

Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

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Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (Lao People's Democratic Republic)

Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan for 230kV Transmission Line from NNP1 Main Powerhouse to Nabong Substation

Prepared by Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company Limited for the Asian Development Bank

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Transmission Line 230kV from NNP1 Main Powerhouse to Nabong Substation

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Final Version, June 2015



**NAM NGIEP 1
POWER COMPANY**

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Name
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology (of Thailand)
APs	Affected People
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASL	Above sea level
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
Avail.P	Available Phosphorus
AVG	Average
B.	“Ban” - Village in Laotian Language
BCS	Broad Community Support
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOOT	Build-Own-Operate-Transfer
BOT	Built-Operate-Transfer
BP	Bank Procedure (World Bank)
CA	Concession Agreement
CAD	Computer Assisted Drafting
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity Economic efficiency
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDF	Community Development Fund
cent/kWh	Cent per kilo Watt hour
CFRD	Concrete Faced Rock fill Dam
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
cm.	Centimetre
cm³/s	Cubic centimetre per second
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
COD	Commercial Operations Date
CPS-NSC,2002	CPS-National Statistical Center,2002

Abbreviation	Full Name
CWR	Centre for Water Research of Western Australia
DAFEO	District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office
DAFO	The District Agriculture Forestry Office
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDT	Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichlorethane
DEPD	Department of Energy Promotion and Development
DESIA	Department of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment inside MoNRE
DGC	District Grievance Committee
DGRC	District Grievance Redress Committee
DHF	Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever
DHO	District Health Office
DHPM	Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine
DiF	The Division of Fisheries
DLF	Department of Livestock and Fisheries
DOE	Department of Electricity
DOF	Department of Forest
DOL	Department of Land
DPWT	Department of Public Works and Transport
DRWG DWG	/ District Resettlement Working Groups / District Working Groups - old terminology; NNP1's relevant institution is labelled DCC - District Working Group
DS	Downstream
DSCR	Debt Service Cover Ratio
DWA	Defined Works Area
EAC	Environmental Assessment Committee
EAMP	Environmental Assessment and Management Plan
EC	Electrical Conductivity
ECA	Export Credit Agencies
ECCD	Early Childhood Care for Development
ECRD	Earth Core Rockfill Dam
EdL	Électricité du Lao
EDP	Ethnic Development Plan, one component of the REDP
EGAT	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
EGATi	EGAT international
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIRR, FIRR	Economic/Financial Internal Rate of Return

Abbreviation	Full Name
EL.() m	Meters above Sea level
EM	Environmental Manager
EMC	Environmental Management Committee
EMMP	Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan
EMMU	Environmental Management and Monitoring Unit
EMO	Environmental Management Office
EMU	Environmental Management Unit
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPF	An Environmental Protection Fund
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
EPL	The Environmental Protection Law (National Law 02/99)
ERIC	Environmental Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University
ESD	Environment and Social Division
F/C	Forage species/carnivorous species ratio
F/S	Feasibility Study
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations
FIPC	Forest Inventory and Planning Centre
FS, F/S	Feasibility Study
FSL	Full Supply Level
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FWL	Flood Water Level
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GoL	Government of Lao PDR
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRID	Gender Resource and Information Development (GRID) Center
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GWh	Giga Watt Hour (one million watt hour)
H/H, HH	Household
Ha	Hectare
HC	Head Construction Contractor
HCC	Head Construction Contract
HEPP	Hydroelectric Power Project
HH	Households

Abbreviation	Full Name
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HRD	Human Resources Development
HV	High Voltage
IAP	Independent Advisory Panel
IAR	Impacted Asset Registration
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association (a unit of the World Bank groups)
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant mortality Rate
IOL	Inventory of Loss
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IRR	Internal Rates of Return
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IUCN	World Conservation Union (The International Union for Conservation of Nature)
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
KANSAI	The Kansai Electric Power CO.,INC.
km	Kilometre
km ²	Square Kilometre
kV	Kilo volt
kVA	Kilo Volt-Ampere
kW	Kilo watt
LACP	Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan
LAK	Lao Kip
LANIC	Lao National Inter Committee
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LFNC	Lao Front for National Construction
LHSE	Lao Holding State Enterprise
LIRP	Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan
LNCE	Lao National Committee for Energy
LNFC / LFNC	Lao National Front for Construction / Lao Front for National Construction

Abbreviation	Full Name
LNTA	Lao National Tourism Administration
LPRP	Lao People's Revolutionary Party
LRC	Livelihood Restoration Committee
LRHS	Lao Reproductive Health Survey - 2000
LSHE	Lao Holding State Enterprises
LTA	Lenders' Technical Adviser
LV	Low Voltage
LWU	Lao Women Union
m	Meter
m ²	square meter
m ³	Cubic meter
m ³ /s	Cubic meter per second
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MAR	Mean Annual Runoff
MCTPC	Ministry of Communication, Transportation, Post and Construction
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts
MLA	Multilateral Agencies
mm.	Millimetre
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOL	Minimum Operation Water Level
MoM	Minutes of Meeting
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MW	Mega Watt (one million watt)
MWL	Maximum Water Level
N/A	Not Applicable
NAFRI	National Agriculture and Forest Research Institute
NBCA	National Biodiversity Conservation Area
NCC	National Consulting Company

Abbreviation	Full Name
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEM	New Economic Mechanism
NEPO	National Energy Policy Office
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NGPES	Nation Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
NNP1	The Nam Ngiep Hydropower Project 1
NNP1PC	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
NPA	National Protected Area (the preferred term is NBCA)
NSC	National Statistics Centre (of Lao PDR)
NTEC	Nam Theun 2(NT2) Electricity Company
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTPC	Nam Theun 2 Power Company
NUOL	National University of Laos
NWL	Normal Water Level
OD	Operational Directive (World Bank)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operational Policy (World Bank)
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PAP	Project Affected People
PCPP	Public Consultation and Participation Process
PDA	Project Development Agreement
PDR	People Democratic Republic
PE	Primary Energy
PCD	Public Consultations and Disclosure
PGRC	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PM	Prime Minister
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
PMM	Protection and Mitigation Measures
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMP	Probable Maximum Precipitation
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal

Abbreviation	Full Name
PRLRC	Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
PRP	Preliminary Resettlement Plan
QA	Quality Assurance
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Roller Compacted Concrete
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RCS/RCSC	Resettlement and Compensation / Resettlement and Compensation Sub-Committee
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
REDP-U3	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan - Update for Zone 3
RH	Relative Humidity
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
RO	Resettlement Office
ROE	Return on Equity
ROR	Run of the River
ROW	Right of Way
RTM	Round Table Meeting
RWL	Rated Water Level
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SD	Social Development and Monitoring Section
SDP	Social Development Plan
SE1	Secondary Energy One
SE2	Secondary Energy Two
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMMP	Social Management and Monitoring Plan
SMO	Social Management Office
SOA	Study of Alternatives
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SPS 2009	Social Policy Statement 2009 (ADB)
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STEA	Science, Technology and Environment Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
t/km ² /yr ; (ton/km ² /year)	tonnes per square meter per year
T/L	Transmission Line
TA	Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis

Abbreviation	Full Name
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
THPC	Theun-Hinboun Power Company
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	UN Frame work Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund
UNITS	
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
US	Upstream
US\$/USD	United States Dollar (US Dollar)
USEPA	United States Environment Protection Authority
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDC	Village Development Coordination Committee
VGRC	Village Grievance Redress Committee
VHV	Village Health Volunteer
VRC	Village Resettlement Committee
WB	World Bank
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	World Health Organization
WMCA	Watershed Management Conservation Agency
WQ	Water Quality
WREA	Water Resources & Environment Administration
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan–Transmission Line (LACP-T/L) guides the Project on how to implement Land Acquisition and corresponding Compensation of Project Affected People (PAPs) along national and international standards, following the procedures developed in the Project’s Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP). The objective of the 230kV Transmission Line (230kV-T/L) is to allow discharge of electricity produced by the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (NNP1, the Project) from the main Power House at the Project Site in Bolikhan District/Bolikhamxay Province to Nabong Substation in Vientiane Capital, from where it will switch to an existing 500kV line for power evacuation to Thailand for consumption together with electricity from other Lao hydropower projects. Therefore a new transmission line from the dam site to Nabong Substation will be built with a total length of 121.09 km.
2. The construction contract has been awarded to Loxley and SRI Consortium. As the alignment of the 230kV-T/L was finalized after the disclosure of the Project’s REDP, this LACP-T/L has been prepared as an update of the REDP's Chapter 16. This stand-alone document covers the assessment of impacts of this 230kV-T/L and the Project's strategies to address such impacts, including related compensation policies and procedures.
3. The LACP-T/L follows regarding social matters the national safeguard system as well as international safeguard standards, amongst others Lao Prime Minister Decree 192, ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (SPS), and NNP1 Concession Agreement; in case of differing standards, the higher standard will be applied; amongst others, the Project is not accepting any voluntary land donations. Following these standards assures fair and transparent compensation for the necessary land acquisition of this development project and measurable compliance by internal and external monitoring.
4. The 230kV-T/L will impact 557 plots of 437 households in 25 villages and one hamlet in 4 districts / 2 provinces, including Hatsaykham hamlet and Hat Gniun village close to the dam site and Somseun and Nampa further downstream of the Nam Ngiep. Impacts of the Project have been assessed based on a detailed asset registration data collection conducted between November and February 2015. This legally valid asset registration has updated the information collected at the onset of the Project preparation in 2007/2008. As part of this confirmation survey, the Project assesses permanent impact due to the construction of tower footings and temporary impacts due to the usage of temporary access roads and stringing operations.
5. The Project Impact Zone (PIZ) describes the area affected by Project construction and operations and in which the Project has environmental and social commitments to meet. It crosses two provinces, Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay, and in the case of the 230kV-T/L, Vientiane Municipality before the line crosses the Mekong river into Thailand. The Project has also identified impact sub-Zones which are referred to in this document and described more fully in the Project's Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP). Those relevant to the T/L construction are Zone 3 (Hatsaykham hamlet); Zone 4 (downstream, villages Somseun and Nampa); and Zone 5 (Host villages of Hat Gniun,

Thaheua, and the Houaysoup resettlement site). T/L impact areas outside these key Zones are identified by village, district and province (see Table 4).

6. Impacts will be both permanent and temporary. Most of the land area for the Right of Way (ROW) is state and unused community land, with some agricultural plots, a water body and a residential area. Land will be permanently acquired for footprints of 304 steel transmission towers. Placement of towers will result in the loss of 4.68ha privately owned land. In the first year of scheduled construction, the whole ROW corridor to be cleared will include 291.90ha of private land. Compensation for permanent loss of land as well as for productive and commercial trees in the ROW, is made before clearance. Land use within the ROW is subsequently restricted with no construction of permanent structures permitted. Farmers may continue to plant and harvest crops in the ROW and under the TL alignment, provided they are not commercial tree crops and do not exceed a height of 3 metres. Two houses at the edge of the ROW will experience impacts but not require relocation. Safe solutions for these houses will be implemented.
7. Temporary disruption will also arise during construction and stringing. Temporary impacts will affect 96.02ha of private land during work activities to establish tower footings, access the ROW, and undertake stringing operations. Compensation for temporary loss of access will be provided on a year-by-year basis for the 557 different plots identified in line with the construction and stringing schedules, and depending on the extent of disruption to individual landowners.¹ Every effort will be made to schedule these works during months which will cause least disruption to farmers and allow cultivation to continue undisturbed. Unanticipated impacts during stringing will be addressed on a case by case basis.
8. To avoid speculation and claims from people who are not owners of assets, not residing/using or not having any legitimate claim to membership in the communities in the project affected areas the Project's Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC) has declared an eligibility cut-off-date for all compensation phases on April 11, 2014. The Project accepts compensation entitlements for all impacted assets established before the declaration and dissemination of the cut-off-date as well as the commencement of the asset registration. All compensation for involuntary resettlement/land acquisition will be provided prior to commencement of construction work in the respective sections.²

¹ Additional 80 plots have been registered, where people previously planted upland rice on a rotational base; however, before 2010 and thus these plots are not eligible for compensation, as the PRLRC defines eligibility of non-titled rotational upland rice fields within a cycle of 5 years, i.e. the 5 seasons from 2010-2014.

² In case compensation unit rates are not available in time, the Project will try to establish individually negotiated rental agreements for temporary access to construction sections in non-privately held land. In such a case the Project would document the consent-based result of respective negotiations and inform the households that they can refuse such a rental agreement. If no agreement could be reached, the Project would wait until the necessary components of involuntary resettlement/land acquisition are available. This was undertaken in Priority 1 and 3 from P11 to P15 where 5 to 6 private landowners signed lease agreements for which a separate due diligence was undertaken by the ADB Mission in May 2015.

#	Sections	Priority	Distance (KM)	Compensation Procedure		TLC Work Comm.
				Ass. Reg.	Compens.	
1	TOS (Dam) – PI 5	7	1.625	All assets registered by early February 2015	1 Aug 15	15 May 2016
2	PI 5 – PI 14	1	28.063		10 Jun 15	15 Jun 2015
3	PI 14 – PI 15	3	19.575		10 Jun 15	15 Jun 2015
4	PI 15 – PI 19	4	28.389		1 Jul 15	15 Oct 2015
5	PI 19 – PI 22	2	19.063		1 July 15	05 Jul 2015
6	PI 22 – PI 24	5	21.643		1 Aug 15	05 Jan 2016
7	PI 24 – PI 25 (Nabong Subst.)	6	2.703		1 Sep 15	15 May 2016

Table 1: 230kV-T/L Sections Grouped Along Compensation Phases

9. The right of way (ROW) of the 121.09 km transmission line has a total width of 35 m passing through approximately 131.92ha of government and 291.90ha of private land. The alignment has been significantly altered to reduce permanent impacts from $17.5\text{m} \times 17.5\text{m} = 306.25\text{m}^2$ to $15\text{m} \times 15\text{m} = 225\text{m}^2$, i.e. a 27% reduction. Temporary impacts will be limited by careful implementation of works within the ROW, which extends 17.5 m either side of the central line. Temporary land use of the ROW is limited to actual construction time, which is expected to be between 2 and 4 years for different sections. Crops and trees in these areas have to be cleared and will be compensated according to the entitlement matrix. During operations, restrictions on tree heights (minimum distance of 3.17m from the conductors) apply. For tree plantations, the Project will discuss individual, economically viable solutions with the owners and provide mutually agreed mitigation measures.
10. The following project design adaptations have helped, amongst others, to reduce adverse project impacts:
- Reduction in usage and claim of land right to a minimum to facilitate the construction of the 230kV-T/L by careful alignment to avoid residential areas as well as to avoid biodiversity conservation areas and limiting the area within the ROW for construction purposes;
 - Using of existing access routes to avoid the necessity to establish new access roads;
 - Where possible, consultations and cooperation with land users on work timings to avoid impacts on crops;
 - Mitigation measures to reduce environmental and social impacts on local communities will be implemented (reduced speed of vehicles, demarcation of construction works, etc.).
 - Cultivation of crops under the line after construction will be permitted, as is the practice elsewhere in Laos, provided they are of a type which will not exceed height restrictions.
11. The Project addresses special needs of ethnic groups and vulnerable people, including preventing impacts on cultural sites, the use of local languages, and consultations and trainings to enhance peoples' capabilities to handle project impacts.

12. The LACP-T/L presents the overall entitlement policy (compensation in kind or in cash at replacement value; income restoration, etc.) including also the criteria for eligibility for compensation (including people with customary land rights), the detailed entitlement matrix containing all forms of impacts and resulting entitlements, including compensation for land, structures, fences, trees, crops, access to resources, and loss of income, and further details on the implementation of mitigation measures and provision of entitlements.
13. On-going consultations and an established grievance redress mechanism ensure constant and meaningful communication between Project and PAPs. Information dissemination and consultation activities were conducted as outlined in Table 2, with further activities paralleling asset registration planned over the next weeks and months. Key issues or concerns raised were as follows: (i) Fair compensation prices; (ii) alignment of the 230kV-T/L; and (iii) temporary impacts. While consultations and information disclosure integrates peoples' concerns right from an early stage and allow joined planning to find optimal compensation solutions for the PAPs, the Project's grievance redress mechanism catches remaining problems, arising during the compensation process, solving conflicts between Project and PAPs, and leading to satisfying solutions for all stakeholders involved.

Date	Areas	Activity	Content
2007/2008	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Initial Data Collection	Presentation of the Project and data collection on potential Project impacts due to the construction of the 230kV-T/L
September 2013 - April 2014	Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun	Broad Community Support from Hatsaykham for Houaysoup relocation Assessment	During several consultations presentation of the Project and disclosure of and consultation on resettlement impacts and plans, including initial TL alignments, concerns by GoL and villagers, and grievance redress mechanism.
May 2014	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	National Consultation Meeting	Presentation of the Project and consultations on concerns by GoL and villagers
June 2014		Orientation meetings with authorities	Presentation of data collection and planned alignment of 230kV-T/L
June-October 2014	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Confirmation Survey / Census	Registration of all economically displaced households in villages along the 230kV-T/L. <i>Note: There are no physically displaced households on account of this T/L.</i>
December 2014	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Village Consultation Meetings	Update on Project status, 230kV-T/L alignment and impacts, entitlements and presentation of Grievance Redress Mechanism
November 2014-February 2015	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Asset Registration	Confirmation Survey, GRM
January - February 2015	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Social Survey	Assessment of social situation of households and establishment of vulnerable household profiles
March - July 2015	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Village Consultation Meetings with representatives of GoL, and SMO before compensation	Results of Asset Registration, Final Compensation Unit Rates, Family Financial Training, update on compensation process, GRM; compensation agreements.

Table 2: Consultations with PAPs along the 230kV-T/L

14. All these activities will be funded by NNP1PC, with an estimated net compensation of around 530,000USD (not included compensation for trees of a large Eucalyptus concession negotiated separately). They have been and will be carried out jointly between the PAPs, GoL, and NNP1PC. The LACP-T/L presents the broad institutional framework as well as the operative chart specifically developed for the implementation of Land Acquisition. Its

implementation will be internally and externally monitored over the whole construction period. Overall Land Acquisition is targeted to begin in March 2015 and be concluded in June 2015, while temporary impacts will be compensated on a yearly basis until the completion of works in latest 2018.

This version of the LACP-TL has been published in June 2015 on Company and ADB Websites and in all Project information centres.

This LACP-T/L will be revised whenever major milestones have been reached and/or new information is available to integrate.

1 INTRODUCTION

1. The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (Project) encompasses the construction of a hydropower dam and a re-regulation dam, a power house, transmission lines, and necessary supporting infrastructure as roads, camp sites, quarries, etc.; developed by the Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC). The Project is situated on the Nam Ngiep River which is on a left bank tributary of Mekong River. Under the management of the NNP1PC, the Project plans to construct a 148-meter high concrete gravity dam on the Nam Ngiep River, serving as a main power station of 272 MW and annual power generation of 1,546 GWh at substation. Once in operation, the main dam will utilize 66.9 km² of reservoir area, covering parts of Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboune Provinces. An effective storage of 1,192 million m³ from the reservoir is designed to drop around 130 m to a power station downstream from the main dam.
2. The owners of Nam Ngiep Power Co., Ltd. are the Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc. (Kansai Electric) from Japan, EGAT International Co., Ltd. (EGATi) from Thailand, and Lao Holding State Enterprise (LHSE) from the Lao PDR.
3. The Transmission Line 230kV (230kV-T/L) is essential to discharge produced electricity from the main dam. It will be routed from the powerhouse of the main dam to Nabong Substation; 121km in length. Nabong Substation is located near Vientiane Capital and connects to electricity grids in Thailand through an existing 500kV line. Plans of upgrading the substation are currently under discussion with the current owner (Nam Ngum 2) and GoL. These plans will go ahead with or without the NNP1 project. The 230kV-T/L will be implemented by the Project which provides the necessary finance, undertakes construction, and has negotiated the alignment and necessary Right of Way (ROW). The ROW will extend 17.5m from the centre line on each side, i.e. a total of 35m. Towers will have a maximum height of 46m with a maximum span width of approximately 10.5m on each side, totalling 21m. The construction contract has been awarded to Loxley and SRI Consortium.
4. The original alignment design of the 230kV-T/L had to be considerably changed throughout the years. This is due to an overlap of planned corridors by NNP1 and a second, independent, project in the area, NNP2, which has started implementation already.
5. Two more electricity lines are relevant for the Project: a 22kV supply line, linking Pakxan substation and the construction site, and a 115kV transmission line, financed separately by EdL and routed from the powerhouse of the re-regulation dam to Pakxan Substation, 40 km in length, to provide electricity for the Lao grid. The 22kV line is covered by an IEE for the sections including new constructions (Sections 2-5), while the first section involves solely an upgrade of the existing line and is covered by the "Audit Report on 22 kV Distribution Line Section 1 Works" (October 2014). The 115kV line is solely the responsibility of EdL and will not be using ADB financing. It is also considered an associated facility under ADB's SPS SR1 and a Due Diligence Report is being prepared to determine EdL's approach to managing E&S aspects of the 115kV line. The audit report

for the 115kV line will be submitted at least forty-five (45) days before commencement of construction work on the 115kV EDL Transmission Line. Both lines will not be covered by this LACP. National and international safeguards apply to these facilities as they do to the 230kV-T/L.

6. The transmission lines run together for a distance before splitting into separate directions, and ending at the different sub-stations. The 230 kV line from the powerhouse at the main dam and the 115 kV line from the power house at the re-regulation dam run parallel to the southeast, crossing the Nam Ngiep River before curving to the south at 11.1 km from the power house (see Figure 1). After 11.1 km from the power house, the lines begin gradually to separate. They curve southward, crossing the Nam Ngiep once more. At Nampa Village, 24.8 km, the lines separate into different routes. The topography of the route from the dam to Nampa Village is slightly hilly, since the lines follow the foot of the mountain range. At Nampa Village and for the rest of both routes, the topography is generally flat or slightly undulating over lowlands. The 230kV-T/L curves generally west and southwest to the Nabong Substation; while the 115 kV transmission line runs generally southeast and south to the Pakxan sub-station. From there, as mentioned, electricity reaching the Nabong Substation will be exported to Thailand, while electricity directed to Pakxan Substation is for local use. Meanwhile, the 22kV supply line follows the provincial road from Pakxan to Nonsomboun and then along the Project's upgraded access road all the way to the dam site.

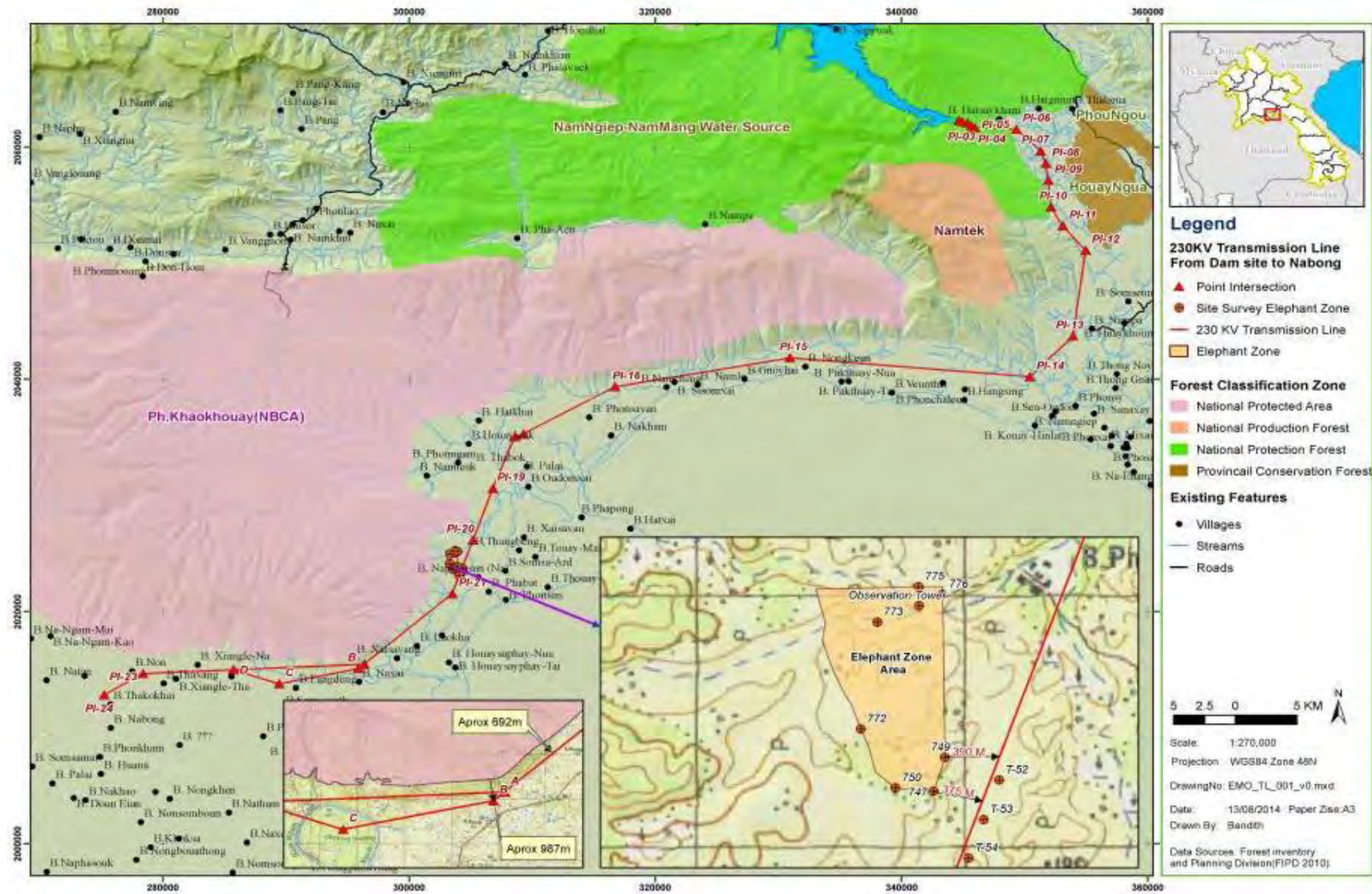


Figure 1: Transmission Lines connecting NNP1 dam site

7. Construction of the 230kV-T/L has to be done in phases. The alignments which comprise each phase are as follows:

#	Sections	Priority	Distance (KM)	Compensation Procedure		TLC Work Comm.
				Ass. Reg.	Compens.	
1	TOS (Dam) – PI 5	7	1.625	All assets registered by early February 2015	1 Aug 15	15 May 2016
2	PI 5 – PI 14	1	28.063		10 Jun 15	15 Jun 2015
3	PI 14 – PI 15	3	19.575		10 Jun 15	15 Jun 2015
4	PI 15 – PI 19	4	28.389		1 Jul 15	15 Oct 2015
5	PI 19 – PI 22	2	19.063		1 July 15	05 Jul 2015
6	PI 22 – PI 24	5	21.643		1 Aug 15	05 Jan 2016
7	PI 24 – PI 25 (Nabong Subst.)	6	2.703		1 Sep 15	15 May 2016

Table 3: 230kV-T/L Sections Grouped Along Compensation Phases (Reprint)

8. The 230kV-T/L will impact 557 plots of 437 households in 25 villages and one hamlet in 4 districts / 2 provinces, including Hatsaykham hamlet (Zone 3) and Hat Gniun village (Zone 5) close to the dam site and Somseun and Nampa further downstream of the Nam Ngiep (Zone 4). This list differs from the original data collection, which assessed 17 villages in addition to villages of Zones 3 to 5. This is the result of administrative changes between 2007 and 2014. Impacts on individual households are not significant regarding impact on households' productive assets³ and no physical displacement takes place⁴. Household profiles of vulnerable households are currently developed to allow case-sensitive actions.

³ This is defined as: "... impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating)." ADB, Operations Manual, OM Section F1/OP, para 9

⁴ In two instances, houses will have to be moved on the same respective plot outside the ROW.

Province	District	#	Village / Hamlet	Project Zones / Impacts	Households	People	Of which female	Impacted households	Of which female headed
Bolikhamsay	Bolikhhan	1	Hatsaykham*	Z3 / TL 230 KV / Access Road / Houaysoup	39	289	148	11 (Land in Houaysoup)	1
		2	Hat Gniun*	Z5 / TL 230 KV / Access Road / Houaysoup	71	347	150		
		3	Somseun	Zone 4/TL230KV	234	1,460	713		
		4	Nampa (incl. a stretch of Thong Noy and Yai territory)	Zone 4 /TL230KV	108	595	291	9	/
	Pakxan	5	Hangxingsavang (incl. Kouayoudom)	TL 230 KV	238	1,266	650	30	2
	Thaphabath	6	Vernthad	TL 230 KV	251	1,252	607	34	2
		7	Pakthouy	TL 230 KV	330	1,802	862	39	2
		8	Nongkeun	TL 230 KV	132	615	302	27	5
		9	Gnoihai	TL 230 KV	143	690	327	19	3
		10	Namlo	TL 230 KV	93	465	225	17	/
		11	Sisomxay	TL 230 KV	161	741	396	21	1
		12	Phonsavanh (incl. Nakham)	TL 230 KV	204	1,029	516	25	/
		13	Thabok**	TL 230 KV	246	1,391	697	36	3
		14	Palai	TL 230 KV	348	1,628	817	10	1
		15	Samakkhixay	TL 230 KV	430	2,185	1,079	7	/
		16	Phabathphonsanh	TL 230 KV	245	1,624	890	22	1

Province	District	#	Village / Hamlet	Project Zones / Impacts	Households	People	Of which female	Impacted households	Of which female headed
		17	Nakhen	TL 230 KV	94	475	224	5	0
		18	Laokha	TL 230 KV	90	453	223	7	/
		19	Xaysavang	TL 230 KV	181	843	411	7	/
		20	Naxay	TL 230 KV	216	1,143	584	9	1
Vientiane Capital	Pak Nguem	21	Vernkabao	TL 230 KV	153	858	413	9	/
		22	Xienglae-na	TL 230 KV	155	829	405	25	4
		23	Xienglae-tha	TL 230 KV	277	1,395	725	20	1
		24	Non	TL 230 KV	132	606	295	20	1
		25	Thakokhai	TL 230 KV	472	3,010	492	27	1
		26	Nabong	TL 230 KV	267	1,467	742	6	/
Total					5,310	28,458	13,184	437HH***	29

Table 4: Villages/hamlets impacted by the 230kV-T/L

*Impacts overlap with impacts from the acquisition of the Project's resettlement site

** One neighbourhood, not impacted by the 230kV-T/L, in this larger village did not participate in the census and is not integrated into this table (and consequently not in any of the following tables).

*** Excluding households with land in several villages (simple sum with double counting would result in 442)

9. The final alignment has been adjusted to the maximum extent possible to avoid environmental impacts on the one hand (including avoiding an intrusion into the national biodiversity protection area of Phu Khao Khouay) and social impacts on the other, for example avoidance of impacts on houses and shops. Furthermore the following project design adaptations have also helped to reduce adverse impacts:
- i. Using of existing access routes to avoid the necessity to establish new access roads;
 - ii. Where possible, consultations and cooperation with land users on work timings to avoid impacts on crops;
 - iii. Mitigation measures to reduce environmental and social impacts on local communities will be implemented (reduced speed of vehicles, demarcation of construction works, etc.).
10. It should be noted that the 230kV-T/L crosses the Nam Ngiep river close to the dam site and therefore impacts on Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun villages are felt solely on Houaysoup land. The Houaysoup area will be compensated fully as it will be acquired as the Project's resettlement site. Given the minor impacts from the 230kV-T/L, compensation will be provided first, with broader compensation for the entire resettlement site following, excluding already compensated areas. The latter process is covered by the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP) of the Project. Also, due to the permanent acquisition of the resettlement site, no temporary impacts due to the 230kV-T/L will occur for private land plots of Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun after the first year. The Project will implement transmission line construction in Houaysoup as first priority in 2015, so that impacts after resettlement of Hatsaykham in 2016 can be avoided.
11. This updated LACP-T/L from the dam site in Bolikhan District, Bolikhamxay Province to the Substation in Nabong, Vientiane Capital, has been prepared based on an assessment of the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts via the asset registration, conducted between November 2014 and February 2015. The purpose of this LACP-T/L is to continually ensure that all PAPs impacted by the 230kV-T/L will be compensated as entitled at full replacement value for their losses, and, in case of significant impact, provided with rehabilitation measures so that all PAPs will have their livelihood restored. This compensation will be conducted through meaningful consultations, with the approval of the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC). The LACP-T/L
- i. identifies the legal and policy frameworks of the Lao Government, appropriate ADB SPS 2009, Equator Principles, and IFC Performance Standards;
 - ii. sets out the overall policy on LAR to guide mitigation of impacts during construction of the 230kV-T/L
 - iii. provides the entitlement matrix for the Transmission Line;
 - iv. describes the steps towards income restoration where required

- v. presents the methodology of information disclosure and consultation with communities and institutions, and establishment of activities including the Grievance Redress Mechanism,
 - vi. sets out procedures and policies for ethnic minorities as well as women affected by the construction of the 230kV-T/L;
 - vii. outlines the institutional arrangements as well as monitoring and reporting structures and
 - viii. includes an updated, estimated budget for implementing the compensation plan in the presented timeframe.
12. This LACP-T/L is consistent with the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan of the NNP1 Project in the definition of terms, legal framework, project principles, entitlements, roles and responsibilities of payment procedures, reserve fund, internal and external monitoring procedures and reporting.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

13. The Project is being implemented based on national laws and regulations and international policies, performance standards and best practices. In addition to the REDP, these are referenced in:
- the Concession Agreement (CA) with the Government of Lao PDR (GoL), integrating essential Decrees as Prime Minister's Decree No 192/PM and the Decree on the EIA as well as
 - the Facility Agreement with the Asian Development Bank, integrating amongst others ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and other social policies,
 - the Facility Agreement with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation integrating IFC Performance Standards (PS), and
 - the Common Terms Agreement with commercial lenders who apply Equator Principles.
14. The Project's CA (Annex C, Appendix 2) outlines in details applicable standards, of which a selection is included in Table 5.

Year	Institution	Subject
1996	GoL	Water Resources Law, No 05/NA; 11 October 1996 and the Presidential Decree promulgating the law, No126/PDR;; 2 November 1996
1999	GoL	Law on Environmental Protection; 3 April 1999
2001	GoL	Decree on the Implementation of the Environmental Protection Law; 4 June 2001
2003	GoL	Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; 15 August 1991, amended on 6 May 2003
2003	GoL	Land Law; 21 October 2003
2004	GoL	Law on Promotion on Foreign Investment; 22 October 2004
2005	GoL	Decree on the Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects, No. 192/PM;; 7 July 2005

2005	GoL	National Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability of the Hydropower Sector in Lao PDR, 7th June 2005.
2006	GoL	Regulations for Implementing Decree 192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects
2007	GoL	Forestry Law; 24 December 2007
2007	GoL	Wildlife and Aquatic Law No 07/NA; 24 December 2007
2008	GoL	Electricity Law, No 03/NA; 8 Dec 2008
2009	GoL	Decree on State Land Lease or Concession; 25 May 2009, No. 135/PM
2010	GoL	The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment, No 112/PM; 16 February 2010
2010	GoL	Technical Guidelines on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects, Regulation 699/PMO, MONRE March 2010
1998	ADB	Gender and Development Policy (1998);
2001	ADB	Social Protection Strategy (2001)
2009	ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) including (II) Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement; and (III) Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples
2011	ADB	Public Communications Policy (2011); and
2002	IFC	IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, 2002
2012	IFC	Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
2012	IFC	Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples
2012	IFC	Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

Table 5: Selection of Social Standards to be applied by NNP1 according to the CA, Annex C, Appendix 2

15. A detailed analysis of the Project standards including a Gap Analysis of ADB and Lao regulations can be found in the REDP, Chapter 3; with further details on gender and development, methods of valuations of compensation, and ethnic groups. The Project follows the general principle, agreed on in the CA that in case of differences between standards, the Project will always apply the higher standard to the advantage of the Project Affected People (PAPs). Lao and international standards form the base for the Concession Agreement, Annex C on Environmental and Social Obligations of the Project, which is the immediate reference for the Project in handling Land Acquisition and Compensation. The following chapters will refer to details in CA, Annex C as necessary.

3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

16. As outlined above, the 230kV-T/L passes land of 25 villages and one hamlet. Whenever possible, the alignment avoids residential areas and agricultural land. However, this is dependent on the different sections, with those closer to Nabong Substation passing lowlands extensively used for residential and economic purposes. Thus the types of villages change from more remote villages close to the dam site to semi-urban areas close to Nabong substation. This change affects economic opportunities for the population, their wealth, access to public infrastructure, as well as housing style. The majority of the villages are located along the country's main route #13 south and can therefore be considered non-remote, well integrated in the broader Lao society and economy, with agricultural activities still an important but no longer the only economic activity. Concrete houses increasingly replace traditional houses of bamboo and wood, still the main construction style in the more remote sections. Urban areas as Pakxan or Vientiane capital are not affected by the 230kV-T/L.

3.1 DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION CHANGES

17. Sizes of the villages along the 230kV-T/L range from 77 to 472 households, encompassing between 200 and 3,000 people in each village. Around two thirds of the villages have been founded before the liberation war. The average household size is 5.38, ranging from 4.6 in some more urban villages to 7.4 in remote villages. The villages include 5,310 households with a population of 28,458 along the 230kV-T/L.
18. While data collection from 2008 along the 230kV-T/L is no longer relevant, an overall trend is visible, with a strong increase of villages as well as of households and population numbers. This is due to greater opportunities along the road #13 and a general trend in Laos towards population movements from remote, mountainous to more urban, lowland areas. Furthermore, access to better healthcare systems has reduced infant mortality.

3.2 ETHNICITY

19. The broad majority of the residents of these villages are Lao Loum with a few households of other ethnicities (see Table 7). Also among the impacted households, the broad majority is Lao Loum. Food of the Lao Loum ethnic group in these villages is traditionally prepared, with glutinous rice as the main staple, which people eat with a variety of fresh or boiled vegetables that they dip in spicy sauces. Fish is also an essential part of almost every meal.

Ethnic Group	Impacted Households	In Percentage
Hmong	19	4.3%
Khmu	3	0.7%
Lao Loum	403	92.2%
Other	12	2.7%
Total	437	100.0%

Table 6: Ethnicity of Impacted Households by the 230kV-T/L



Figure 2: Typical House of Lao Loum, Ban Hat Gniun

20. Given the proximity to urban areas as well as to the major highway, nation-wide developments including international influences have led to changes in traditional cultural life. Changes are manifested by access to television, fuller integration into the broader cash economy, improved educational opportunities, and smaller families.



Figure 3: Mixed Style House of Lao Loum along Road #1D

21. A more traditional community is Hatsaykham, with inhabitants mainly from the Hmong ethnic group. Their house style is mainly one-storey floor type built on rammed soil with the kitchen separate from the main house. Some elevated Lao-style houses for bedrooms have been adopted, with kitchens of Hmong type. It means the villagers do not always maintain customary Hmong style and will adopt alternatives as preferred. A detailed analysis of the Hmong ethnic group in the Project area is outlined in the Ethnic Development Plan, REDP Chapter 7.

<p>Hmong Style with Kitchen Space</p>	<p>Hmong Style Main House</p>

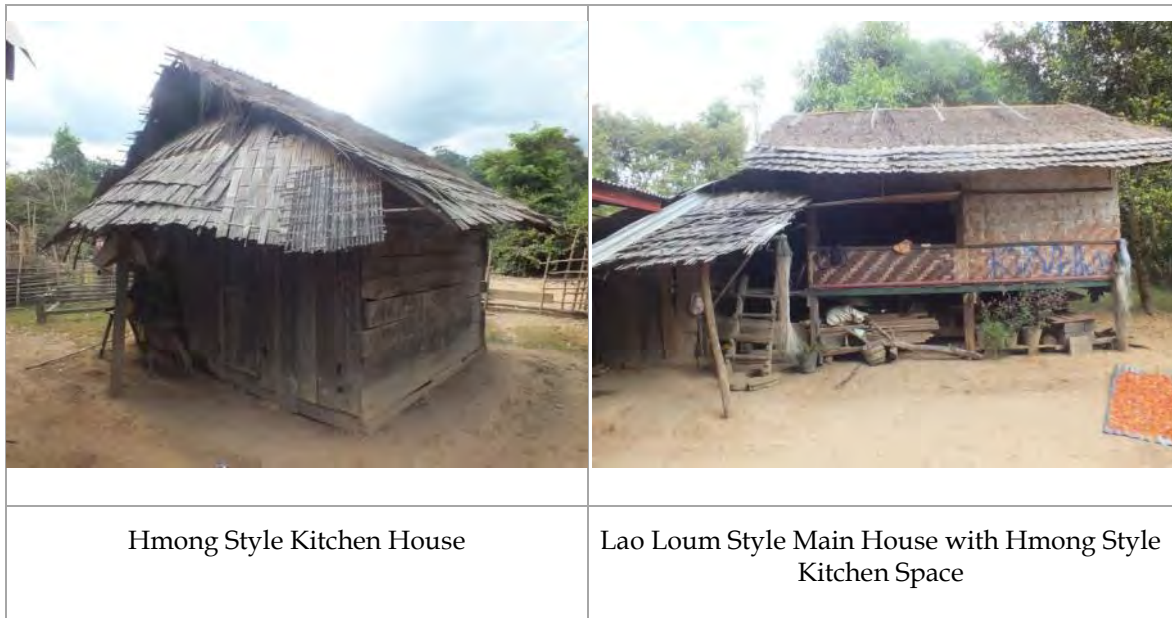


Figure 4: Typical House Style in Ban Hatsaykham

Province	District	#	Village / Hamlet	Ethnic Groups
Bolikhamsay	Bolikhhan	1	Hatsaykham	Hmong, Lao Loum
		2	Hat Gniun	Lao Loum
		3	Somseun	Lao Loum
		4	Nampa	Lao Loum, Khmu
	Pakxan	5	Hangxingsavang	Lao Loum
	Thaphabath	6	Vernthad	Lao Loum
		7	Pakthouy	Lao Loum
		8	Nongkeun	Lao Loum
		9	Gnoi Hai	Lao Loum
		10	Namlo	Lao Loum
		11	Sisomxay	Lao Loum, Khmu
		12	Phonsavanh	Lao Loum, Khmu
		13	Thabok	Lao Loum, Hmong
		14	Palai	Lao Loum
		15	Oudomxay	Lao Loum, Khmu
		16	Samakkeuxay	Lao Loum
		17	Phabathphonsanh	Lao Loum
		18	Nakhen	Lao Loum, Khmu
		19	Laokha	Lao Loum, Khmu
		20	Xaysavang	Lao Loum, Khmu, Hmong
		21	Naxay	Lao Loum
Vientiane Capital		Pak Nguem	22	Somsavath
	23		Vernkhen	Lao Loum, Hmong
	24		Fangdeng	Lao Loum
	25		Vernkabao	Lao Loum
	26		Xienglae-na	Lao Loum
	27		Xienglae-tha	Lao Loum, Yao
	28		Non	Lao Loum
	29		Thakokhai	Lao Loum, Hmong
	30		Thaxang	Lao Loum
	31		Nongdong	Lao Loum, Hmong, Khmu
	32		Nabong	Lao Loum

Table 7: Ethnic Groups in Villages Along the 230kV-T/L

3.3 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

22. Project Affected People (PAPs) along the 230kV-T/L are, as all other people in the Project area, integrated into a diverse and complex network of social organizations and cultural relations. A key element is the public administration of Lao PDR. People are resident in villages, headed by a Village Chief. Villages are combined into kumbans and at the next level into districts, which again form provinces, finally resulting into the national community of the Lao PDR. Ministries on the national level are represented at provincial and district levels. Essential for this project are the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of National Resources and Environment, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, but also the Ministries of Health, Education, and of Information and Culture. These public institutions are supported by mass organizations with structures at all levels, including in villages the Front for National Construction, the Lao Women Union, and the Lao Youth Union.
23. Next to these public institutions, PAPs are integrated into further social and cultural relations within and between villages. These include at village level informal elders councils, which have an essential say in the development of a community. Different communities may be amalgamated into one administrative unit, even though culturally and geographically distinct, as in the case of Hatsaykham which is a Hmong sub-village of Lao Loum Hat Gniun. Hmong people in Hatsaykham are identified and linked by clan systems, which connect them with villagers from the upper and lower reservoir area. These linkages extend further to Hmong communities in the rest of the country as well as abroad, which allows them to mobilize economic, cultural and social resources to support the communities in their communication with the Project. It also enables information about experiences in other hydropower projects to be widely shared and circulated.
24. Recent Lao history has encouraged further social networks between local and central level, which have to be taken into account when addressing stakeholders. While for the older generation, the liberation war is an essential factor in the evolution of such networks, for the young generation, modern communication as well as work and education in urban areas have extended the social networks of villagers, providing them with additional social and cultural resources and influencing their development, preferences and life choices. With the electrification of the villages over the last years, a further influx of technology can be expected, changing patterns of social organization and cultural relations.

3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

25. While the more remote villages have moderate infrastructure and much of it still in need of improvement, the semi urban villages are better equipped and can via road #13 easily reach facilities in Pakxan and Vientiane. The Project's upgrade of the access road to Hatsaykham will allow also the more remote villages close to the dam site an all-weather access to urban areas. Access problems during the rainy season are experienced by 5 villages close to the Phu Khao Khouay national park. A quarter of the villages have rather poor road conditions, a quarter very good road conditions and the main part has average road conditions.
26. Meanwhile all villages are connected to the national electric grid, with Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun more recently connected in January 2014.
27. 23 villages have a village hall and except 3 all have a temple. All villages have functioning boreholes or wells for domestic water use; additional piped networks are available in 4 villages.

#	Village / Hamlet	Village Area in ha	All-weather access road	Electricity	Water supply via boreholes/ wells*	School	Health Centre	Sanitary Facilities	Pharmacy	Temple	Market
1	Hatsaykham*	See HGN	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
2	Hat Gniun*	16,840	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
3	Somseun	13,500	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
4	Nampa	3,046	+	+	+-	+	-	+	-	+	-
5	Hangxingsavang	4,500	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
6	Vernthad	1,800	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
7	Pakthouy	15,000	+	+	+-	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	Nongkeun	347	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
9	Gnoihai	287	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
10	Namlo	550	+	+	+-	+	-	+	-	+	-
11	Sisomxay	700	+	+	+-	+	-	+	+	+	-
12	Phonsavanh	N/A	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
13	Thabok	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	Palai	N/A	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
16	Samakkhixay	2,149	+	+	+-	+	-	+	+	+	+
17	Phabathphonsanh	8,019	+	+	+-	+	-	+	-	+	-
18	Nakhen	10,889	+	+	+-	+	-	+	-	-	-
19	Laokha	859	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
20	Xaysavang	448	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
21	Naxay	2,264	+	+	+-	+	-	+	-	+	-
25	Vernkabao	11,000	- (13km to	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-

#	Village / Hamlet	Village Area in ha	All-weather access road	Electricity	Water supply via boreholes/ wells*	School	Health Centre	Sanitary Facilities	Pharmacy	Temple	Market
			main road)								
26	Xienglae-na	1,135	- (15km to main road)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
27	Xienglae-tha	597	- (17km to main road)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
28	Non	1,975	- (22km to main road)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
29	Thakokhai	2,076	- (25km to main road)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
32	Nabong	1,943	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Table 8: Public Infrastructure of Villages Along 230kV-T/L (Source: Census / Confirmation Survey 2014)

**Remark: +- marks villages with boreholes but problems with water quality and/or water quantity*

3.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

28. Availability of educational facilities has a direct impact on school attendance levels of the villagers. There are primary schools in all the villages, though 8 having less than 5 class rooms for a total of 20-60 students. 16 villages have more than 5 teachers, and 9 villages have more than 10 class rooms, with a maximum of 25 class rooms in Thakokhai, accommodating 571 students. The schools in remoter areas are in only fair condition. The Project will establish a new large school in the resettlement site and repair the school of Hat Gniun as part of its resettlement and social development program.
29. School attendance remains difficult as it is often not a high priority for households, particularly when they must struggle to find enough to eat. These families are not likely to have seen the impact of education in improving their daily life. This is especially so for girls who are expected to help in the household chores. Traditionally, girls are supposed to work at home and education is not considered important for them. Education is also more accessible to Lao Loum communities, given that Lao language is the medium of education, especially at higher levels. With increasing importance of off-farm activities, formal education becomes more important and nation-wide the general awareness of the importance of education is rising.

3.6 LITERACY

30. While literacy is a challenge for communities and also for the Project's communication efforts in the core zones 2LR and 3, along the 230kV-T/L, it is a lesser issue along the T/L route, given that the population is predominantly Lao Loum. For villages in the wider Project impact zones, the Project has already started literacy classes in Zones 2UR, 2LR, and 3, which include Hatsaykham, included as part of this 230kV-T/L Land Acquisition project component.

3.7 HEALTH

31. Access to health centres within walking distance remains limited. Only 4 villages have a health centre; 8 villages have a pharmacy. In the village health centres, a health volunteer is responsible for a standard health and medicine kit provided for the village, and for distributing medicines to treat basic common illnesses. Patients who require more care or where no health centre is available need to be taken to the nearest district health centres or the provincial hospitals in Pakxan and Vientiane with a travel time between 20 minutes and 2 hours if the road conditions allow – difficult during rainy season for five villages.

3.8 GENDER ISSUES

32. Gender dimensions in the project area which also apply to land acquisition along the 230kV-T/L include:
- land rights; as most land is formally or informally under male control and heritage line
 - financial management; where compensation money may be handed only to a male household head, there is higher risk of poor subsequent investment
 - hard work; with multiple responsibilities taking care on house, children, and income generating work
 - health; above all in relation to reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases
 - education; less formal education due to early inclusion into domestic work, and less ability to understand written documents particularly if their first language is not Lao
 - communication; typically external agencies and government extension staff tend to talk only to male village representatives
 - ethnicity; ethnic minority women are proportionately less familiar with Lao language and therefore less likely to be informed of their rights
33. To address such concerns the Project implements according mitigation measures and procedures as outlined in chapter 9.

3.9 INFORMATION AND SERVICES

34. All villages have access to national mobile phone networks, with most of them access to national networks. Televisions also communicate information to the villages from national stations, as well as Thai, Chinese, and Vietnamese stations. Via satellite dishes, other international stations can be reached.
35. Improved transportation and widespread ownership of motorbikes, together with electrification has contributed to increased diversification of the economies of the communities. Though most people continue to depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, there are a greater number and variety of other economic activities, including small restaurants, small groceries, and other stores and services available.
36. Development support projects in the area are mainly implemented by LaoLux (Luxemburg) and JICA (Japanese), with smaller projects supported by French and Korean organisations.

3.10 AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

37. Agriculture remains a key source of income, even though the importance of small business, wage earning, and salaries, increases. Contract farming is conducted in 10 villages. While rice is at the core of agricultural production, the different villages

diversified into several other areas of cash cropping:

- Corn
- Maize
- Livestock
- Vegetables
- Cassava
- Mushrooms

38. Further agricultural products villagers claim of secondary importance are

- Pineapple
- Bananas
- Melon
- Pumpkin
- Sugarcane
- Peanuts
- Chilli peppers
- Cucumbers
- Sesame

3.11 RICE SUFFICIENCY

39. Three out of 26 communities claim rice insufficiency: one household in Hatsaykham, 94 households in Nampa (total of 108HHs), and 70 households in Vernkabao (total of 153 HHs). The census team reported several reasons for these claims. On the one hand income other than rice, which would not fall under the definition of rice insufficiency/vulnerability, while others claim to rely on debts to acquire enough rice, which is potentially a situation of vulnerability. The Project's vulnerability officer is currently investigating in these villages, which of the households noting rice insufficiency are poor and vulnerable.

3.12 MOST FOREST UTILIZATION

40. Most of the villages still claim that forests are an important factor in their livelihoods. The villagers make use of many of the surrounding natural resources, in particular the community forests and the river. Parts of their houses are still built from wood and bamboo from the forests and grasses from the fields. Their food is cooked with firewood gathered from the forests. Many kinds of food, such as mushrooms, bamboo shoots, vegetables, and herbs are gathered from the forests.

41. Villagers plant fruit trees and other economic or commercial trees. Farmers have started recently planting commercial trees, such as teak (*Tectonagrandis*), auri (*Acacia auriculiformis*), eucalyptus (hybrid for pulp), and Agar wood (*Aquilaria* spp.). The 230kV-T/L will also pass commercial tree plantations.

42. Farmers have planted rubber trees in recent years, and there is evidence that more

farmers will start to plant rubber, because the earnings were relatively good in recent years. However, as the supply has increased considerably throughout the country in recent years and demand from China has declined with the slowing of the economy, prices and profits for rubber have decreased. Nonetheless, rubber remains for some of the villages a key income and some villagers even travel to other areas in Laos to work in larger rubber plantations.

43. The fruit trees are mostly for domestic consumption. During visits to local markets and markets in nearby towns, nearly all the local fruits sold in the market were from the forests. Commercially grown fruits tended to be from China or Thailand. Local fruit selling is very seasonal dependent, when large quantities of pineapples or sugarcane are sold along the road #13.

3.13 HUNTING

44. Villagers are hunting in the forests around the villages, partly for own consumption, partly for sale. The NNP1 EMO together with public authorities will control that no NNP1 workers are hunting and that trade of hunting goods is restricted according to the national and international regulations. All workers have to sign a code of conduct which includes prohibition of hunting.

3.14 FISHERIES

45. The river as well as larger tributaries and smaller streams are an important source of nutrition, with almost every meal including some fish, either fresh or preserved for the villages close to the dam site. Some villagers also mention that they sell dried fish along the road.

3.15 LIVESTOCK

46. All households raise a variety of animals. Chickens, ducks and pigs roam around the houses. Some larger pigs are kept in pens. Other large animals such as water buffaloes, cows and goats are usually left to roam or herded during the day before being brought back to stay near the house at night. Grazing areas are increasingly fenced. The animals are raised both for domestic consumption and for sale. The smaller livestock in particular are an important source of protein.

#	Village / Hamlet	Buffalo	Cattle	Goat	Pig	Poultry
1	Hatsaykham*	100	150	10	500	1000
2	Hat Gniun*	150	200		100	700
3	Somseun	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Nampa	150	50	7		1500
5	Hangxingsavang	108	207	13	400	4350
6	Vernthad	30	250	100		1000
7	Pakthouy	70	640	173	47	10530

#	Village / Hamlet	Buffalo	Cattle	Goat	Pig	Poultry
8	Nongkeun	150	600	100	30	1500
9	Gnoi hai	80	130	200	15	2500
10	Namlo	30	150	25	20	2000
11	Sisomxay	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Phonsavanh	100	200	30	50	4000
13	Thabok	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	Palai	220	250	20	45	3000
16	Samakkhixay	421	673	97	24	12313
17	Phabathphonsanh	110	636	43	54	8100
18	Nakhen	5	11	30	15	2000
19	Laokha	N/A	100	40	200	500
20	Xaysavang	25	150	200	20	3000
21	Naxay	170	250	15	10	3900
25	Vernkabao	80	90	40	N/A	1000
26	Xienglae-na	5	150	13	30	3000
27	Xienglae-tha	25	150	N/A	20	2000
28	Non	45	75	50	14	1500
29	Thakokhai	364	643	164	243	10043
32	Nabong	46	107	70	103	3000
TOTAL		760	1,615	552	440	27,443

Livestock (Source: Census / Confirmation Survey 2014)

Remark: This numbers are collected on village level and therefore have to be understood as approximate values.

3.16 OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

47. Salaries and wages have become an important income source for the people with stronger access to urban areas, either living close to Pakxan or Vientiane, or living along the road #13, Lao's main link between north and south. Other main sources of cash income are the sale of agricultural products, with secondary sources of income from sale of commercial tree products as well as NTFPs, and handicrafts. Weaving of clothes as well as production of baskets are core components of the latter category.

3.17 POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

48. While in general in Lao PDR villages closer to main roads such as Route 13, and urban areas are better off than more remote villages, this can vary, as the numbers on rice sufficiency in Nampa Village and Vernkabao Village show. During implementation of the land acquisition process, the Project's Vulnerability officer identifies poor affected households and takes measures in accordance with the Project's obligations. Thereby,

also other categories of vulnerability of impacted households will be assessed and necessary measures taken.

49. A qualitative analysis of each household situation will be conducted by the vulnerability officer, so that special attention can be paid to the specific kinds of vulnerability. Recommended measures from consultations with vulnerable households and if suitable with relatives and/or local institutions include either (i) extended assistance, (ii) alternative livelihood options, or (iii) health support.

4 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4.1 LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE 230kV-T/L

50. To ascertain the potential affected assets, the Project has carried out a detailed asset registration of the area along the re-routed 230kV-T/L alignment from the dam site to Nabong Substation. The ROW of 35m width has been analysed based on the final alignment of the 230kV-T/L. No additional land acquisition for accessing this ROW is expected, as the usage of existing roads towards the ROW corridor is possible.
51. The Project will compensate the full ROW for the different temporary impacts occurring within the ROW. In addition, compensation for permanent impacts will be provided for the tower footings (further details on the compensation policy see below). The different impacts along the transmission line construction are illustrated in Figure 5 and encompass:

#	Description	Sizes	Land Acquisition
A	Overall ROW of the Project's TL; this ROW needs to be cleared before construction can start and privately owned assets be compensated.	17.5m from the central line, i.e. 35m width	Temporary acquisition for the first year of the full ROW to clear it from trees and other vegetation
B	The towers will occupy a square of land encompassing footing and buffer.	15m x 15m	Permanent
C	A work space around the footing is necessary during the installation of the tower.	Square of 35 m length and total ROW width (35m) around each tower	Temporary, 1 year (extension if necessary due to work delays)
D&E	Access between the towers is necessary during construction as well as for stringing activities.	10 m width over the whole length for the establishment of a 6m wide access track	Temporary, 3 years in addition to [A]
F	The vertical ROW is depending on the distance from the central line. Land use restrictions on the height of trees and structures apply due to safety reasons (Figure 6).	Currently discussed height restrictions are between 3m at the center and 40m at the outside; (to be confirmed before stringing operations)	Land use restriction on height of trees and structures, but no restriction on crop cultivation under the T/L

Table 9: Type of Land Acquisition along the 230kV-T/L.

52. Table 10 shows the land categories within the ROW. The Project will install 304 towers on 15m x 15m squares, which require a permanent land acquisition of 4.68ha from land owners. Temporary land acquisition is necessary for the full ROW during the first year to allow clearance of trees and other assets, totalling 291.90 ha of private land plots. In the years following tower installation and stringing, temporary impacts will be limited to construction land around towers and the access track, totalling on 121 km a maximum of 96.02ha of private land plots.
53. For private land holdings, temporary impacts will be compensated for each year of activity, i.e. if total construction time is assumed 4 years from 2015 to 2018 then transfers will be made after the first compensation regularly during harvest season to parallel normal harvest incomes. During the land-acquisition process individual technical drawings/maps will be made and provided to every household, with copies remaining with the PAP, the Project, and GoL as proof of the agreement as well as for any grievance procedures that might arise. Due to construction being planned in phases, it is expected that land plots will be temporarily impacted just for three years as presented in item D&E of Table 9. After the T/L is installed and for the duration of the design life of the T/L, there are limitations of use for production and timber tree plantations as per restrictions discussed in item F of Table 9; therefore, an annual easement fee will be negotiated and compensated as a lump sum for community and privately owned land currently used for such plantations.

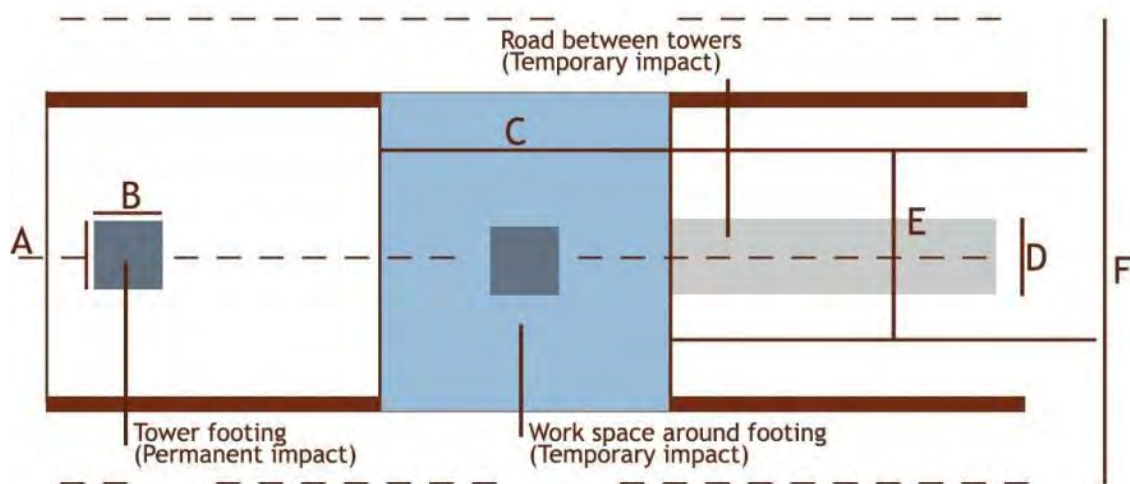


Figure 5: Types of land impacts due to 230kV-TL construction

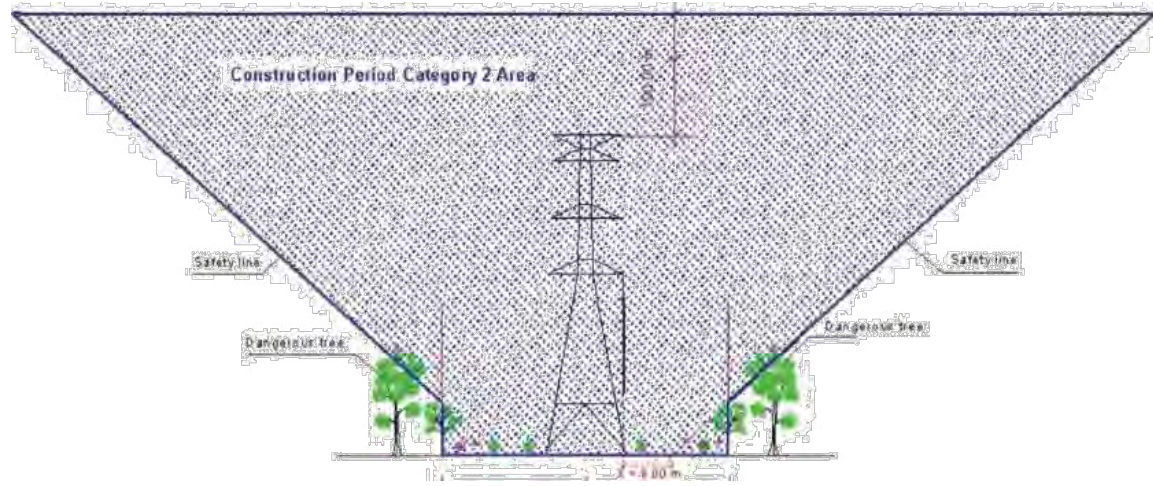


Figure 6: Vertical Safety Zone along the 230kV-TL

Land Types / Areas	Com-munity land	Fallow rice field	Fish pond	Garden land	Planta-tion Land	Natural fish pond	Com-munity Pasture	Plowed upland field	Private pasture land	Rainfed rice field	Rainfed rice field (edge)	Residen-tial land	Rotatio-nal rice field	Grand Total
Gnoihai	-	1,154	-	6,844	9,377	-	-	-	4,771	3,278	-	-	91,222	116,646
Hangxingsavang	69,322	4,153	-	72,241	6,464	-	-	-	-	35,195	55,500	-	380	243,255
Hatsaykham	-	-	-	9,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,910
Houaysoup	-	-	-	11,356	4,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,255	72,652
Laokha	-	-	-	2,100	10,568	-	-	-	11,703	-	-	-	31,713	56,085
Nabong	-	-	-	30,062	19,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,171	57,924
Nakhean	-	-	-	-	5,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,967	59,498
Namlo	-	5,640	-	17,296	4,182	-	-	-	-	-	33,219	-	37,176	97,512
Nampa	-	2,089	-	-	119,038	-	-	15,166	-	-	-	-	61,340	197,633
Naxai	-	8,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,138	19,035	-	29,960	63,582
Non	-	12,633	-	26,733	-	-	-	-	-	32,961	4,491	3,620	-	80,437
Nongkuen	15,296	2,701	-	9,015	26,002	-	-	-	32,531	25,012	33,486	-	12,990	157,033
Pakthouay	20,362	36,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,558	25,446	-	-	175,902
Palai	-	4,868	-	12,699	4,701	-	-	-	877	20,148	13,698	806	14,235	72,032

Land Types / Areas	Com-munity land	Fallow rice field	Fish pond	Garden land	Planta-tion Land	Natural fish pond	Com-munity Pasture	Plowed upland field	Private pasture land	Rainfed rice field	Rainfed rice field (edge)	Residen-tial land	Rotatio-nal rice field	Grand Total
Phabath	-	7,784	-	-	21,598	-	-	-	17,502	9,926	9,811	-	74,268	140,890
Phonsavanh	-	10,130	3,758	-	97,647	1,787	-	-	-	20,559	14,401	-	52,906	201,189
Samakkhisay	-	3,230	-	-	64,349	-	-	-	-	6,465	14,264	-	10,756	99,063
Sisomxay	-	19,523	-	29,068	24,603	-	-	-	7,901	7,064	1,660	-	26,734	116,553
Thabok	-	14,705	-	5,349	35,546	-	-	-	23,082	84,638	22,608	-	17,600	203,529
Thakokhai	-	14,474	-	53,417	7,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,243	115,281
Veunkabao	10,241	6,112	-	37,210	-	-	31,956	-	-	775	14,642	-	34,572	135,507
Veunthat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,068	3,179	-	-	140,247
Xaysavang	-	-	-	2,751	87,964	-	-	-	-	-	11,919	-	7,779	110,413
Xienglea Na	-	4,439	-	29,676	-	-	-	-	-	44,763	5,015	-	10,670	94,562
Xienglea Tha	-	3,439	-	40,399	-	-	-	-	-	33,661	-	-	24,119	101,618
Grand Total	115,222	162,059	3,758	396,126	548,449	1,787	31,956	15,166	98,368	561,209	282,374	4,426	698,056	2,918,955

Table 10: Assessment land impacted by 230kV-T/L ROW by village and type

4.2 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACT

54. Several key measures have been and will be taken to minimize impacts and the need for land acquisitions. First, for the construction of the 230kV-T/L, no additional access routes outside the ROW will be established. Second, within the ROW, land use by the Project will be limited for access routes and areas around the towers. Thirdly, alignment of the route has been optimized to avoid all critical areas, including biodiversity areas, housing structures (except 2 houses on the edge of the ROW), and culturally important areas. Fourth, during the installation of the 230kV-T/L, the Project will accompany the contractors to ensure that timing and activities are adapted to facilitate continuing access of people to their activities and resources and in case of unforeseen impacts not described in this LACP, immediate remedial measures can be taken.

No.	Reduction in Impact
1	Reduction in usage and claim of additional land rights outside the ROW during the construction period to facilitate the construction
2	Limitation of Project land use within the ROW to the areas around towers and access routes between the towers and acquisition only during a limited period (2 years).
3	Realignment of the 230kV-T/L to both minimize and avoid impacts on housing structures (except two houses at the edge of the ROW).
4	No construction of permanent access roads within the ROW
5	Where possible consultations and cooperation with land users on work timings to avoid impacts on crops;
6	Mitigation measures to reduce environmental and social impacts on local communities (reduced speed of vehicles, demarcation of construction works, electricity safety campaign, sign boards, etc.) will be implemented.

Table 11: Reduction in Project's Impacts / 230kV-T/L Construction

4.3 LAR IMPACTS OF THE 230KV-T/L

4.3.1 Loss of Structures

55. For housing land, safety distances for structures apply; for a 230kV transmission line this is 3.17m from the conductor. The distance measured from ground level depends on the height of the conductor, which again varies due to horizontal distance from towers and topographic circumstances. Alignment of the 230kV-T/L has taken this into consideration and limited loss of outbuildings (see Table 12) and fences (Table 13) will take place. For two houses on the edge of the ROW, houses will be moved outside the ROW on the same respective plots, so that no resettlement is required. Any eventual damages resulting from the movements will be repaired and all respective costs of movement and repairs

will be borne by the Project.

No.	List Structure	Number	HH
1	House	2	2
2	Ricehut	15	14
3	Toilet	2	2
4	Small animal pen	2	2
5	Poultry animal pen	2	2
6	Other	9	8
Total:		32	27

Table 12: Impacted Structures within the ROW of the 230kV-T/L

No.	List Fence	Length (m)	HH
1	Barb wire fence with wooden poles	947	13
2	Concrete Wall	179	1
3	Wooden fence (poles and planks)	570	6
4	Bamboo fence (poles and planks)	62	2
5	*Wood Kenlong	33	1
6	*2-Line Barb Wire	1072.5	12
7	*3-Line Barb Wire	1669	28
8	*4-Line Barb Wire	330	5
9	Bamboo fence with wooden poles	159	2
Total:		5021.5	72

Table 13: Impacted Fences within the ROW of the 230kV-T/L

4.3.2 Loss of Land

56. The only land that will need to be permanently acquired for the 230kV-T/L is the space required for the footprints of the 304 steel transmission towers. Placement of towers will require permanent land acquisition of 4.68ha privately owned. Some temporary disruption will also arise when construction and stringing occur; including access routes between the towers (see section 4.1). During operations phase, no access roads are expected to be necessary; with access by foot possible, requiring no land acquisition. Most of this area is forestland, with some agricultural land, water body and residential area. Two houses at the edge of the ROW will be moved outside the ROW on the same respective plots as outlined above. In the first year the whole ROW corridor of 291.90ha of private land will be cleared, while in the following years temporary impact can be reduced to 96.02ha for work activities around the tower footings, access routes, and stringing operations; compensation will be provided accordingly on a year-by-year base for 557 different plots identified.⁵ The required compensation for these permanent losses

⁵ Additional 80 plots have been registered, where people previously planted upland rice on a rotational base; however, planting occurred before 2010 and thus these plots are not eligible for compensation, as the PRLRC

is presented in the table below.

Land Type	ROW Corridor in m ²	Permanent Impact in m ²	Temporary Impact in m ²
Community land Total	115,222	1,820	38,385
Fallow rice field Total	162,059	2,243	51,604
Fish pond Total	3,758	-	1,071
Garden land Total	396,126	7,187	134,531
Garden land for industrial plantation Total	548,449	7,698	180,129
Natural fish pond Total	1,787	-	508
Pasture land Total	31,956	450	10,419
Plowed upland field Total	15,166	58	4,601
Private pasture land Total	98,368	1,765	33,327
Rainfed rice field Total	561,209	9,514	186,162
Rainfed rice field (edge) Total	282,374	3,573	91,770
Residential land Total	4,426	225	1,923
Rotational shifting cultivation Total	698,056	12,308	225,805
Grand Total	2,918,955	46,839	960,234

Table 14: Land acquisition within the ROW of the 230kV-T/L

4.3.3 Loss of Crops and Trees

57. The construction of the 230kV-T/L will also lead to the permanent loss of some fruit trees and other commercial trees, to maintain sufficient clearance below and along the 230kV-T/L for trees higher than 7 meter. Furthermore, during construction operations, trees and crops have to be removed within the ROW. The number of privately owned trees found in the right-of-way of the 230kV-T/L is presented in the table below. The Project will time stringing operations carefully to avoid impacts on crops during construction.
58. After conclusion of construction of the 230kV-T/L, there will be a 3m height limit on crops and trees. If trees are located within the safety area, trees have to be trimmed regularly to the limits allowed.

No.	Tree / Plant	Amount/Number	Households impacted
1	Mai Sang Phai (Bamboo / Bambusa vulgaris)	23	10
2	Mai Phai Ban (Bamboo / Bambusa nutans)	33	12
3	Wild bamboo	17	3

defines eligibility of non-titled rotational upland rice fields within a cycle of 5 years, i.e. the 5 seasons from 2010-2014.

No.	Tree / Plant	Amount/Number	Households impacted
4	Mai Khean (Lao)	177	15
5	Agar wood	901	10
6	Eucalyptus	21,773	30
7	Mimosa	5,735	4
8	Mai Fang (Lao)	591	32
9	Mai Dou (Lao)	828	104
10	Mai Tea (Lao)	413	26
11	Mai Khayoung (Rose wood)	43	12
12	Mai Doulai (Lao)	4	2
13	Mai Manpa (Lao)	78	14
14	Mai Bak (Lao)	11	3
15	Mai Hean (Lao)	14	5
16	Mai Khamphée (Lao)	50	15
17	Mai Kanleuang (Lao)	25	9
18	Mai Yang (Lao)	99	22
19	Teak	131	6
20	Mai Pueay (Lao)	348	23
21	Mai Xath (Lao)	102	13
22	Mai Saton (Lao)	50	11
23	Mai Xee (Lao)	5	2
24	Mai Khoun (Lao)	1	1
25	Mai Kanleuang (Lao)	25	9
26	Mai Tin Nok (Lao)	8	2
27	Mai Hadmee (Lao)	2	1
28	Mai Bok (Lao)	20	8
29	Mai Tin Pet (Lao)	4	3
30	Mai Phok (Lao)	4	3
31	Mai Mee (Lao)	7	3
32	Mai Kathang (Lao)	8	3
33	Mai Daeng (Lao)	4	3
34	Java plum (Mak Wa)	35	7
35	Rubber	7438	31
36	Yang Bong (Lao)	11	3
37	Jatropha	400	1
38	Mai Sysiet (Lao)	11	3
39	Rubber seedling	299	3
40	Palm	205	1

No.	Tree / Plant	Amount/Number	Households impacted
41	Hath (Lao)	1	1
42	Jack Fruit	26	7
43	Mango	173	28
44	Sour tamarind	14	1
45	Tamarind	25	7
46	Guava	15	4
47	Local Guava	16	7
48	Coconut	12	3
49	Star gooseberry	1	1
50	Orange	3	2
51	Lime	5	4
52	Longan	8	3
53	Santol	4	2
54	Local Santol	76	12
55	Kapok	5	2
56	Local jujube	2	2
57	Jujube	12	3
58	Mak Khor (Lao)	3	2
59	Midnight Horror	32	9
60	Acacia fruit (Mak Kathin)	1	1
61	Hog plum	11	7
62	Jujube	12	3
63	Guava	15	4
64	Mak Fai (Sour berry)	61	13
65	Indian Gooseberry	75	14
66	Mak Ngeo	37	9
67	Hazelnuts	4	1
68	Mak Som Mor (Lao)	14	4
69	Mark Hat (Lao)	3	1
70	Mark Pheang	1	1
71	Wild jack fruit	1	1
72	Mak Kok (Lao)	5	2
73	Markkheng	1	1
74	Rose apple	1	1
75	Kapok-forest	1	1
76	Seedling Pineapple	40	1
77	Unproductive Pineapple	46	1

No.	Tree / Plant	Amount/Number	Households impacted
78	Sugar cane	1528	4
79	Corn	394	1
80	Sompordy (lao)	235	2
81	Marigold tree	42	1
82	Galangal	198	4
83	Basil	5	1
84	Sweet Potato	8	1
85	Cassava	51140	19
86	Lemon grass	78	7
87	Long bean	31	3
88	Pineapple	1396	9
89	Pumpkin	1	1
90	Eggplant	100	7
91	Markkueakay (lao)	0	0
92	Chili	107	6
93	Tomato	1	1
94	Sesame	4	1
95	Taro	5	1
96	Rice	14088	166
97	Garlic	2	1
98	Coriander	1	1
99	Spring onion	3	1
100	Cucumber (Lao)	12	1
101	Lettuce (Lao)	4	1
102	Mak nam (Lao)	1	1
103	Banana	235	15
104	Productive Papaya	140	9
105	Rattan	1	1
106	Neem	4	3
107	Ton Kheelek (Lao)	11	2
108	Ton Mak Khaen (Lao)	1013	7
109	Sesbania	16	5
110	Ton Khae Phoy (Lao)	3	2
111	Dok Phout (Lao)	2	1
112	Dok Khoun (Lao)	6	2
113	Phak Samek (Lao)	23	3
114	Phak Kadon (Lao)	7	2

No.	Tree / Plant	Amount/Number	Households impacted
115	Ton Khar (Lao)	16	1
	Total	111,556	N/A

Table 15: Loss of Trees and Perennial Plants within the ROW of the 230kV-T/L

4.3.4 Impact on Income and Livelihoods

59. Most impacts of the 230kV-T/L will be during construction and stringing: the creation of temporary access roads for construction purposes between the towers, and then the construction of towers and stringing of lines. The expected impacts will be permanent loss of land under the feet of the base of the towers (outlined above), restrictions of land use in the ROW regarding height of trees, some loss of productive trees, temporary loss of land productivity during construction, and other temporary construction impacts such as in the influx of labour, increased load on transportation routes, and waste from construction and labours. As noted above, there will be no restriction on crop cultivation below the lines after construction is completed. All impacts are considered minor and will be controlled readily with sufficient planning and good management. For the outlined adverse impacts, compensation will be provided according to the details outlined below.
60. The 230kV-T/L does not pose any significant adverse impact to the economic structure or the resources of the communities; main impacts will be temporary and limited permanent loss of access to land. In contrast, other developments related to the project, in particular road construction, as well as the potential for labour employment will support further development in the communities.
61. During normal operations of the dam, periodic inspection and maintenance of the 230kV-T/L will be conducted. These will be to maintain the condition of the towers and to clear vegetation in the right-of-way. Any impacts from these inspections and maintenance activities will be minor, and if required, will be compensated.

Social Aspect	Positive/Negative	Degree of Impact
<p>1. Population and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearance for the rights-of-way, obstructing accessing to nearby forests, land, and communities or leading to people relocating or resettling. • Temporary population increase from labour influx risking an increase of crimes, local social impacts, and additional demands on local facilities and infrastructures. • Maintenance requires occasional passage through communities 	Negative	Moderate
	Negative	Moderate
	Negative	Minor
<p>2. Water Use and Water supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in either quality or quantity of water caused by project activities such as cutting or clearing. 	Negative	Minor
<p>3. Transportation</p>		

Social Aspect	Positive/Negative	Degree of Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical clearances between conductors and the ground, navigable and un-navigable waterways, road crossings, buildings, antennae, telecommunications lines and other types of utilities. Traffic disruption along the roads where erection crews unload materials from heavy trucks 	Negative	Minor
4. Energy sources/Power supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of electricity and fuel in areas surrounding construction sites. 	Negative	Minor
5. Public Health/Public Safety/Occupational Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks of inadequate sanitation facilities in worker camps, and from diseases and accidents. Vegetative control along the rights-of-way. 	Negative	Minor
6. Economics conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of land for the transmission towers and the changes in land use on lands proximate to the lines within the designated ROW, where trees and other tall plants will not be permitted. Short-term economic benefits to local businesses from the increase in clientele caused by the influx of temporary workers 	Negative Positive	Minor Minor

Table 16: Impacts of NNP 1 on Livelihood along 230kV-T/L

4.3.5 Gender Issues

62. The project is expected to have few, if any, gender-specific adverse impacts specific to the construction of the 230kV-T/L. General Gender-policies of the company will be implemented in accordance with the plans outlined below, i.e. amongst others ensuring women's participation in consultations and community activities, requesting the signature of husband and wife on official documents and the transfer of cash compensation onto bank accounts in both, husband's and wife's names.

4.3.6 Loss of Community Resources

63. As described above, 11.5ha of community land will be impacted; with just 0.18ha being acquired permanently. The Project will provide compensation in kind for the losses following consultations with the communities regarding their needs. This process has successfully and to the satisfaction of all stakeholders been implemented along the Project's access road and will be repeated along the 230kV T/L. During village consultations also questions of temporary access will be addressed and in case of any concerns solutions with input by the Project implemented; as have been implemented together with Hatsaykham to mitigate impacts from the dam construction area.
64. The 230kV-T/L will have no impact on any of the infrastructure of the communities. In fact, Project implementation will support maintenance of infrastructure within the area, especially access roads, and will improve access for provision of services and provide

improved living conditions for the villagers. This development will meet both the needs of the villagers and fit with GoL development plans for these communities.

65. One significant historic site and tourist attraction, Wat Prabat Phonsan is located next to National Road No.13 South near the alignment of the 230kV-T/L. In Prabat village, Thaphabat District. A model of the footprint of the Lord Buddha, a giant reclining Buddha, and an ancient drum are the most important relics and artefacts at the temple.
66. The 230kV-T/L was designed to avoid any impact to this temple, by placing the line 2.5 kilometres away from the national road and temple with the visual impact having been taken into consideration.

5 ENTITLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.1 OVERALL POLICY

67. The laws, regulations, and safeguards policies that guide this LACP-T/L are presented in Chapter 2 above.
68. The overall aim is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the land acquisition required by the project. Where resettlement or compensation is not avoidable, the goal is to compensate and assist the PAPs to assure their living standards remain at levels equal to, if not better than, before the Project.
69. **Compensation Policy.** The overall policy of NNP1 is, wherever feasible, to provide in-kind compensation to affected people for impacts caused by the project. Where the losses will not be significant (i.e. less than 10% of productive assets [income generating] is affected; to assess land and non-land productive assets, impact on potential production in relation to income/expenditures can be used as proxy), cash compensation will be provided. Where relocation of houses is required, in-kind compensation of new residential land and payment of all costs of relocation would be covered by the Project; however, as outlined above, the 230kV-T/L has been aligned so to avoid impacts on houses and for two houses on the edge of the ROW, safe solutions on the existing plot which extends outside the ROW will be implemented. Voluntary donations of land or other assets will not be permitted.
70. **Permanent Impact.** In the case of 230kV-T/L, the permanent land acquisition is minimal, with tower footings of 225sqm and an average distance between towers of around 400m. Wherever such footing is placed, impact on agricultural income would not be significant except for very poor households. Only for two households, impacts on the impacted single plot is significant, but not on the overall productive assets. Nonetheless, the Project assesses the 10% threshold for significant impacts via a number of questions attached to the asset registration form; to identify also vulnerable households and include them into the vulnerable household program of the Project.
71. **Temporary Impacts.** For temporary impacts, the Project will provide compensation on a yearly basis, thereby replacing the income which households would receive from their

yearly production affected by the T/L. Insofar, cash compensation for temporary impacts does not risk high spending in one year and no income in other years, but compensation money can be used similar as agricultural production income after the end of harvest season.

72. **Tenure Security.** For any lands impacted permanently or newly provided by the Project, new or updated tenure documents will be issued in joint names of husband and wife by GoL with assistance from the Project. Livelihoods losses will be restored through compensation and an income restoration support programme for vulnerable households.
73. **Compensation Payment.** Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs in both, husband's and wife's names. If the asset to be compensated is used by or the property of a second, third, or subsequent wife, where a husband has more than one wife, that wife has the option of receiving payment in both her name and that of one of her children, rather than in her and her husband's names. If PAPs have no bank account available, NNP1PC will provide assistance to PAPs to open such a bank account; all costs of this procedure will be borne by the company.
74. **Compensation before Impact.** Agreements will be reached with PAPs, full compensation paid, and any other rehabilitation measures agreed upon with the PAPs in place prior to the commencement of construction and the creation of any impacts.
75. **Grievance Mechanism.** A grievance mechanism was established in 2013 in Zones 3 and 5, and in November 2014 in villages along the remaining alignment, and its process disclosed to PAPs and others in the affected communities. It is described in more detail in Section 8.6.

5.2 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

76. Consultations and Information Disclosure for villages along the 230kV-T/L are outlined in Chapter 8. PAPs of these villages with minor impacts have been integrated via broader Project consultation meetings on district and national level. In addition, the Project disclosed information during data collection including the recent Census. Furthermore, consultations have been held in every village between November and December 2014. These consultations have encompassed disclosure of entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, safety provisions, and timelines. Updated information on results of the asset registration and final unit rates will be provided during village consultation meetings prior to signing of compensation agreements starting in March 2015. Broad Community Support was not required from ethnic PAPs along the alignment because (i) no ethnic group community will require relocation as a result of the T/L ROW and towers; (ii) while no tall trees are allowed, land along the ROW can still be utilized for cultivation so impact on community resources is minimal; (iii) there is no commercial development of indigenous knowledge.

5.3 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND OTHER ASSISTANCE

77. **Project Affected Persons (PAPs).** PAPs are any person or household who will lose any

part of their residential, construction or production land or will face a permanent or temporary loss to their business or livelihood, or will experience permanent or temporary loss of access to their property, as a result of the construction of the 230kV-T/L for the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (NNP1).

78. **Cut-Off-Date.** All PAPs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date and related census and asset registration are entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures with a sufficient volume to restore their livelihoods. The cut-off date for the whole Project Area of NNP1 has been declared by the PRLRC (11 April 2014). Additional components of the cut-off-date are the necessity to disseminate information about it as well as the commencement of the census. While theoretically all three components should happen at the same time, actually there are gaps between these components. Final eligibility is therefore dependent on the date once all three components are implemented which is by early 2015 in all villages along the 230kV-T/L. Those who encroach into the ROW of the 230kV-T/L after the cut-off date and the confirmation survey which was concluded in February 2015, will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, unless decided otherwise by the PRLRC or unless the T/L is realigned which will require another phase of asset registration and confirmation surveys.
79. For the purpose of the 230kV-T/L compensation, only partial and minor impacts on PAPs will occur. No resettlement is required, and impacts will not be significant (less than 10% of productive assets⁶). Cash compensation is thus the preferred option. However, Hatsaykham village is additionally significantly impacted due to other Project impacts which overlap with the 230kV-T/L impacts, and all its residents will be required to resettle, which makes the provision of replacement land necessary, including cultivated land lost to the TL. Hat Gniun as host community is furthermore entitled to share project benefits provided to resettlers.
80. **Ownership.** Ownership is determined by any one of the following:
- land title or other legal land certification
 - customary rights to the land, even without title or certification
 - usufruct rights to the land, even without title or certification

In accordance with national land law *customary rights to land* will be assessed based on activities on claimed land at least once over the last three years before the date of eligibility. This is consistent with the amended Land Law which removes the rights of land users from land uncultivated or untaxed for more than three years⁷. The Project has records and satellite imagery showing land use since 2012, but where there are land tax records or land use certificates, this may support eligibility claims for land use before the three year cutoff.

⁶ ADB, Operations Manual F01/Operational Procedures [OP], Section C1(a) [ii] Involuntary Resettlement, para 9

⁷ Decree of the President of Lao PDR on the Promulgation of the Amended Land Law, No. 61/PO, and No. 04/NA, 21 October 2003, Articles 18 and 62

81. **Tenants.** In case an asset is impacted by the Project and belongs to an owner but is used by a tenant/leaseholder/sharecropper, both parties have specific entitlements to be compensated as outlined in Concession Agreement, Annex C, Appendix 7. Tenancy agreements are eligible for compensation if signed before the Cut-Off-Date and with the parties not reasonably aware of the risk of resettlement disclosed during village consultation meetings. In the absence of formal written tenancy agreements, tenancy is assumed to be for one year.

5.4 PRINCIPLE FOR VALUATION AND COMPENSATION UNIT RATES

82. **Valuation.** Valuation of assets for compensation purposes shall ensure that all PAPs will be compensated at replacement cost (according to ADB's SPS, this is calculated based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any; and provided with rehabilitation measures so they are at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the Project. The valuation shall be consistent with the legal and policy frameworks of the Lao Government and following the principles of ADB SPS, Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards, whichever is more stringent.
83. **Unit Rates.** Cash compensation unit prices/rates at replacement value will be assessed by the PRLRC through comparing, reviewing, and confirmation of the following four sources:
- i. Compensation rates paid by other investment projects operating under similar conditions; adapted for inflation
 - ii. Current market price study conducted by an independent consultant or research institution or NGO
 - iii. GoL statistical information on market prices, updated monthly
 - iv. GoL observations of prices in the affected villages

Following consultations between GoL (including district departments such as agriculture and forestry), PAPs, and NNP1PC the PRLRC has prepared and in principle agreed on the compensation unit prices/rates to be applied by the Project on November 05, 2014. Final rates are expected to be confirmed by March 2015. As the 230kV-T/L extends into Vientiane Capital, which is not represented on the PRLRC, the Project following the decision by the PRLRC will also agree on the rates with the district of Pak Ngum, part of Vientiane Capital.

84. **Effectiveness.** Because compensation unit prices/rates need to reflect current replacement values, these compensation unit prices/rates will apply for land acquisition in the period following 12 months from its establishment. After this period, updates will be necessary to establish more current rates for temporary impacts, to be provided annually until the end of construction and until outstanding other compensation payments (including settlement of grievances) have been completed. Different compensation unit prices/rates for different zones areas depend on the prevailing market prices in each area.

85. **Total costs.** Compensation unit prices/rates include fair market value and any fees or transaction costs (taxes, registration, land transfer or other administrative fees).
86. A complete list of unit rates as drafted by the PRLRC can be found in Annex 1. The following table provides the unit rates for different land categories. Finalization of rates is expected by 2015Q2. Meanwhile, as per Bolikhamxay Government Decree No. 442 (Annex 2) of 9 June 2015 the Project will first use the compensation unit rate from Decree No. 031 issued on 14 January 2014 for the 230kV T/L and Zones 3 and 5. Once the final unit compensation rate is issued, the difference will be settled. In case there are any excess payments, these will not be recovered from the PAPs.

87.

No.	Land Type	Unit Rate in Lao Kip per sqm
1	Residential land in rural area	10,000
2	Residential land along the main road	30,000
3	Rainfed rice field	7,000
4	New rainfed rice field (<3years)	4,000
5	Fallow rice field	3,500
6	Rainfed rice field (edge)	400
7	Plowed upland field	3,500
8	Rotational shifting cultivation	1,200
9	Rotational shifting cultivation 2 years	600
10	Rotational shifting cultivation 3-5 years	200
11	Garden land	1,500
12	Plantation land	800
13	Developed land with planted grass and fence	600
14	Land development with natural grass and fence	400
15	Natural fish pond	10,000
16	Fish pond	16,000
17	Fish pond with stream	18,000
18	Private pasture land	400
19	Community/shared pasture land	400
20	Community land	400

Table 17: Unit Costs of Compensation by Type of Land prepared by the PRLRC

88. **Crops.** In the case of rice paddy and other annual crops, farmers will be given every opportunity to harvest their final crops prior to acquisition of land. However, in cases where farmers are unable to harvest their crops prior to the date of transfer of land, or where crops are damaged by construction activities, average cash value of the harvest multiplied by ten shall be paid based on prices agreed by the PRLRC.
89. **Fruit Trees.** Compensation cost for fruit trees is based on cost of seedlings and transplanting in case of trees that have not yielded yet; and on the estimated cost of

annual fruit yields multiply by 10 years in the case of mature trees that have already yielded fruit.

90. **Plantation Trees.** In case of mature plantation trees, in addition to the compensation paid for land acquisition of plantation land, the owners will receive compensation for the trees, based on their size (sizes of actual impacted trees to be determined during Confirmation Survey) and have the option of harvesting the trees prior to handover of land.
91. **Perennial Plants.** For perennial plants which are neither annual crops nor trees, the PRLRC has declared set prices based on replacement value.

6 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

92. PAPs will be eligible to the following entitlements and benefits⁸:

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
1.b.1 Partial Loss of Agricultural Land with no need to resettle for legal owners with valid title or customary or usufruct rights	<p>For non-significantly impacted PAPs,</p> <p>Cash compensation for acquired land will be paid at replacement value according to the decision of the PRLRC.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p> <p>For significantly impacted PAPs,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent area of land with equivalent productive potential at location acceptable to the PAP will be provided in cooperation with RMU, DCC, and Village Development Coordination Committee (VDC). Such compensation for land shall be without charge for taxes, registration, and/or land transfer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The replacement agricultural land is to be surveyed for UXO and rendered safe. • Alternatively, cash compensation for acquired land at full replacement value <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i> • In addition, participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual PAPs, NNP1PC, and District Coordination Committee (DCC); this can include for example trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the PAP. The Company is responsible for providing such livelihood restoration only so long as the PAP remains in the project area. <p>All impacted PAPs will be additionally entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for the issuance or renewal or amendment of land titles and/or upgrade of land use certificate to land titles for the impacted land plot; an extended time for this procedures (if not due to project fault) does not lead to incompliance with the policy to compensate before construction starts; <i>The Land title is to be renewed in the names of both husband and wife, or in the case of a second, third, or subsequent wife, where a husband has more than one wife, that wife has the option of obtaining the title in both her name and</i>

⁸ In addition to the REDP Entitlement Matrix, this version clarifies that the Project will compensate loss of business opportunities due to height restrictions.

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
	<p><i>that of one of her children, rather than in her and her husband's names.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case a fence is impacted, it is compensated in accordance to entitlement regarding fencing (see line 3.b.3 and 3.b.4)
<p>1.b.2 Partial Loss of Agricultural Land with no need to resettle for tenant, leaseholder, and sharecropper</p>	<p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <p>Cash compensation for lost production will be paid at market value according to the decision of the PRLRC of gross harvest on the lost land for one year production or for the remaining period of tenancy/lease, whichever is greater. In the absence of formal written tenancy agreements, tenancy is assumed to be for one year.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p> <p>For significantly impacted PAPs in addition to cash compensation mentioned above:</p> <p>Participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual PAPs, NNP1PC, and DCC; this can include for example trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the PAP. The Company is responsible for providing such livelihood restoration only so long as the PAP remains in the project area.</p>
<p>2.b.1 Loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land with sufficient remaining land for PAPs to reasonably continue their activities as determined by the PRLRC for</p> <p>a) Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights</p> <p>b) Persons later accepted for inclusion by the Grievance Committee under the Grievance Procedure</p>	<p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for acquired land will be paid at replacement value according to the decision of the PRLRC; <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i> • Assistance for the issuance or renewal or amendment of land titles and/or upgrade of land use certificate to land titles for the impacted land plot; an extended time for this procedures (if not due to project fault) does not lead to incompliance with the policy to compensate before construction starts; <i>The Land title is to be renewed in the names of both husband and wife, or in the case of a second, third, or subsequent wife, where a husband has more than one wife, that wife has the option of obtaining the title in both her name and that of one of her children, rather than in her and her husband's names.</i> • In the case a fence is impacted, it is compensated in accordance to entitlement regarding fencing (see line 3.b.3 and 3.b.4)
<p>2.b.2 Loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land with not sufficient remaining land for PAPs to reasonably</p>	<p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for the entire plot of land including <u>both</u> the acquired and the remaining unviable part of land, will be paid at replacement value according to the decision of the PRLRC, which includes the costs of land titling of a new residential plot; <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8</i>

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
<p>continue their activities as determined by the PRLRC for</p> <p>a) Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights</p> <p>b) Persons later accepted for inclusion by the Grievance Committee under the Grievance Procedure</p>	<p><i>above.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case a fence is impacted, it is compensated in accordance to entitlement regarding fencing (see line 3.b.3 and 3.b.4)
<p>2.b.3 Loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land</p> <p>Loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land for PAPs who are tenants/leaseholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenants will receive a disturbance allowance as a cash-lump-sum as established by the PRLRC per person registered • <i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i>
<p>3.b.1 Partial permanent loss of structures (Residential, commercial, industrial or institutional) and the remaining structure remains viable for continued use; or for partial or total loss of outbuildings, which are not part of the main structure/house</p> <p>For:</p> <p>a) Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights</p> <p>b) Persons later accepted for inclusion by the Grievance Committee under the Grievance Procedure</p> <p>c) Owner of affected structure without title to the land</p>	<p>Assessment of impact on the structure will be made in coordination with the PAP by a civil engineer and representative(s) of the DCC.</p> <p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismantle by themselves the structure to be impacted with the ability to recover salvageable materials within 2 months' time period; if the PAP does not dismantle the structure within this time frame, the project will be responsible to dismantle it • Cash compensation for affected part of the structure at replacement value according to the decision of the PRLRC of material used as well as respective labour costs including the cost of dismantling. • Allowance to cover repair cost of the remaining structure (covering labour, materials, and other related costs). <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p> <p>If formally requested by the PAP, the project will provide technical advice by a qualified engineer on how to effectively dismantle and repair the structure impacted. If such technical advice has not been requested, the project does not bear any responsibility for damages occurred.</p> <p>In case commercial structures such as shops are impacted and lead to a loss of income, compensation measures for the lost income will be implemented according to entitlement lines no. 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3</p>

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
<p>3.b.2 Partial permanent loss of structures (Residential, commercial, industrial or institutional) and the remaining structure remains viable for continued use; or for partial or total loss of outbuildings, which are not part of the main structure/house</p> <p>For: Tenant/Leaseholder</p>	<p>PAPs who choose to leave the damaged structure will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition allowance equivalent to three months' rent; in case there is no formal contract available, outlining the current payment of rent per month, the PRLRC will assess a reasonable rental rate • Assistance to find new place to rent • Materials transport allowance to new location <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
<p>3.b.3 Movable fence which can be reasonable dismantled and rebuilt without significant loss of construction materials (barbed wire, wooden, or bamboo fences including both wooden and concrete fence posts)</p>	<p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for labour requirement of dismantling the fence and rebuilding; based on average labour costs as agreed by the PRLRC; • Salvage of fencing materials • A percentage of the affected fencing materials used is expected not to be salvaged and therefore compensated in cash at replacement value as agreed by the PRLRC <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
<p>3.b.4 Immovable fence which cannot be reasonable dismantled and rebuilt without significant loss of construction materials (concrete, brick, or cement block fences)</p>	<p>Assessment of impact on the structure will be made in coordination with the PAP by a civil engineer and representative(s) of the DCC.</p> <p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for replacement fencing based on replacement values as agreed by the PRLRC <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
<p>4.5 Loss of business incomes due to tree height restrictions by the acquisition of the vertical right of way on tree plantations</p>	<p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation for loss of income due to tree height restrictions based on a value assessed by the PRLRC. • In case this value exceeds the land value, the Project has the right to permanent land acquisition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This regulation applies only to lands used for commercial tree plantations at the time of the cut-off-date.</i>

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
<p>6 Loss of standing crops that could not be harvested for owners of affected crops</p>	<p>The project together with the RMU will inform the PAP in advance of impact on standing crops (and will complete land-related compensation) with sufficient time given for the PAP to harvest these crops. The timeframe will take into consideration crop growing cycles and harvesting requirements.</p> <p>In the case that the project requires urgent access to and/or temporarily or permanent acquisition of land and is not able to provide sufficient advance notification as outlined above, the project will provide cash compensation equivalent to 10 times the market value of damaged or lost crops.</p> <p>In the case that sufficient reasonable advanced warning (taking into consideration crop cycles including land preparation but no less than 2 months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not to engage in crop production is ignored, while the compensation process is completed already • or crops ready for harvest have not been harvested in a reasonable time frame, <p>such compensation will not be provided.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
<p>7.1 Loss of fruit or nut trees for owner of affected trees or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For fruit/nut trees bearing fruits, cash compensation will be paid based on the average annual value of the produce, established by the decision of the PRLRC, multiplied by 10. • For fruit/nut trees seedlings, which are not yet bearing fruits, cash compensation will be paid based on inputs such as seedling, land clearance and annual maintenance at rates as established by the decision of the PRLRC. <p>The PAP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from fruit/nut trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities;</p> <p>At least two months' notice will be given to PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
<p>7.2 Loss of timber trees for owner of affected trees or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For timber trees cash compensation will be paid based on replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees, at rates established by the decision of the PRLRC. <p>The PAP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from timber trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities;</p> <p>At least two months' notice will be given to PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p>

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
	<i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i>
7.3 Loss of production trees for owner of affected trees or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For production trees already producing, cash compensation will be paid based on the average annual value of the produce at rates established by the decision of the PRLRC based on the age of the tree, multiplied by 10. • For production trees seedlings, which are not yet producing, cash compensation will be paid based on inputs such as seedling, land clearance and annual maintenance at rates as established by the decision of the PRLRC. <p>The PAP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from production trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities;</p> <p>At least two months' notice will be given to PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
7.4 Loss of construction trees for owner of affected trees or person with customary usage right or right to harvest (to be validated by village authorities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For construction trees cash compensation will be paid based on replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type of trees at rates established by the decision of the PRLRC. <p>The PAP is allowed to salvage wood resulting from the clearance of land from construction trees as long as it does not interfere with project activities;</p> <p>At least two months' notice will be given to PAPs to harvest prior to any site clearance.</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
9.a Temporary Losses of affected structures or other fixed assets for affected PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation in cash, on the basis of replacement cost of material and labour without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials for the damages during the period of temporary possession at rates as established by the PRLRC <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
9.b Temporary Losses with severely affected structures and affected PAPs made to shift temporarily from their present location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlement will be in terms of rent allowance to cover the cost of alternate accommodation on the same standard for the period of temporary displacement. <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
9.c Temporary Losses of crops and trees for affected PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market value and for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted for the duration of temporary possession; • cut trees have to be compensated fully according to lines no. 7.1,

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
	<p>7.2, 7.3, and 7.4</p> <p>Temporary payment refers to crops planted on the temporary affected land the year before (and not what crop might have been planted the year after)</p> <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
<p>9.d Temporary Losses/acquisition for affected PAPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land if returned to the original user, but a monthly rent as per market value as established by the PRLRC will be paid to PAPs. • PAPs will be compensated immediately and damaged assets will be restored to at least its former or better condition as acknowledged in writing by the land owner and confirmed by the RMU <p><i>Payment will be made to bank accounts of PAPs as described in section 5.2.8 above.</i></p>
<p>10 Unforeseen Impacts</p>	<p>In case of any additional impacts identified during implementation, appropriate entitlement measures would be included.</p>

Table 18: Compensation and Benefits Entitlements 230kV-T/L

6.2 INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

93. Income Restoration will be ensured for measures based on three scenarios:
- i. **Permanent land impacts for non-significantly impacted households:** 4.68 hectares of private lands are registered to be compensated on a stretch of 121km, with no significant impact on households. Income restoration is therefore covered by cash compensation.
 - ii. **Permanent land impacts for significantly impacted households⁹ and/or vulnerable, including very poor households:** in addition to cash compensation, the households will be included in the Project's livelihood programs and/or vulnerable household programme with specific measures for each household, which can include livelihood development incl. investment inputs or a social safety net, depending on the feasibility for each individual household (see section 7.8).
 - iii. **Temporary land impacts:** cash compensation will be provided on an annual basis, compensating in line with foregone incomes from harvests otherwise conducted on these lands and thereby ensuring income restoration during these periods.
94. As outlined in the REDP, Section 16.4.3, PAPs along the Transmission Line are also entitled to the following benefits. However, after the assessment of impacts as outlined

⁹ As stated before, a detailed assessment is necessary only for two households.

above, it is not expected that any of these benefits will apply.

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
4.1 Loss of trade / livelihood / occupation or business incomes for business owners	<p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation for Loss of Business Income equivalent to three months of potential net profit in case of permanent closure based on an assessment endorsed by the PRLRC. • In case of temporary closure, cash compensation will be potential net profit equivalent to closure period based on an assessment endorsed by the PRLRC. <p>In case of significant impact on the PAP's livelihood, additional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual PAPs, NNP1PC, and DCC; this can include for example trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the PAP.
4.2 Loss of trade / livelihood / occupation or business incomes for wage employees	<p>All impacted PAPs will be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of permanent closure cash compensation for loss of wages equivalent to three months of wages as indicated in the employment contract; in the case such an employment contract is not available, the wage will be based on an assessment of a wage for a comparable employment endorsed by the PRLRC. • In case of temporary closure, cash compensation for loss of wages equivalent to the closure period of wages as indicated in the employment contract; in the case such an employment contract is missing, the wage will be based on an assessment of a wage for a comparable employment endorsed by the PRLRC. <p>In case of significant impact on the PAP's livelihood, additional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual PAPs, NNP1PC, and DCC; this can include for example trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the PAP which can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ support of employment in reconstructed enterprise or package for re-employment or starting a business ○ participation in Occupational Skill Development Programs which shall be designed to match the PAP's aspirations and potentials

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
4.3 Loss of trade / livelihood / occupation for significantly impacted PAPs, who are not business owners or wage employees	<p>In case of significant impact on the PAP's livelihood, they are entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation in livelihood restoration programs based on priorities identified by affected households during consultations between individual PAPs, NNP1PC, and DCC; this can include for example trainings for alternative livelihood activities or enhancement of current livelihoods based on the individual preference of the PAP which can include a selection of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Package for employment or starting a business ○ Agricultural livelihood restoration program ○ A range of feasible production and income generating options which will ensure household targets are met ○ If necessary, provision of tools and equipment in sufficient number and quality (including replacement tools and equipment where such items are worn out or damaged) for successful agriculture, fishery and other work of all types which are proposed under this Annex ○ Complete array of plants, tree saplings, cuttings, seeds and other biomaterials as well as tools and equipment if necessary, each year for a period of not less than three (3) years, in amounts sufficient to carry out all agricultural plans and optimize the productive capacity of all agricultural lands including paddy, terraces, garden plots forage plots, and forests. ○ Participation in aquaculture Program ○ Priority for employment in project-related jobs ○ Participation in Occupational Skill Development Programs which shall be designed to match the PAP's aspirations and potentials.

Table 19: Livelihood Activities Entitlements Transmission Line

95. In addition family financial training will be provided during which
- several options of livelihood development will be discussed,
 - saving systems described, and
 - the need to re-invest compensation values for a sustainable livelihood consulted with the PAPs.

6.3 COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Kind of Impact and Entitlement	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
5 Loss of access to common resources and facilities including loss of access to rural common property resources and urban civic amenities, including community grazing areas, fishery and other riparian resources, NTFPs, community cemeteries for communities/Households	<p>If restoration of accessibility to common resources and facilities is not possible, then</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For significant loss of common resources and facilities (community forests / NTFP and firewood gathering areas, grazing areas, fish ponds, fishing areas) replacement will be provided based on the principle of same or better quantity and quality • For non-significant loss of common resources and facilities, compensation will be provided in kind via the establishment or improvement of community facilities equivalent to the value of the lost assets

Table 20: Community Resources Entitlements

6.4 SPECIAL MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

96. A dedicated program for the most vulnerable people will be prepared by the Company in consultation with each individual household to assure these most vulnerable people do not suffer adversely from the project. Results of the Confirmation Survey will be analysed such that a meaningful program for the vulnerable persons including women-headed households, disabled, poor, and the elderly will be implemented. Impacts along the 230kV-T/L will be limited and so is any impact on potential vulnerable households.
97. As described in the overall REDP, the project addresses four different kinds of vulnerability with different programs:
- i. Needs of Ethnic Groups will be addressed as cross-cutting issues (above all regarding the use of appropriate forms of communication), but as well via special programs and activities as outlined in the Ethnic Development Plan (Chapter 9)
 - ii. The issue of PAPs without legal title to land or property is addressed by acknowledging customary rights to lands with no request for legal titles for asset registration and compensation
 - iii. Needs of Women will be addressed as cross-cutting issues (focus group discussions, tenure security), but as well via special programs and activities as outlined in the Gender Action Plan (see SDP)
 - iv. Poor people will be addressed by a focus on land allocation of at least a viable size and additional livelihood activities, including trainings and inputs as well as the implementation of a social safety net as outlined above; as alternative land allocation is not foreseen along the 230kV-T/L due to insignificant impacts, this solution is not viable and thus does not apply for PAPs described in this LACP
 - v. Vulnerable PAP households where the measures outlined in points i to iv are not sufficient or viable will receive overall special assistance and additional, regular

monitoring by the vulnerability officer.

Assistance specific to the type of vulnerability will also be provided:

- a. for vulnerable households with people with disabilities;
- b. for vulnerable households with people with health problems;
- c. for vulnerable households with not enough labour to establish independent living.

98. The vulnerability officer will assess the needs and potential activities together with each individual household and will coordinate with the education, health, and livelihood teams of the Project to provide sustainable and livelihood improving support.
99. NNP1 measures to support vulnerable people are individual, case-responsive strategies, which provide suitable support to specific individual needs instead of providing broad, general support programmes. Meanwhile, NNP1 recognises that some individual vulnerable persons have similar needs where the project can provide similar assistance. The programs will thereby extend over the period of project impacts.

6.5 PROJECT-RELATED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

100. The Project's SMO is supporting the employment of PAPs through linking Company, contractors and subcontractors with PAPs looking for employment as well as in linking employment-related livelihood activities with the Project's construction work. As PAPs along the 230kV-T/L are most familiar with the terrain, it is expected that the contractors and subcontractors are appreciating a local short term workforce.

7 COMPENSATION PROCEDURES

101. The entitlements and policies outlined above will be implemented along a set of steps and procedures. The steps of the compensation program for PAPs are visualized in Figure 7.

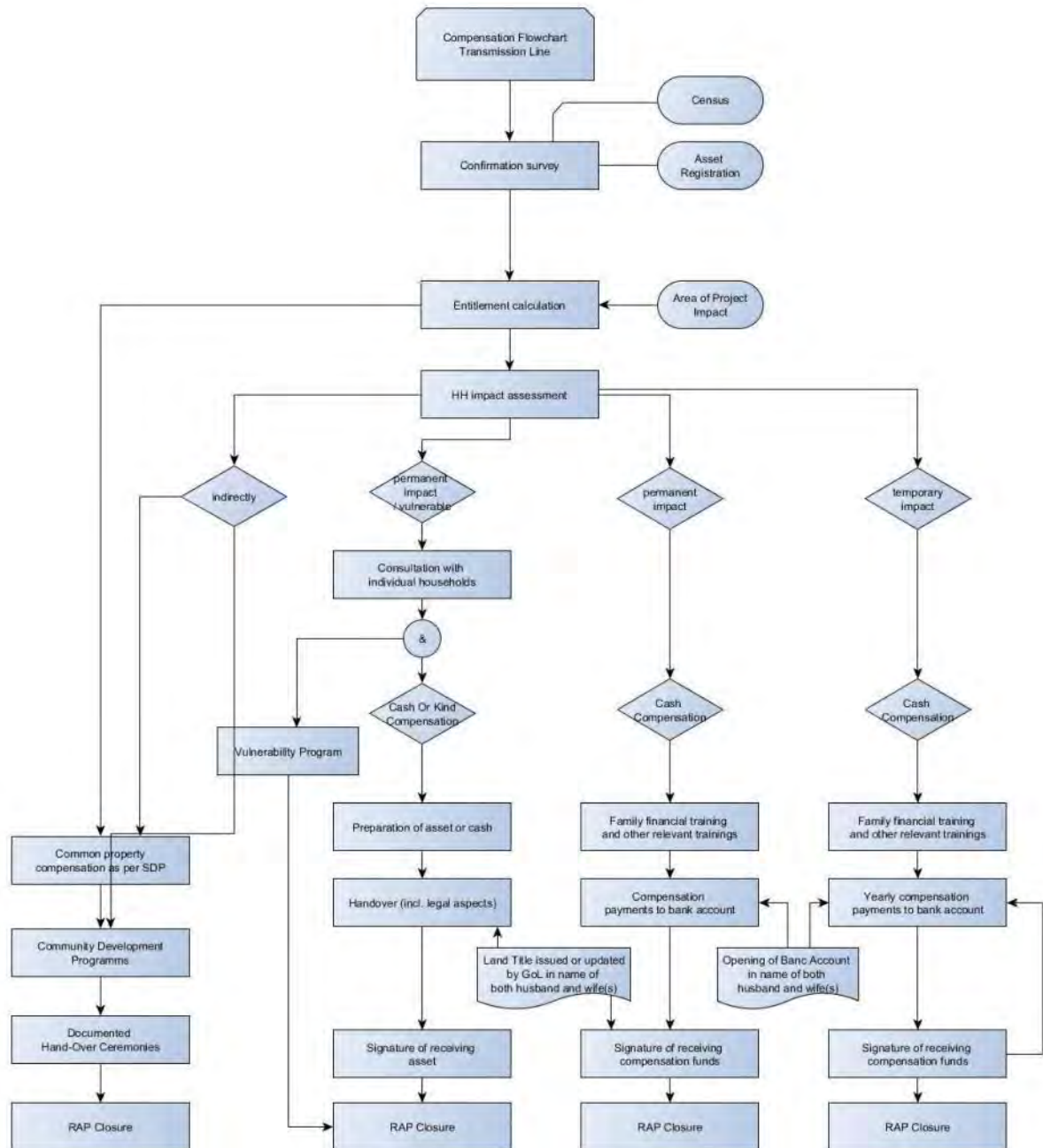


Figure 7: Flowchart of compensation program for the 230kv TL

7.1 CONFIRMATION SURVEY

102. The Confirmation Survey is described in CA Annex C Clause 89,c, iii:

iii. conduct a comprehensive and detailed confirmation survey of PAPs who are eligible to receive entitlements including without limitation:

- 1.the identity of PAPs;*
- 2.the identity of Persons who are entitled to receive transitional assistance and entitlements; and*
- 3.loss of assets, income and net income, housing, access to community resources, natural resources, and business opportunities and corresponding entitlements;*

103. For the purpose of the 230kV-T/L, 2 surveys collect the above-mentioned information:
- Census
 - Asset registration survey
104. The confirmation survey is considered the sole authoritative survey to identify all PAPs at the time of the cut-off date and all the assets of those PAPs that will need to be compensated. The Census has been implemented between June and September 2014, following the declaration of the Cut-off-date. Asset registration started in November 2014 and concluded in February 2015 as outlined in

#	Sections	Priority	Distance (KM)	Compensation Procedure		TLC Work Comm.
				Ass. Reg.	Compens.	
1	TOS (Dam) – PI 5	7	1.625	All assets registered by early February 2015	1 Aug 15	15 May 2016
2	PI 5 – PI 14	1	28.063		10 Jun 15	15 Jun 2015
3	PI 14 – PI 15	3	19.575		10 Jun 15	15 Jun 2015
4	PI 15 – PI 19	4	28.389		1 Jul 15	15 Oct 2015
5	PI 19 – PI 22	2	19.063		1 July 15	05 Jul 2015
6	PI 22 – PI 24	5	21.643		1 Aug 15	05 Jan 2016
7	PI 24 – PI 25 (Nabong Subst.)	6	2.703		1 Sep 15	15 May 2016

106. Table 3.

7.1.1 Census

During the Census, the Project registered every household along the 230kV-T/L with the names of all family members and pictures of husband and wife (see Annex A). This allows a correct and easy identification of households later in the process. At the same time, the Project also collected village profile information encompassing amongst others village infrastructure as well as main economic activities. The assessment of which of the registered households is impacted by land acquisition is part of the asset registration.

7.1.2 Asset Registration Survey

107. Based on the census, the Project has conducted asset registration of all private lands impacted by the 230kV-T/L. The basis for the land assets registration is a Geographic Information System (GIS) using layers containing each asset registered, assets impacted and later on in the process all assets compensated. Through a coding system, each land plot gets connected to a database containing all project relevant information from the PAP. All information in the database is interconnected through a project PAP ID as well as a Land Plot ID. Summary tables presenting survey data provide sex-disaggregated information.
108. Because land size and use determine compensation entitlements and compensation

values, careful measurement of each asset is required, using not only GPS and measure tape. Trees must be individually counted and measured in size or age. In case of the 230kV-T/L the Project needs furthermore to register, when temporary impacts will occur and compensation is necessary. This information needs also to be shared with the PAPs.

109. The asset registration must be done in the presence of both husband and wife (or wives), and owners of adjacent land plots must agree on the borders, even in the case where there are clear boundary demarcations such as fences.
110. The asset registration survey closely involves relevant District authorities (such as the Land department, tax department, and agricultural department) and Village Authorities.
111. Prior to finalizing the asset survey in each community, all findings are presented during village level consultation meetings and are made publicly available for review by all villagers.
112. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will make use of the existing, appointed Village Grievance Committees; in significantly impacted villages and in other villages when necessary the Project will provide additional training in order to deal with grievance cases arising from Project impacts. Furthermore, the Project has provided the contact details of the SMO's grievance officer in charge to facilitate easy access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
113. The asset registration is made in 4 copies; 1 for the PAP, one copy for the DCC, one copy for the RMU, and one copy for the Company to be kept in both hard copy and included in the data base. One fully signed set of compensation documents is handed over to the PAP and kept by the PAP in the project folder.

7.2 DATA BASE

114. A database has been established for the SMO, containing all relevant data such as census and asset registration information. Each household has been provided a household ID (HH_ID). Each member of the household has been provided an individual project affected person ID (PAP_ID) that is linked to their household ID. This allows the project to follow changes in household composition, as people marry, divorce, die, have children, move away, or break away to form new households; and it allows the project to follow the social and economic conditions of individuals over time, and their involvement with the project. The population today and the population at the expected end of commitment (COD +10 years) in 2029 will be very different, and so the project needs a way to be able to track the many changes that will occur during that time to both households (with the HH_ID) and individuals (with the PAP_ID) in those households.
115. The PAP, through this unique PAP identification, forms the core unit of this database. Connected to each HH_ID are all datasets of the household, including asset registration, compensation entitlements, socio economic & health data and later on during project implementation, compensation payments, trainings received, livelihood activities supported etc.
116. The database is used for both planning and reporting; updating of REDP and SDP, and

supported with the hard copies (original documents) to form the proof whether CA obligations are fulfilled yet or not.

117. A section of the database also contains grievances filed and the progress and resolution of such grievances. To date, no grievances have been filed related to the 230 kV T/L.

7.3 COMPENSATION PROCESS

118. While Land for Land is the preferred way of making arrangements for compensation with PAPs, as clearly expressed in Social Safeguard documents from the GoL as well as ADB and IFC, the non-significant impacts of the 230kV-T/L make Cash for Land compensation viable as all affected persons are expected to be impacted less than 10%. As described above, for vulnerable households, where even small impacts might have an extraordinary effect, the Project implements in parallel its vulnerable households program.¹⁰

7.4 COMPENSATION CALCULATION

119. Compensation calculations are made based on a combination of compensation unit rates as outlined in section 5.4 with entitlements as outlined in section 6.1 and 6.2 and the results of asset registration as described in the previous section.
120. Compensation values for each individual, impacted household are calculated and summarized through the use of the SMO database.
121. Following the calculation of these compensation values (cp. below), the RMU representative(s) on behalf of the PRLRC reviews the calculations and checks them thoroughly, as required by the responsibilities of the PRLRC and RMU detailed in the CA¹¹.

7.5 INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD CONSULTATION

122. Prior to cash compensation payments, a family finance training program will be initiated, that uses both village consultation sessions and private consultations to raise awareness on family finances, methods of savings and prioritization of family income.
123. Individual household consultation will be conducted with each PAP to inform the household, which includes both husband and wife(s) and possibly children of the household regarding their entitlements and compensation values based on their asset registration, entitlement matrix, and compensation rates. A record of the meeting with each PAP will be kept, including a photo of the PAPs attending the individual consultation. The PAPs have been informed regarding their right to submit a grievance if they do not agree with the information provided during the consultation.
124. Family finance training messages will be mentioned again, including the explanation of the use of a bank account.

¹⁰ The only large impact in absolute numbers is regarding Eucalyptus plantations of a commercial tree plantation company. Nonetheless, due to its large concession, it has an impact value below 0.2%.

¹¹Annex C Appendix 5, Clause 4 iii, Clause 5 ix, clause 9 ii and Clause 10 xii and Annex C, Clause 89, c.v.

7.6 BANK TRANSFERS

125. Cash payment will be made through a bank account¹², registered in the name of both husband and wife(s) and requiring dual signature. In case a PAP has no such account, then the project facilitates all aspects of opening such a bank account starting at the consultation meeting, by assisting the PAP to fill in the bank opening forms, requesting the required copies of document needed, such as a copy of the family book. Special assistance will be given to those PAPs who are illiterate or functionally illiterate.
126. As was successfully done for the Access Roads, the project processes the request of the bank account opening at the nearest branch of the bank and makes the initial payments and deposits of opening the bank account without deducting for these from the compensation entitlements. Feedback from the Access Road compensation is positive as outlined in the access road audit report. Although the extra effort is mentioned by some PAPs (above all men), the reliability of money being directly transferred is above all welcomed by women.

7.7 DOCUMENTATION OF RECEIVING COMPENSATION

7.7.1 *Signing of compensation forms for cash compensation*

127. Payment of compensation through a bank account requires trust and several steps to complete the process.
128. Following the entitlement calculation for an individual household, review of this entitlement by the PRLRC & RMU and individual household consultation with the PAP, compensation payment forms are printed in 4 copies; 1 for the PAP, one copy for the DCC, one copy for the RMU and one copy for the Company to be kept in both hard copy and included in the data base.
129. The compensation forms will require PAP's signatures (both husband and wife(s) in two steps:
 - i. Initial agreement to the compensation amount and for it to be received on a specific bank account listed on the form
 - ii. Agreement that the compensation is received in full on the designated bank account
130. During an individual household meeting with each PAP, the PAP is requested to review the relevant documents, and if they (husband and wife(s) or wife and adult child) agree, designate a bank account for receiving the compensation funds and make the first step

¹²As per CA Annex C, Clause 89, c,v.

signatures. As outlined above, the Project assists PAPs to open bank accounts in both, husband's and wife's name, if such a bank account is not available; which is above all in more remote villages the case. All related costs are borne by the Project. The Project opens new bank accounts in banks with local branches in the respective village or district.

131. Following the first signature of the PAPs, the RMU as designated representative of the PRLRC as well as the DCC sign the compensation forms endorsing the compensation payments.
132. Following the first signature of the PAPs and PRLRC approval, the Company signs for endorsing the compensation forms and transfers the compensation funds to the designated bank account of the PAP, and update the bank account to show to the PAP clearly that the bank transfers have been conducted and that the compensation payment has been received properly and in the full amount.
133. Following the transfer of the funds and the updated bank account statement, the bank account book is returned to the PAP in case that the company was requested to update the bank account with the transfer statement clearly visible. The PAP (both husband and wife(s) or wife and adult child) is now requested to sign for the 2nd step on the compensation form, agreeing that the compensation payment has been received in full and that the bank account book has been returned to the PAP. The PAP will also be requested to sign a copy of the bank account statement for reference by the project that the funds have been transferred correctly.
134. One fully signed set of compensation documents is handed over to the PAP and kept by the PAP in the project folder.
135. In the case of rental agreements, two copies will be signed by both the Project and the affected person, one copy of the rental agreement being kept with the Project and the other by the land owner.

7.7.2 Signing of compensation forms for in kind compensation

136. When compensation is provided in kind, such as for support assets for vulnerable households or as community contributions, clear records must be maintained when in kind compensation is handed over to the PAP. Records of such in kind compensation shall clearly state the compensation provided and for what impacts the compensation is provided, when the hand over date was, and the responsibilities of the PAP following the hand over.
137. Compensation in kind for community land acquisition will be made as a result of the outcome of consultations and be based on prioritised wishes of a community. Such compensation typically takes the form of a Project contribution that will benefit all the community concerned such as improvements to school buildings or health facilities.
138. Compensation forms are made in 4 copies; 1 for the PAP, one copy for the DCC, one copy for the RMU and one copy for the Company to be kept in both hard copy and included in the data base.

139. One fully signed set of compensation documents, together with the land titles, are handed over to the PAP and be kept by the PAP in the project folder.

7.7.3 Documented Hand-Over for Common Property Compensation

140. When compensation is provided for common properties in kind, such as school repairs or equipment, clear records must be maintained when common properties are handed over to the Community and or local government. Prior to handover of common properties, responsibilities for operation and maintenance should be clearly spelled out and responsible parties for such works adequately trained and equipped, including clear mechanisms to fund Operation and Maintenance. Such handover events are regularly accompanied by a small ceremony.
141. Compensation forms combined with the Operation and Maintenance agreements, training record, and financing plan are made in 4 copies; 1 for the Community, one copy for the DCC, one copy for the RMU and one copy for the Company to be kept in both hard copy and included in the data base.
142. One fully signed set of documents is handed over to the Representative of the Community and to be kept by the Community in the designated records folder.

7.8 SPECIAL MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

143. The Project follows Lao and ADB standards regarding vulnerable household, putting them into the Project context. Four types of vulnerability are addressed by the overall design of the social programs:
 - i. Indigenous People/Ethnic Groups. Though these form the majority of PAPs in the PIZ overall, there are very few affected by the 230kV-t/L. No households in Hatsaykham affected by both the T/L as well as by relocation to Houaysoup are classified as vulnerable.
 - ii. The issue of PAPs without legal title to land or property is addressed by acknowledging customary rights to lands and compensating accordingly.
 - iii. Women are among the most vulnerable in remote areas, but will not be significantly impacted by the T/L. Should any vulnerable household be further identified during ground clearance and construction, they will be eligible for the specific measures in the Project Gender Action Plan. For example cash compensation is transferred into joint bank accounts in the names of both the male and female heads of households.
 - iv. Households below poverty line (currently 200,000LAK per person per month) will be brought above poverty line in compliance with the poverty elimination test outlined in the Concession Agreement along the Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan outlined in the REDP (Section 4.22.2).
144. Additionally to these categories of vulnerability, the Project uses the following context-adapted definition of vulnerable groups other than the groups discussed above, based on

outlined national and international standards:

145. **Vulnerable Households** are households who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets, and production base; or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement; and specifically include:
- i. Single female headed households with dependents and low income;
 - ii. Households whose members are socially stigmatized as a result of traditional or cultural bias inside the community
 - iii. Households living in poverty with not enough labour to make use of general pro-poor activities outlined above;
 - iv. Landless households with no alternative sustainable income from regular employment or businesses
 - v. Elderly households with no means of support
 - vi. Households with disabled or invalid persons;
 - vii. Households with members with severe and long-term diseases having a substantial impact on the households productivity and/or expenditure
 - viii. Households with members of households addicted to substance abuse.
146. Special consideration is given to the special needs of vulnerable households affected by 230kV-T/L construction. A vulnerability check-list is attached to the Asset Registration Form to screen all impacted households on a first step, before the Project's vulnerability officer is engaged to identify vulnerable households and implement specific mitigation measures together with the PAPs. Given the large number of villages along the 230kV-T/L, the Project's social monitoring team supported the vulnerability officer in this task. Also, all other Project staff (above all the Asset Registration and the Community Relations staff) were trained to identify potential vulnerability and inform the vulnerability officer, so that she can investigate further. 29 female headed households have been identified along the alignment.
147. Support measures include additional household consultation meetings, inclusion of additional family members into the family consultation if there are single headed households, special times to organize household consultation meetings to meet the time availability of the household, and exploring the option of providing livelihood trainings at dedicated education centres for handicapped people, as well as other solutions and assistance, as required.

7.9 TRAININGS PROVIDED

148. Trainings on a range of topics are provided to the PAPs, some specifically related to Compensation and some more general, but with specific impacts on the Compensation methodology.
149. Family financial training is a term broadly used for trainings that concern finances. For NNP1, conducting family financial trainings for PAP is important because specific compensations are made in Cash (for non significantly impacted PAPs) and because significantly impacted PAPs will be offered alternative livelihood restoration activities

which are based on a market economy, requiring good understanding of finances.

150. A range of training session will be conducted on appropriate times during the project, with key messages repeated at regular intervals and integrated in other training sessions if impacts are significant.
151. One key aspect of the compensation payments is that these payments are made to bank accounts, belonging to the PAPs and requiring dual signature for withdraws of funds (see 7.6). Many people, especially those living in the remote villages, do not have previous experiences with banking and compensation money may not typically be made to both husband and wife. Through the family financial training programs the project will create better understanding of financial institutions such as banks, how they work, how interest calculations are performed and the different services provided, such as saving accounts, fix term deposits, ATM cards etc.
152. Other areas of family finances that have been and will be discussed include things like purchases of large household goods made on a monthly payment contract, mobile phone plans etc. With knowledge, people will be able to make decisions that are suitable for their family situation.

7.10 FURTHER ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER ARRANGEMENTS

153. The ethnic and gender development plans are already covered in the REDP/SDP. Consultations on the 230kV-T/L construction and on the potential impacted assets are carried out with the PAPs. After the Confirmation Survey the Forms A, F and G (see Annexes 5 and 8) were signed by the existing potential PAPs. As already mentioned earlier except from Hatsaykham, which has a Hmong population, all villages along the 230kV-T/L are majority Lao Loum with some ethnic group households. 92.2% are Lao Loum, 4.3% Hmong, and 3.4% other ethnic groups. 6.64% of the households are female headed. In order to address the needs of the vulnerable PAPs (including women, poor, disabled and elderly), the following measures are carried out during the planning, implementation and monitoring of the land acquisition and compensation activities:
 - i. The DCC includes representatives of the district offices of the LWU and LFNC. The members of the DCC will also include the chief and/or deputy chief of the 4 villages where assets are affected.
 - ii. The DCC consults individually with the PAPs and their families to ensure that all understand the NNP1's policies, entitlements and procedures regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement; and, to identify the specific needs and concerns of male and female PAPs. Meeting individually with these PAPs will also ensure that women particularly the ethnic women in the households understand and feel comfortable to speak up.
 - iii. The compensation payment forms are signed or affirmed by both spouses if the land or other affected assets are conjugal property.
 - iv. All information to PAPs who are affected by the 230kV-T/L construction is distributed to men and women equally; and, the DCC and/or VDC takes

- appropriate steps, as necessary, to encourage women to participate in any public meetings about the sub-project.
- v. The DCC collaborates with ESD to ensure that women and members of the ethnic PAPs are targeted for information about the 230kV-T/L and land acquisition activities.
 - vi. All members of PAP households regardless of ethnicity or gender are equally eligible to apply and, depending on their qualifications, be considered for employment by the contractor(s) for civil works for NNP1 Project.
 - vii. In all villages, if there is employment associated with the 230kV-T/L, new jobs are reserved as much as practicable for qualified women regardless of their ethnicity.
 - viii. All databases and monitoring indicators for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities disaggregate data and other information by gender and ethnicity.

8 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

154. Disclosure of information and consultations occur during preparation and implementation of the 230kV-T/L to ensure that PAPs and other stakeholders have timely information about land acquisition and compensation, as well as opportunities to participate in and express their preferences and concerns regarding the resettlement program. NNP1PC and DCC with assistance from the village authorities are organizing meetings and consultation and distribute information to keep PAPs informed about the impacts of the 230kV-T/L. The Project also includes resource persons from the Technical Department to inform about safety precautions regarding the construction as well as operation of the 230kV-T/L.
155. Since some PAPs cannot read and some Hmong cannot understand Lao language appropriate materials and processes of information dissemination has been and will be used, sensitive to their abilities and needs; this includes verbal presentations, pictures, and Hmong project staff working both as facilitators and translators. Next to several visits by Project staff to every village along the transmission line, results of asset registration will be posted on the village board, guaranteeing that everybody is informed.
156. Important tools of accountability for the construction of the 230kV-T/L and in the LAR process are
 - the asset registration including IOL calculations (Form A),
 - Declaration Forms (Forms F and G), and
 - Integrated Compensation Receipt Forms (last section of Form G).
157. Declaration Forms use and reprint the calculated figures from the IOL and Compensation Receipt Forms are directly attached to the Declaration Forms. These forms show clearly if the compensation procedures are followed properly and if the PAPs are informed about their rights.

8.1 MAJOR CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Date	Areas	Activity	Content
2007/2008	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Initial Data Collection	Presentation of the Project and data collection on potential Project impacts due to the construction of the 230kV-T/L
September 2013 – April 2014	Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun	Broad Community Support Assessment	During several consultations presentation of the Project and disclosure of and consultation on resettlement impacts and plans, concerns by GoL and villagers, and grievance redress mechanism.
May 2014	Representatives of villages along the 230kV-T/L and other project areas	National Consultation Meeting	Presentation of the Project and consultations on concerns by GoL and village chiefs
June 2014	District authorities along the 230kV-T/L	Orientation meetings	Presentation of data collection and planned alignment of 230kV-T/L
June-October 2014	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Census	Registration of all households in villages along the 230kV-T/L.
13 Nov 2014	Nampa	VCs with 90 PAPs; 2 GoL; 7 NNP1 (of which 66 female)	Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on Project status • Alignment • Phases and activities of construction • Impacts • Regulations and Restrictions • Entitlements • Grievance Redress Mechanism Start of Asset Registration
13 Nov 2014	Somseun	VCs with 38 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 17 female)	
14 Nov 2014	Hangxingsavang	VCs with 24 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 7 female)	
14 Nov 2014	Thong Yai	VCs with 44 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 27 female)	
14 Nov 2014	Thong Noi	VCs with 19 PAPs; GoL; NNP1 (of which 3 female)	
09 Dec 2014	Vernthad	VCs with 134 PAPs; 2 GoL; 5 NNP1 (of which 67 female)	
10 Dec 2014	Gnoi hai	VCs with 19 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 7 female)	
10 Dec 2014	Nongkuen	VCs with 48 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 29 female)	
11 Dec 2014	Namlo	VCs with 18 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 11 female)	
11 Dec 2014	Sisomxay	VCs with 67 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 39 female)	
12 Dec 2014	Phonesavanh	VCs with 36 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 22 female)	
15 Dec 2014	Pakthouy	VCs with 75 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6	

Date	Areas	Activity	Content
		NNP1 (of which 21 female)	
16 Dec 2014	Samakhisay (Thuaybaeng)	VCs with 44 PAPs; 2 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 32 female)	
17 Dec 2014	Samakhisay (Somsaath)	VCs with 39 PAPs; 2 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 29 female)	
16 Dec 2014	Nakhean	VCs with 16 PAPs; 2 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 14 female)	
18 Dec 2014	Laokha	VCs with 48 PAPs; 2 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 32 female)	
18 Dec 2014	Xaysavang	VCs with 40 PAPs; 2 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 29 female)	
19 Dec 2014	Phabathphonsanh (NaKhauPha)	VCs with 69 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 42 female)	
19 Dec 2014	Naxay	VCs with 31 PAPs; 1 GoL; 5 NNP1 (of which 21 female)	
22 Dec 2014	Thabok	VCs with 80 PAPs; 1 GoL; 5 NNP1 (of which 40 female)	
22 Dec 2014	Palai	VCs with 20 PAPs; 1 GoL; 5 NNP1 (of which 11 female)	
23 Dec 2014	Phabathphonsanh (Phonsan)	VCs with 24 PAPs; 1 GoL; 7 NNP1 (of which 15 female)	
25 Dec 2014	Kouayoudom	VCs with 50 PAPs; 1 GoL; 6 NNP1 (of which 38 female)	
13 Jan 2015	Vernkabao	VCs with 70 PAPs; 5 GoL; 8 NNP1 (of which 38 female)	
13 Jan 2015	Non	VCs with 22 PAPs; 6 GoL; 7 NNP1 (of which 14 female)	
14 Jan 2015	Xienglea-tha	VCs with 59 PAPs; 4 GoL; 7 NNP1 (of which 23 female)	
15 Jan 2015	Thakokhai	VCs with 146 PAPs; 3 GoL; 7 NNP1 (of which 38 female)	
15 Jan 2015	Xienglea-na	VCs with 48 PAPs; 3 GoL; 7 NNP1 (of which 25 female)	
19 Jan 2015	Nabong	VCs with 91 PAPs; 4 GoL; 7 NNP1 (of which 46 female)	
21 Jan 2015	Nakham	VCs with 67 PAPs; 2 GoL; 8 NNP1 (of which 38 female)	
November 2014- February 2015	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Asset Registration	Confirmation Survey, GRM
January - February 2015	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Social Survey	Assessment of social situation of households and establishment of vulnerable household profiles

Date	Areas	Activity	Content
March - July 2015	All villages along the 230kV-T/L	Village Consultation Meetings with representatives of GoL, and SMO before compensation	Results of Asset Registration, Final Compensation Unit Rates, Family Financial Training, update on compensation process, GRM; compensation agreements.

Table 21: Consultations with PAPs along 230kV-T/L (Re-Print)

8.2 LACP-T/L INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND CONSULTATIONS

158. To date, dissemination and consultation activities are occurring as an integral part of preparing the LACP-T/L (see above) including the Census. PAPs are notified and consulted and compensated in advance of any impacts from land acquisition for the 230kV-T/L through a process of village consultation meetings and individual household consultations. Consultations also include information on the entitlement matrix, the compensation unit rates, grievance redress mechanism, and schedule of land acquisition.
159. With the Confirmation Survey in each village completed, a community consultation on compensation of loss will also be carried out to disseminate the information on (i) final and official lists of eligible PAPs and their entitlements, (ii) final and updated compensation rates and amounts, (iii) and, other matters such as the grievance redress mechanism. This LACP-TL will be submitted to ADB for approval and disclosure on ADB website.

8.3 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

160. In addition to these meetings, the Project discloses all its plans including this LACP-T/L in the different Project information points as well as on the Company and ADB websites.
161. An official letter announcing the Final Unit Rates together with the cut-off date to all villages involved will be provided to all 31 villages. The cut-off date is announced in 2 ways: verbally during final IOL data collection, and by the Head of Village to the villagers after receipt of the letter from the DCC. In the unlikely case that changes occur between these two points in time, the Project would update the asset registration. The compensation form contains a respective check box.

8.4 PAPs PREFERENCES AND CONCERNS FOR COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

162. During the consultation meetings, PAPs have expressed agreement on the Project's 230kV-T/L construction plans. They request careful consideration of their assets and to avoid impacts when placing the towers and during stringing works. The Project involved them in the establishment of unit rates and explained the respective procedures as outlined above. They also request timely information disclosure on the commencement of works and the kind of works conducted in each phase, so loss of access and assets can be avoided by coordinating activities. The Project confirmed that land will be rehabilitated after temporary use/acquisition.

8.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

163. Appendix 8 of CA's Annex C presents the Grievance Redress Mechanism of NNP1 which is also applied for the 230kV-T/L. This GRM requires each affected village to establish grievance committee, which are established Lao village institutions pre-existing any projects. These committees in Zones 3, 4 and 5 have already been established and training provided to them by the Project and District Coordinating Committee (DCC) as

to how they function in relation to the Project. All queries and grievances have to date been settled at the village level, and no formal grievance cases so far have progressed to the next level, which is the District Grievance Committee (DGC).

164. The following Table 22 shows the Project's grievance redress mechanism applying to the 230kV-T/L. Further details are outlined in the REDP.

No.	Grievance Redress Procedures
1	<p>Stage 1: In the first instance, PAPs will address complaints on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses to the Village Grievance Committee. The unit will organize a meeting within 15 days from the date of formal receipt of the grievance with the complainants to resolve the issue using its traditional methods of conciliation and negotiation; the meeting will be held in a public place and will be open to other PAPs and villagers to ensure transparency. The report on the decision of the Village Grievance Committee must be in writing and must be signed by the members of the committee. If any members of the committee dissent from the opinion of the majority, those members can note their dissent as part of the report of the decision. The aggrieved party and the Project representatives should also sign and indicate their agreement or disagreement with the decision.</p>
2	<p>Stage 2: If either the PAP or the Company is not satisfied with the decision of the Village Grievance Committee, or if the project is not abiding with the decision of the Village Grievance Committee. The appeal can be made directly by the Project or by the PAP, or by the Village Grievance Committee on behalf of the PAP. Other persons or organizations, such as local NGOs, mass organizations like Lao Women's Union, or other representatives of the PAP, can ensure that the appeals are forwarded to the District Grievance Committee. The District Grievance Committee will keep a public log of all claims and grievances it receives, including a summary of the decisions made, and must also make public all reports on the decisions made by the committee. The meeting of the District Grievance Committee will be held in a public place, no more than 20 days from the date of formal receipt of the grievance. Representatives from the Company must be available to provide any necessary information to the committee on entitlements, compensation rates, mitigation measures, and any other relevant information concerning the grievance. The report on the decision of the District Grievance Committee must be in writing and must be signed by the members of the committee</p>
3	<p>Stage 3: If the PAP is still not satisfied with the decision of the DGC or if the Project does not abide by the decision of the District Grievance Committee, an appeal can be made to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC). The PGRC will examine and consider the complaint or grievance in consultation with representatives of MONRE and the Company within 20 days after filing the complaint.</p>
4	<p>Stage 4: If the PAP is still not satisfied with the decision of the PGRC, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the PAP can submit his/her grievance to the Court of Law at the request of the PAPs and/or representative of local non-profit organizations or mass organizations or the Village Grievance Committee on behalf of the PAPs, or at the request of the Project. The Court Law will follow up with relevant authorities to make the final and binding decision.</p>
5	<p>Stage 5: In case that the Project is found responsible for negligence of compensation, the Project will cover in full all administrative and legal fees incurred by the PAPs in the</p>

No.	Grievance Redress Procedures
	grievance redress process at the district, provincial and MONRE levels and in the Court of Law. Claim for such payment should be made by the PAPs to the Project staff of ESD, and a copy of such claims also submitted to MONRE for record and information. Complaints and grievances concerning impacts during construction will be considered up to and for no more than one year after the official date of completion of construction of the 230kV-T/L.

Table 22: NNP1's Grievance Redress Procedures

9 SOCIAL INCLUSION

9.1 GENDER

165. While the project will have positive influence on some of the issues described under section 4.3.5 (replacement land titles in both husband and wife's names, compensation via bank accounts in both husband and wife's names), during the construction phase the influx of male workers for T/L construction (maximum around 150, but not all working in the same area) poses a challenge which the project attempts to address with a series of measures, outlined in detail in the Social Development Plan (SDP); including health and safety community work; codes of conducts for workers; and cooperation with local police authorities. The Project has assessed quantitative data on gender dimensions of the 230kV-T/L construction impacts via the outlined census, in which all data are gender disaggregated.
166. To facilitate good integration into information disclosure, project activity coverage and equitable decision making, the Project gives equal weight to recruiting female field staff, prioritising those with knowledge of Hmong language. The Project's community consultation and development team is composed of people of Hmong and Khmu origin. Communication methodologies include translation into Lao and Hmong languages, and reliance on visual communication guides for illiterate women or those with only functional literacy skills, as well as more formal written information (more details are outlined in the Social Impact Assessment).

9.2 ETHNIC GROUPS

167. As discussed earlier, all villages along the 230kV-T/L except Hatsaykham, which is majority Hmong, are majority Lao Loum and due to their proximity to road #13 integrated strongly into the national mainstream. Approaches outlined above in relation to Hmong households in Hatsaykham will also be implemented for ethnic group households in these communities where applicable, for example if translation into ethnic group languages is necessary to facilitate meaningful consultations.

10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

168. The institutional arrangement for the environment and social issues of NNP1 project is presented in Chapter 9 of the REDP and is applied uniformly for the 230kV-T/L sub-project. The same relationship between the Project and GoL applies, the framework on institutional arrangements is shown in Figure 8 below. This framework can be modified during the implementation phase as agreed between the parties.

169.

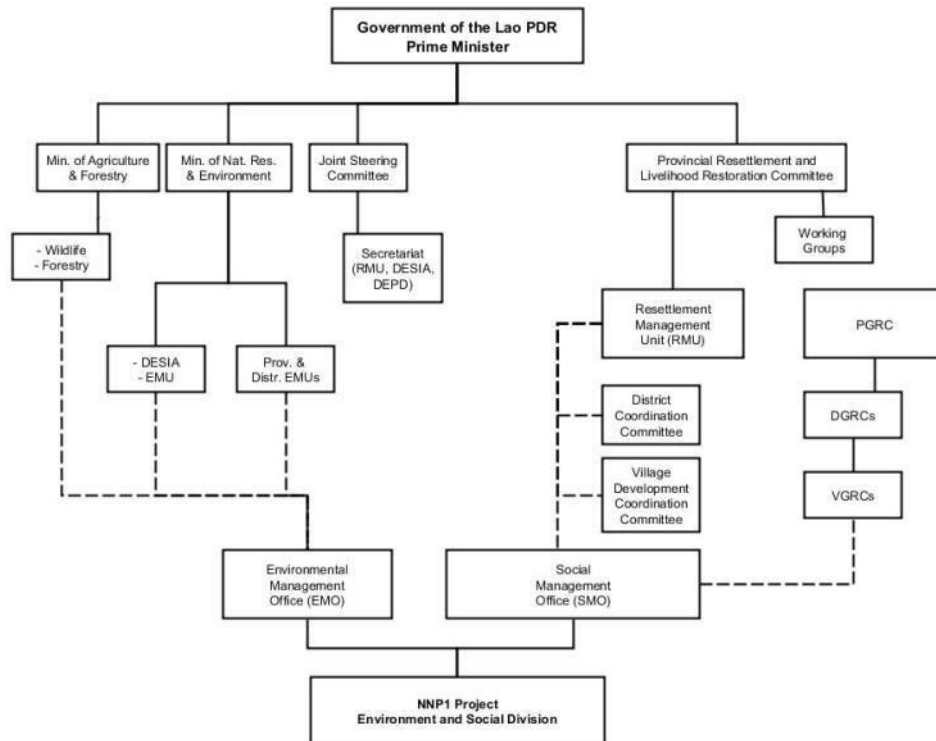


Figure 8: Institutional Arrangement Framework

170. The structure on the operational level under the ESD, with the Project Lands Team managed by the SMO, and how it coordinates on land acquisition and compensation along the 230kV-T/L alignment with the provincial RMU, is presented in Figure 9. Bolikhamxay RMU will continue the coordination process with Vientiane Municipality as a separate RMU for this province will not be established under the Project. A process coordinator on site is responsible for the implementation of the registration and compensation process. The day-to-day work is carried out under the coordinator's supervision mainly by three different teams: the Household Interview Team consults with the PAPs on general information, bank accounts, grievances, and socioeconomic data. Based on this data, the Land Investigation Team assesses and measures impacts. The database and drawing team then processes this data by entering it into the database, preparing technical drawings of land impacts, calculating compensation values and preparing and printing the registration and compensation agreement forms, before they are returned to PAPs and GoL for agreement. All these teams are now based in Pakxane, provincial capital of Bolikhamxay province, to facilitate daily interaction with the RMU.

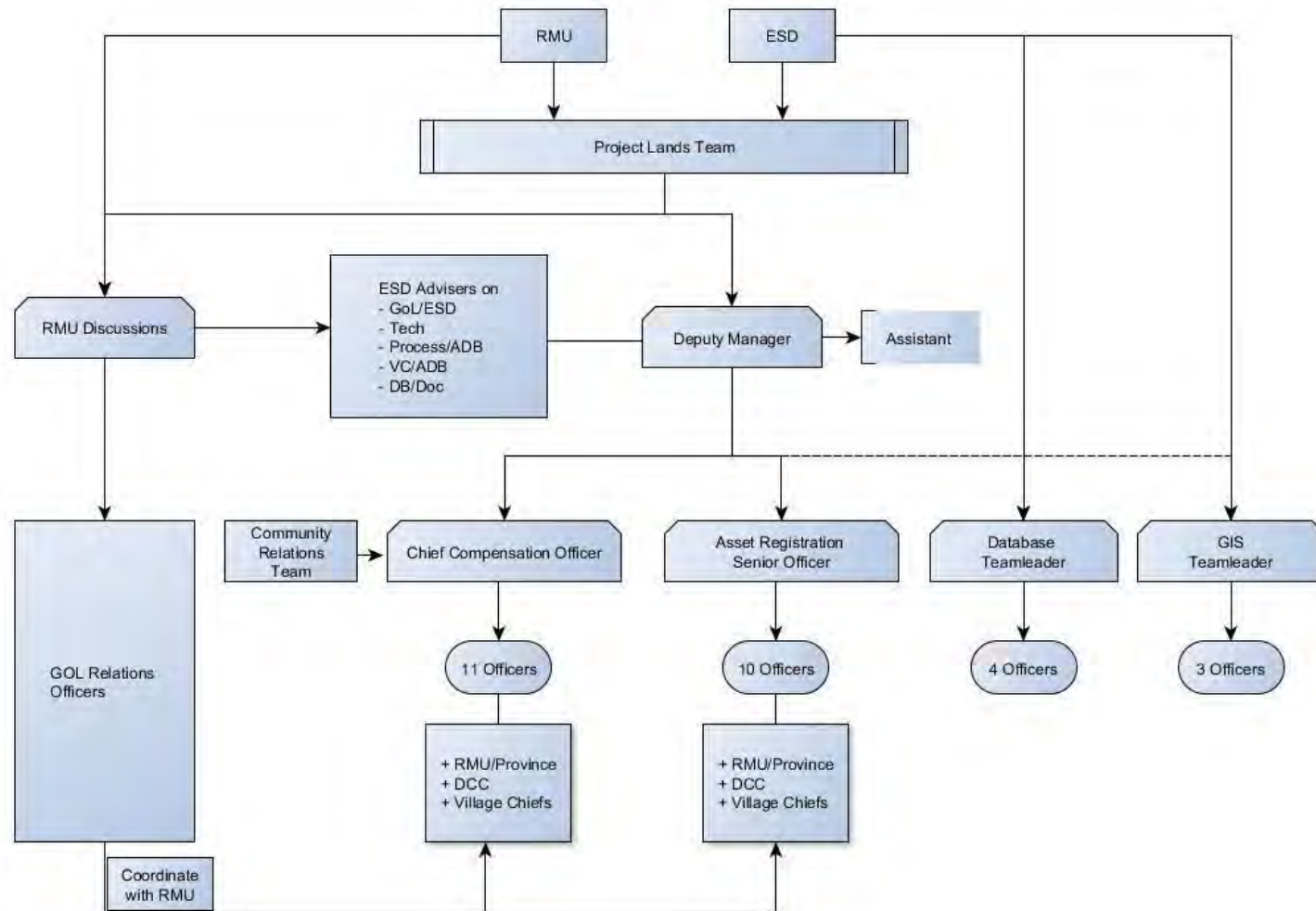


Figure 9: Institutional Arrangement on Operational Level

11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 INTERNAL MONITORING FOR THE SUB-PROJECT

171. Internal monitoring of compensation measures has been and will be conducted by the compliance team on the planning and by the monitoring team on its implementation; in addition to good works and appliance of best practices by the Project's Land teams.
172. The objective of internal monitoring is to ensure compliance with NNP1 policies and resolve or remedy any outstanding issues. The Project's database maintains a record of all statistical information which is then used to update quarterly Project monitoring reports. Specifically, internal monitoring for the 230kV-T/L addresses:
- (i) Changes in the numbers of PAPs and the types and extent of affected assets.
 - (ii) Details on the types and amounts of compensation and assistance (in cash and/or in kind); and evaluation of whether this assistance meets the NNP1 principle of replacement cost.
 - (iii) Information provided to PAPs and outstanding issues.
 - (iv) The level of satisfaction and/or concerns and needs of PAPs with the process to relocate their houses if any.
 - (v) The identification of vulnerable households and respective follow up on their livelihood restoration
173. The establishment of the internal social development and monitoring section under ESD is covered in the REDP. The scope of work of the internal social development and monitoring section in relation to this 230kV-T/L will be to assess: (i) compliance of conducted works with the NNP1 resettlement policies and procedures and (ii) the availability and efficient use of personnel, material and financial resources, and the need for (iii) remedial actions to correct any problems that arise.
174. The Project's Land team of the SMO prepares monthly progress reports on the land acquisition and compensation activities of the 230kV-T/L using results from the database and the GIS system (household-specific compensation maps, database-generated compensation lists for finance, progress statistics on asset registration and compensation etc.), and submits it to the SMO manager. The report includes information on key monitoring indicators, namely:
- (i) Affected people and compensation: the number of PAPs by category of impact; the status of delivery of compensation and subsistence, moving and other allowances; timely provision of compensation before impact;
 - (ii) Information disclosure and consultation: number and scope of public meetings and/or consultations with PAPs; status of notifications to PAPs; summary of PAP needs, preference and concerns raised and agreements reached during meetings and consultations.

- (iii) Complaints and grievances: numbers of complaints received; summary of types of complaints received; steps taken to resolve them; length of time taken to resolve a grievance; outcomes; and, any outstanding issues requiring further management by district or provincial authorities or ADB assistance.
 - (iv) Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation, operations and other activities; the amount of funds disbursed for each.
 - (v) Resettlement schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised resettlement schedule.
 - (vi) Coordination of resettlement activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of resettlement activities and projected date for award of civil works contracts.
 - (vii) Implementation problems: problems that have arisen, reasons and proposed strategies to remedy; outstanding issues.
175. Based on these data, the monitoring team may investigate further and eventually develop and/or request corrective actions if necessary. Management meanwhile assesses compensation progress and provides additional resources if necessary. All monitoring indicators have output data disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. Upon receipt of monthly reports, the SMO consults with the internal social development and monitoring section to clarify and/or resolve any outstanding issues. On a regular basis, the SMO collates the monthly progress reports for the 230kV-T/L and prepares a quarterly Project monitoring report to be submitted to the EMU/RMU, MoNRE, and ADB.

11.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING

176. Annex C of the CA requires external monitoring of all Project activities, including those relating to the 230kV-T/L, to be carried out by the Independent Advisory Panel (IAP). Its task is to assess twice a year whether PAPs affected by 230kV-T/L construction activities are able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and incomes to pre-construction level and, if not, to recommend remedial actions to assist PAPs. The IAP liaises closely together with RMU and DCC Bolikhan towards this goal. Their reports are publicly available on the Project's website. The IAP has been appointed and completed its fourth monitoring mission in May 2015. Further monitoring is carried out by the lenders, including by the ADB and its Lenders Technical Advisory (LTA), who visited in December 2014 and May 2015. An Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) is under recruitment by GoL.

12 BUDGET AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

12.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

177. The tentative schedule of 230kV-T/L compensation and construction is presented in the Gantt-Chart below. Updates to this schedule will be prepared regularly and provided to all institutional stakeholders involved.

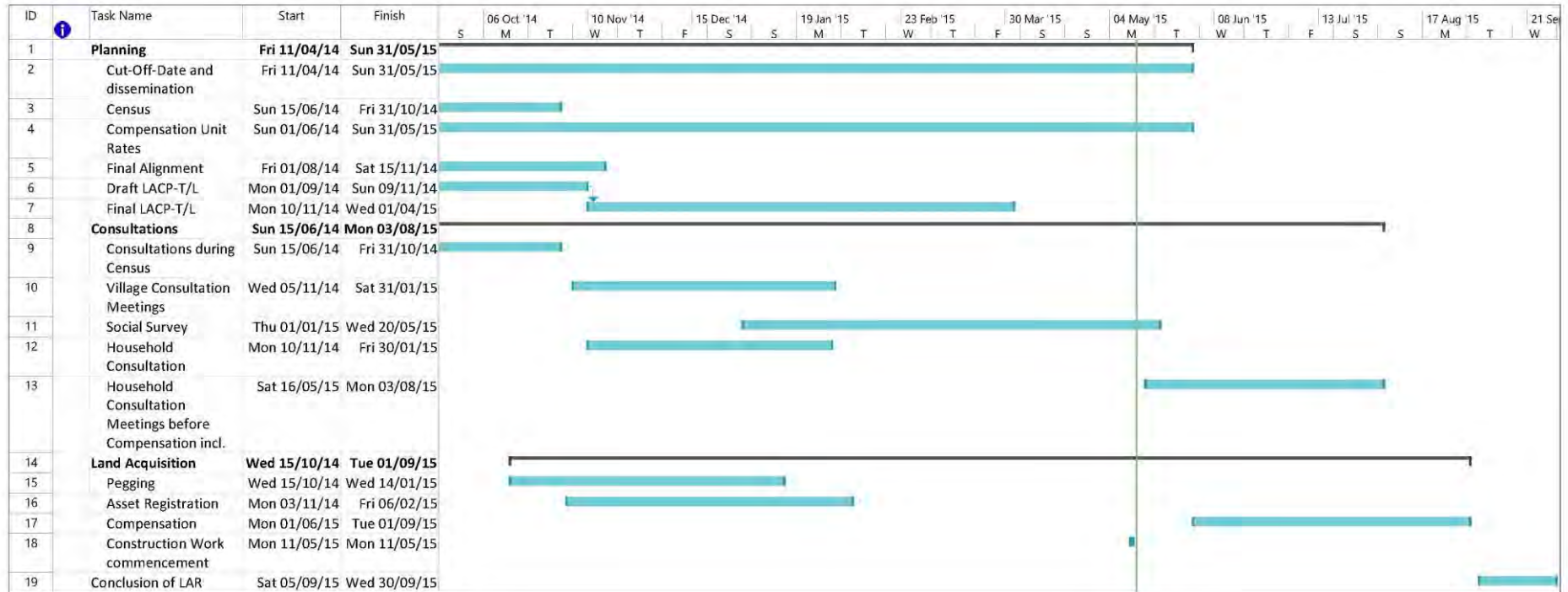


Figure 10: Gantt-Chart Schedule 230kV-TL

12.2 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHASE 1 (BRIDGING SOLUTION)

178. To facilitate an early start of construction activities, the Project requested ADB to allow NNP1PC to implement a bridging solution by renting land temporarily from land owners until the unit rates have been established and disclosed. Such bridging solution was allowed because the land needed for Priority No. 1 and 3, i.e. Sections PL5-Pl14 are not being used or cultivated (only bushes will be cleared) and therefore no physical or economic displacement is anticipated. For Priority No. 1 and 3 for which work has to start on 15 June 2015, negotiations shall be open and transparent and the households shall be informed that they are able to refuse such a rental agreement, in which case no access to these lands is allowed. This information is also noted in writing in the agreement and states that the Project acknowledges the rights of landowners and will respect their right to make decisions on the lease agreement, based on transparent negotiations. Landowners have been informed and are aware that they have the right to reject the proposed land lease if they do not want to lease the land to the Project in general and/or if they do not agree on the proposed rental fee. (see attached template).
179. Negotiations on the rental agreement can start from the draft Compensation Unit Rates, but finally are the outcome of individual negotiations. That means, the Project is not allowed to refer to the draft Compensation Unit Rates as the reason for agreed prices in the rental agreements and different prices from the unit rates are possible. Villagers will be informed clearly that this rental agreement is different from involuntary resettlement and the prices in the rental agreement will not be automatically applied to involuntary resettlement. The rental fee shall cover
- i. cost of rental for land which will be permanently acquired once rates are finalized by PRLRC, and
 - ii. cost of land rental where trees above 5 meters are currently standing either along the alignment or in the ROW, and which will be removed, final replacement cost to be determined by PRLRC.

If any further damage to the land owner's land, crops or trees outside the ROW and transmission line alignment occurs as a result of construction, storage or slinging, they will be entitled to compensation according to rates determined by the Project and the PRLRC.

180. The agreement contains all usual information (Project Household ID, Village, location, etc.) and is signed by Village Chief, RMU, and DCC. In addition, an external monitor will function as third party to document the procedure and its compliance with the principles outlined in the SPS.
181. It shall be noted that these rental agreements do not replace but complement involuntary resettlement procedures. The ADB SPS states that objection on negotiated resettlement shall not be replaced by involuntary resettlement. In the case of these rental agreements, if villagers object, then no commencement of construction can take place for the time being.

182. This changes of course once involuntary land acquisition will take place based on compensation unit rates established by the PRLRC as outlined above. To highlight this, the lease agreement explicitly states that it is understood by all parties that following the lease agreement, a different process of land acquisition based on the Project's overall Land Acquisition Plan and the decisions by the PRLRC will be implemented. Agreements on this latter process are based on national and not individual consent, different from the lease agreement. This latter process will be based on compensation rates established by the PRLRC and will not necessarily be the same as in this lease agreement.
183. The Project took thereby care that the private lands identified for lease do not require any physical or economic displacement (i.e. the asset registration confirmed that there are no structures and land parcels under any form of use) as these privately owned lands are mainly planted with bushes.
184. Payments will be made in accordance with Project policy on cash transfers to PAPs, i.e. through their individual bank accounts, with husband and wife signing. Given the limited impacts on not productively used lands in the section where such lease agreements have been made, compensation encompasses less than 500USD, which is covered by the T/L budget contingencies.
185. The lease agreements end either
- within 1 year OR
 - after an extension which can be agreed on by all signing parties no later than 30 days before the termination date of the lease agreement OR
 - if a land acquisition agreement based on the process established by the Project and the PRLRC replaces the lease agreement.
186. In the last case, the Project will not claim back rental fee for the remaining period.
187. After conclusion of activities, land will be returned to the owner in its original conditions subject to certain restrictions of use below the transmission line. Any deviations may be agreed on in mutual consent and in writing between the land owner and the Project, in case the land owner is interested in preserving changes on the land implemented by the Project.
188. ADB has fielded a social expert (consultant) in May 2015 who assessed the implementation of the bridging solution and a separate report is being prepared.
189. NNP1PC will not apply the bridging solution for the rest of the sections of the entire transmission line corridor. PRLRC is expected to release the unit rates by early June 2015. If these rates are not finalized and issued, NNP1PC and RMU of Bolikhamxay will proceed with the land acquisition using the Draft Compensation Unit Rates issued by the RMU of Bolikhamxay. Once the new unit rates are issued by PRLRC, NNP1PC will top-up the compensation in case of a discrepancy. However, in case where the new rates are less than those in the attached draft, the Project will not claim back the excess payment.

12.3 LAR STEPS SCHEDULING FROM IMPACTED ASSET REGISTRATION TO CONSTRUCTION

190. Resettlement steps scheduling from Impacted Asset Survey to construction are summarized in Table 23 complementing the dates from the Gantt-Chart.

Step	Activity	Responsible	Related document	Tentative time frame
Overall Census	Collect census data as well as village profile information in all villages impacted by the Project incl. villages along the 230kV-T/L	SMO	Census Database	June to October 2014
Preparation	Develop a separate LACP-T/L for 230kv TL for ADB's review. ADB to advice on whether LACP-T/L meets ADB SPS requirements for a satisfactory LACP.	SMO	This LACP, with regular updates.	September to December 2014 Draft; January to February Final.
Step 1	Update of training of ESD staff and DCC in Confirmation Survey Training in compensation procedure to DCC	Supervisor Engineer Compensation team of SMO	Final design and the alignment of the 230kv TL Census household lists LACP-T/L 230kv Grievance procedures Part III, Annex C, CA	November 2014
Step 2	Asset registration / IOL	Compensation team of SMO DCC VDCC/VRC PAPs	Final design and the alignment of the 230kv TL Land requests for 230kV-T/L works Census incl. household lists	November 2014 - February 2015

Step	Activity	Responsible	Related document	Tentative time frame
Step 3	Final IOLs in sections resulting from Confirmation Survey Update LAR and Compensation Plan	Compensation Team of SMO ESD team	Final IOLs	February 2015
Step 4	Calculate compensation amounts based on the approved rate by PRLRC and IOLs; print compensation declaration forms for every PAP including final calculations and total amount of compensation	Compensation Team of SMO RMU/DCC to approve	Declaration for Affected People Form F and G.	February to June 2015
Step 5	Sharing LACP with ADB and RMU; Availability of LACP-T/L Executive Summary in Lao version for the review of PAPs upon request	SMO Manager	Final Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan	February 2015
Bridging Step	Implementation of bridging solution as outlined in 12.2	Compensation Team of SMO	Lease Agreement	April-May 2015
Step 6	Signatures on Compensation Forms F and G and collection of bank books	Compensation Team of SMO	Forms F and G.	March - July 2015
Step 7	Compensation payment to the PAPs	Compensation Team of SMO PAPs, VDC DCC, RMU	Receipt of Compensation Payment on Form G.	March - July 2015

Step	Activity	Responsible	Related document	Tentative time frame
Step 8	Handover of bank account book to PAPs and sign on copy to verify correct bank transfer Objections will be directed to Village Head following grievance procedures	PAPs PAPs, VDC/VGC DCC, RMU	Form G / Bank account book Grievance procedures	March - July 2015
Step 9	Original Compensation payment forms and receipts/documentation to be kept at ESD and copy should go to RMU	Compensation Team of SMO	Receipt of Compensation Payment in Form G.	/
Step 10	Submission of final compensation report to ADB and GoL.	ESD Manager	Final compensation report	August 2015

Table 23: LAR Steps

12.4 BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

191. Compensation and allowance rates have been prepared at replacement costs based on rates acknowledged by PRLRC according to the above outlined process between Project, GoL, and PAPs (see Entitlement Matrix, Clause 0.7). On 9 June 2015, Bolikhamxay Provincial Government issued Decree No. 442 (Annex 2) stating that they have agreed to the proposal from the RMU and agreement of the Governor of Xaysomboun Province, to first use the compensation unit rate from Decree No. 031 issued on 14 January 2014 for the 230kV T/L and Zones 3 and 5. Once the final unit compensation rate is issued, the difference will be settled. In case there are any excess payments, these will not be recovered from the PAPs.
192. For budgeting purposes the Project estimated cost of LAR for the 230kV-T/L based on the land acquisition impacts outlined above. The estimated resettlement costs are around 530,000USD, which include the base LAR costs including land costs, cash crops and tree, and temporary impacts. The unit rates, on which the calculation is based can be found in the Annex. This number does not include the Project's implementation costs, which are paid from the overall staffing budget of the SMO. It does also not include compensation for trees of a large Eucalyptus concession negotiated separately to align the two concessions.
193. Permanent land acquisition costs are minor, while the large part is divided between

compensation for trees and crops as well as temporary impacts, which vary per year.

Cost category	Total Costs in USD
Permanent Land Acquisition	\$24,713
Temporary Land Acquisition	\$170,498
Structures	\$14,650
Fences	\$31,384
Bamboo	\$1,569
Timber/Plantation Trees	\$76,173
Production Trees	\$51,584
Fruit Trees	\$53,199
Perennial Plants	\$47,765
Total Permanent and temporary land acquisition incl. assets	\$471,535
Inflation Adaptation (5% for year 2, 10.25% for year 3, 11.58% for year 4)	\$9,148
Contingency (15 %)	\$48,068
Total Estimated Budget Asset Registration Transmission Line	\$528,752

Figure 11: Expected costs calculations for 230kV-T/L compensation

Remark: Negotiations with a large tree plantation company with an overlapping concession are ongoing and not covered by this budget. Finalization of compensation unit rates may still alter necessary budget, to be covered by the outlined contingency.

194. All land acquisition, compensation and resettlement costs for the 230kV-T/L are financed using resettlement compensation funds of NNP1.
195. The Project's obligations to mitigate impacts are limited by scope and therefore the final budget will be presented in the "Final Compensation Report for the 230kv Transmission Line" at the end of 2015.

This version of the LACP-230kV-T/L has been published in June 2015.

This LACP-230kV-T/L will be revised whenever major mile stones have been reached and/or new information is available to integrate.

Annex 1

Compensation unit rate no. 031, dated 14 January 2014



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ

031 --- --
ເລກທີ /ຂບຊ
ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ວັນທີ 14 JAN 2014

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ - ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ

ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ
ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ວ່າດ້ວຍການນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍການທົດແທນຜົນກະທົບຈາກ
ໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງທາງແຕ່ບ້ານໂນນສີມບູນ - ເຂົ້າເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

- ອີງຕາມ: ດຳລັດວ່າດ້ວຍການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ແລະ ການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາ ຊົນຈາກໂຄງການພັດທະນາ ເລກທີ 192/ນຍ. ທີນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນລົງວັນທີ 07 ພຶດສະພາ 2005.
- ອີງຕາມ: ສັນຍາສຳປະທານສະບັບດັດແກ້ລະຫວ່າງລັດຖະບານແຫ່ງສປປລາວກັບບໍລິ ສັດ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ສະບັບລົງວັນທີ 27 ສິງຫາ 2013.
- ອີງຕາມ: ບົດບັນທຶກຂອງກອງປະຊຸມການຜ່ານຮ່າງນະໂຍບາຍການທົດແທນ ແລະ ຮ່າງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງວ່າດ້ວຍລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍການທົດແທນຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງທາງເຂົ້າເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 10 ມັງກອນ 2014.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງ-ແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 01: ໃຫ້ນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍການທົດແທນຕໍ່ບັນດາປະເພດຊັບສິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງທາງເຂົ້າເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ແຕ່ບ້ານໂນນສີມບູນ ຫາ ຈຸດສ້າງຕັ້ງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ເຊິ່ງລາຍລະອຽດຂອງຊັບສິນມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ
2. ປະເພດຕົ້ນໄມ້ກິນໝາກ ແລະ ຕົ້ນໄມ້ອຸດສະຫະກຳ
3. ປະເພດຜົນຜະລິດກະສິກຳ
4. ປະເພດຮົ່ວ

ມາດຕາ 02: ຫົວໜ່ວຍລາຄາທົດແທນຕາມແຕ່ລະປະເພດຜົນກະທົບມີລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດທີ່ດິນ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
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ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ
ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

ຫ້າ 1

1	ດິນປູກສ້າງເຮືອນ ແລະ ອອ້ມເຮືອນ	ດິນທີ່ຢູ່ແຄມເສັ້ນທາງປູຢາງຖາວອນ		ກີບ/ມ ²	20,000	ຫົວໜ່ວຍລາຄາ/ອັດຕາການຊົດເຊີຍນີ້ລວມເອົາຄ່າການທົດແທນ, ຄ່າທຳນຽມ, ຄ່າການດຳເນີນການຕ່າງໆ (ຄ່າອາກອນ, ຄ່າຈົດທະບຽນ, ຄ່າການໂອນທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ຄ່າບໍລິ ຫານອື່ນ ໆ).
		ດິນທີ່ຢູ່ເຂດບ້ານໂນນສີມບູນ, ບ້ານສີສະຫວາດ		ກີບ/ມ ²	10,000	
		ດິນທີ່ຢູ່ເຂດບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ, ບ້ານຫາດຢືນ		ກີບ/ມ ²	8,000	
2	ດິນກະສິກຳ	ດິນນາ	ດິນນາເພື່ອງເຮັດໄດ້ສອງລະດູ	ກີບ/ມ ²	8,000	ນີ້ລວມເອົາຄ່າການທົດແທນ, ຄ່າທຳນຽມ, ຄ່າການດຳເນີນການຕ່າງໆ (ຄ່າອາກອນ, ຄ່າຈົດທະບຽນ, ຄ່າການໂອນທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ຄ່າບໍລິ ຫານອື່ນ ໆ).
			ດິນນາເພື່ອງສາມາດເຮັດໄດ້ລະດູດຽວ	ກີບ/ມ ²	5,000	
			ດິນນາຊັບຊ້າວໃໝ່(3ປີລົງມາ)	ກີບ/ມ ²	3,500	
			ດິນນາເຮື້ອ	ກີບ/ມ ²	3,000	
		ດິນໄຮ່	ດິນໄຮ່ໄຖ	ກີບ/ມ ²	3,500	
			ໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນ	ກີບ/ມ ²	1,200	
		ດິນສວນ	ດິນສວນພືດລົ້ມລູກ	ກີບ/ມ ²	1,500	
			ດິນສວນປູກໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ	ກີບ/ມ ²	800	
		ດິນຕັ້ງ(ລ້ຽງສັດ)ທີ່ມີເອກະສານຢັ້ງຢືນ		ກີບ/ມ ²	300	
		ດິນທີ່ມີເຂດແດນ (ມີຮົ່ວອ້ອມ) ໄດ້ຮັບການພັດທະນາຢ່າງຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ		ກີບ/ມ ²	150	

ໝາຍເຫດ: ດິນຈັບຈອງທີ່ບໍ່ມີການພັດທະນາ, ບໍ່ມີເຂດແດນ, ບໍ່ມີເອກະສານ ແມ່ນບໍ່ໄດ້ທົດແທນ.

2. ປະເພດດິນໄມ້ກິນໝາກ ແລະ ດິນໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ

2.1. ປະເພດດິນໄມ້ກິນໝາກ.

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ຄ່າຮັກສາ	ຄ່າເບ້ຍໄມ້	ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ(ກີບ)	ຜົນຜະລິດຕໍ່ຕົ້ນຕໍປີ (Kg)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໝາກມື້	5.000	10.000	1,500	25	
2	ໝາກມ່ວງ	5.000	15.000	3,000	10	
3	ໝາກກະທັນພັນ	5.000	15.000	2,000	10	
4	ໝາກຂາມສົ້ມ	5.000	15.000	3.000	20	
5	ໝາກຂາມຫວານ	5.000	15.000	5.000	20	
6	ໝາກສີດາ	5.000	15.000	1.000	10	
7	ໝາກນ້ຳນົມ	5.000	15.000	2.000	10	
8	ໝາກພ້າວ	5.000	15.000	2,500	20	ໜ່ວຍ
9	ໝາກຍົມ	5.000	15.000	1.000	2	
10	ໝາກພູກ	5.000	15.000	1.000	20	
11	ໝາກກ້ຽງນ້ອຍ	5.000	15.000	5.000	10	
12	ໝາກນາວ	5.000	15.000	5.000	7	
13	ໝາກລຳໂຍ	5.000	15.000	5.000	7	

ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນພູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

ໜ້າ 2

14	ໝາກຂຽບ	5,000	15,000	5,000	3	
15	ໝາກຕ້ອງພັນ	5,000	15,000	2,000	10	
16	ໝາກລິ້ນຈີ່	5,000	15,000	5,000	5	
17	ໝາກງົວແຫ້ງ	5,000	15,000	5,000	10	
18	ໝາກເຟືອງ	5,000	15,000	1,000	5	
19	ໝາກຄ້ຽວ	5,000	15,000	1,000	5	
20	ໝາກມອນໄຂ່	5,000	10,000	1,000	10	
21	ໝາກເງາະ	5,000	15,000	10,000	10	
22	ໝາກກະທັນ	5,000	10,000	5,000	3	
23	ໝາກຄາຍ	5,000	5,000	8,000	3	
24	ໝາກຄໍ້	5,000	5,000	5,000	10	
25	ໝາກຫຼອດ	5,000	5,000	5,000	2	
26	ໝາກຂີ້ຫູດ	5,000	5,000	2,500	10	ໜ່ວຍ
27	ໝາກລ່ອງກ່ອງ	5,000	5,000	10,000	3	
28	ຜັກສິ້ງ	5,000	5,000	10,000	3	
29	ປີ່ສາ	5,000	5,000	4,000	3	
30	ໝາກໄຂ່ປູປາ	5,000	5,000	5,000	3	
31	ໝາກເຍົາ	5,000	5,000	2,000	2	
32	ໝາກພິລາ	5,000	10,000	8,000	1	

ໝາຍເຫດ: ວິທີຄິດໄລ່

1. ການຄິດໄລ່ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍການທົດແທນສໍາລັບຕົ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ໃຫ້ໝາກແລ້ວແມ່ນນໍາໃຊ້ສູດດັ່ງນີ້ :
 - ຄ່າທົດແທນຕົ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ໃຫ້ໝາກແລ້ວ = ຈໍານວນຜົນລະປູກ x ລາຄາຜົນຜະລິດ x 10 ປີ.
2. ການຄິດໄລ່ຄ່າທົດແທນສໍາລັບຕົ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ໃຫ້ໝາກ ທີ່ບໍ່ທັນໃຫ້ໝາກແມ່ນນໍາໃຊ້ສູດດັ່ງນີ້ :
 - ການທົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຕົ້ນໄມ້ທີ່ບໍ່ທັນໃຫ້ໝາກ = (ຈໍານວນຕົ້ນໄມ້ x ລາຄາເບ້ຍ)+(ຄ່າບໍາລຸງຮັກສາ x ຈໍານວນປີປູກ x ຈໍານວນຕົ້ນ)
3. ສໍາລັບຕົ້ນໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ລະບຸໃນຕາຕະລາງທີ່ກ່າວມາຂ້າງເທິງນີ້, ແມ່ນໃຫ້ຄິດໄລ່ໂດຍສົມທຽບໃສ່ປະເພດໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າຄ້າຍຄືກັນ ອີງຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມ.

2.2. ປະເພດຕົ້ນໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ (ໄມ້ປູກ)

2.2.1. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ສຶກທຸກປະເພດ:

ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພົ້ນໜູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ
ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດໜ້າຕ້າງ cm	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ ຜ	1 - 5	25.000	
2	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ ຜ	6 - 10	35.000	
3	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ ຜ	11 - 15	55.000	
4	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ ຜ	16 - 20	70.000	
5	ໄມ້ສັກຂະໜາດ ຜ	21 - 30	80.000	

2.2.2. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ ແລະ ຢາງບົງ.

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດໜ້າຕ້າງ cm	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍ ເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ, ຢາງບົງ ຜ	1 - 5	36.000	
2	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ, ຢາງບົງ ຜ	6 - 10	45.000	
3	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ, ຢາງບົງ ຜ	11 - 15	50.000	
4	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ, ຢາງບົງ ຜ	16 - 20	60.000	
5	ໄມ້ເກດສະໜາ, ຢາງບົງ ຜ	21 - 30	70.000	

2.2.3. ຕົ້ນໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຟາງແດງ:

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດໜ້າຕ້າງ cm	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຟາງ ຜ	1 - 5	8.000	
2	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຟາງ ຜ	6 - 10	20.000	
3	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຟາງ ຜ	11 - 15	30.000	
4	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຟາງ ຜ	16 - 20	40.000	
5	ໄມ້ວິກ, ກະຖິນນະລົງ, ໄມ້ຟາງ ຜ	21 - 30	50.000	

2.2.4. ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະ ໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ.

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຂະໜາດໜ້າຕ້າງ cm	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະ ໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	1 - 5	30.000	
2	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະ ໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	6 - 10	50.000	
3	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະ ໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	11 - 15	100.000	

ກອງເລຂາຄະນະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຕົ້ນໄມ້ຊືວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ
ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

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4	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	16 - 20	120.000	
5	ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຕ້ ແລະໄມ້ຂະຍຸງ ຜ	21 - 30	150.000	

2.2.5. ຕົ້ນຢາງພາລາ.

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ອາຍຸ(ປີ)	ລາຄາ/ຕົ້ນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ເບ້ຍຢາງພາລາ(ບໍ່ທັນປູກ)	-	8.000	
2	ຢາງພາລາປູກໄດ້	1	50.000	
3	ຢາງພາລາປູກໄດ້	2	63.000	
4	ຢາງພາລາປູກໄດ້	3	76.000	
5	ຢາງພາລາປູກໄດ້	4	89.000	
6	ຢາງພາລາປູກໄດ້	5	110.000	
7	ຢາງພາລາປູກໄດ້	6	130.000	

2.2.6. ໄມ້ໃຜ່ ຫລື ໄມ້ປ່ອງ (ປຸກເອງ)

ລ/ດ	ປະເພດໄມ້	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ໄມ້ຊຸ່ງໄພ	ລໍ່າ	5,000	ໃຫ້ນັບຕົວຈິງ, ແຫງແມ່ນບໍ່ໃຫ້ເອົາ
2	ໄມ້ໄຜ່ບ້ານ	ລໍ່າ	10,000	

3. ປະເພດຜົນຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ (ຜົນລະປູກ)

ລ/ດ	ຜົນຜະລິດກະສິກໍາ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ມັນຕົ້ນ	ຊຸມ	2,500	5ກິໂລ X 500ກີບ
2	ຕົ້ນກ້ວຍ	ສຸມ	60,000	3ເດືອ X 20,000ກີບ
3	ໝາກຮຸ່ງທີ່ເປັນໝາກແລ້ວ	ຕົ້ນ	50,000	10 ກິໂລ X 5,000ກີບ
4	ໝາກຮຸ່ງທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ເປັນໝາກ	ຕົ້ນ	10,000	-ເບ້ຍ 2,000 ກີບ -ຄ່າຮັກສາ 8,000 ກີບ
5	ໝາກນັດ	ສຸມ	10,000	ສະເລ່ຍ 3 ໝາກX3,000 ກີບ
6	ອ້ອຍ	ສຸມ	7,000	7 ລໍ່າ X 1,000 ກີບ
7	ອ້ອຍດໍາ	ສຸມ	10,000	5 ລໍ່າ X 2,000 ກີບ
8	ໝາກເພັດ	ຕົ້ນ	3,000	
9	ໝາກເຂືອ	ຕົ້ນ	3,000	
10	ໝາກສາລີ	ຕົ້ນ	2,000	-ຕົ້ນໜຶ່ງ 2 ຝັກX1,000 ກີບ
11	ດອກຮັກ, ດອກຂຸດ, ດອກເກດ	ຕົ້ນ	10,000	

ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຖານອຸປະກອນການເປັນຜູ້ປະຊາຊົນ
ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳຈຽງ 1.

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4. ປະເພດຄອກສັດ, ເລົ່າເຂົ້າ.

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການ	ລາຄາ /ຄອກ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ຄອກໄກ່	150,000	
2	ຄອກໝູ	200,000	
3	ຄອກງົວ, ຄວາຍ	100,000	
4	ຕູບຂາຍເຄື່ອງຍ່ອຍ	300,000	
5	ເລົ່າເຂົ້າ	300,000	

5. ປະເພດຮົ່ວ

ລ/ດ	ຮົ່ວທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ລາຄາ(ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ຮົ່ວເສົາສີມັງ ໝາມໝາກຈັບ	1 ແມັດ	6.100	
2	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້ໝາມໝາກຈັບ	1 ແມັດ	4.700	
3	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້, ຮາວໄມ້	1 ແມັດ	3.700	
4	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້ຮາວໄມ້ໄຜ່	1 ແມັດ	3.500	
5	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້ໄຜ່, ຮາວໄມ້ໄຜ່	1 ແມັດ	3.300	
6	ຮົ່ວເສົາໄມ້, ຕະໜ່າງເຫຼັກ	1 ແມັດ	5.275	

ມາດຕາ 03: ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

ມອບໃຫ້ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງທາງເຂົ້າເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ, ຄະນະປະສານງານໂຄງການ, ພະແນກສັງຄົມ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມຂອງບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ບ້ານ ແລະ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທຸກພາກສ່ວນຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລ້ວພ້ອມກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ ແລະ ລາຍງານຄວາມຄືບໜ້າຂອງວຽກງານໃຫ້ຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊໄດ້ຊາບ. ຖ້າຫາກຍັງມີຊັບສິນອື່ນທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດຢູ່ໃນນີ້ແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ກອງເລຂາ, ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ແລະ ເມືອງສົມທົບກັບເຈົ້າຂອງຊັບສິນຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະຕິບັດຢ່າງເໝາະສົມ ໂດຍອີງຕາມເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍຂອງສັນຍາສຳປະທານເປັນຫລັກ (ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ A).

ມາດຕາ 04: ຜົນສັກສິດ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.



 ເຈົ້າຂອງແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ
 (ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຫົວໜ້າຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.)
ປ້ານ ນ້ອຍມະນີ
Pan NOYMANI

ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຫົວໜ້າຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ
ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

(Translated Version)



The Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity
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Bolikhamxay ProvinceNo 031 /BIP**Bolikhamxay, dated 14 Jan 2014**

Agreement of the Governor of Bolikhamxay Province,
 Chairperson of the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
 of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project on the Compensation Rate for the Assets
 Affected
 by the Construction of Access Road
 from Ban Nounsomboun to Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project Dam Site

- Based on the Prime Minister's Decree No. 192/PM on the Compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects, dated 7 July 2005.
- Based on the Concession Agreement between the Government of Lao PDR and Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Company Limited, dated 27 August 2013.
- Based on the Minutes of Meeting of the Meeting on Reviewing the Compensation Rate and Compensation Policy for the Asset Affected by the Construction of Access Road from Ban Nounsomboun to Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project Dam Site, dated 10 January 2014.

The Chairperson Agreed on the following:

Article 01: These rates are to be implemented for the compensation of the assets affected by the Construction of the Access Road from Ban Nounsomboun to Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project Dam Site, which category of the affected assets are:

1. Land
2. Fruit tree and commercial tree
3. Agricultural products
4. Fence

Article 02: Compensation rate. The rates for each category of affected assets are;

1. Affected Land

No	Land Categories		Unit	Unit price (LAK)	Remarks
1	Residential/Housing Lands	Lands adjacent to tarsealed road	m ²	20,000	This unit prices /rates include replacement value, any fee, any transaction cost (Taxes, registration,
		Lands in Ban Nonsomboun and Sisavath	m ²	10,000	
		Lands in Ban Thaheua and Hat Gniun	m ²	8,000	
Rice Field	2 season cropping Rice Field	m ²	8,000		

2	Agricultural lands		1 season cropping Rice Field	m ²	5,000	land transfer and administrative fees).	
			Newly opened Rice Field (less than 3 years)	m ²	3,500		
			Fallow Rice field	m ²	3,000		
		Upland Field	Ploughed upland field	m ²	3,500		
			Rotational upland field	m ²	1,200		
		Garden	Annual cropping garden	m ²	1,500		
			Commercial tree garden	m ²	800		
		Pasture lands with certificate			m ²		300
		Fenced land continuously cultivated			m ²		150

2. Affected Fruit trees and Industrial Trees

2.1. Affected Fruit Trees.

No	Items	Maintenance cost/year	Seedling cost	UnitPrice (LAK)	Production/tree /year (Kg)	Remarks
1	Jack fruit	5.000	10.000	1.500	25	
2	Mango	5.000	15.000	3.000	10	
3	Jujube-new variety	5.000	15.000	2.000	10	
4	Tamarind-sour	5.000	15.000	3.000	20	
5	Tamarind-sweet	5.000	15.000	5.000	20	
6	Guava	5.000	15.000	1.000	10	
7	Star apple (Mak namnom)	5.000	15.000	2.000	10	
8	Coconut	5.000	15.000	2,500	20	Production and unit price measured in fruits/nuts per year
9	Star gooseberry(<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>)	5.000	15.000	1.000	2	
10	Pomelo	5.000	15.000	1.000	20	
11	Orange	5.000	15.000	5.000	10	
12	Lemon	5.000	15.000	5.000	7	
13	Longan	5.000	15.000	5.000	7	
14	Custard apple (Mak khiep)	5.000	15.000	5.000	3	
15	Santol-new variety	5.000	15.000	2.000	10	
16	Litchi	5.000	15.000	5.000	5	
17	Dry kapot	5.000	15.000	5.000	10	
18	Star fruit	5.000	15.000	1.000	5	
19	Betel nut palm	5.000	15.000	1.000	5	
20	Mak Monkhai (lao name)	5.000	10,000	1,000	10	
21	Rambutan	5,000	15,000	10,000	10	
22	Jujube	5,000	10,000	5,000	3	
23	Peach	5.000	5.000	8.000	3	
24	Mak khor (lao name)	5.000	5.000	5.000	10	
25	Mak Lord (lao name)	5.000	5.000	5.000	2	
26	Kaffir lime (<i>citrus hystrix</i>)	5.000	5.000	2.500	10	Production and unit price measured in fruits/nuts per year
27	Longkong	5.000	5.000	10.000	3	
28	Phak sang (lao name)	5.000	5.000	10.000	3	
29	Mulberry tree	5.000	5.000	4.000	3	
30	Mak khai pou-pa (lao name)	5.000	5.000	5.000	3	
31	Jatrofa	5.000	5.000	2.000	2	
32	Pome grenate (Mak phila)	5.000	10,000	8,000	1	

Remarks: calculation formula is:

- Fruit tree bearing fruit;
Amount of compensation = average yearly production (kg) x unit price (LAK) x 10 years.
- Fruit tree not bearing fruit;
Amount of compensation = (No. of trees x seedling unit price) + (maintenance cost x years of cultivation x No. of trees).

3. The calculation for fruit trees not mentioned in the table above would be conducted in comparison to similar kind of trees in the table.

2.2. Affected Industrial Trees (planted)

2.2.1. Teak (*tectonagrandis*) = Mai sak (lao name).

No.	Categories	Diameter cm	Price/tree (LAK)	Remarks
1	Teak Ø	1 - 5	25.000	
2	Teak Ø	6 - 10	35.000	
3	Teak Ø	11 - 15	55.000	
4	Teak Ø	16 - 20	70.000	
5	Teak Ø	21 - 30	80.000	

2.2.2. Agar Wood (*Aquilariacrassana*) and Bong resin.

No.	Categories	Diameter cm	Price/tree (LAK)	Remarks
1	Agar Wood, Bong resin Ø	1 - 5	36.000	
2	Agar Wood, Bong resin Ø	6 - 10	45.000	
3	Agar Wood, Bong resin Ø	11 - 15	50.000	
4	Agar Wood, Bong resin Ø	16 - 20	60.000	
5	Agar Wood, Bong resin Ø	21 - 30	70.000	

2.2.3. Impacted Mai Vick (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)

No.	Categories	Diameter cm	Price/tree (LAK)	Remarks
1	Mai Vick Ø	1 - 5	8.000	
2	Mai Vick Ø	6 - 10	20.000	
3	Mai Vick Ø	11 - 15	30.000	
4	Mai Vick Ø	16 - 20	40.000	
5	Mai Vick Ø	21 - 30	50.000	

2.2.4. Mai Dou (*pterocarpus macrocarpus*), Mai Tair (*afzelia xylocarpa*), and Mai Kha Nhung (*Dalbergia Cochinchinensis*).

No.	Categories	Diameter cm	Price/tree (LAK)	Remarks
1	Mai dou, Mai tair, Mai Kha Nhung Ø	1 - 5	30.000	
2	Mai dou, Mai tair, Mai Kha Nhung Ø	6 - 10	50.000	
3	Mai dou, Mai tair, Mai Kha Nhung Ø	11 - 15	100.000	
4	Mai dou, Mai tair, Mai Kha Nhung Ø	16 - 20	120.000	
5	Mai dou, Mai tair, Mai Kha Nhung Ø	21 - 30	150.000	

2.2.5. Rubber Trees.

No.	Categories	Age (year)	Price/tree (LAK)	Remarks
1	Seedling (in nursery)	-	8.000	
2	Rubber tree	1	50.000	
3	Rubber tree	2	63.000	
4	Rubber tree	3	76.000	
5	Rubber tree	4	89.000	
6	Rubber tree	5	110.000	
7	Rubber tree	6	130.000	

2.2.6. Bamboo (planted)

No.	Categories	Unit	UnitPrice (LAK)	Remarks
1	Mai San phai (lao name)	stem	5,000	Counting only stem.
2	Mai Phai ban (lao name)	stem	10,000	Branches are rejected

3. Agricultural Products (cultivated)

No.	Items	Unit	UnitPrice (LAK)	Remarks
1	Cassava	Plant	2,500	5 kg X 500 kip
2	Banana tree	bundle	60,000	3 bunchX 20,000 kip
3	Papaya (bearing)	tree	50,000	10 kg X 5,000 kip
4	Papaya (young / not bearing)	tree	10,000	seedling = 2,000 kip; maintenance = 8,000 kip
5	Pine apple	bundle	10,000	3 units/bundleX3,000 kip

6	Sugar cane	bundle	7,000	7 stem X 1,000 kip
7	Sugar cane (black)	bundle	10,000	5 stem X 2,000 kip
8	Chilli	tree	3,000	
9	Egg plant	tree	3,000	
10	Corn	tree	2,000	2 units/ treeX1,000 kip
11	Several Flower Trees (Lao names)	Tree	10,000	

4. Animal pens, rice barn

No.	Categories	Price / pen or barn (LAK)	Remarks
1	Chicken pen	150,000	
2	Pig pen	200,000	
3	Cattle/buffalo pen	100,000	
4	Shop	300,000	
5	Rice barn (granary)	300,000	

5. Fences

No/	Impacted fence	Unit	UnitPrice (LAK)	Remarks
1	Fence (concrete post+barbed wire)	1m	6.100	
2	Fence (wooden post+barbed wire)	1m	4.700	
3	Fence (wooden post+wooden rail)	1m	3.700	
4	Fence (wooden post+bambou rail)	1m	3.500	
5	Fence (bamboo post+bambou rail)	1m	3.300	
6	Fence (wooden post+iron net)	1m	5.275	

Article 3 Implementation

The implementation of the compensation will be by the Resettlement Management Unit (RMU), the District Coordination Committee, Villages, the Social Management Office of NNP1, and related organizations. All the concerned parties should recognize and implement this agreement to the success, and regularly provide progress reports to the PRLRC. If there are any items not listed in this agreement, the RMU, NNP1, village and district authorities, and PAPs seeking solution appropriately, by referring to the Annex C of the Concession Agreement.

Article 4 Effective Date

This instruction order shall enter into force on the date it is signed.

The Chairperson of the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower project
The Governor of Bolikhamxay Province

Signature and Stamp

Annex 2

Notice : Bolikhamxay Provncial Office, Using the compensation unit rate for the access road to NNP1 dam site.



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ
ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ

442 - - - -

ເລກທີ _____ / ຫປຂ.ບຊ
ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ, ວັນທີ 09 JUN 2015

ແຈ້ງການ

- ເຖິງ: - ພະແນກ ພະລັງງານ-ບໍ່ແຮ່ແຂວງ.
 - ພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການ-ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ.
 - ພະແນກ ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ-ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຂວງ.
 - ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.
- ເລື່ອງ: ການນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍການທົດແທນຂອງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

- ອີງຕາມ ໃບສະເໜີຂອງກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ສະບັບເລກທີ 130/ກລຂ.ນງ1.ຂບຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 8 ມິຖຸນາ 2015.

- ອີງຕາມ ທົດຊີ້ນຳຂອງທ່ານຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ-ແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳວຽກງານເສດຖະກິດ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 8 ມິຖຸນາ 2015.

ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ ບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດແຈ້ງທົດຊີ້ນຳຂອງທ່ານຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ ມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບວ່າ: ອີງໃສ່ການສະເໜີຂອງກອງເລຂາ RMU ແລະ ດ້ວຍການເຫັນດີຂອງແຂວງ ໄຊສົມບູນ ຈຶ່ງເຫັນດີ ໃຫ້ນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍທົດແທນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 031/ຂບຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 14 ມັງກອນ 2014 ເປັນການນຳໃຊ້ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນໄປກ່ອນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ໂຄງການສາມາດດຳເນີນງານຕໍ່ໄປໄດ້.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງມາຍັງທ່ານ ເພື່ອຊາບ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມເນື້ອໃນແຈ້ງການສະບັບນີ້ດ້ວຍ.

ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງບໍລິຄໍາໄຊ

3

ສິງຄຳ ສວັນຄຳ
Mr. Singkham SOUVANIKHAM

- ບ່ອນສົ່ງ:
- ພະແນກ ພບ ແຂວງ 1 ສະບັບ
 - ພະແນກ ຍທຂ ແຂວງ 1 ສະບັບ
 - ພະແນກ ຊສ ແຂວງ 1 ສະບັບ
 - ກອງເລຂາ ຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 1 ສະບັບ
 - ລຳເນົາ 7 ສະບັບ

No. 442

Bolikhamxay, Date 09 Jun 2015

Bolikhamxay Province Office

Notice

- To: - Dept of Energy and Mines of Province
- Dept of Public Work and Transportation of Province
- Dept of PONRE
- PRLRC of NNP1

Sub: Using the compensation unit rate for the access road to NNP1 dam site.

-Reference to the letter from PRLRC no. 130, dated 8 June 2015

-Reference to the instruction from Vice Governor of Bolikhamxay province on 8 June 2015

The Bolikhamxay Province Office has the honor to inform the instruction from Vice Governor that: Based on the proposal from RMU and agreement of the Governor of Xaysomboun province, therefore it is agreed to firstly use the compensation unit rate no. 031, dated 14 January 2014 in order to continue operating of project.

Please be informed and implement as the content of this notice.

Head of Bolikhamxay Province Office

Mr. Singkham Souvankham