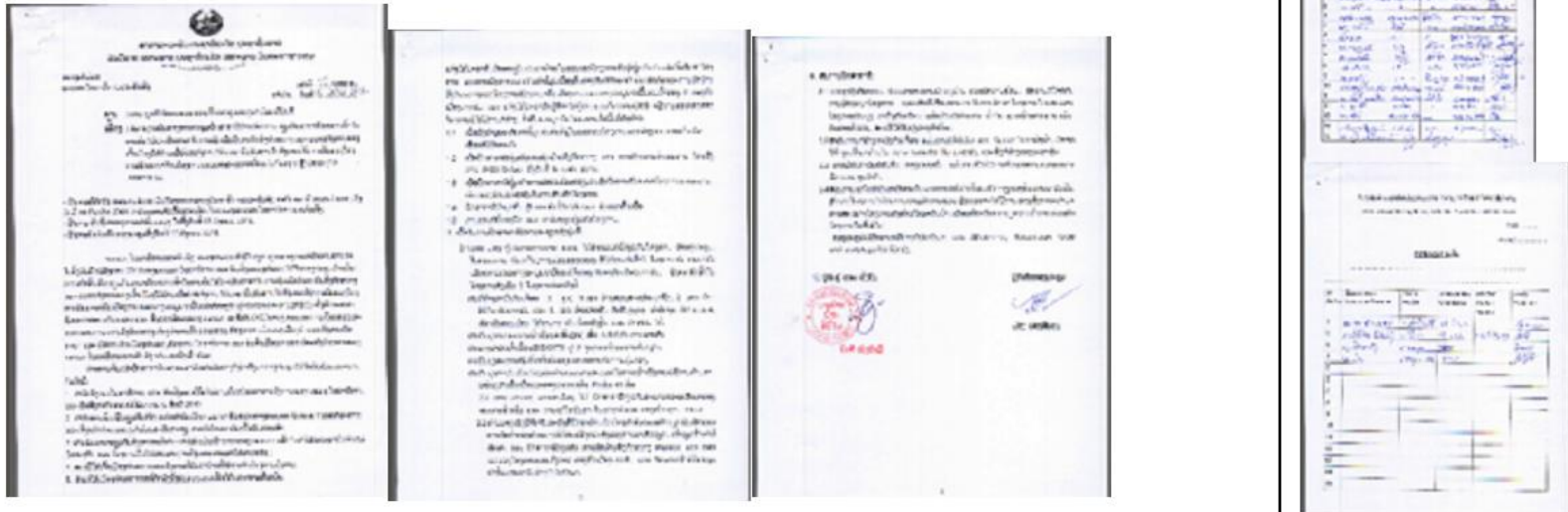
Phoxay and Pakxan Villages, 26 December 2017



ឯកសារបញ្ជីសមាជិកសមាគមសហគ្រាសភ្នំពេញ

ល/រ	ឈ្មោះ	តំណែង	សមាគម
Order No	Name and Surname	position	Organization
1	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	អ. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
2	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
3	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
4	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
5	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
6	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
7	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
8	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
9	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
10	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
11	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
12	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
13	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
14	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី	ប. ប្រធាន	ស. ភ្នំពេញ
15			

Sivilay Village, 26 December 2017



Appendix 3: Master list of Affected Households

Affected Households – Land

	Project component	HH-ID	Village Name	Asset Item	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)	% Affected
1	Waste Water Treatment Plant	PS-DW-003	Pakxan	Forestland	90,768	7564	8.3%
2	Waste Water Treatment Plant	PS-DW-001	Pakxan	Forestland	12,225	1036	8.5%
3	Waste Water Treatment Plant	PS-DW-002	Pakxan	Forestland	95,150	8650	9.1%
4	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-003	Phonxai	Residential	200	76	38.0%
5	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-008	Sivilay	Farmland	20,800	0	0.0%
6	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-009	Sivilay	Farmland	2,000	0	0.0%
7	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-011	Sivilay	Farmland	3,200	0	0.0%
8	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-013	Sivilay	Farmland	1,600	0	0.0%
9	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-014	Sivilay	Farmland	13,000	0	0.0%
10	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-021	Sivilay	Farmland	6,800	0	0.0%
11	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-025	Sivilay	Farmland	14,000	0	0.0%
12	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-026	Sivilay	Farmland	20,000	0	0.0%
13	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-033	Phonxay	Farmland	10,000	0	0.0%
14	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-038	Hongxay	Farmland	30,000	0	0.0%
15	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-039	Hongxay	Farmland	1,700	0	0.0%
16	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-039	Hongxay	Farmland	28,800	0	0.0%
17	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-023	Sivilay	Farmland	10,300	31	0.3%
18	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-033	Phonxay	Farmland	23,000	101	0.4%
19	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-018	Sivilay	Farmland	13,000	63	0.5%
20	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-011	Sivilay	Farmland	4,800	26	0.5%
21	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-014	Sivilay	Farmland	10,000	58	0.6%
22	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-025	Sivilay	Farmland	2,000	15	0.8%
23	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-013	Sivilay	Farmland	7,149	59	0.8%
24	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-034	Sivilay	Farmland	2,400	20	0.8%
25	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-016	Sivilay	Farmland	4,800	42	0.9%
26	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-015	Sivilay	Farmland	4,800	49	1.0%
27	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-032	Phonxay	Farmland	40,000	410	1.0%

	Project component	HH-ID	Village Name	Asset Item	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)	% Affected
28	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-026	Sivilay	Farmland	20,010	211	1.1%
29	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-008	Sivilay	Farmland	4,800	54	1.1%
30	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-027	Sivilay	Farmland	12,000	137	1.1%
31	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-012	Sivilay	Farmland	2,400	45	1.9%
32	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-035	Phonxay	Farmland	1,000	19	1.9%
33	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-019	Sivilay	Farmland	2,190	42	2.1%
34	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-028	Sivilay	Farmland	7,272	141	2.1%
35	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-017	Sivilay	Farmland	3,200	66	2.2%
36	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-021	Sivilay	Farmland	2,500	57	2.3%
37	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-010	Sivilay	Farmland	1,600	42	2.6%
38	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-020	Sivilay	Farmland	3,200	93	2.9%
39	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-038	Hongxay	Farmland	1,800	57	3.2%
40	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-040	Hongxay	Farmland	1,600	55	3.4%
41	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-009	Sivilay	Farmland	3,200	116	3.6%
42	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-004	Phonxai-N	Residential	2,500	126	5.0%
43	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-036	Hongxay	Farmland	1,200	58	4.8%
44	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-024	Sivilay	Farmland	1,600	113	7.1%
45	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-007	Phonxai-N	Residential	508	12	2.4%
46	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-031	Phonxai	Residential	600	12	2.2%
47	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-006	Phonxai	Residential	950	17	1.8%
48	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-005	Phonxai	Residential	450	8	1.8%
49	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-002	Phonxai	Residential	799	8	1.0%
50	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-001	Phonxai-N	Residential	864	0	0.0%
51	Waste Water Collection and Treatment	PS-DEW-022	Sivilay	Farmland	3,000	276	9.2%
52	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-007	Phoxay	Agricultural	360	0	0.0%
53	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-020	Suansavanh	Agricultural	358	0	0.0%
54	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-005	Suansavanh	Residential	2,468	242	9.8%
55	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-041	Suansavanh	Garden	2,000	0	0.0%
56	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-035	Nachik	Residential	2,693	264	9.8%
57	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-016	Suansavanh	Residential	300	29	9.7%

	Project component	HH-ID	Village Name	Asset Item	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)	% Affected
58	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-025	Suansavanh	Residential	905	87	9.6%
59	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-020	Suansavanh	Residential	1,357	128	9.4%
60	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-021	Suansavanh	Residential	540	50	9.3%
61	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-017	Sivilay	Residential	1,062	98	9.2%
62	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-015	Sivilay	Residential	1,200	110	9.2%
63	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-025	Phoxay	Residential	308	28	9.1%
64	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-002	Sivilay	Residential	1,430	130	9.1%
65	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-009	Sivilay	Residential	1,199	109	9.1%
66	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-013	Sivilay	Residential	2,057	187	9.1%
67	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-004	Suansavanh	Residential	2,662	242	9.1%
68	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-024	Suansavanh	Residential	1,045	95	9.1%
69	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-028	Suansavanh	Residential	902	82	9.1%
70	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-032	Nachik	Residential	484	44	9.1%
71	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-033	Nachik	Residential	902	82	9.1%
72	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-036	Nachik	Residential	1,080	98	9.1%
73	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-001	Suansavanh	Residential	2,400	215	9.0%
74	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-024	Phoxay	Residential	2,990	267	8.9%
75	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-017	Phoxay	Residential	3,539	316	8.9%
76	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-023	Phoxay	Residential	1,120	100	8.9%
77	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-014	Sivilay	Residential	1,915	171	8.9%
78	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-037	Nachik	Residential	5,600	500	8.9%
79	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-022	Phoxay	Residential	10,271	901	8.8%
80	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-021	Phoxay	Residential	6,601	579	8.8%
81	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-003	Pakxan	Residential	966	84	8.7%
82	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-011	Pakxan	Residential	1,334	116	8.7%
83	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-016	Phoxay	Residential	2,806	244	8.7%
84	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-020	Phoxay	Residential	2,335	203	8.7%
85	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-007	Sivilay	Residential	3,749	326	8.7%
86	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-023	Suansavanh	Residential	529	46	8.7%
87	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-029	Suansavanh	Residential	989	86	8.7%

	Project component	HH-ID	Village Name	Asset Item	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)	% Affected
88	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-015	Suansavanh	Residential	2,842	245	8.6%
89	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-018	Suansavanh	Residential	1,740	150	8.6%
90	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-026	Suansavanh	Residential	1,056	91	8.6%
91	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-031	Nachik	Residential	780	67	8.6%
92	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-002	Pakxan	Residential	2,028	169	8.3%
93	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-006	Pakxan	Residential	960	80	8.3%
94	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-015	Phoxay	Residential	1,152	96	8.3%
95	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-019	Phoxay	Residential	840	70	8.3%
96	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-026	Phoxay	Residential	780	65	8.3%
97	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-005	Sivilay	Residential	1,404	117	8.3%
98	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-006	Sivilay	Residential	1,176	98	8.3%
99	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-008	Sivilay	Residential	4,668	389	8.3%
100	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-003	Suansavanh	Residential	1,200	100	8.3%
101	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-011	Suansavanh	Residential	972	81	8.3%
102	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-012	Suansavanh	Residential	948	79	8.3%
103	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-030	Nachik	Residential	1,044	87	8.3%
104	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-034	Nachik	Residential	900	75	8.3%
105	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-016	Sivilay	Residential	2,600	215	8.3%
106	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-018	Sivilay	Residential	1,391	114	8.2%
107	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-018	Phoxay	Residential	1,025	82	8.0%
108	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-011	Sivilay	Residential	1,013	81	8.0%
109	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-004	Pakxan	Residential	1,352	104	7.7%
110	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-008	Phoxay	Residential	1,625	125	7.7%
111	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-009	Pakxan	Residential	280	20	7.1%
112	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-010	Pakxan	Residential	924	66	7.1%
113	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-004	Sivilay	Residential	1,456	104	7.1%
114	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-012	Sivilay	Residential	1,036	74	7.1%
115	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-014	Suansavanh	Residential	630	45	7.1%
116	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-019	Suansavanh	Residential	1,148	82	7.1%
117	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-022	Suansavanh	Residential	1,778	127	7.1%

	Project component	HH-ID	Village Name	Asset Item	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)	% Affected
118	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-027	Suansavanh	Residential	672	48	7.1%
119	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-041	Suansavanh	Residential	4,564	326	7.1%
120	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-010	Suansavanh	Farmland	500	16	3.2%
121	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-012	Pakxan	Residential	1,440	96	6.7%
122	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-014	Phoxay	Residential	1,080	72	6.7%
123	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-001	Sivilay	Residential	1,185	79	6.7%
124	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-027	Phoxay	Residential	656	41	6.3%
125	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-002	Suansavanh	Residential	875	51	5.8%
126	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-003	Sivilay	Residential	1,626	93	5.7%
127	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-040	Suansavanh	Farmland	1,325	53	4.0%
128	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-010	Sivilay	Residential	1,626	65	4.0%
129	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-043	Suansavanh	Farmland	750	42	5.6%
130	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-005	Pakxan	Farmland	2,320	145	6.3%
131	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-039	Suansavanh	Farmland	1,155	77	6.7%
132	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-028	Simoungkhoun	Farmland	1,988	142	7.1%
133	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-033	Phoxay	Farmland	3,584	256	7.1%
134	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-040	Phoxay	Farmland	2,450	175	7.1%
135	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-041	Simoungkhoun	Farmland	574	41	7.1%
136	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-039	Phoxay	Farmland	468	36	7.7%
137	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-045	Suansavanh	Residential	4,500	112	2.5%
138	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-009	Suansavanh	Farmland	567	45	7.9%
139	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-013	Phoxay	Farmland	1,125	90	8.0%
140	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-029	Phoxay	Farmland	1,625	130	8.0%
141	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-030	Phoxay	Farmland	10,325	826	8.0%
142	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-034	Phoxay	Farmland	7,463	597	8.0%
143	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-038	Phoxay	Farmland	659	54	8.2%
144	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-001	Pakxan	Farmland	1,416	118	8.3%
145	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-031	Phoxay	Farmland	2,760	230	8.3%
146	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-035	Phoxay	Farmland	1,104	92	8.3%
147	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-037	Phoxay	Farmland	816	68	8.3%

	Project component	HH-ID	Village Name	Asset Item	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)	% Affected
148	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-008	Suansavanh	Farmland	816	68	8.3%
149	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-017	Suansavanh	Farmland	756	63	8.3%
150	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-038	Suansavanh	Farmland	1,104	92	8.3%
151	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-042	Suansavanh	Farmland	1,536	128	8.3%
152	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-007	Suansavanh	Farmland	1,725	150	8.7%
153	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-044	Suansavanh	Farmland	1,058	92	8.7%
154	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-007	Phoxay	Residential	360	0	0.0%
155	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-013	Suansavanh	Farmland	923	81	8.8%
156	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-032	Phoxay	Farmland	2,728	248	9.1%
157	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-036	Phoxay	Farmland	1,529	139	9.1%
158	River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-006	Suansavanh	Farmland	1,081	106	9.8%
159	Drainage System	PS-D-D-014	Pakxan	Farmland	48,308	1073	2.3%
160	Drainage System	PS-D-B-010	Pakxan	Farmland	23,284	575	2.4%
161	Drainage System	PS-D-C-010	Pakxan	Farmland	8,747	228	2.6%
162	Drainage System	PS-D-B-009	Pakxan	Farmland	5,607	148	2.6%
163	Drainage System	PS-D-A-007	Phosy	Agricultural	1,446	39	2.7%
164	Drainage System	PS-D-D-002	Mixay	Farmland	28,455	781	2.7%
165	Drainage System	PS-D-D-016	Pakxan	Farmland	25,875	726	2.8%
166	Drainage System	PS-D-C-001	Pakxan	Residential	1,985	143	7.2%
167	Drainage System	PS-D-D-015	Pakxan	Farmland	17,190	490	2.8%
168	Drainage System	PS-D-D-004	Mixay	Farmland	37,197	1133	3.0%
169	Drainage System	PS-D-B-006	Phoxay	Farmland	14,538	445	3.1%
170	Drainage System	PS-D-B-005	Phoxay	Farmland	9,015	286	3.2%
171	Drainage System	PS-D-A-001	Phosy	Farmland	14,913	479	3.2%
172	Drainage System	PS-D-C-009	Pakxan	Farmland	16,303	534	3.3%
173	Drainage System	PS-D-A-020	Phoxay	Farmland	70,112	2321	3.3%
174	Drainage System	PS-D-B-004	Phoxay	Farmland	11,000	388	3.5%
175	Drainage System	PS-D-C-007	Pakxan	Residential	437	26	5.8%
176	Drainage System	PS-D-D-011	Phoxay	Farmland	12,924	473	3.7%
177	Drainage System	PS-D-D-003	Mixay	Farmland	22,730	858	3.8%

	Project component	HH-ID	Village Name	Asset Item	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)	% Affected
178	Drainage System	PS-D-A-005	Phosy	Farmland	1,578	61	3.8%
179	Drainage System	PS-D-C-006	Pakxan	Farmland	23,079	920	4.0%
180	Drainage System	PS-D-A-018	Phoxay	Farmland	7,882	325	4.1%
181	Drainage System	PS-D-A-015	Phoxay	Farmland	4,240	176	4.2%
182	Drainage System	PS-D-A-019	Phoxay	Farmland	15,334	682	4.4%
183	Drainage System	PS-D-C-008	Pakxan	Farmland	1,173	53	4.5%
184	Drainage System	PS-D-C-004	Pakxan	Residential	789	36	4.5%
185	Drainage System	PS-D-C-003	Pakxan	Farmland	822	37	4.5%
186	Drainage System	PS-D-C-005	Pakxan	Residential	1749	78	4.5%
187	Drainage System	PS-D-A-021	Mixay	Farmland	14,352	655	4.6%
188	Drainage System	PS-D-A-017	Phoxay	Farmland	4,661	231	5.0%
189	Drainage System	PS-D-D-005	Mixay	Farmland	5,780	294	5.1%
190	Drainage System	PS-D-B-007	Pakxan	Farmland	36,019	1924	5.3%
191	Drainage System	PS-D-A-008	Phosy	Farmland	1,226	66	5.4%
192	Drainage System	PS-D-A-013	Phosy	Farmland	7,105	399	5.6%
193	Drainage System	PS-D-A-010	Phosy	Farmland	7,753	462	6.0%
194	Drainage System	PS-D-B-001	Phosy	Residential	3710	131	3.5%
195	Drainage System	PS-D-A-022	Mixay	Agricultural	14,456	872	6.0%
196	Drainage System	PS-D-A-024	Mixay	Farmland	1,176	72	6.1%
197	Drainage System	PS-D-A-012	Phosy	Farmland	4,715	311	6.6%
198	Drainage System	PS-D-A-016	Phoxay	Farmland	2,236	154	6.9%
199	Drainage System	PS-D-D-013	Pakxan	Farmland	21,355	1474	6.9%
200	Drainage System	PS-D-A-023	Mixay	Farmland	1,887	138	7.3%
201	Drainage System	PS-D-B-002	Phoxay	Agricultural	5,867	428	7.3%
202	Drainage System	PS-D-D-001	Mixay	Residential	36561	974	2.7%
203	Drainage System	PS-D-B-003	Phoxay	Farmland	9,640	721	7.5%
204	Drainage System	PS-D-A-025	Mixay	Farmland	1,974	149	7.5%
205	Drainage System	PS-D-D-010	Phosy	Farmland	10,118	803	7.9%
206	Drainage System	PS-D-A-002	Phosy	Farmland	1,451	116	8.0%
207	Drainage System	PS-D-C-002	Pakxan	Residential	3600	77	2.3%

	Project component	HH-ID	Village Name	Asset Item	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)	% Affected
208	Drainage System	PS-D-A-009	Phosy	Farmland	4,762	387	8.1%
209	Drainage System	PS-D-D-012	Phoxay	Farmland	12,792	1056	8.3%
210	Drainage System	PS-D-A-004	Phosy	Farmland	1,778	154	8.7%
211	Drainage System	PS-D-A-006	Phosy	Agricultural	435	40	9.2%
212	Drainage System	PS-D-A-003	Phosy	Agricultural	322	30	9.3%
213	Drainage System	PS-D-D-009	Phosy	Farmland	2,806	262	9.3%
214	Drainage System	PS-D-A-011	Phosy	Agricultural	5,980	560	9.4%
215	Drainage System	PS-D-D-008	Phosy	Farmland	2,401	231	9.6%
216	Drainage System	PS-D-B-008	Pakxan	Agricultural	2,539	245	9.6%
217	Drainage System	PS-D-D-006	Phosy	Farmland	2,003	196	9.8%
218	Drainage System	PS-D-A-014	Phosy	Agricultural	1,850	182	9.8%
219	Drainage System	PS-D-D-007	Phoxay	Farmland	4,064	400	9.8%

Affected Household Structures

Component	Household Information		Secondary Structures	
	HH-ID	Village	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)
Waste Water Collection & Treatment	PS-DEW-004	Phonxai-N	96	24
Waste Water Collection & Treatment	PS-DEW-001	Phonxai-N	60.4	10.4
Waste Water Collection & Treatment	PS-DEW-007	Phonxai-N	8	1
Waste Water Collection & Treatment	PS-DEW-038	Hongxay	40	2
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-003	Sivilay	8	8
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-012	Sivilay	63	63
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-014	Suansavanh	1.44	1.44
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-011	Sivilay	160	160
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-019	Phoxay	17	17
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-026	Phoxay	17	17
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-011	Suansavanh	18	18
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-012	Suansavanh	18	18
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-030	Nachik	120	120
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-031	Nachik	42	42
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-015	Suansavanh	60	60

Component	Household Information		Secondary Structures	
	HH-ID	Village	Total Area(m2)	Affected Area(m2)
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-026	Suansavanh	2	2
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-023	Suansavanh	10	10
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-014	Sivilay	84	84
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-037	Nachik	15	15
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-036	Nachik	24	24
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-021	Suansavanh	65	65
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-025	Suansavanh	100	100
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-008	Sivilay	216	168
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-002	Sivilay	238	182
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-004	Sivilay	42	32
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-003	Pakxan	80	60
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-027	Suansavanh	165	105
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-006	Pakxan	64	40
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-005	Sivilay	360	214
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-029	Suansavanh	124	72
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-010	Suansavanh	63	36
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-006	Sivilay	42	22
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-009	Pakxan	48	24
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-010	Pakxan	120	60
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-022	Suansavanh	24	12
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-011	Pakxan	146	42
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP3-019	Suansavanh	42	12
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP1-002	Pakxan	440	120
River Bank Protection	PS-RBP2-013	Sivilay	251	61
Drainage System	PS-D-C-002	Pakxan	46	46
Drainage System	PS-D-D-014	Pakxan	14	14
Drainage System	PS-D-D-001	Mixay	144	144
Drainage System	PS-D-D-003	Mixay	15	15
Drainage System	PS-D-C-006	Pakxan	4	4
Drainage System	PS-D-C-008	Pakxan	4	4
Drainage System	PS-D-C-003	Pakxan	23	23
Drainage System	PS-D-A-010	Phosy	20	20
Drainage System	PS-D-C-001	Pakxan	140	140

Appendix 4 : Project Information Brochure

TA 9192–REG: Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project (LAO PDR)

1. QUESTION: What ADB’s 4th Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project (Lao PDR)?

ANSWER: The proposed Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project (GMS-4) will support the governments of Cambodia and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR) in enhancing the competitiveness of towns located along economic corridors in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). The project will result in improved urban services and competitiveness in the participating towns. This will be achieved through improved and better integrated regional and local planning, and investment in basic urban infrastructure such as drainage, sanitation, solid waste management, urban roads, river bank protection, and public gardens. The project will represent the fourth phase of the GMS Corridor Towns Development Initiative, which supports urban development along economic corridors connecting some of the largest cities in the GMS.

Specific to the Lao PDR, the impacts will be aligned with the government’s 8th Five-year National Socioeconomic Development Plan 2016-2020 targeting balanced regional and local development .⁸

2. QUESTION: Who is responsible for the Project?

ANSWER: The Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWT) represented by the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP) will supervise the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP). The MPWT has established the Project Management Unit (PMU) to implement and monitor the implementation of the RP for affected land, structures, crops and trees.

3. QUESTION: What are the proposed subproject components for Pakxan?

ANSWER:

a. Drainage Improvement – The proposed drainage improvement will include four (4) new main trunk and road drains in the old town. The new main trunk drains will traverse through farmlands and drain the town to the lowland to the southeast. The proposed trunk lines will be mostly open drainage lines, with some sections constructed with concrete pipe, especially near the market area. The road drains will be constructed along six (6) existing roads without existing drainage.

b. Wastewater Collection and Treatment - There are in total three water treatment plants proposed.

⁸ Government of the Lao PDR, Ministry of Planning and investment 2016. Eighth Five-year National Socio-economic Development Plan, 2016-2020, Vientiane.

c. Controlled Landfill - A construction of a new solid waste landfill facility is proposed on the existing landfill site.

d. Riverbank Protection - A proposed construction of a riverbank protection along the full length of the riverbank from the confluence of the San and Mekong rivers up to the road bridge, and continue further 890 meters upstream of the road bridge.

The riverbank protection has been designed in two sections, each with different amenities for public use. From the San/Mekong confluence, the riverbank section will include a 10 to 15 meter tiled walkway with trees, lighting fixtures, benches, and exercise machines. A lower level footpath and boat access will also be constructed which can be accessible during floods.

The section further upstream from the road bridge will not include the public facilities similar to the section along the San-Mekong confluence, but will have a 3 meter wide walkway.

4. QUESTION: Will we be affected by the subproject components?

ANSWER: Some land acquisition impacts are expected. A survey will be conducted to determine who will be affected and what the impact on properties and land will be. After the detailed design, a final list of eligible persons will be prepared.

5. QUESTION: What if my land will be affected by the subproject component?

ANSWER: Land that is acquired by the project will be compensated at replacement cost which is market value plus reasonable transaction costs. Farmers using state lands will be entitled to assistance for loss of land use of productive land.

6. QUESTION: Does compensation apply to my affected

house or structure?

ANSWER: Yes. Houses and structures that will be affected by the Project shall be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. Partially affected houses will be compensated for the lost affected portion as well as repair costs. Other structures (e.g. fences, wells, pavement) will also be compensated at replacement cost.

7 QUESTION: What about my crops and trees?

ANSWER: For annual crops, affected persons will be given advance notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the Project and that they must harvest their crops in time. If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, eligible affected persons can be compensated for the loss of the unharvested crops at the current market value. For perennial crops, affected persons will be compensated for the loss of fruit and timber trees at replacement value, which value will take account of lost potential income and time required to re-establish the perennial trees. This will compensate for lost income until the newly planted seedlings bear fruit. Affected persons will be awarded the full value of any lost crops/fruit where the plants are near or ready to harvest.

8. QUESTION: What about public property resources?

ANSWER: Affected buildings and structures will be restored to original or better condition.

9. QUESTION: If in case there will be relocation of houses or business involved, how can the Project help me rebuild my house during relocation?

ANSWER: Affected persons will receive compensation at replacement cost for affected structures plus transitional

allowances to assist in the process of relocating. Transitional assistance will consist of: (i) Transportation allowance; (ii) income loss allowance for disrupted businesses; and (iii) additional assistance for vulnerable households.

The specific amounts for compensation rates as well as allowances and assistance will be advised at the time the resettlement plan is updated.

10. QUESTION: If in case our livelihoods are affected, how can the project help me restore my livelihood and living standards?

ANSWER: The census and detailed measurement survey (DMS) will take note of the livelihoods of affected persons and any impacts the Project may have. The Project will provide various forms of assistance to enable affected people to restore their livelihoods and living conditions to at least pre- project levels. For vulnerable households (e.g. those classed as poor, disabled, female-headed, etc.), the Project will seek to improve living standards to at least minimum national standards. Such forms of assistance will include: (i) one time assistance allowance to households losing more than 10% of the productive assets or being required to relocate their houses or shops outside the corridor of impact depending of the type and severity of impact; (ii) for those losing loss of use of productive land , cash assistance for loss of land use; (iii) cash assistance to cover transportation costs; (iv) cash grant for temporary disruption to business income for affected shops/stalls; (v) potentially other forms of income restoration measures to be determined during updating of the resettlement plan in consultation with those affected; and (vi) additional special assistance to vulnerable households.

In addition, the Project will seek to maximize project work opportunities to adults in the affected local communities (both

men and women) during the implementation phases. Such opportunities will be announced in the local areas.

11. QUESTION: What is the detailed measurement survey and when will it be conducted?

ANSWER: The DMS is a detailed survey of 100% of affected persons to document all affected assets including land, houses, shops, other structures, crops and trees. It establishes the official list of affected persons who are eligible for compensation and other assistance. It will be conducted after detailed engineering for the road and border facilities is complete. The activity will only be carried out in the presence of the affected persons. The affected persons and the local authorities will be informed prior to the activity.

ANSWER: The Project will keep local communities informed of significant activities. Regular information will be provided to the village chiefs.. The village offices will maintain a public notice board where significant information and schedules will be posted. In addition to this affected households will be consulted directly through public consultation meetings on significant matters affecting them.

13. QUESTION: If I disagree or problems arise during project implementation such as compensation, technical, and other project-related issues, do I have the right to voice my complaint?

ANSWER: Yes. If the affected person is not clear about or not satisfied with the compensation package offered or, if for any reason, the compensation does not materialize according to the agreed schedule, the affected person has the right to lodge a complaint.

The subproject's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will use existing village mediation committees (VMC) that have already

been established in the core villages. The Village Development Committee (VDC) generally consists of the village chief, deputy chief, village secretary, and village representative of the Lao Women's Union, Lao Front for National Construction, village elders, youth, and village land taxation unit. The VDC is responsible for settling disputes between villagers through conciliation and negotiation. In the absence of these units, the members of the village committee (if formed) or the village leaders will act as grievance officers. The AHs may present their complaints to the concerned local administrative officials and resettlement committees. The complaint can be filed first at the village level and can be elevated to the highest or provincial level if the APs are not satisfied with the decisions made by the village and district levels/committees. APs will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees associated with their claims and grievance redress.

Complaints can be made verbally or in written form.. In the case of verbal complaints, a written record of the complaint will be made during the first meeting with the complainant.

All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented and be available for (a) the public and (b) review for monitoring purposes. At each stage of the GRM, careful written records will be maintained. The VDC/VMC will submit reports to the PMU documenting (i) the complaints received; (ii) the names and other pertinent information about complainants; (iii) the dates of the original complaint, meetings and any other actions; and (iv) the outcomes and/or resolution.

14. QUESTION: How will you know if these undertakings are kept and the objectives of this Project are met?

ANSWER: All project activities will be monitored by the Project Management Unit of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Monthly Report and Quarterly Reports will be prepared and

submitted to ADB. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will also be undertaken to assess whether impacts of the Project have been mitigated adequately and the pre-project standard of living of affected persons have been restored as a result of the resettlement and project. ADB will also monitor these activities in its regular supervision missions during project implementation.

15. QUESTION: Are there any other documents available to know more about the Project and resettlement issues?

ANSWER: The draft RP prepared during the feasibility studies for the Project can be obtained from the commune, district and provincial offices. Following detailed engineering design and the DMS, the RP will be updated and the final version will be available in these offices.

If you have further queries and suggestions, please contact us at:

(i) Provincial Department of Public Works (PDPW)
Resettlement Sub-Committee in the following provinces

Asian Development Bank Resident Mission - Vientiane

Lao PDR Resident Mission (LRM) - Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Corner of Lanexang Av. and Samsenthai Rd., P.O. Box 9724, Vientiane, Lao PDR

Office hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Monday to Friday)

Tel +856 21 250444 Fax +856 21 250333

[E-mail www.adb.org/lao-pdr](mailto:www.adb.org/lao-pdr)

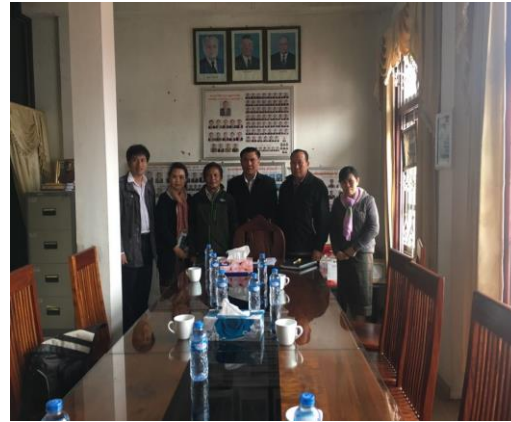
[Contact details for PMU to be added.](#)

Appendix 5: Pakxan town Coordination and Consultation Meeting with Departments Concerned

Consultation meetings with DPWT, UDAA, Departments concerned and Heads of villages in the subproject area; December 25, 2017, DPWT Meeting Room



Consultation meetings with Pakxan Vice District Governor; December 27, 2017; at Pakxan Governor's office



Orientation on IOL, and SESA, and unit rates for Pakxan town with PIU-Head, DDG of DPWT-Borikhamxai; in 25 December and January 29, 2018



Pakxan town- Coordination and Consultation Meeting with villages 25-30 December 2017

Consultation meetings with Nasommor Village, at the Temple of Na Sommor village on 25 Dec 2017



Consultation meetings with Sivilay Village, at the Village meeting room on 26 Dec 2017



Consultation meetings with Phoxay and Pakxan Villages, at the Phoxay's village meeting room on 26 Dec 2017



Appendix 6: Terms of Reference – International External Monitor

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL MONITOR – RESETTLEMENT

Contract:	External Resettlement Monitor (International Consultant)		
Project			
Expertise	Resettlement		
Source	International	Category	Independent
Places of Assignment		Timing	
Inputs	Intermittent	Total Inputs	

Background

1. An independent external resettlement monitor will be engaged by the Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Department of Public Works and Transport to monitor all LACP activities under the Project. The independent monitor will prepare and submit periodic, semi-annual reports and a final evaluation report two months after completion of resettlement and land acquisition activities and submit to ADB and PCU. The objectives of the independent monitor are:

- (i) To provide an independent source of evaluation during the implementation process of resettlement and compensation to verify that the implementation and compensation was conducted according to relevant regulations of the Government of Laos, related to resettlement and the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) The independent monitor will offer, if needed, external support and technical expertise to affected persons' (APs) compensation committees and implementing agencies;
- (ii) Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate for meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to AP conditions;
- (iii) To contribute advice to solve both anticipated and unanticipated problems that may arise as the programs defined in the LACPs are carried out.

Scope

2. The independent external monitor will monitor specific issues such as, but not limited to, the following:

- (i) Payment of compensation and allowances as per approved LACP, in accordance with ADB SPS (2009) and relevant Lao regulations such as Decree 84. Identify whether APs are covered under the LACP and if they are all eligible for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such

- factors that may discriminate against achieving the project objectives. Timing of disbursement of payment and documentation of detailed measurement surveys (DMS) and payments;
- (ii) Public consultation and awareness of resettlement policies;
 - (iii) Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
 - (iv) Construction of replacement houses and structures;
 - (v) Level of satisfaction of APs with the provisions and implementation of the LACP.
 - (vi) Grievance redress mechanism;
 - (vii) Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs;
 - (viii) Trends in living standards. Throughout the LACP implementation process, the monitor will observe and conduct spot checks to monitor the progress APs are making to restore living standards. Special attention will be paid to any differences based on gender and ethnicity. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported;
 - (ix) Restoration of livelihoods for severely affected households; and,
 - (x) Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities.

Methodology

3. The methods for external monitoring activities include:
 - (i) Review of inventory of losses (IOL) database to be able to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The monitor is to check at least 15% of all AH with focus on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) process with APs from identification to agreement on DMS results. A census shall be conducted for severely affected households.
 - (ii) Participatory rapid appraisals (PRA). Consultation with APs and various stakeholders such as resettlement committee, PCU, community leaders; key informant interviews; focus group discussions; community public meetings; direct field observations; and in-depth case studies of good practices and problems identified by internal or external monitoring and required special efforts to resolve.
 - (iii) Resettlement audit. The monitor will carry out random check (at least 15% of APs and at least 20% of severely affected households) of payments disbursed to APs during monitoring. The monitor will submit a settlement audit report upon completion of compensation payment to APs.

Timing and Reporting

4. External monitoring activities will require about 2-3 person-months a year for the duration of the Project. The monitor will visit the subprojects three times: (i) midway through the DMS, (ii) shortly before construction, and, (iii) one year after construction commences. The semi-annual report will summarize the findings of the monitor, including (a) progress of LACP implementation, including any deviations from the provisions of the LACP; (b) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions to inform implementing agencies and resolve issues in a timely manner; (c) identification of specific gender and ethnic minorities issues, as relevant; and (d) report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous reports. The final

evaluation will give a summary of all resettlement activities under the Project, problems encountered and the way of solving those problems. Finally, it should give recommendations for improvement in the resettlement process.

Qualifications

5. The independent external monitor shall have a tertiary qualification in an appropriate discipline and shall have a minimum 5 years relevant experience. He/she shall be conversant with the Lao PDR and have ample experience in internationally funded development projects. He/she must be able to write clear and effective reports in English.

Appendix 7: Terms of Reference – International and National Resettlement Specialist (DISC)

1. International Specialist- 6 person months

Tasks:

- (i) Conduct a rapid appraisal to determine categorization of the project and develop a program commensurate to this. This appraisal should commence within the first two months of the development of the detailed engineering design
- (ii) Based on detailed engineering design, review and update the RP/REGDP/LACP and carry out the following activities:
 - a) conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS) of affected assets and confirm the area of permanent and temporary loss of land and assets;
 - b) conduct an asset registration survey, including a SESAH, to confirm all impacted assets, impacted households, vulnerable households and number of severely affected households due to the loss of productive agricultural land and residential structures;
 - c) provide maps with geo references (eg. MapInfo, GIS, AutoCAD) of the affected villages and all affected land (government and private own land) using unique household identifiers to link HH documents and surveys to land;
 - d) provide photos of each affected household (preferably with all persons present) to be taken in front of their abode, with their household ID (unique identifier). Consent should be sought prior to photo taking and should the household refuse, a signed letter declining the photo is to be provided.
 - e) All documents (IoL, DMS, SESAH, compensation forms, grievances, etc) should include household IDs (unique identifier) both on the document and on e-files.
 - f) conduct a social assessment and document affected people preference on rehabilitation measures and design mitigation measures to address affected peoples' concerns;
 - g) identify and design appropriate livelihoods support programmes and allowances to the severely affected peoples and vulnerable peoples in accordance with the RP.
 - h) Identify and provide special measures to assist vulnerable households;
 - i) update project specific entitlement matrix and compensation cost;
 - j) implement the updated the RP in a timely manner to meet the project schedule;
- (iii) Conduct a replacement cost survey to obtain the current market prices of the asset to be compensated to the affected peoples; assist the government to consult with the affected peoples and to arrive at the unit rates for compensation.
- (vi) Conduct meaningful consultations with the affected people and stakeholders:
 - a) assist the PMU to determine and formally disseminate the cut-off date
 - b) review and provide recommendations to the Communication Strategies to ensure effective communication with the affected peoples and stakeholders.
 - c) together with PMU/PIU conduct public information dissemination and consultations regarding the project;
 - d) conduct consultations with affected households and representatives of the ethnic minorities;
 - e) conduct regular field visits and whenever necessary during construction to oversee the RP implementation;
 - f) assist PMU/PIU in issuing of notice to harvest the crops, remove rubber trees and vacate the land as per schedule;
 - g) track and organize records on the dissemination information and public participation: (a) the number of public consultation meetings, (b) the number of

- affected households that participated, and (c) comments, suggestions, and concerns of the affected households and how these were addressed;
- h) ensure smooth transition period between the payment of compensation and assistance to affected people and clearing of area prior to start of civil works;
 - i) address gender concerns: ensure participation of women in meetings and in the implementation of resettlement, concerns of women in connection with their resettlement and resolution of their grievances;
- (v) Provide special assistance to the vulnerable households and with the entitlement matrix defined in the RP.
 - (vi) Assist the EA and PIU to monitor the resettlement and compensation processes;
 - a) provide guidance to PMU on the preparation of monthly progress report on the RP implementation;
 - b) prepare quarterly progress RP implementation reports;
 - c) prepare compensation completion reports;
 - d) prepare annual social monitoring reports;
 - e) prepare action plans based on recommendations of the External Monitor and ADB missions;
 - (vii) Grievance redress mechanism (GRM):
 - a) assist the EA to develop and operationalize a practical grievance redress mechanism;
 - b) keep track records of the number of affected people with complaints, nature of the complaints, status of the resolution of the complaints, and assessment of efficiency of the grievance redress mechanism.
 - (viii) Provide guidance to the Executing Agencies (EA), Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementing Unit (PIU) on social safeguards aspects of the project with emphasis on land acquisition, compensation, livelihoods restoration, compliance monitoring and reporting;
 - (ix) Provide trainings to project staff and Implementation Agency (IA), PIU and PMU on national safeguards policy and ADB safeguards policy and its applications. The training should include key concepts on Resettlement Management Process, demonstrating on how to implement the RP in a timely manner.

2. National Specialist- 10 person months

Tasks:

- (vi) Support the International Consultant to conduct a rapid appraisal to determine categorization of the project and develop a program commensurate to this. This appraisal should commence within the first two months of the development of the detailed engineering design.
- (ii) Based on detailed engineering design, review and update the RP/REGDP/LACP and carry out the following activities:
 - a) conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS) of affected assets and confirm the area of permanent and temporary loss of land and assets;
 - b) Develop an information management system that includes a database of data, linked forms and documents for each AH.
 - c) conduct an asset registration survey, including a SESA, to confirm all impacted assets, impacted households, vulnerable households and number of severely affected households due to the loss of productive agricultural land and residential structures;
 - d) provide maps with geo references (eg. MapInfo, GIS, AutoCAD) of the affected villages and all affected land (government and private own land) using unique household identifiers to link HH documents and surveys to land;
 - e) provide photos of each affected household (preferably with all persons present) to be taken in front of their abode, with their household ID (unique identifier). Consent should be sought prior to photo taking and should the household refuse, a signed letter declining the photo is to be provided.
 - f) All documents (IoL, DMS, SESA, compensation forms, grievances, etc) should include household IDs (unique identifier) both on the document and on e-files.
 - g) conduct a social assessment and document affected people preference on rehabilitation measures and design mitigation measures to address affected peoples' concerns;
 - h) identify and design appropriate livelihoods support programmes and allowances to the severely affected peoples and vulnerable peoples in accordance with the RP.
 - i) Identify and provide special measures to assist vulnerable households;
 - j) update project specific entitlement matrix and compensation cost;
 - k) implement the updated the RP in a timely manner to meet the project schedule;
- (iii) Conduct a replacement cost survey to obtain the current market prices of the asset to be compensated to the affected peoples; assist the government to consult with the affected peoples and to arrive at the unit rates for compensation.
- (vi) Conduct meaningful consultations with the affected people and stakeholders:
 - a) assist the PMU to determine and formally disseminate the cut-off date
 - b) review and provide recommendations to the Communication Strategies to ensure effective communication with the affected peoples and stakeholders.
 - c) together with PMU/PIU conduct public information dissemination and consultations regarding the project;
 - d) conduct consultations with affected households and representatives of the ethnic minorities;
 - e) conduct regular field visits and whenever necessary during construction to oversee the RP implementation;
 - f) assist PMU/PIU in issuing of notice to harvest the crops, remove rubber trees and vacate the land as per schedule;
 - g) track and organize records on the dissemination information and public participation: (a) the number of public consultation meetings, (b) the number of

- affected households that participated, and (c) comments, suggestions, and concerns of the affected households and how these were addressed;
- h) ensure smooth transition period between the payment of compensation and assistance to affected people and clearing of area prior to start of civil works;
 - i) address gender concerns: ensure participation of women in meetings and in the implementation of resettlement, concerns of women in connection with their resettlement and resolution of their grievances;
- (v) Provide special assistance to the vulnerable households and with the entitlement matrix defined in the RP.
 - (vi) Assist the EA and PIU to monitor the resettlement and compensation processes;
 - f) provide guidance to PMU on the preparation of monthly progress report on the RP implementation;
 - g) prepare quarterly progress RP implementation reports;
 - h) prepare compensation completion reports;
 - i) prepare annual social monitoring reports;
 - j) prepare action plans based on recommendations of the External Monitor and ADB missions;
 - (vii) Grievance redress mechanism (GRM):
 - c) assist the EA to develop and operationalize a practical grievance redress mechanism;
 - d) keep track records of the number of affected people with complaints, nature of the complaints, status of the resolution of the complaints, and assessment of efficiency of the grievance redress mechanism.
 - (viii) Provide guidance to the Executing Agencies (EA), Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementing Unit (PIU) on social safeguards aspects of the project with emphasis on land acquisition, compensation, livelihoods restoration, compliance monitoring and reporting;
 - (ix) Provide trainings to project staff and Implementation Agency (IA), PIU and PMU on national safeguards policy and ADB safeguards policy and its applications. The training should include key concepts on Resettlement Management Process, demonstrating on how to implement the RP in a timely manner.