



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT

Department of Roads

National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project (NR13SE)

Volume C-2 RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP) (Rev3)

CONSULTANT:



ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED

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28 August 2023

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADFD	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BKX	Bolikhamxay (Province)
CE	Contracting Entity
COI	Corridor of Impacts
CR	Compensation and Resettlement
DBMOT	Design Build Maintenance Operate and Transfer
DESIA	Department of Environment and Social Impact Assessment
DMS	Detail Measurement Survey
DNREM	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Monitoring
DOE	Department of Environment
DONRE	District Office of Natural Resources and Environment
DoR	Department of Roads
DPWT(s)	Departments of Public Works and Transport (Provincial level)
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EDPD	Environmental and Disaster Prevention Division
EG	Ethnic Groups
EGEF	Ethnic Groups Engagement Framework
EGEP	Ethnic Groups Engagement Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESU	Environmental and Social Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GoL	Government of Laos
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
KM	Khammouan (Province)
LAK	Lao Kip
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LFND	Lao Front for National Development
LOS	Level of Service
LRSP	Lao Road Sector Project

LWU	Lao Women Union
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NA	National Assembly
NEIO	Natural Resources and Environment
NR13S	National Road Number 13 South
NR13SE	National Road 13 South Extension
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OPBRC	Output- and Performance-Based Road Contract
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMU	Project Management Unit
PONRE	Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment
PPM	Project-affected People's Mechanism
PRC	Project Resettlement Committee
PRO	Provincial Resettlement Office
PTI	Public Works and Transport Institute
RMF	Road Maintenance Fund
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SIA	Social Impacts Assessment
TC	Typical Cross-Section
VGC	Village Grievance Committee
VRC	Village Resettlement Committee
VTE	Vientiane Capital
WB	World Bank

Definitions

Definitions and Terms

- **Beneficiary** - all persons and households from the villages who voluntarily seek to avail of and are part of the Project.
- **Compensation** - payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
- **Cut-off Date** - the date prior to which the ownership or use establishes eligibility as displaced persons for compensation or other assistance. The cut-off date is established in the RP. It normally coincides with the date of the census of affected persons, or the date of public notification regarding the specific civil works that would cause displacement. Persons coming into the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or other assistance.
- **Displaced persons** - refers to all of the people who, on account of the activities listed above, would have their (1) standard of living adversely affected; or (2) right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed temporarily or permanently; (3) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (4) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected; and “displaced person” means any of the displaced persons.
- **Entitlement** – range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
- **Household** - means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit. The census used this definition and the data generated by the census forms the basis for identifying the household unit.
- **Income restoration** - means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of PAPs to a minimum of the pre-project level.
- **Improvements** – structures constructed (dwelling unit, fence, waiting sheds, pig pens, utilities, community facilities, stores, warehouses, etc.) and crops/plants planted by the person, household, institution, or organization.
- **Land acquisition** - the process whereby a person involuntary loses ownership, use of, or access to, land as a result of the project. Land acquisition can lead to a range of associated impacts, including loss of residence or other fixed assets (fences, wells, tombs, or other structures or improvements that are attached to the land).
- **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** - includes any person or entity or organization affected by the Project, who, on account of the involuntary acquisition of assets in support of the

implementation of the Project, would have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house and buildings, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) water resources, fish ponds, communal fishing grounds, annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and (iii) business, profession, work or source of income and livelihood lost partly or totally, permanently or temporarily.

- **Rehabilitation** - the process by which displaced persons are provided sufficient opportunity to restore productivity, incomes and living standards. Compensation for assets often is not sufficient to achieve full rehabilitation.
- **Replacement cost**- is the method of valuation of assets which determines the amount of compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, including any necessary transaction costs. Compensation at replacement cost is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard.
- **Resettlement** – is the general term related to land acquisition and compensation for loss of asset whether it involves actual relocation, loss of land, shelter, assets or other means of livelihood.
- **Vulnerable Groups** - are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, (ii) households living below the poverty threshold, (iii) the landless, and (iv) ethnic groups.

Executive Summary

The Government of Lao PDR (GOL) has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) of the Climate Resilient Improvement of National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project (the proposed NR13SE project), in order to address the involuntary resettlement impacts that may be caused by the proposed project.

The GOL through the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and with assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), is planning to implement the National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project from kilometer (KM) 21 to KM71+300. The Project Road will be financing by AIIB while the Government of Lao's Road Management Fund (RMF) will provide the counterpart fund.

The work in urban area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 23m (from 2 lanes to 4 lanes) while in some parts through community area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 15m (2 lanes through community area) and some parts through non-community area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 12m (2 lanes through non-community area).

Objective of the Resettlement Plan

Basic objectives of the RP are to: (i) serve as a binding document to ensure a fair and disclosed process for participation, identification and mitigation of Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts, and payment compensation and assistance to PAPs; (ii) guide the Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Department of Roads (DOR) of MPWT in clearly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of PAP; and (iii) provide direction to the PMU in updating/finalizing, implementing and monitoring the RP.

The RP identifies measures to ensure that PAPs are, (i) informed about, and consulted on, the proposed project and agree in principle with the Project; (ii) informed about their options and rights pertaining to IR impacts; (iii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with suitable compensation and/or resettlement alternatives; and (iv) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project.

Resettlement Impacts

The resettlement impacts anticipated from the works will mainly be within the existing right of way with a Corridor Impacts (COIs) ranging from 12m (non-community area) to 23m (urban area). However, the proposed works will still require acquisition of private and government land.

The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) has been conducted during 16 January to 16 February 2023 based on the confirmed COI as presented in Section 2.2 above and Attachment 1. The DMS indicates that the Project will affect 560 Project Affected Households (PAHs) with 3,096 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including 1,380 females in 21 villages, three districts and two provinces by various forms of losses including land acquisitions, housing structures, shops/restaurants, secondary structures and trees. Among the 560PAHs (3,096PAPs), there are 209 PAHs (929 PAPs) will have their lands, housing structures and shops to be affected by the Project. Some of these affected are located in private-owned land while some are located in Government owned-land. The owners agreed to do self-relocation subject to receiving acceptable and agreeable compensation rates and amounts. They will construct their new shops within the existing land plot area covered in the land title/certificate. The losses are summarized below:

- **Affected private land:** 17,023m² of private-owned land belongs to 56 PAHs. This includes 5,960m² (53 PAHs) of residential land; 10,688m² (2 PAHs) of paddy field land; and 375m² of garden land (1 PAH).
- **Affected housing structures:** 12 housing structures of 12 PAHs with affected area of 562m² ranking from 9% to 100%. The affected area over 40% (7 housing structures);
- **Affected shops/restaurants:** 158 shops/restaurants of 141 PAHs with affected area of 5,541m² ranking from 2% to 100%. The affected area over 40% (82 shops) will be considered as entirely affected structure and will be fully compensated;
- **Affected secondary structures** include 7,890m² of porch of houses/shops, stores, movable shops, huts, spiritual houses, guardhouses, ATM machine, wall and gate; 1,887m of water well and fence; and 921 poles of fence and electricity poles;
- **Affected public structures:** 2 housing (offices) structures 39m², and 248m² of secondary structures;
- **Relocation of public utilities:** water supply system (4m² water supply storage, 2 water supply gates, and 2,988m of water supply piping system); electricity network (2 transformers, 30,163m of electricity cable, and 292 of electric light poles); 2 traffic light pole; and 1 CCTV camera and 4 CCTV camera poles.

Measures to Minimize Impacts and Resettlement

Efforts have been made to minimize the resettlement impacts by analysis of design options to reduce the width of the COIs. In addition, and as part of the project's resettlement policy, PAHs will be provided with sufficient time and support to rebuild their houses and shops prior to the commencement of civil works. The project will ensure that PAPs are able to continue with access to their houses and their present livelihood activities during project implementation to possible degree. Impacts on their livelihood and business will be also minimized through close and effective contract management and work supervision by PMU

and their supervision consultant and that works are completed as per work plan and timeframe to be agreed.

Resettlement Budget

The draft Unit Rate of compensation for affected land, assets and trees have been established based on the principle of “Replacement Cost”. The Compensation Unit Rate will be consulted with and agreed upon by PAPs and will be endorsed by Major of Vientiane Capital and Governor of Bolikhamxay Province.

Based on the DMS conducted with the 1.5m safe zone each side, estimation of the compensation and income restoration for affected assets of PAPs such as land, housing structures, shops, secondary structures, and trees was calculated based on the draft Unit Rate for Compensation Costs as referred above. The total amount for compensation payment and income and livelihood supports for affected houses, shops, poor and vulnerable households, is estimated to be **LAK25,552,376,570 (USD1,519,347)**. This budget will be updated and confirmed upon the approval of Compensation Unit Rate and verification and confirmation of loss. Please see Table 10-1 for more details.

The above compensation amount does not include operational costs such as travel related costs, accommodation, monitoring and reporting, capacity building or training for implementing agencies and committees. The operational costs are covered in separate project management budget which include safeguard implementation, monitoring and consultants’ costs. Also, actual compensation cost for loss of income will be calculated based on the actual number of days that the shops would need to be closed during the construction period multiplied with net profit per day derived from the monthly tax payment ranging from 5% to 10% of the total monthly gross income depending type of shops/businesses (Please refer to Table Entitlement Matrix).

At present, it has been agreed that the cost for the cost of land acquisition and/or compensation of assets or relocations will be part of GOL cost made available from the Road Maintenance Fund (RMF). The first batch of budget for compensation is **LAK10,000,000,000 (USD594,601) about 39%** of the total estimated budget of **USD1,519,347** expects to be approved within August 2023 and first round of compensation (**39% or USD594,601**) expects to completed within December 2023. The budget for remaining **61% (or USD924,746)** expects to be approved within December 2023 and the 100% compensation to PAHs expects to be completed within February 2024. The compensation will be paid to the PAPs/PAHs via PAPs’ bank account to ensure transparency and security.

The compensation budget for affected public structures which is estimated at LAK255,649,104 (USD15,201). The budget for relocation of public utilities will be calculated by respective government agencies.

Legal and Policy Framework

This RP for the NR13SE complies with the AIIB’s Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2) on Involuntary Resettlement, some provisions of Decree 84 of the Lao Government, and the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (2022) in consultation with the relevant national legislations including Road Law, 2016 and the Land Law, 2019. Wherever, gaps and discrepancies exist between the AIIB’s ESS2 and the GoL policies, the former (the AIIB policy) will prevail.

The project resettlement policy has been developed in compliance with AIIB ESS2 and the laws of the Government of Lao PDR, principally the Constitution (1991), Decree of the Prime Minister on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Project, No.192/PM, dated 7 July 2005, as amended by Decree No. 84, dated 5 April 2016.

The draft Unit Rate of compensation for affected land, assets and trees have been established based on the principle of “Replacement Cost”. The Compensation Unit Rate will be consulted with and agreed upon by PAPs and will be endorsed by Major of Vientiane Capital and Governor of Bolikhamxay Province.

Entitlement matrix defining the compensation criteria is presented below.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Productive Land (paddy, garden, and Teak Plantation)	Legal owner or occupant identified during census and tagging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For marginal loss of 10% of land, cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land within the village, of similar type, category and productive capacity, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees); or • Replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity of land within or nearby the village, with land title; • If the impacts on the total productive land is 10 % or more, as a priority, replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners are those who received land use certificates or land titles from the Land Titling Project; • Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets except for very minor losses of land holding as defined under this RP; and • PAHs have a right to choose from replacement land and cash compensation.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>within or nearby the village, with land title, if Land Titling Project is ongoing in the area. If not, land use certificate to be issued. OR at the request of PAP, cash compensation at replacement cost plus assistance to purchase and register land; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If legal owners of lands are different than occupants: cash compensation will be paid to the legal owners of lands while compensation for loss of income will be paid to occupants. 	
Residential Land	Legal owner or occupant identified during census and tagging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>With</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild houses/structures: (i) Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land of similar type and category, and free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees) and (ii) District government to improve remaining residential land at no cost to PAPs (e.g. filling and leveling) so PAPs can move back on remaining plot; • <u>Without</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild houses/structures: (i) Replacement land equal in area, same type and category, without charge for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners are those who have land use certificates or land titles from the Land Titling Project; • Voluntary donation of minor strips of residential land will only be allowed by the Project provided that the following criteria are strictly complied with: (i) the PAP's total residential land area is not less than 300 m²; (ii) if the PAP's total residential land area is more than 300 m², the strip of land that can be donated cannot be more than 5% of the total land area; and (iii) there are no houses, structures or fixed assets on the affected portion of land; • Voluntary donation according to these criteria

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>taxes, registration and land transfer, with land title if Land Titling Project is ongoing in the area; if not, land survey certificate, OR (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land of similar type and category, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees) plus assistance to purchase and register land; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If legal owners of lands are different than occupants: cash compensation will be paid to the legal owners of lands while compensation for loss of income will be paid to occupants. 	<p>will follow the process in accordance with World Bank's Operational Policy, which is the same as the Government's Decree 84/PM/2016; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAHs have a right to choose from replacement land and cash compensation.
<p>Fishpond (Remaining area is still viable or can still meet expected personal or commercial yield)</p>	<p>Owner of affected fishpond</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of affected portion at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of fishpond, labor and rent of equipment to excavate fishpond, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees); • If the currently held fish stocks will not be harvested before the project takes possession of the fishpond, then cash compensation for the projected mature value of fish stock held at the time of compensation; • District government to restore/repair remaining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate time provided for PAPs to harvest fish stocks; • Voluntary donation of fishpond land will not be allowed by the Project.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		fishpond. If support cannot be provided by the contractor, the PAP will be entitled to cash assistance to cover for payment of labor and rent of equipment to restore/repair fishpond.	
Totally Affected Houses/Shops, and Secondary Structures (kitchen, rice bins) Partially Affected Houses/Shops but no longer viable (Will require relocation)	Owners of affected houses whether or not land is owned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure equivalent to current market prices of (i) materials, with no deduction for depreciation of the structure or salvageable materials; (ii) not include transaction costs;(iii) materials transport; and (iv) labor cost to cover cost for dismantling, transfer and rebuild; • If legal owners of structures are different than occupants: cash compensation will be paid to the legal owners of structures while compensation for loss of income will be paid to occupants; and • • Timely provision of dump trucks for hauling personal belongings at no cost to the PAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate time provided for PAPs to rebuild/repair their structures; • Affected houses and shops that are no longer viable are those whose remaining affected portion are no longer usable/habitable.
Temporary Use of Land	Legal owner or occupant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For agricultural and residential land to be used by the civil works contractor as by-pass routes or for contractor's working space, (i) rent to be agreed between the landowner and the civil works contractor but should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction supervision consultant will ensure that the (i) location and alignment of the by-pass route to be proposed by the civil works will have the least adverse social impacts; (ii) that the landowner is

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>not be less than the unrealized income and revenue that could be generated by the property during the period of temporary use of the land; (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected fixed assets (e.g., structures, trees, crops); and (iii) restoration of the temporarily used land within 1 month after closure of the by-pass route or removal of equipment and materials from contractor's working space subject to the conditions agreed between the landowner and the civil works contractor.</p>	<p>adequately informed of his/her rights and entitlements as per the Project resettlement policy; and (iii) agreement reached between the landowner and the civil works contractor are carried out.</p>
<p>Partially Affected Houses and Shops and secondary structures (Will not require relocation)</p>	<p>Owners of affected houses whether or not land is owned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion of structure equivalent to current market prices of (i) materials and labor, with no deduction for depreciation of the structure or for salvageable materials; (ii) not include transaction costs; (iii) materials transport, and (iv) cost of repair of the unaffected portion. 	
<p>Loss of business income during relocation or during dismantling/repair of affected portion (without relocation)</p>	<p>Owners of shops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For businesses (shops) cash compensation for loss of income will be calculated based on the actual number of days that the shops would need to be closed during the construction period multiplied with gross 	<p>It will take one day to move the shops if made of traditional materials (bamboo)/movable (can be carried without totally dismantling the structure). It will take about two days to remove and repair affected</p>

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>income per day derived from the monthly tax payment ranging from 5% to 10% of the total monthly gross income depending type of shops/businesses. For example, if a PAH paid tax LAK100,000 per month meaning that the monthly gross income of PAHs is LAK1,000,000 or LAK33,333 per day (30 days/month). Cash Compensation for loss of income = 33,333 x 10 days (shops closed) = LAK333,333.</p>	<p>portion of shop made of permanent materials (such as good wood and concrete). The rate will be verified through interviews with informal shop owners to get an estimate of daily gross profit.</p>
Crops and Trees	Owner of crops and trees whether or not land is owned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If standing annual crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to the highest production of crop over the last three years multiplied by the current market value of crops; • For perennial crops and trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age, and productive capacity; • For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees. 	Most of crops and trees are naturally growth and PAHs agreed to donate.
Permanent loss of physical cultural	Villagers or village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost for 	

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
resources/public structures/village or collective ownerships	households	present/existing structures based on its present value.	
Graves located in the affected areas	Owners of graves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the removal, excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs will be paid in cash to each affected family. 	
Electricity Poles	Electricity Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for cost to dismantle, transfer and rebuild. 	
Transition subsistence allowance	Relocating households – relocating on residual land or to other sites Severely affected PAPs losing 10% or more of their productive land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocating PAPs without any impact on business or source of incomes will be provided with cash or in-kind assistance equivalent to 16 kg of rice at current market value for 1 months per household member; • Relocating PAPs with main source of income affected (i.e., from businesses) or PAPs losing more than 10% of their productive land will be provided with cash or in-kind assistance equivalent to 16 kg of rice at current market value for 1 months per household member. 	
Transportation allowance	Relocating households – to other sites	Provision of dump trucks to haul all old and new building materials and personal possessions.	PAPs may also opt for cash assistance. The amount (cost of labor and distance from relocation site) to be determined during implementation.
Severe impacts on vulnerable PAPs (Relocating PAPs and those losing	Vulnerable PAPs such as the poorest, or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional allowance of 1-month supply of rice per person in the household; • Eligible to participate in 	The poorest will be those below the national poverty line as defined in the poverty partnership agreement with

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
10% or more of their productive assets)	households headed by women, the elderly, or disabled, and ethnic group	income restoration program; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and vulnerable PAPs as laborers for road construction and road maintenance works. 	World Bank.
Temporary shifting of shops / stalls along the road	Owners of small shops whether or not land is owned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of income loss, cash compensation cost to be provided based on its present value and daily incomes. 	

Implementation Arrangements

The Project will be implemented using the GoL existing systems. MPWT is the implementing agency with the overall management and coordination responsibility. The Department of Roads (DoR) is responsible for planning and implementation of road related activities. DoR works in close coordination with and provides technical support to the provincial Departments of Public Works and Transport (DPWTs) in the Project provinces tasked with carrying out the works and supervision, and with the Public Works and Transport Institute (PTI) tasked with overall implementation of environmental and social safeguards including the present RP.

Monitoring

The monitoring and evaluation consist of two parts: the internal resettlement monitoring and the external resettlement monitoring and evaluation. The PMU will carry out internal monitoring of the RP implementation. Quarterly internal monitoring reports will be submitted to the DOR and AIIB. The DOR will engage a consultancy firm to carry out external monitoring of the project on a semi-annual basis. Both internal and external monitoring reports will be disclosed publicly.

1 Introduction

1. The Government of Lao PDR (GOL) has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for Package 3 of the Climate Resilient Improvement of National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project (the proposed NR13SE project), in order to address the involuntary resettlement impacts that may be caused by the proposed project.
2. The GOL through the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and with assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), is planning to implement the National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project from kilometer (KM) 21 to KM71+300 (see **Figure 1-1**). The Project Road will be financing by AIIB while the Government of Lao's Road Management Fund (RMF) will provide the counterpart fund.
3. The work in urban area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 23m (from 2 lanes to 4 lanes) while in some parts through community area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 15m (2 lanes through community area) and some parts through non-community area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 12m (2 lanes through non-community area). Please See Figure 2-1 to Figure 2-3 for more details.

1.1 Project Background

4. The National Road 13 (NR13) is the most important transport corridor in Lao PDR in terms of both domestic and regional connectivity and its upgrade, rehabilitation, and maintenance could result in significant benefits for the country. The entire NR13 is a north-south corridor (1,500 KM) and the backbone of the country that connects Lao PDR with China in the north and with Cambodia in the south. The NR13 South begins from Vientiane Capital to the Lao-Cambodian border (829 KM) and NR13 North (671 KM) extends from Vientiane Capital to Boten on the Chinese border. The main sections of the road were completed in 1997 and have not been rehabilitated since, receiving only periodic and emergency maintenance.
5. The MPWT is currently implementing the Lao National Road 13 South Improvement and Maintenance Project (the On-going Project) on NR13S, with support from WB, AIIB and EIB. The on-going project supports improvement works, and maintenance and operation of KM71 to KM 346 of NR13S from Ban Saysavang in Bolikhamxay Province to Thakhek in Khammouane Province. The project is under implementation with civil works started in 2021. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), an Ethnic Group Engagement Plan (EGEP) and a Resettlement Plan (RP) for WB, AIIB and EIB sections respectively were prepared, cleared by the Financiers and publicly disclosed in January 2021.
6. The Survey and Conceptual Design for National Road 13 South Extension (NR13SE) Improvement and Maintenance Project, Section Vientiane Capital (KM21+000) to Bolikhamxay (KM71+300) was carried out in 2019 and the draft final report was submitted in

June 2019. A draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a draft RP were also prepared for the NR13SE in 2019. Since financing is being secured by AIIB, ADFD Kuwait Fund, Road Fund and MCDF grant for implementation of this missing linked between Xaythany District, Vientiane Capital and Thaphabath District Borikhamxay Province, the other sections, already under implementation.

1.2 Project Implementation

7. The Project will be implemented through an Output- and Performance-Based Road Contract (OPBRC) similar to that being used for North, with a 10-year contract life. The OPBRC expands the role of the private sector from a simple execution of works to a management and maintenance of road assets and the contractor is paid through a combination of output payments for defined improvement works along with periodic performance-based lump-sum payments for bringing the road to a certain service level and then maintaining it at that level for a relatively long period. The 10-year OPBRC will comprise the first 2- or 3-year construction/periodic maintenance period (called the “Construction Phase”) and follow-up operations and maintenance (O&M) which may begin from the start of the contract and extend for 7 or 8 years beyond completion of the Construction Phase. The payments for the Construction Phase will be made if the contractor meets or exceeds the performance indicators for defined fully finished road sections (“milestones”), and against works certification issued by the construction supervision consultant.

8. The Department of Roads (DOR), under MPWT, is responsible for implementation of this Project including overall technical oversight, execution, and management of the Project and has appointed a dedicated team (Project Management Unit - PMU) to be responsible for the day-to-day implementation, and operation of the project, including contracting and supervision of all consultants. The Environment Research and Natural Disaster Prevention Division (EDPD) of the Public Works and Transport Institute (PTI) under MPWT are responsible for monitoring and supervision of environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and providing technical assistance and capacity building.

1.3 Purpose of this document

9. This RP complies with the AIIB’s ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement (IR), Decree 84 of the Lao Government, and the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (2022).

10. The objectives of the RP are to: (i) serve as a binding document to ensure a fair and disclosed process for participation, identification and mitigation of involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts, and payment of compensation and assistance to project affected persons (PAPs); (ii) guide the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the DOR of MPWT in clearly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of PAPs; and (iii) provide direction for the PMU in updating/finalizing, implementing and monitoring the RP.

11. The RP identifies measures to ensure that PAPs are, (i) informed about, and consulted on, the proposed project and agree in principle with the Project; (ii) informed about their options and rights pertaining to IR impacts; (iii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with suitable compensation and/or resettlement alternatives; and (iv) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project.

1.4 The NR13SE under OPBRC Project Overview

12. The OPBRC contract format based on Design Build Maintenance Operate and Transfer (DBMOT) methodology, requires the Consultants to prepare a detailed technical and financial analysis for road asset management of the road, involving road rehabilitation/improvement/upgrading, maintenance (routine and periodic) works as well as management of the road Right of Way (RoW) until handing over to the client.

13. The duration of such contract involving the mentioned civil works and RoW management, is estimated to be about 10 years for asphalt based paved roads and about 17-20 years for concrete cement rigid pavements. The sequence of the required civil works will depend on the traffic, environmental and climate conditions, and be decided based on the deterioration of its pavement, providing at all times the required residual life of the pavement.

14. The entire project will be designed under one integral civil works and management operation, using an output-based performance contract format, involving the agreed Level of Service (LOS) indicators of quality and quantity nature, thus making sure that the Contracting Entity (CE). The Contractor (an Entity involving contractor and consultant) has adequate incentives to maintain his service during the maintenance period given the fact that the majority of funding will be spent on rehabilitation/improvement activities. The “life span of the project”, which governs this concept-asset management, will include a “full cycle” of the road interventions, i.e. between two major road intervention (from rehabilitation to rehabilitation works), providing at all the times the approved Level of Service conditions from user’s point of view and from the road durability aspects (strength and residual life of the pavement). At the end of the project life-span, at the handing over to Employer event, the road conditions will be in accordance to the agreed Level of Service conditions, defined by the contract.

15. The payments to the Contracting Entity will be met only if the Level of Service conditions are met and are in accordance to the other conditions of the contract, to be developed under this assignment. The CE will undertake majority of the project implementation and operation risks, which otherwise and traditionally, have been vested with Employer. Therefore, the CE will prepare the required detailed designs and other required construction details and shopping drawings, based on detailed field investigations, also to be carried by him, and in accordance to the defined specifications (technical,

environmental, social, legal, etc.), developed under this assignment. These detailed designs will be checked and recommended for approval by the Project Monitoring/Supervision Consultant, before actual construction. However, the CE will decide on “when and how” the works will be implemented, thus involving his optimal use of resource and potential innovations. In addition, OPBRC are a fixed price contracts, allowing only for the price fluctuations during the life-span of the project.

1.5 Project Location

16. The section of NR13SE commences in the outskirts area of Vientiane Capital with the starting point at Ban Na Monh, KM 21+000 KM in Xaythany District, North West from the Capital City and ending point at Ban. Xaysavang, KM71+300 in Thapabath District, Bolikhamxay Province with a total length of 50.300 KM. The NR13SE Project runs through two provinces including Vientiane Capital (VTE) and Borikhamxay Province (BKX); three districts including Xaythany and PakNgum Districts in VTE and Thaphabath District in BKX; and 21 villages (19 villages in VTE and 2 villages in BKX). Please see Figure 1-1 Project Location Map and Table 2-1 List of Project Villages.



Figure 1-1 Project Location

1.6 Project Proponent

17. The GoL through the MPWT is the Project proponent. The project will be implemented through the existing Government structures. The Project will receive the overall policy and strategic guidance from the Project Steering Committee chaired by the Vice-Minister of MPWT and co-chaired by the Vice-Governors of Bolikhamxay and Khammouan Provinces, with representatives from the Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), and MPWT's Department Directors directly involved in project implementation.

18. MPWT through the Department of Roads (DoR) is the Project Implementing Agency and a Project Management Unit established and a Project Manager appointed for day-to-day project execution, who will be supported by a technical consultant. PMU includes a team of staff appointed from Environment and Disaster Prevention Division (EDPD) under the Public Works and Transport Institute (PTI), MPWT.

19. The contact details for the Project proponent are as follows:

Ministry of Public Works and Transport of Lao PDR
Lanxang Avenue, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR
Contact: 856-21 412250 Fax: 856-21 412250

1.7 Project Objectives and Outcomes

20. The Project's primary objectives are to improve and maintain the existing national road to relieve traffic congestion and enhance the efficiency of the road network and transport in the Project area and southern region of the Lao PDR. The Project will improve socio-economic development, reduce road transport costs, reduce vehicle emissions and improve road safety. It will also improve connectivity to the sub-region and provide improved links between Thailand, China, Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR.

21. The Project is expected to deliver a relatively high Economic Internal Rate of Return, mainly due to reduced vehicle operating costs and travel times. GoL intends to implement the Project as an Output- and Performance-Based Road Contract¹ (OPBRC), with a 10-year concession life. An OPBRC approach in line with the one adopted for NR13 South is envisaged for the Project.

¹ Request for Bids - Works – Roads: Output- and Performance-Based Road Contracts, World Bank, October 2017. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/brief/procurement-new-framework>

2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1 Overview

22. The project will not involve physical relocation of permanent structure and/or involve major resettlement of peoples. Project may however involve minor land acquisition for road maintenance in some areas where road safety and/or road stability is necessary especially when improving road resilience is considered.

23. The work in urban area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 23m (from 2 lanes to 4 lanes) while in some parts through community area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 15m (2 lanes through community area) and some parts through non-community area will be widening of existing road alignment from 9m to 12m (2 lanes through non-community area). Please See Figure 2-1 to Figure 2-3 for more details.

2.2 Corridor of Impact (Col)

24. There are three (3) Typical Cross-Sections (TC) including TC1, TC2, and TC3 as shown in Figure 2-1, Figure 2-2, and Figure 2-3 and listed in Table 2-1 below. The details are as below:

- The urban road standard with divided 4-lane carriageway will be applied at the first section of 20.5KM, from KM 21+000 to KM 41+500: Roadway width of 23m (4 traffic lanes of 3.50m, 2 shoulders of 1.350m, 2 lateral margins of 0.350, 2 sidewalks of 1.50m) plus the slope of 1.5-2.5m and 2 safe zones of 1.5m (See Figure 2-1).
- The 2-lane through community area: Roadway width of 15m (2 traffic lanes of 3.50m, 2 shoulders of 2.150m, 2 lateral margins of 0.350, 2 sidewalks of 1.50m) plus 2 border boxes of 0.750m, the slope of 1.5-2.5m, and 2 safe zones of 1.5m (See Figure 2-2).
- The 2-lane through non-community area: Roadway width of 12m (2 traffic lanes of 3.50m, 2 shoulders of 2.50m) plus 2 lateral margins of 0.350, the slope of 1.5-2.5m, and 2 safe zones of 1.5m (See Figure 2-3).

25. The joint site inspection² has been carried out to confirm the Corridor of Impact (COI) on 11-12 January 2023. The joint site inspection team agreed and confirmed on the 2019 Corridor of Impact (COI) and alignment adjustment proposed in 2019 for road safety purpose at three (3) locations at KM35+000 – KM36+400 (T1); KM64+900 – KM65+400 (T2); and KM68+600 – KM70+000 (T3). The signed Official Letter between DOR, PTI and the Consultant is in Attachment 1.

26. Based on the initial review of the Conceptual Design Review Consultant (CDRC), there was no significant changes in the alignment adjustment proposed in 2019 only minor

² Including representatives from Project Management Unit (PMU), Public Works and Transport Institute (PTI) and ES consultant team (LTEC)

deviation of alignment at all curve locations that are accommodated within the existing COI. Also, the number and location of bus and truck stops remain the same as proposed in Conceptual Design; however, Road Safety Audit Consultant (RSAC) recommended to move the bus stop at the Km62+700, Km48+100 and other few bus stops away from the bottom of the concave curve for road safety as well as pedestrian crossing facilities were suggested to install at the Km48+100. There is no feedback from CDRC yet on the RSAC’s recommendations.

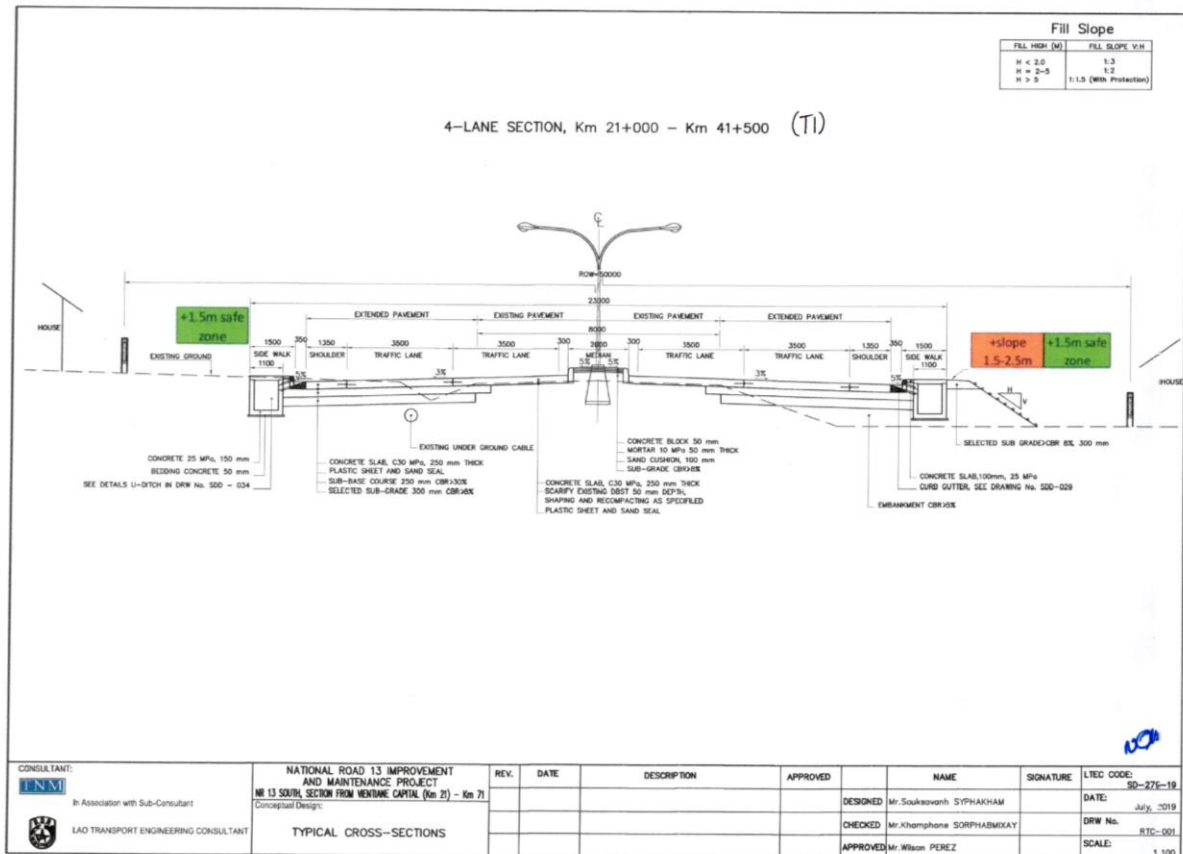


Figure 2-1 Typical Cross-Sections of 4-Lane Section (T1)

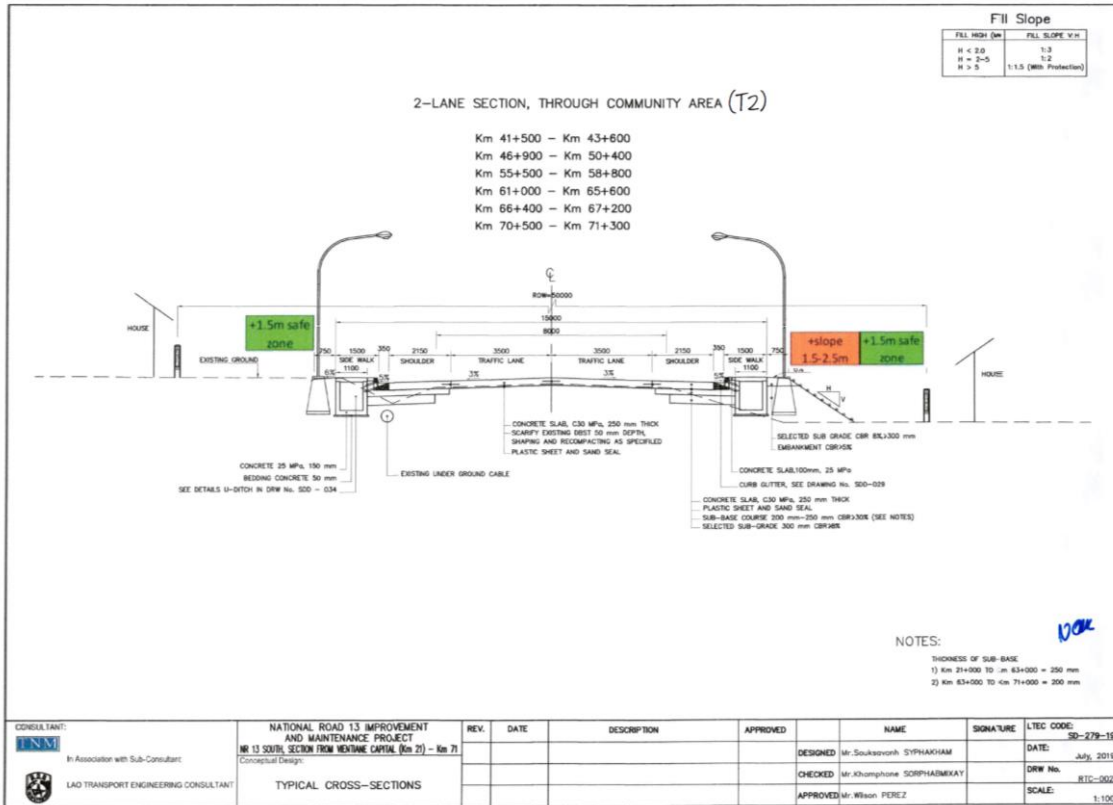


Figure 2-2 Typical Cross-Sections of 2-Lane Section through Community Area (T2)

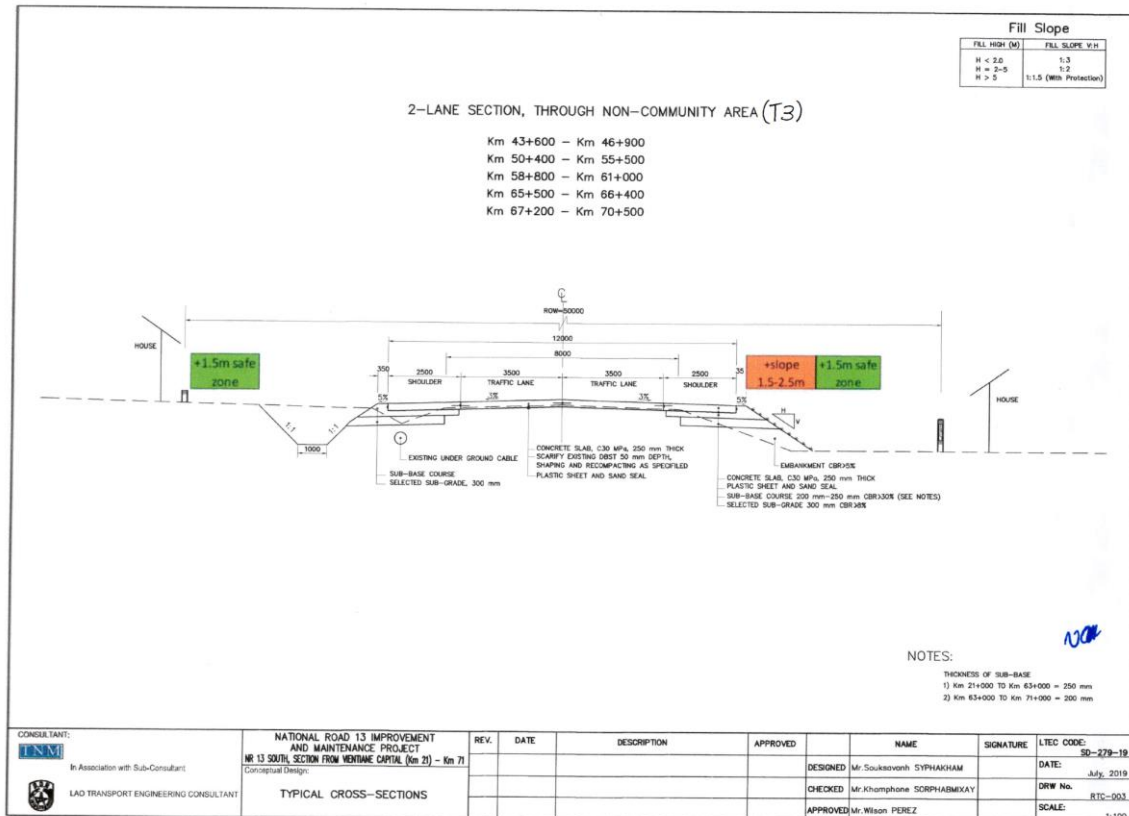


Figure 2-3 Typical Cross-Sections of 2-Lane Section through Non-Community Area (T3)

Table 2-1 Typical Cross-Sections with 1.5 m Buffer Zone

Chainage (km)		Name of Village	Corridor of Impact of Final RP 1.5m buffer zone		Existing Pavement Structure Improvement
From	To		(Code)	COI	
Vientiane Capital					
Xaythany District					
21+000	22+575	Khoksivilay	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
22+575	23+400	Nonthong	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
23+400	25+025	Phailom	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
25+025	27+170	Somsavanh	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
27+170	28+600	Khoksavang	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
28+600	30+170	Phonsavanh	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
30+170	33+500	Naphasouk	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
33+500	38+050	Bolek	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
PakNgum District					
38+050	39+575	Noongbouathong	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
39+575	41+100	Khoksa	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
41+100	41+500	Thangkhong	4-Lane Section	26m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
41+500	42+440	Donehai	2-Lane Section through community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
41+500	42+440	Donehai	2-Lane Section through community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
42+440	43+600	Donehai	2-Lane Section through community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
43+600	45+110	Donehai	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
45+110	46+900	Naxon	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
46+900	50+400	Naxon	2-Lane Section through non-community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
50+400	53+620	Naxon	2-Lane Section	15m	Scarify Existing DBST

Chainage (km)		Name of Village	Corridor of Impact of Final RP 1.5m buffer zone		Existing Pavement Structure Improvement
From	To		(Code)	COI	
			through non-community area		50 mm Depth.
53+620	55+500	Phao	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
55+500	57+850	Phao	2-Lane Section through community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
57+850	58+800	Sompaseuth	2-Lane Section through community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
58+800	59+850	Sompaseuth	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
59+850	61+000	Hai	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
61+000	63+400	Hai	2-Lane Section through community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
63+400	65+500	Somsavad	2-Lane Section through community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
65+500	65+790	Somsavad	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
Bolikhambay Province					
Thaphabath District					
65+790	66+400	Naxay	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
66+400	67+200	Naxay	2-Lane Section through non-community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
67+200	69+420	Naxay	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
69+420	70+500	Xaysavang	2-Lane Section through non-community area	15m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.
70+500	71+300	Xaysavang	2-Lane Section through community area	18m	Scarify Existing DBST 50 mm Depth.

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), 16 January to 16 February 2023

2.3 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

27. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) has been conducted during 16 January to 16 February 2023 based on the confirmed COI as presented in Section 2.2 above and Attachment 1. The DMS indicates that the Project will affected 560 Project Affected Households (PAHs) with 3,096 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including 1,380 females in 21 villages, three districts and two provinces by various forms of losses including land acquisition, housing structure, shops/restaurants, secondary structures and trees. Among the 560 PAHs (3,096 PAPs), there are 209 PAHs (929 PAPs) will have their lands, housing structures and shops to be affected by the Project as presented in Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2 Number of PAHs and PAPs

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	PAPs	Female
1	Land	14	56	312	149
2	Housing Structures	9	12	41	19
3	Shops and Restaurants	17	141	576	267
4	Secondary Structures + Tree	21	351	2,167	945
Total		21	560	3,096	1,380

28. Table 2-3 below shows a summary of all losses of Project Affected Households (PAH) including 17,023m² of private land (56 PAHs); 12 housing structures with 562m² (12 PAHs); 158 shops/restaurants with 5,541m² (141 PAHs); 7,890m², 1,887m and 921 poles of secondary structures. List of PAHs is provided in Attachment 2-1 while DMS data collection form is provided in Attachment 3-1.

29. All PAHs including those without legal status of property and land, will receive compensation and support of various kinds, as per the principles outlined in the Entitlement Matrix, to assist them in their efforts to maintain their livelihoods and well-being prevailing prior to implementation of the project. Those who may have encroached or illegally occupied land before the cut-off date will not be compensated for loss of land but will receive compensation for loss of other assets which have been established with their own finances and for loss of income such that they are assisted in their efforts to maintain their livelihoods and well-being. Map of affected land is provided in **Attachment 2-5** while map of affected structures is provided in **Attachment 2-6** and photos of affected assets is provided in **Attachment 2-7**.

Table 2-3 Summary of all Losses (PAPs)

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Structure	Affected #	Unit
1	Land	14	56		17,023	
1.1	Residential land	11	53		5,960	m2
1.2	Paddy land	2	2		10,688	m2
1.3	Garden land	1	1		375	m2
2	Housing Structures	9	12	12	562	
2.1	Two-story house (concrete+wooden)	1	1	1	9	m2
2.2	One-story house (concrete)	6	9	9	513	m2
2.3	Wooden house	2	2	2	40	m2
3	Shops and Restaurants	17	141	158	5,541	
3.1	Shops and Restaurants	17	141	158	5,541	m2
4	Secondary Structures					
4.1	Porch of house/shop	18	166	179	3,690	m2
4.2	Store	4	4	4	45	m2
4.3	Movable shops	5	5	5	125.5	m2
4.4	Huts	5	6	6	61.5	m2
4.5	Spiritual house & statues	3	3	3	6	m2
4.6	Guardhouse	3	3	3	68	m2
4.7	ATM Machine	1	1	1	4	m2
4.8	Water well	2	2	2	50	m2
4.9	Signs	20	232		1,980	m2
4.10	Wall	14	47		1,724	m2
4.11	Gate	8	12		136	m2
4.12	Fence	18	44		1,887	m
4.13	Fence pole		53		914	pole
4.14	Electricity pole	4	6		7	pole

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), 16 January to 16 February 2023

30. **Affected private land:** Table 2-3 below shows a summary of affected land of PAHs in thirteen (13) villages, three districts and two provinces. The Project expects to acquire 17,023m² of private-owned land belongs to 56 PAHs. This includes 5,960m² (53 PAHs) of residential land; 10,688m² (2 PAHs) of paddy field land; and 375m² of garden land (1 PAH). Map of affected land is provided in **Attachment 2-5**.

Table 2-4 Summary of Affected Land of PAHs

No.	Village Name	Total	Residential Land	Paddy Field Land	Garden Land
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		# of PAHs	Affected Area (m2)	# of PAHs	Affected Area (m2)	# of PAHs	Affected Area (m2)	# of PAHs	Affected Area (m2)
Vientiane Capital		53	16,902	52	5,839	2	10,688	1	375
Vientiane Capital		26	3,995	25	3,620			1	375
1	Khoksivilay	3	1,356	3	1,356				
2	Somsavanh	5	814	5	814				
3	Naphasouk	3	454	3	454				
4	Dongkhouay	1	375					1	375
5	Bolek	14	996	14	996				
PakNgum District		29	12,907	27	2,219	2	10,688	0	-
6	Nongbouathong	5	10,782	4	282	1	10,500		
7	Khoksa	8	941	7	753	1	188		
8	Donehai	2	126	2	126				
9	Naxon	4	370	4	370				
10	Phao	6	505	6	505				
11	Hai	3	109	3	109				
12	Somsavad	1	74	1	74				
Bolikhamsay Province		1	121	1	121				
Thaphabath Dist, BKX		1	121	1	121				
13	Xaysavang	1	121	1	121				
Total		56	17,023	53	5,960	2	10,688	1	375

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), 16 January to 16 February 2023

31. **Affected housing structures:** The project will not involve physical relocation of permanent structure and/or involve major resettlement of peoples. Table 2-4 below shows a summary of affected housing structures of PAHs in eight (8) villages, three districts and two provinces. The Project will affect 12 housing structures of 12 PAHs with affected area of 562m² ranking from 9% to 100%. The affected area over 40% (5 housing structures) will be considered as entirely affected structure and will be fully compensated; however, this will need to be verified and confirmed during verification and confirmation stage before compensation payment. Among these 12 housing structures, 6 of them are built in private-owned land while 6 of them are constructed in Government reserved-land³. The owners agreed to do self-relocation subject to receiving acceptable and agreeable compensation rates and amounts. They will construct their new housing within the existing land plot area covered in the land title/certificate. Map of affected housing structures is provided in **Attachment 2-6.**

³The land located in ROW managed by government

Table 2-5 Summary of Affected Housing Structures

No.	Village Name	Total			Two-storey house (concrete+wooden)			One-storey house (concrete)			Wooden house			Remarks ⁴
		# of PAH	# of Structures	Area (m ²)	# of PAH	# of Structures	Area (m ²)	# of PAH	# of Structures	Area (m ²)	# of PAH	# of Structures	Area (m ²)	
Vientiane Capital		11	11	558	1	1	9	8	8	509	2	2	40	
Xaythany District		5	5	218				4	4	185	1	1	33	
1	Phailom	1	1	33							1	1	33	50% in private land & not livable
2	Somsavanh	2	2	96				2	2	96				58 % and 79% (both in private land & not livable)
3	Bolek	2	2	89				2	2	89				19% in private land & liveable;100% in GOL land & not livable
PakNgun District		6	6	340	1	1	9	4	4	324	1	1	7	
4	Nongbouathong	1	1	228				1	1	228				33% in GoL land & not livable
5	Khoksa	2	2	17	1	1	9	1	1	8				17% GOL land and 12% in private land both are livable
6	Phao	1	1	7							1	1	7	9% GOL land & livable
7	Hai	2	2	88				2	2	88				47%, in GOL land and 100% in private land and both are not livable
Bolikhamxay Province		1	1	4				1	1	4				
Thaphabath District		1	1	4				1	1	4				
8	Naxay	1	1	4				1	1	4				8% in GOL land & liveable
Total		12	12	562	1	1	9	9	9	513	2	2	40	

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), 16 January to 16 February 2023

⁴ Affected area with over 40% will not be able to live in the existing structures and will be fully compensated

32. **Affected shops/restaurants:** Table 2-4 below shows a summary of affected housing structures of PAHs in seventeen (17) villages, three districts and two provinces. The Project will affect 158 shops/restaurants of 141 PAHs with affected area of **5,541m²** ranking from 2% to 100%. The affected area over 40% (96 shops) will be considered as entirely affected structure and will be fully compensated; however, this will need to be verified and confirmed during verification and confirmation stage before compensation payment. Some of these affected shops are located in private-owned land while some are located in Government owned-land. The owners agreed to do self-relocation subject to receiving acceptable and agreeable compensation rates and amounts. They will construct their new shops within the existing land plot area covered in the land title/certificate. Map of affected shops is provided in **Attachment 2-6**.

Table 2-6 Summary of Affected Shops

No.	Village Name	# of PAHs	# of Structures	Affected Area (m2)	Remarks
Vientiane Capital		136	153	5,467	
Xaythany District		101	117	4,702	
1	Khoksivilay	28	31	1,569	1 Vietnamese and 1 Chinese (rental) ranking 14%-100%, and 15 shops are not livable
2	Nonthong	9	9	167	2%-50%, 2 shops are not livable
3	Phailom	2	2	28	6% to 40%
4	Somsavanh	19	21	907	13%-100%, 12 shops are not livable
5	Khoksavang	4	4	152	38%-100%, 2 shops are not livable
6	Phonsavanh	4	5	118	17%-100%, 4 shops are not livable
7	Naphasouk	4	4	137	6-100%, 1 is not livable
8	Dongkhouay	1	1	30	82% and not livable
9	Bolek	30	40	1,597	13%-100%, 24 shops are not livable
PakNgum District		35	36	765	
10	Nongbouathong	3	3	105	6%,50%,100%, 2 shops are not livable
11	Khoksa	4	4	72	14%-52%, 1 shops are not livable
12	Thangkhong	1	1	24	67% and not livable
13	Naxon	9	10	163	27-100%, 6 shops are not livable
14	Phao	10	10	235	15-100%, 4 shops are not livable
15	Hai	2	2	59	33-50%, 1 shops are not livable
16	Somsavad	6	6	106	10-90%, 3 shops are not livable
Bolikhamsay Province		5	5	74	
Thaphabath District		5	5	74	
17	Xaysavang	5	5	74	22-100%, 3 shops are not livable

	Total	141	158	5,541	
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Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), 16 January to 16 February 2023

33. ***Affected secondary structures:*** Table 2-6 below shows a summary of affected secondary structures of PAHs in twenty-one (21) villages, three districts and two provinces. This includes 7,890m² of porch of house/shop, store, movable shops, huts, spiritual houses, guardhouses, ATM machine, erosion control, concrete yard, wall and gate; 1,887m of water well and fence; and 924 poles of fence and electricity poles.

Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Secondary Structures

No.	Village Name	Porch of house/shop	Store	Movable wooden shop	Hut	Spiritual house	Guard house	ATM Machine	Water well	Signs	Wall	Gate	Fence	Fence Pole	Electricity pole
	Unit	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m	m ²	m ²	m ²	m	Pole	Pole
Vientiane Capital		3,629	45	125,5	51,5	6	68	4	50	1,952	1,658	115	1,701	750	7
Xaythany District		2,252	6	125,5	-	2	68	-	40	1,353	1,409	28	1,098	426	-
1	Khoksilay	345		32						112	78	20	6	5	
2	Nonthong	93		4						35				24	
3	Phailom	183		27		1,9				143	50	8	53	21	
4	Somsavanh	644					18			224	660		204	58	
5	Khoksavang	170								152	126		39	19	
6	Phonsavanh	174		40						106			300	100	
7	Naphasouk	135					25			218	82		92	42	
8	Dongkhouay						25			40	80		125	82	
9	Bolek	509	6	22,5					40	322	332		278	75	
PakNgum District		1,377	38	-	51,5	4	-	4	10	599	249	87	603	324	7
9	Nongbouathong	209	2							20			38	17	
10	Sangxay									16					
11	Khoksa	137			12,5					107	43	6	66	32	1
12	Thangkhong	7								7	7	5	22	6	2
13	Donehai	75								93					1
14	Naxon	222							10	45	89	61	217	135	
15	Phao	285	12		20	1				86	74	6	158	88	3
16	Sompaseuth									9			30	20	
17	Hai	275	24		18			4,05		139	34	9	16	11	
18	Somsavad	167				3,12				79	2		57	15	
Bolikhmxay Province		61	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	28	66	21	186	164	-
Thaphabath District		61	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	28	66	21	186	164	-
19	Naxay	17			2					10			21	15	
20	Xaysavang	44			9					18	66	21	165	149	
Total		3,690	45	125,5	61,5	6	68	4	50	1,980	1,724	136	1,887	914	7

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), 16 January to 16 February 2023

34. **Affected trees:** Around 282 trees (fruit trees, industrial trees, bamboo trees and flower trees) of Project Affected Household (PAH) will be affected by the project. However, during the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), consultations with PAHs concluded that planted/natural tree species owned by individuals are not required for compensation as they voluntarily contribute to the Project. However, removal of trees will need to be consulted with local authorities and impacted households. The District Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO) should provide oversight the vegetation clearing activities. Where practical, the high conservation value HCV) species should be transplanted in appropriate locations with support from the Project Management Unit. The affected households who own these tree species should be given opportunities to harvest timbers in advance of clearing activities provided that they have appropriate personal safety equipment (PPE).

35. **Affected public structures, trees and public utilities:** Table 2-8 below shows a summary of affected public structures and trees. The Project will affect 2 housing (office) structures 39m² and 248m² of secondary structures. Table 2-9 below shows the public utilities to be affected by the Project including water supply system, electricity and CCTV network. List of Affected Public Structures, Trees and Public utilities is provided in Attachment 2-2 while data collection form is provided in Attachment 3-2.

Table 2-8 Summary of Affected Public Structures

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Structures	Affected #	Unit
1	Housing Structures	2	2	2	39	
1.1	OPWT of Pakngum District (concrete 1 storey)	1	1	1	21	m2
1.2	Agriculture office of Pakngum District (wooden 1 storey)	1	1	1	18	m2
2	Secondary Structures				2,128	
2.1	Guardhouse of temple	1	1	1	8	m2
2.2	Porch of office (OPWT, Agriculture and Police)	3	3	3	21	m2
2.3	Wall				21	m2
2.7	Signs				118	m2
2.8	Irrigation sytem	1			80	m2

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), 16 January to 16 February 2023

Table 2-9 Summary of Affected Public Utilities

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of Affected Structures	Affected #	Unit
1	Water supply system				
1.1	Water supply storage	2	2	4	m2
1.2	Water supply piping system	3		2,988	m
1.3	Water supply gate	3		4	units

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of Affected Structures	Affected #	Unit
2	Electricity				
2.1	Transformer	2		2	units
2.2	Electricity cable	14		30,163	m
2.3	Electricity pole	17		292	poles
2.4	Traffic light pole	1		2	poles
3	CCTV Camera				
3.1	CCTV camera	1		1	unit
3.2	CCTV camera pole	3		4	poles

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), 16 January to 16 February 2023

2.4 Gender Mainstreaming

36. Gender mainstreaming will be achieved in line with the principles defined in the AIIB ESP. The following key gender issues will be considered and addressed as appropriate: (i) the local circumstances that may affect the different participation of females and males in road project; (ii) the contribution that females and males each could make to achieving development objective of the proposed project; (iii) the ways in which the proposed project might be disadvantageous to one gender relative to the other; and (iv) the project's proposed mechanisms for monitoring the different impacts of road project on females and males.

37. Gender Action Plan is prepared as a standalone documents and the implementation of the GAP will be incorporated in the RP and SEP implementation. For example, consultation with both husband and wife during the verification and confirmation of loss and compensation amount. Also, bank account with both wife and husband name were promoted. Also, gender at community level in be engaged and encouraged to join the compliance monitoring of contractors' performance.

2.5 Mitigation Measures

38. Efforts have been made during detailed design to avoid the needs for land acquisition and resettlement. In addition to this RP for the project activities, a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was also prepared as a standalone document to be applied by the Project. The ESMP including environmental, social, health and safety measures, chance findings and good civil engineering practices (e.g., ESCoP) will be applied to mitigate potential adverse impacts induced by the Project.

3 Socioeconomic Information and Profile of PAVs

39. The socio-economic information and profile of project affected villages (PAVs) were carried out during 16 January to 13 February 2023 using census survey form for village census data. Data processing and analysis were implemented by the expert team in Vientiane Capital. This section provides census data and information of village located in the

Sub-project boundary. The results of socio-economic survey are summarized in the Section 5.6 of the ESIA Report.

4 Socioeconomic Information and Profile of PAHs

40. The socioeconomic information and profile of project affected households (PAHs) were carried out during 16 January to 16 February 2023 using household survey form for affected house census data. Data processing and analysis were implemented by the expert team in Vientiane Capital. This section provides census data and information of households to be affected by the project. The results of socio-economic survey are summarized in the following sections and the data collection form is in Attachment 7-2.

4.1 Project Affected Households (PAHs)

41. Table 4-1 indicates that the project will affect 560 Project Affected Households (PAHs) with 3,096 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including 1,380 females by various forms of losses as presented in Section 2 above. Among the 21 project affected villages, Somsavanh Village has largest number of PAHs (78 PAHs) and largest number of PAPs (388 PAPs) and following by Phao Village with 51 PAHs and 321 PAP. All other PAHs and PAP are stated in the following table.

Table 4-1 Number of Affected Household

Village Name	# of Affected HHS	# of Population		
		Total	Female	Male
Vientiane Capital	536	2,973	1,326	1,647
Xaythany District	296	1,551	699	852
1. Khoksivilay	57	297	138	159
2. Nonthong	21	103	44	59
3. Phailom	24	116	49	67
4. Somsavanh	78	388	176	212
5. Khoksavang	18	105	54	51
6. Phonsavanh	14	96	39	57
7. Naphasouk	21	123	47	76
8. Dongkhouay	5	22	10	12
9. Bolek	58	301	142	159
Pak Ngum District	240	1,422	627	795
10. Nongbouathong	18	103	50	53
11. Sangxay	1	6	2	4
12. Khoksa	27	149	67	82
13. Thangkhong	9	52	20	32
14. Donehai	20	109	39	70
15. Naxon	43	250	98	152
16. Phao	51	321	150	171
17. Sompaseuth	6	32	14	18
18. Hai	41	245	116	129
19. Somsavad	24	155	71	84

Village Name	# of Affected HHs	# of Population		
		Total	Female	Male
Bolikhambay province	24	123	54	69
Thaphabath District	24	123	54	69
20. Naxay	7	39	15	24
21. Xaysavang	17	84	39	45
Total	560	3,096	1,380	1,716

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.2 Ethnic Groups and Religions

42. Table 4-2 indicated that all affected households are Lao Tai and their religions are Buddhism. Lao language is the main language used by Lao Tai. Neither Hmong, Khmu nor other ethnic minority groups are anticipated to be affected by this project.

Table 4-2 Ethnic and Religions of PAHs

Village Name	# of Affected HHs	# of PAPs	Ethnic Group	Religion
Vientiane Capital	536	2,980		
Xaythany District	296	1,558		
1. Khoksivilay	57	297	Laotai	Buddhism
2. Nonthong	21	103	Laotai	Buddhism
3. Phailom	24	116	Laotai	Buddhism
4. Somsavanh	78	388	Laotai	Buddhism
5. Khoksavang	18	105	Laotai	Buddhism
6. Phonsavanh	14	96	Laotai	Buddhism
7. Naphasouk	21	123	Laotai	Buddhism
8. Dongkhouay	5	22	Laotai	Buddhism
9. Bolek	58	301	Laotai	Buddhism
Pak Ngum District	240	1,422		
10. Nongbouathong	18	103	Laotai	Buddhism
11. Sangxay	1	6	Laotai	Buddhism
12. Khoksa	27	149	Laotai	Buddhism
13. Thangkhong	9	52	Laotai	Buddhism
14. Donehai	20	109	Laotai	Buddhism
15. Naxon	43	250	Laotai	Buddhism
16. Phao	51	321	Laotai	Buddhism
17. Sompaseuth	6	32	Laotai	Buddhism
18. Hai	41	245	Laotai	Buddhism
19. Somsavad	24	155	Laotai	Buddhism
Bolikhambay province	24	123		
Thaphabath District	24	123		
20. Naxay	7	39	Laotai	Buddhism
21. Xaysavang	17	84	Laotai	Buddhism

Village Name	# of Affected HHs	# of PAPs	Ethnic Group	Religion
Total	560	3,096		

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.3 Infrastructures and Facilities of PAHs

43. All affected households have access to Latrine. The access to food and household supplies are easy as there are many small shops nearby their houses as most of affected villages have at least one small shop except Sompaseuth and Sangxay Village. The survey result shows that all of PAHs have total of 289 pick-up/trucks, 42 tractors and each PAH has at least one motorbike. Majority of affected villages do not have access to public bus except six affected villages can access to the service with Khoksivilay and Bolek Village have the most access. See Table 4-3 for more details on other infrastructure and facilities.

Table 4-3 Infrastructure and Facilities of the PAHs

Village Name	# of Affected HHs	Latrine-L	Big Company	Small shop	Hotel and Guesthouse	Public bus-PB	Pick-up and Truck	Tractor-T	Motorbike	Rice mill
Vientiane Capital	536	536	13	240	5	48	275	40	536	3
Xaythany District	296	296	6	152	1	47	153	9	296	2
1. Khoksivilay	57	57	4	31	1	18	57	4	57	0
2. Nonthong	21	21	0	13	0	0	3	1	21	0
3. Phailom	24	24	0	10	0	0	16	0	24	0
4. Somsavanh	78	78	2	32	0	2	38	1	78	0
5. Khoksavang	18	18	0	10	0	4	9	0	18	0
6. Phonsavanh	14	14	0	7	0	3	4	0	14	0
7. Naphasouk	21	21	0	8	0	6	8	0	21	1
8. Dongkhouay	5	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0
9. Bolek	58	58	0	40	0	14	17	3	58	1
Pak Ngum District	240	240	7	88	4	1	122	31	240	1
10.Nongbouathong	18	18	1	11	0	0	12	1	18	0
11.Sangxay	1	1							1	
12.Khoksa	27	27	2	5	4	0	4	4	27	0
13.Thangkhong	9	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0
14.Donehai	20	20	1	4	0	0	2	2	20	0
15.Naxon	43	43	0	19	0	0	27	5	43	1
16.Phao	51	51	2	19	0	0	25	16	51	0
17.Sompaseuth	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
18.Hai	41	41	1	13	0	0	35	1	41	0
19.Somsavad	24	24	0	16	0	1	17	2	24	0
Bolikhamsay province	24	24	1	9	0	0	14	2	24	0
Thaphabath District	24	24	1	9	0	0	14	2	24	0

Village Name	# of Affected HHs	Latrine-L	Big Company	Small shop	Hotel and Guesthouse	Public bus-PB	Pick-up and Truck	Tractor-T	Motorbike	Rice mill
20.Naxay	7	7	1	2	0	0	2	1	7	0
21.Xaysavang	17	17	0	7	0	0	12	1	17	0
Total	560	560	14	249	5	48	289	42	560	3

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.4 Education Level of PAHs

44. Table 4-4 shows overall level of education of affected people. Majority of affected people finished primary school with number equal to 1,069 people followed by 853 people finished secondary school and 663 finished high school. There is no illiteracy reported in the affected villages.

Table 4-4 Level of Education of the PAPs (persons)

Village Name	# of PAPs	Primary	Secondary	High school	Diploma	University	Master/higher
Vientiane Capital	2,973	1,026	816	641	222	155	112
Xaythany District	1,551	540	412	308	138	92	60
1. Khoksivilay	297	97	61	70	37	22	10
2. Nonthong	103	54	40	0	6	3	0
3. Phailom	116	48	29	17	15	4	3
4. Somsavanh	388	128	120	76	24	21	19
5. Khoksavang	105	45	23	20	10	4	3
6. Phonsavanh	96	24	30	22	8	8	3
7. Naphasouk	123	40	35	31	7	6	4
8. Dongkhouay	22	9	5	4	2	1	1
9. Bolek	301	95	69	68	29	23	17
Pak Ngum District	1,422	486	404	333	84	63	52
10. Nongbouathong	103	37	29	22	7	4	4
11. Sangxay	6	2	1	1	1	1	-
12. Khoksa	149	55	45	40	5	2	2
13. Thangkhong	52	28	15	7	2	0	0
14. Donehai	109	40	33	25	5	4	2
15. Naxon	250	96	67	56	13	11	7
16. Phao	321	100	92	74	23	17	16
17. Sompaseuth	32	10	10	8	1	1	1
18. Hai	245	69	67	60	18	17	14
19. Somsavad	155	49	45	40	9	6	6
Bolikhamsay province	123	43	37	22	10	8	4
Thaphabath District	123	43	37	22	10	8	4
20. Naxay	39	12	9	5	5	5	4
21. Xaysavang	84	31	28	17	5	3	-
Total	3,096	1,069	853	663	232	163	116

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.5 Employments and Incomes

45. Occupations of affected people include farmer, family business, government official, private employee, general worker and student. Table 4-5 presents the occupation's number of affected people. The majority of the affected people (642) occupied as family business and 635 people work in government official. The least occupation of the affected people is general worker with number equal to 592 people.

Table 4-5 Occupation of PAPs

Village Name	# of PAPs	Farmer	Family Business	Government official	Private employee	General worker	Student
Vientiane Capital	2,973	342	622	617	570	166	652
Xaythany District	1,551	149	435	305	226	118	314
1. Khoksivilay	297	35	82	57	58	9	57
2. Nonthong	103	1	40	29	1	24	8
3. Phailom	116	9	45	23	6	16	16
4. Somsavanh	388	23	107	90	50	39	79
5. Khoksavang	105	15	29	12	16	6	28
6. Phonsavanh	96	3	25	19	20	10	20
7. Naphasouk	123	3	29	25	27	8	31
8. Dongkhouay	22	2	6	6	4	1	4
9. Bolek	301	59	72	45	45	5	71
Pak Ngum District	1,422	193	187	311	345	48	338
10. Nongbouathong	103	15	19	23	22	1	23
11. Sangxay	6		1	1			4
12. Khoksa	149	23	35	34	27	7	23
13. Thangkhong	52	10	16	4	9	3	10
14. Donehai	109	19	10	35	20	1	24
15. Naxon	250	32	33	63	62	1	59
16. Phao	321	44	21	59	90	20	88
17. Sompaseuth	32	2	3	11	10	2	5
18. Hai	245	32	29	49	63	10	62
19. Somsavad	155	16	21	33	43	2	41
Bolikhamsay province	123	15	20	13	20	21	34
Thaphabath District	123	15	20	13	20	21	34
20. Naxay	39	6	4	6	7	1	15
21. Xaysavang	84	9	16	7	13	20	19
Total	3,096	358	642	630	590	187	686

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

46. Table 4-6 shows large amount of income of people in the project affected villages is came from the family business which accounts for over 139 billion kips. The next largest source of incomes are orderly ranking from government official, private employee, agriculture, livestock, and other sources of income. See the following table for more detail.

Table 4-6 Income and Source of Income of PAHs

Village Name	# of PAPs	Government Officials	Private employee	Family business	Agriculture	Livestock	Others
Vientiane Capital	2,973	53.812.981.600	50.344.000.000	137.586.927.500	1.302.300.000	1.240.500.000	671.742.000
Xaythany District	1,551	17.344.981.600	13.294.000.000	99.681.927.500	107.200.000	668.000.000	418.906.000
1. Khoksivilay	297	3.268.981.600	3.490.000.000	24.433.900.000	3.600.000	321.000.000	-
2. Nonthong	103	1.584.000.000	38.000.000	9.775.000.000	-	-	-
3. Phailom	116	1.548.000.000	304.000.000	8.406.700.000	-	-	-
4. Somsavanh	388	4.608.000.000	2.964.000.000	15.904.280.000	50.600.000	160.000.000	6.000
5. Khoksavang	105	972.000.000	1.216.000.000	5.198.200.000	-	115.000.000	-
6. Phonsavanh	96	1.260.000.000	1.026.000.000	4.128.000.000	-	-	-
7. Naphasouk	123	1.224.000.000	1.216.000.000	5.544.347.500	-	30.000.000	-
8. Dongkhouay	22	396.000.000	228.000.000	767.750.000	18.000.000	-	-
9. Bolek	301	2.484.000.000	2.812.000.000	25.523.750.000	35.000.000	42.000.000	418.900.000
Pak Ngum District	1,422	36.468.000.000	37.050.000.000	37.905.000.000	1.195.100.000	572.500.000	252.836.000
10. Nongbouathong	103	1.692.000.000	1.786.000.000	3.165.000.000	-	28.000.000	-
11. Sangxay	6	108.000.000	152.000.000	160.000.000	-	-	-
12. Khoksa	149	2.484.000.000	1.976.000.000	3.812.000.000	132.000.000	-	36.000
13. Thangkhong	52	3.204.000.000	3.572.000.000	5.648.000.000	-	-	-
14. Donehai	109	2.736.000.000	2.356.000.000	2.134.000.000	5.000.000	90.000.000	-
15. Naxon	250	9.360.000.000	9.272.000.000	6.637.200.000	124.100.000	64.000.000	137.800.000
16. Phao	321	5.688.000.000	6.802.000.000	7.355.500.000	179.000.000	25.500.000	115.000.000
17. Sompaseuth	32	2.160.000.000	1.824.000.000	560.000.000	-	-	-
18. Hai	245	5.220.000.000	5.054.000.000	5.614.500.000	205.000.000	35.000.000	-
19. Somsavad	155	3.816.000.000	4.256.000.000	2.818.800.000	550.000.000	330.000.000	-
Bolikhamsay province	123	2.520.000.000	2.394.000.000	1.462.000.000	60.000.000	-	-

National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project (NR13SE)

Village Name	# of PAPs	Government Officials	Private employee	Family business	Agriculture	Livestock	Others
Thaphabath District	123	2.520.000.000	2.394.000.000	1.462.000.000	60.000.000	-	-
20. Naxay	39	972.000.000	1.444.000.000	604.000.000	10.000.000	-	-
21. Xaysavang	84	1.548.000.000	950.000.000	858.000.000	50.000.000	-	-
Total	3,096	56.332.981.600	52.738.000.000	139.048.927.500	1.362.300.000	1.240.500.000	671.742.000

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

47. Table 4-7 indicates that food is a major expense for most people in the affected villages with expenses over 79 billion kips. The next highest expense is on social activities with amount over 26 billion kips and the expenditure on health related is the least of all with amount over 2 billion kips. See the following table for additional detail.

Table 4-7 Expense of PAHs

Village Name	# of PAPs	Kid Education	Food	Health	Social Activities	Others
Vientiane Capital	2,973	6.016.005.000	75.837.403.000	2.454.674.400	25.265.410.900	14.819.500.000
Xaythany District	1,551	2.031.005.000	26.098.835.000	1.937.156.800	10.128.538.000	14.327.500.000
1. Khoksivilay	297	491.005.000	5.618.450.000	1.487.002.000	1.813.210.000	-
2. Nonthong	103	50.000.000	1.821.000.000	5.640.000	609.400.000	-
3. Phailom	116	115.000.000	2.284.680.000	21.004.800	643.448.000	-
4. Somsavanh	388	465.000.000	5.977.600.000	226.810.000	2.763.440.000	0
5. Khoksavang	105	195.000.000	1.875.030.000	34.900.000	797.900.000	-
6. Phonsavanh	96	135.000.000	1.504.500.000	17.500.000	632.160.000	-
7. Naphasouk	123	155.000.000	1.943.450.000	69.800.000	867.800.000	-
8. Dongkhouay	22	25.000.000	420.000.000	5.000.000	126.000.000	-
9. Bolek	301	400.000.000	4.654.125.000	69.500.000	1.875.180.000	14.327.500.000
Pak Ngum District	1,422	3.985.000.000	49.738.568.000	517.517.600	15.136.872.900	492.000.000
10. Nongbouathong	103	190.000.000	2.502.000.000	34.600.000	1.036.000.000	-
11. Sangxay	6	10.000.000	135.000.000	-	25.000.000	-
12. Khoksa	149	165.000.000	2.936.000.000	1.712.000	64.034.300	-
13. Thangkhong	52	325.000.000	4.629.000.000	1.000	1.800	-
14. Donehai	109	260.000.000	3.714.000.000	65.003.600	36.035.800	-

National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project (NR13SE)

Village Name	# of PAPs	Kid Education	Food	Health	Social Activities	Others
15. Naxon	250	975.000.000	11.735.500.000	148.600.000	3.331.781.000	96.500.000
16. Phao	321	875.000.000	8.536.200.000	123.150.000	4.006.220.000	395.500.000
17. Sompaseuth	32	120.000.000	2.310.000.000	-	989.500.000	0
18. Hai	245	525.000.000	7.482.668.000	28.401.000	3.502.500.000	-
19. Somsavad	155	540.000.000	5.758.200.000	116.050.000	2.145.800.000	0
Bolikhambay province	123	300.000.000	3.219.000.000	10.900.000	1.399.000.000	-
Thaphabath District	123	300.000.000	3.219.000.000	10.900.000	1.399.000.000	-
20. Naxay	39	125.000.000	1.784.000.000	2.500.000	667.000.000	-
21. Xaysavang	84	175.000.000	1.435.000.000	8.400.000	732.000.000	-
Total	3,096	6.316.005.000	79.056.403.000	2.465.574.400	26.664.410.900	14.819.500.000

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.6 Land Use of PAHs

48. Data provided by the local authorities during village surveys indicated that land use of PAHs in the project area has been used for different purpose and classify for residential, rice paddy field and garden land. The majority of land owned by PAHs is residential land accounted for 28,480 Ha. The second largest used of land use of PAHs is for paddy field and garden respectively. Some of these land uses will be affected by the Project as presented in Section 2 (para 29). Detail on land use of PAHs is summarized in the Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Land Use of PAHs

Village Name	# of Affected HHs	Residential land (Ha)	Paddy Field (Ha)	Garden Land (Ha)
Vientiane Capital	536	27,596	11,431	5,572
Xaythany District	296	16,794	11,243	1,047
1. Khoksivilay	57	10	6	23
2. Nonthong	21	0	-	-
3. Phailom	24	2,522	2	1,022
4. Somsavanh	78	3	16	-
5. Khoksavang	18	1	-	-
6. Phonsavanh	14	0	-	0
7. Naphasouk	21	1	3	0
8. Dongkhouay	5	-	-	-
9. Bolek	58	14,256	11,216	2
Pak Ngum District	240	10,802	188	4,525
10. Nongbouathong	18	-	12	806
11. Sangxay	1			
12. Khoksa	27	1	-	9
13. Thangkhong	9	0	-	-
14. Donehai	20	12	5	3
15. Naxon	43	9,113	33	3,630
16. Phao	51	1,670	129	37
17. Sompaseuth	6	-	-	-
18. Hai	41	4	6	24
19. Somsavad	24	2	3	16
Bolikhamsay province	24	884	3	66
Thaphabath District	24	884	3	66
20. Naxay	7	-	3	3
21. Xaysavang	17	884	-	63
Total	560	28,480	11,434	5,638

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.7 Domestic Animal of PAHs

49. Table 4-9 below shows the number of domestic animals of PAHs. The majority of PAHs raise fish and poultry as main sources of food and incomes. Other domestic animals include cows, goats, pigs, and buffalos. There is no any of the Col land used for grazing of domestic animals.

Table 4-9 Domestic Animal of PAHs

Village Name	# of Affected HHs	# of Buffalo	# of Cow	# of Goat	# of Pig	# of Poultry	# of Fish
Vientiane Capital	536	38	588	244	210	4,499	653,400
Xaythany District	296	14	354	85	40	2,177	12,050
22. Khoksivilay	57	-	98	12	7	778	-
23. Nonthong	21	-	-	-	-	24	-
24. Phailom	24	4	37	-	-	175	50
25. Somsavanh	78	2	33	25	-	285	-
26. Khoksavang	18	4	29	24	15	147	-
27. Phonsavanh	14	-	15	-	-	80	-
28. Naphasouk	21	-	5	4	2	225	-
29. Dongkhouay	5	-	-	-	-	40	2,000
30. Bolek	58	4	137	20	16	423	10,000
Pak Ngum District	240	24	234	159	170	2,322	641,350
31. Nongbouathong	18	-	26	27	-	303	3,000
32. Sangxay	1						
33. Khoksa	27	-	1	32	10	392	5,050
34. Thangkhong	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Donehai	20	-	18	65	38	313	1,000
36. Naxon	43	7	71	-	52	407	627,500
37. Phao	51	-	15	10	20	307	1,500
38. Sompaseuth	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. Hai	41	-	30	16	-	260	1,800
40. Somsavad	24	17	73	9	50	340	1,500
Bolikhamsay province	24	5	71	20	-	212	1,800
Thaphabath District	24	5	71	20	-	212	1,800
41. Naxay	7	-	15	-	-	37	-
42. Xaysavang	17	5	56	20	-	175	1,800
Total	560	43	659	264	210	4,711	655,200

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.8 Source of Energy for Cooking

50. Table 4-10 indicates that all affected households are used firewood and charcoal as their source of energy for cooking. However, the other source of energy such as gas and electricity are varied from one village to another. Most PAHs is also used electricity as their source of lighting (See Table 4-11).

Table 4-10 Source of Energy for Cooking of PAHs

Village Name	# of PAHs	Fire Wood (%)	Gas (%)	Charcoal (%)	Electricity (%)
Vientiane Capital	536				
Xaythany District	296				
1. Khoksivilay	57	100	83	100	83
2. Nonthong	21	100	97	100	97
3. Phailom	24	100	74	100	74
4. Somsavanh	78	100	90	100	90
5. Khoksavang	18	100	79	100	79
6. Phonsavanh	14	100	73	100	73
7. Naphasouk	21	100	64	100	64
8. Dongkhouay	5	100	88	100	88
9. Bolek	58	100	83	100	83
Pak Ngum District	240				
10. Nongbouathong	18	100	92	100	92
11. Sangxay	1	100	100	100	100
12. Khoksa	27	100	88	100	88
13. Thangkhong	9	100	51	100	51
14. Donehai	20	100	85	100	85
15. Naxon	43	100	96	100	96
16. Phao	51	100	98	100	98
17. Sompaseuth	6	100	91	100	91
18. Hai	41	100	96	100	96
19. Somsavad	24	100	97	100	97
Bolikhamsay province	24				
Thaphabath District	24				
20. Naxay	7	100	39	100	39
21. Xaysavang	17	100	81	100	81
Total	561				

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.9 Source of Lighting of PAHs

Table 4-11 Source of Lighting of PAHs

Village Name	# of PAHs	Electricity
Vientiane Capital	536	
Xaythany District	296	
1. Khoksivilay	57	100
2. Nonthong	21	100
3. Phailom	24	100
4. Somsavanh	78	100
5. Khoksavang	18	100

Village Name	# of PAHs	Electricity
6. Phonsavanh	14	100
7. Naphasouk	21	100
8. Dongkhouay	5	100
9. Bolek	58	100
Pak Ngum District	240	
10. Nongbouathong	18	100
11. Sangxay	1	100
12. Khoksa	27	100
13. Thangkhong	9	100
14. Donehai	20	100
15. Naxon	43	100
16. Phao	51	100
17. Sompaseuth	6	100
18. Hai	41	100
19. Somsavad	24	100
Bolikhambay province	24	
Thaphabath District	24	
20. Naxay	7	100
21. Xaysavang	17	100
Total	560	

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.10 Source of Drinking Water

51. Table 4-12 shows all PAHs have access to tap water for source of drinking water with 12 affected villages used underground water in addition to the tap water. In addition, five affected villages also used well as their source of drinking water. See table below for more information.

Table 4-12 Source of Water of PAHs

Village Name	# of PAHs	Well (%)	Underground (%)	Tap Water (%)
Vientiane Capital	536			
Xaythany District	296			
1. Khoksivilay	57	-	-	100
2. Nonthong	21	-	-	100
3. Phailom	24	-	8	100
4. Somsavanh	78	-	-	100
5. Khoksavang	18	-	-	100
6. Phonsavanh	14	-	-	100
7. Naphasouk	21	-	8	100
8. Dongkhouay	5	-	-	100
9. Bolek	58	1	16	100
Pak Ngum District	240			

Village Name	# of PAHs	Well (%)	Underground (%)	Tap Water (%)
10.Nongbouathong	18	1	16	100
11.Sangxay	1			100
12.Khoksa	27	-	18	100
13.Thangkhong	9	-	1	100
14.Donehai	20	-	2	100
15.Naxon	43	8	4	100
16.Phao	51	-	1	100
17.Sompaseuth	6	-	-	100
18.Hai	41	-	17	100
19.Somsavad	24	1	14	100
Bolikhambay province	24			
Thaphabath District	24			
20.Naxay	7	3	-	100
21.Xaysavang	17	-	19	100
Total	560			

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

4.11 Affected Poverty and Vulnerability Groups

52. As per the given definition below, vulnerable groups are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) households headed by women, the elderly people or people with disability and households with no labors, (ii) households living below the poverty threshold, (iii) the landless, and (iv) ethnic groups.

53. Vulnerable households, as defined by Decree 348/GOL, dated 16/11/2017 on the Criteria for Poverty Graduation and Development, Article 4 of this Decree defined criteria for graduation of families from poverty as following:

- Have safe and strong housing;
- Have assets and equipment necessary for their livelihoods and income generation;
- Have labor, stable income or employment;
- School age family members receive lower secondary school education;
- Have access to clean water and stable sources of energy;
- Have access to primary public health services.

54. In order to put this decree into implementation, the government also issued a Guideline number 0830/MAF, dated 06/04/2018 on guideline for implementation the decree on the Criteria for Poverty Graduation and Development. Section 4 of this guideline indicated that families that graduated from poverty are the families that achieved six criteria for graduation of families' from poverty defined in the Decree 348/GOL, but still do not have stabilization, and

vulnerable to development, risk to fall back to poverty family due to those families are not yet achieved the majority of criteria for developed families such as: political aspects, education, cultural, environmental, and national defense-peace keeping. Importantly, although members of family have occupations, they remain at subsistence income. They do not have saving for families to ensure economic stabilities of their families. Average income per person should not be less than 5.6 million kip or USD700 per person per year.

55. Table 4-13 indicates that the Project will directly affect 4 poor households (26 people including 12 females) in two villages, Pak Ngum District, VTE. Their losses will include 1HH with affected house and shop; and 2HHs with affected residential land as presented in Table 4-13. Special assistances and livelihood restoration measures for those affected poor households are provided in Section 6.4.

56. Table 4-14 indicates that the Project will directly affect 10 single female-headed households (48 people including 22 females) in six villages, two districts in Vientiane Capital. Their losses will include 2 affected shops; 2HHs with affected residential land; 1HH with affected fence; and 2HHs with affected signs as presented in Table 4-14. However, they all are not poor facilities and special assistances and livelihood restoration measures for those affected poor households are provided in Section 9.

Table 4-13 Affected Poor PAHs

Village Name	# of PAHs	# of Population	# of Female	Remarks
Vientiane Capital	4	26	12	
Pak Ngum District	4	26	12	
1. Khoksa	3	18	10	1 HH with affected house and shop; 2 HHs with affected residential land
2. Thangkhong	1	8	2	2 HHs with affected drainage system

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

Table 4-14 Affected Vulnerable PAHs

Village Name	# of PAHs	# of Population	# of Female	Remarks
Vientiane Capital				
Xaythany District	6	25	12	
1. Khoksivilay	1	3	3	1 affected shop
2. Naphasouk	3	14	5	1 affected shop, 1 affected porch of shop; and 1 HHs with affected residential land
3. Bolek	2	8	4	1 affected porch of shop, and 1 HHs with affected residential land
Pak Ngum District	4	23	10	
4. Khoksa	1	3	1	1 affected sign

Village Name	# of PAHs	# of Population	# of Female	Remarks
5. Thangkhong	1	5	3	1 HH with affected fence
6. Phao	2	15	6	1 affected porch of shop; 1 HH with affected sign
Total	10	48	22	

Source: Household Census Survey of PAPs Household Survey (16 January – 16 February 2023)

5 Information Disclosure, Consultation, Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

5.1 Information Disclosure

57. Both English language and Lao language versions of RP will be posted on the MPWT official government website and will also be distributed to national and local governments, key stakeholders and civil society organizations, and different stakeholders two weeks prior to the second public consultation meeting. Previous consultation indicated that consulted stakeholders, including affected households, support implementation of the proposed subproject.

58. Once the AP is cleared by the AIIB for implementation, the AP will be disclosed in English and Lao languages on the MPWT's website, and locally in Lao language at the village halls. The final English version of AP will be disclosed on the AIIB's website.

5.2 Consultation Process

59. The project adopts a participatory consultation approach to promote meaningful consultation with project affected households. A focus is placed on consultation with affected vulnerable groups, including female headed households, ethnic minorities, women, youth, the elderly, the poor, and people with disability, etc. Consultation with CSOs (NPAs, CBOs) and other relevant stakeholders were also hold to understand their perspective and inform project design as well as overall impact mitigation approach.

5.3 Consultation during preparation of RP

60. PAPs and PAHs were invited to participate in public meetings in the early stages of the RP preparation. They were provided with reliable information on the proposed project, its impacts and proposed mitigation measures and economic restoration activities. Information publicly disclosed includes cut-off dates for each sub-project, eligibility criteria and entitlements, modalities of compensation, complaints and grievance redress procedures.

61. The consultation with local communities and FGD were conducted with village authorities including representatives of the affected people (men, women, ethnic minorities, and disadvantaged people) in 21 villages, three districts and two provinces in January 2023 with a total of 785 participants (350 females and 435 males). The summary of consultation and FGD is

summarized as follows and in Table 5-1 below while more details are provided in Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

62. **Road safety issues:** Villagers, both men and women, are extremely concerned about road safety, especially in situations where there is neither a caution sign nor a streetlight. During the construction period, there will be traffic jams and poor road conditions, both of which will lead to road accidents. Villagers recommend that the project implement mitigation measures to prevent any potential road accidents, such as warning signs, driving speed control, watering the road to reduce dust, which can cause accidents, and appointing police officers to facilitate student crossings and traffic flow. Additionally, the top of the vehicle should be covered when transporting construction materials.

63. **Environmental concerns:** Affected villagers both men and women are also concerned about waste management; as a result, they have suggested that the project identify the optimal locations to implement good solid waste and wastewater management systems for the construction site, worker camp, and storage sites before construction commences. The construction activities could generate debris that obstructs the drainage conduit, leading to flooding. During the construction phase, it is necessary to water the road to reduce dust.

64. **Economic activities:** Affected villagers both men and women are both worried about whether the project will cover the loss of income because their shops, services, and businesses might have to close temporarily during the construction phase. Women are more engaged in informal economic activities, mostly selling foods, drinks, and groceries. The development road and its facilities can obstruct women from continuing such economic activities, as the space for their businesses may be temporarily closed and become unavailable later on. In addition, affected people, both men and women, worry that accessing their shops and businesses will be difficult, resulting in low customer numbers, reduced incomes, and no profit from economic activities. They might have to close their shop at the end or find another place to temporarily move their economic activities until the construction is finished. Therefore, they suggest that the project address the issue of income loss and include it in the compensation package to be provided to the affected people. Villagers request that project to notify village authorities and villagers at least two months in advance before beginning the construction work. During the construction, don't put anything that will block the entrance to the village.

65. **Difficulty accessing villages and houses:** Affected villagers shared their concern that the construction will affect the entrances to the temple, school, and residences in the community. Some of the recommendations they provide include the project to finish the construction of drainage on the roadside as soon as possible to solve issues related to accessing the village. They also requested that the project make a temporary road for accessing villages, houses, and markets.

66. **Non-availability of balanced land for the relocation of houses and businesses and non-title holders:** During the consultation at the village level as well as during the focus group discussion, both men and women requested that if private land was affected, compensation should be provided using market prices. If the remaining land is not sufficient to rebuild their house or

shop, the project has to find new land for them. For those whose land will be affected, the project should help with issuing the new land title certificate. They also request that the project take care of the poor, affected villagers, who do not have new land to rebuild their houses. People who are affected and don't have a house or land elsewhere or who have only used land certificates issued before the land law went into effect should be covered by a special policy in the project.

Table 5-1 Summary of Consultation Results

Consultations	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations/ Comments
Village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village authorities and villagers are strongly support the project as the project will have significant positive impacts on improvement of the local livelihood activities, business and economic, health and well-being such as more convenience and saving time for travelling to other villages, districts, provinces, work, school, agriculture farms, transportation of agriculture products as well as reduction in road accidents, and etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, there are also negative impacts such as acquisition of private land; loss of houses and shops; Other issues are construction waste and solid waste from worker camps. Community health and safety from transportation of construction materials, noise and dust emissions, solid waste and waste water from worker camps, and risks of Covid-19 infection. Social issues from labour influx such as thieves, drunk, violence including gender and child violence and abuses. Road safety due to people might drive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design shall be designed to minimize the impacts on people lands and properties. The loss and compensation amount data shall be checked and confirmed with PAPs. Compensation should be paid for all affected lands and assets with fair prices and consultation with PAPs. The compensation shall be completed before starting any construction activities. Notify village authorities and villagers 2 months in advance of construction takes place. Implement measures to prevent community health and safety such as control of driving speed limit, water spraying, noise control, and cover the truck when transporting construction materials to prevent falling on the road and so on. Implement good solid waste and waste water

Consultations	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>with high speed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper placement or lack of warning sign during construction may cause accidents. 	<p>management for worker camp and storage areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement measures to avoid social issues and risks on COVID-19 infection such as having vaccination to prevent COVID-19 outbreak before coming to work. Request to recruit local people for construction works both men and women. Request to not working on Buddha Day “Van Sin”.
FGD Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants agreed with the project development plan. The project should start as soon as possible. Easy to travel, more convenient for transportation, safe time to travel to pick up kid and go to work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to not working on Buddha Day “Van Sin”. Loss of income as they might have to close their shops during the construction. Loss of their properties, fair compensations, road safety, and security during the construction phase. Road safety after finish the construction, people might drive with high speed. Waste from the construction and from worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss and compensation amount data shall be checked and confirmed with PAPs. Compensation should be paid for all affected lands and assets with fair prices and consultation with PAPs. The compensation shall be completed before starting any construction activities. Notify village authorities and villagers 2 months in advance of construction takes place. Implement measures to prevent community health and safety such as control of driving speed limit, water spraying, noise control, and cover the truck when transporting construction materials to

Consultations	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>camp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste water from the camp. • Water stagnant during the rainy season. • Difficulty to access the house, shops or village during construction due to construction object blocking or lack of access. • Dust, noise, and vibration create by construction. 	<p>prevent falling on the road and so on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement good solid waste and waste water management for worker camp and storage areas. • Implement temporary access way to the effected houses, stores and villages. • Regularly watering the road morning, afternoon, evening or as frequently when needed.
FGD Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All participants agreed with the project development plan. • Easy to travel; more convenience for transportation • Will help increase trade and livelihood along the main road. • Increase the better living condition for the villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should continue the construction and have a clear timeline to complete the construction? • Worry about the compensation policy and whether it will be fair and appropriate. How will the house, land, and fence be compensated? • Difficult to access to village and house. • Connection of main drainage to the household drainage. • Install temporarily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to prevent community health and safety such as control of driving speed limit, water spraying, noise control, and cover the truck when transporting construction materials to prevent falling on the road and so on. • Implement good solid waste and waste water management for worker camp and storage areas. • The loss and compensation amount data shall be checked and confirmed with PAPs. • Compensation should be paid for all affected lands and assets with fair prices and consultation with PAPs. The compensation

Consultations	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>of connection pipe to village and house.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust, noise, and vibration create by construction. • Potholes and improper road warning signs may lead to accidents especially for the motorbikes. 	<p>shall be completed before starting any construction activities</p>

67. Additional FGDs with local communities were conducted by Road Safety Audit Consultant, with participation from PCU/PMU and ESIA consultant, in three villages (B. Somsavanh, B. Phao and B. Naxay) on 16th and 19th of May 2023 with a total of 106 participants (68 females and 38 males). The FGDs were divided in two sub-groups of males and females with focusing on road safety discussion. The result of the FGDs indicated that participants are not satisfying and worried about vehicle high speeding, pavement condition, drainage system, road crossing and etc. Requests or recommendations from participants included control of vehicle speed, provide sidewalk, road safety signage, pedestrian crossing, overpasses and traffic lights. Please refer to Attachment 9 of SEP for more details.

5.4 Consultations during Project Implementation

68. Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism. Consultations on specific activities (ESMPs, RP and GAP) will be undertaken. More details are provided in SEP.

5.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

69. This RP establishes means for affected persons (both with land titles and non-land titles) to bring complaints to the attention of relevant project authorities. GRM is built on the existing national system with Village Mediation Unit/Committee in place in all villages and fiduciary structure from the district to national levels. Grievance procedures should include reasonable performance standards, e.g., time required to respond to complaints, and should be provided without charge to displaced persons. The RP should also state other avenues available to aggrieved persons if the project-related procedures fail to resolve complaints. Article 23, 24, 25 of the Decree 84/PM requires the Project to establish an effective mechanism for grievance

resolution. The Decree requires that the subproject proponent (i.e. DWPT) is responsible for setting up GRM and take actions to solve the issues.

70. Grievances related to environmental and social issues from ethnic groups that result from Project activities will be resolved by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) through the Project GRM presented in **Figure 5-1** in general. However, the complainant also retains the right to bypass this procedure and can address a grievance directly to the EDPD/PTI Office or the Provincial Assembly, as provided for by law in Lao PDR. At each level grievance details, discussions, and outcomes will be recorded in a grievance logbook of which the template is provide in Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The status of grievances submitted, and grievance redress will be reported to DPWT management through the monthly report. The following GRM process will be applied:

- a) *Stage 1*: If an affected person is not satisfied with the resettlement plan or its implementation, the person can issue oral or written complaint to the Village Grievance Committee (VGC). If it is oral complaint, the village should deal with this complaint and make written records. VGC should solve the complaint within 10 working days.
- b) *Stage 2*: If the affected person is not satisfied with the result of step 1, he/she can file appeal with the District Grievance Committee (DGC) after he receives the decision made in step 1. The DGC should make a decision within 10 working days.
- c) *Stage 3*: If the affected person is not satisfied with the result of step 2, he/she can file appeal with Project Management Unit (PMU) for administrative arbitration after receiving the decision made by the PMU. The administrative arbitration organization should make the arbitrated decision within 10 working days.
- d) *Stage 4*: If the affected person is still unsatisfied with the arbitrated decision made by the administrative arbitration organization, after receiving the arbitrated decision, he/she can file a lawsuit in a civil court according to relevant laws and regulations in Lao PDR.

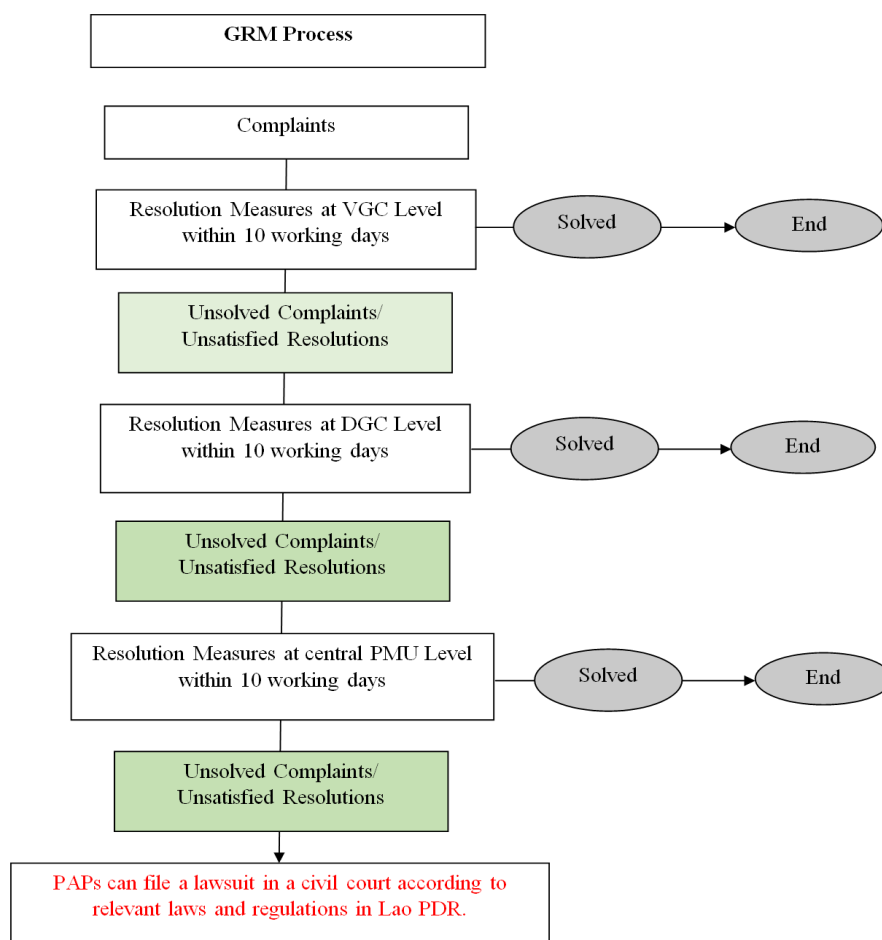


Figure 5-1 GRM process

71. PAP can make complaint or appeal on all aspects of project design and implementation, including issues related to resettlement. The Feedback Form will be developed under this Project and made available at villages in project areas including where PAP live, for use by PAP to raise complaints or grievances. PAP will be clearly informed of the complaint and appeal channels described above through village meetings and other channels. Media tools should be used to communicate the information. Opinions and suggestions on resettlement provided by various people and organizations should be documented and resettlement organizations at various levels should study and address these issues in a timely manner.

72. The organizations addressing the affected people's complaint and appeal shall not charge any fee. Any expenses incurred due to complaint and appeal should be paid as unexpected expenses by the relevant project implementation agency. To make GRM more efficient and responsive, contact details including phone numbers of responsible site engineers and focal points at PPWTs will be provide in the project information leaflet to be prepared and distributed to all Project Affected Households (PAHs) and Project Affected Villages (PAVs). Experience from road projects in other countries suggest that phone call is more frequently used by affected people as most complaints raised are often related to to-day-to-day issues/impacts from civil work (e.g. dust, noise, road accidents and safety, construction materials and equipment left blocking access to PAHs , work delayed).

73. AIIB **PPM**. The communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by an AIIB supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanism or the AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM). The PPM has been established by the AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement its Environmental and Social Policy in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms or AIIB Management's processes. For information on how to make submissions to the PPM, please visit <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>

74. The communities and individuals who wish to submit their complaints to the existing project-level grievance redress mechanism could be done by contacting the following relevant staff and organizations as provided in Table 5-2 and Table 5-3 below:

Table 5-2 DGC Contact Person and Number (to be added)

No.	Full Name	Position	Organization	Telephone number
I.	PMU			
1	Mr. Litta Kattiya	DG	DOR/MPWT	
2	Mr. Souksakhone Soutunnouvong	Project Coordination	DOR/MPWT	020 5962 4747
3	Mr. Thongdom Chanthala	Project's Safeguards Coordinator	PTI/MPWT	020 2203 3971
II.	Xaythany DGC			
1	Mr. Phetsomphone Sensy	Head of Office	OPWT	020 2222 2500
2	Mr. Vongsavath Phoumavongxay	Technician	OPWT	020 2240 5711
3	Mr. Phetsahan Pathammavong	Head of Office	DONRE	020 5552 2242
4	Ms. Parn Khounmixay	Chair of LWU	LWU	020 5501 0413
5	To be add	Head of Office	Office of Labour and Social Welfare	To be added
III.	PakNgum DGC	Technician		
1	Mr. Phouvieng Boudmixay	Head of Office	OPWT	020 5622 9299
2	Mr. Siththisone Siththixay	Technician	OPWT	020 5500 6160
3	Mr. Bounty Sipamuan	Head of Office	DONRE	020 2244 0762
4	Ms. Khamphouva Samoud	Chair of LWU	LWU	
5	To be add	Head of Office	Office of Labour and Social Welfare	
IV.	Thapabath DGC			

No.	Full Name	Position	Organization	Telephone number
1	Mr. Sivieng Inthavong	Head of Office	OPWT	020 5565 2556
2	Mr. Phouvong Souvanhnaphithy	Technician	OPWT	020 5427 7288
3	Mr. Maiphone Vanhmixay	Head of Office	DONRE	020 2211 5229
4	Ms. Pany Luangnarm	Chair of LWU	LWU	
5	To be added	Head of Office	Office of Labour and Social Welfare	

Table 5-3 VGC Contact Persons

Village Name	Full Name of Village Head	Telephone Number
Vientiane Capital		
Xaythany District		
1. Khoksivilay	Mr. Davone	02022248634
2. Nonthong	Mr. Laviengkhone	02096733309
3. Phailom	Mr. Sounthone	02055917292
4. Somsavanh	Mr. Mr Phouthone	02022209128
5. Khoksavang	Mr. Khamphath	02096211022
6. Phonsavanh	Mr. Phaithoun	02052379783
7. Naphasouk	Mr. Kounvilay	0309877330
8. Dongkhouay	Mr. Lathsamy	02056985225
9. Bolek	Mr. Khampuon	02055908108
Pak Ngum District		
10.Nongbouathong	Mr. Nen Sivilay	02093659205
11.Sangxay	Mr. Somphone	02055907249
12.Khoksa	Ms. Vanhphongam	0309801983
13.Thangkhong	Mr. Xiengvilay	02022098490
14.Donehai	Mr. Chan singhalath	02055908219
15.Naxon	Mr. Samthong thanousone	02022000225
16.Phao	Ms. Som lounglat	02055286324
17.Sompaseuth	Ms. Chansone	02023029543
18.Hai	Mr. Bounthanome	02055413672
19.Somsavad	Ms. Xengphachan soulipho	02022513266
Bolikhamsay province		
Thaphabath District		
20.Naxay	Mr. Khaekham	02058684404
21.Xaysavang	Mr. Bounvang	02097206789

6 Legal Framework

75. The main objective of compensation policy under this RP is to ensure that all persons subjected to adverse impacts (displaced persons or PAPs) are compensated at replacement costs for loss of assets (e.g. land, houses, structures, trees, businesses...) and livelihoods as a result of

the project, and other assets or otherwise provided with any rehabilitation measures or other forms of assistance necessary to provide them with sufficient opportunity to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and living standards. Given the nature of the project activities, the project area will need land acquisition and/or compensation. The compensation and resettlement relevant policies of the World Bank and GOL will be applied to address temporary impacts and RP will be prepared and implemented in accordance with the policies.

76. This RP complies with the AIIB's Environmental and Social Standard 2 (Involuntary Resettlement, applicable provisions of Decree 84 of the Lao Government on Compensation and Resettlement, the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (2022) and other relevant national legislation including the Land Law 2019. Where gaps and discrepancies exist between the AIIB's ESS2 and the GOL policies, the AIIB'ESS 2 will prevail as per the Project Agreement.

6.1 National Legal and Regulatory Framework

77. Government Laws, Decrees, and Guidelines: The legal context in Lao PDR has been changing rapidly over the last five years. Compensation principles and policy framework for land acquisition and resettlement are governed by several laws, decrees and regulations as follows: (a) The Constitution (1991), (b) the Land Law (2003, being revised), (c) Road Law (1990, revised 2012), (d) the Environment Protection Law (1999) revised in 2012, and as a consequence the Decree of the Prime Minister on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Project (CR Decree No.192/PM, dated 7 July 2005) was revised and approved in early 2016 (Decree 84, dated 5 May 2016) while the regulations on the environment impact assessment (EIA) and the initial environmental evaluation (IEE) processes were revised and upgraded into new EIA Decree No. 389/GoL, dated 20/10/2022.

78. In 2018, GOL promulgated a new law on Resettlement and Occupation with detailed regulations being developed. Approval of a new decree on EIA in October 2022 provided a strong legal basis for development projects to conduct social assessment and plan/implement mitigation measures as needed. A number of technical guidelines including the Public Involvement Guideline were launched in 2012 and being applied, however, consideration is being made if it is necessary to update this guideline.

79. On institutional aspect, after the establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) in 2011-2012 and the Government policy on decentralization (Sam Sang policy), there was an institutional reform during 2016-2017 when some MoNRE departments were moved to other ministries while internal organization within MoNRE has also been changed. The Department of Environment and Social Impact Assessment (DESIA) has been separated into the Department of Environment (DOE) and Department of Natural Resources and Environment Monitoring (DNREM). DOE is now responsible for policy of natural resources and environment sector including review of the environment impact assessment (EIA) report and issuance of Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) while DNREM is responsible for technical inspection of natural resources and environment including ECC compliance.

80. The revised Land Law was endorsed by the National Assembly in June 2019 with some further comments provided by the National Assembly (NA). Thus, further work and edits are still to be done before it can be signed by the President of NA and endorsed by the President expected in late 2019.

81. Below are some key provisions of relevant laws and decrees that are of critical importance for land compensation and resettlement.

- a) *The Constitution*: Article 14 of the Constitution declares that the State protects and promotes all forms of state, collective, and individual ownership. Article 15 declares that the land within the Lao PDR is owned by the national community and that the State ensures the rights of citizens to use, transfer, and inherit it in accordance with the law. Article 8 establishes the right of all ethnic groups relative to the preservation and promotion of their customs and heritage. All acts of division and discrimination among ethnic groups are prohibited. The Constitution defines that all "citizens of all ethnicity" have rights in education, health, land use and ownership, domicile of choice, and economic development regardless of sex, religion, social status, education, or ethnicity; as well as freedom of religion, freedom of speech; freedom to peacefully assemble and to protest. All citizens have the right to work and carry out their chosen livelihoods. Articles 8 and 22, guarantee that there will be no discrimination on the basis of ethnicity or gender. Articles in the Constitution where ethnic People are specifically mentioned are as follows: Article 1 – Lao PDR is a nation unified and indivisible of all ethnic communities; Article 2 - all power is of the people, by the people, and for the use of the multi-ethnic people; Article 3 - the right of a multi-ethnic people to be owners of the nation is exercised and guaranteed by the political system; Article 7 - mass organizations are the focal point for the solidarity and mobilization for citizens of all backgrounds and ethnicity as participating members in the safeguarding and edification of their rights and interests; Article 8 - the State will carry out a policy of unity and equality among the various ethnic communities. All ethnic communities have the right to preserve and improve their own traditions and culture and those of the nation. Discrimination between ethnic communities is forbidden. The state will carry out every means in order to continue to improve and raise the economic and social level of all ethnic communities; Article 13 - the economic system is for the purpose of improving the standard of living, materially and spiritually, of a multi-ethnic people; Article 19 - the State and the people will collaborate to build schools of all levels in order that a complete education system will be available to all, especially areas inhabited by ethnic People; and Article 22 - all Lao citizens, regardless of their sex, social position, education, beliefs or ethnicity, are equal before the law.
- b) *The Land Law*: The Land Law also stipulates that, in cases when public infrastructure development projects cause damages to trees, crops or buildings of private owners, the land owners have the right to be compensated for the damages. Ethnic communities maintain land tenure user rights equal to all Lao citizens with certain specifications and

even preferential access and customary user rights to certain forest products (Forestry Law, Article 30; MAF Regulation 535; MAF Orders 54 and 377). Customary rights on land use among the ethnic communities are passed down from generation to generation. Traditionally, no land titles were involved, and no boundaries were officially demarcated. In remote rural areas, these customary rights are still practiced to the acceptance of the local authorities widely. Many ethnic communities have traditionally recognized certain areas of forest as sacred forest sites. In addition, among ethnic communities, individuals or households were considered to be the owners of specific trees, such as those used for resin tapping or that may have ancestral spiritual significance. These are important aspects of village cultural and economic life that need to be investigated and strictly respected. The revised Land Law was passed by NA in June 2019, further edits are to be made before it can be signed by the President of NA and endorsed by the President expected in late 2019.

- c) *The CR Decree 84 (2016)*: This Decree defines principles, rules, and measures to mitigate adverse social impacts and to compensate damages that result from involuntary acquisition or repossession of land and fixed or movable assets, including changes in land use, restriction of access to community or natural resources affecting community livelihood and income sources. This Decree aims to ensure that PAPs are compensated and assisted to improve or maintain their pre-project incomes and living standards and are not worse off than they would have been without the project. The provisions will be applied during the preparation and implementation of the social impacts assessment (SIA), the social impact mitigation and monitoring plan, and/or the resettlement action plan (RP). Technical Guideline for this Decree is being prepared and expected to be approved and launched before the end of 2019. While DNEP is responsible for review and approval of the SIA with consent from the province, the province under supervision of the Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Decree which will be carried out by the project owner. Discussion is underway on whether this Decree will be superseded by the new Law on Resettlement and Livelihood launched in August 2018 or will be revised in line with the new law, which is discussed in the below paragraph.
- d) Key articles of relevance to the Project's resettlement are as follows: Article 6 - Compensation principles state that before compensation, a joint committee will be established to assess loss to Project Affected Persons (PAPs). PAPs will be entitled to compensation for structures at replacement cost, compensation will be payable for losses of income due to the project, and those without documented legal title will still be entitled to compensation for lost structures and other support so as not to be negatively impacted. Article 6 - paragraph 6. States that PAPs including ethnic minorities who are living in rural or remote areas, who do not have any legal Land Use Certificate or any other acceptable proof indicating land use right to the affected land and assets they occupy shall be compensated for their lost rights to use land and for their other assets at replacement cost and provided additional assistance to ensure that they are not worse-

off due to the project. PAPs in urban areas, who do not have any legal Land Use Certificate or any other acceptable proof indicating land use right to the affected land and assets they occupy and who have no land at other places will be compensated for their lost rights to use land and for their other assets at replacement cost and other additional assistance to ensure they are not worse off due to the project. Article 8 - entitlement to economic rehabilitation measures if more than 20% of income-generating assets are lost due to a development project. Article 11 - voluntary donation of land by PAPs is only acceptable if the impact on their income generation is not significant (less than 20% reduction), no physical displacement is caused, and APs are fully aware of their entitlements before relinquishing them. Article 11 - project proponents will define mitigations measures and socioeconomic benefits to improve the status of ethnic communities which will be developed in consultation with the communities and in harmony with their cultural preferences. Article 17 of the Decree - requires a separate section on indigenous people's issues and mitigation measures in the RP. Where impacts on ethnic peoples are more significant an Ethnic Groups Engagement Plan (EGEP) will be prepared. The decree and its guidelines rectify key areas of the Land Law which would prevent informal land users from any eligibility, and also sets a clear definition of the "reasonable compensation" mentioned in the Land Law and determines these as replacement cost.

- e) *The new Law on Resettlement and Occupation (2018)* was developed based on the compensation and resettlement Decree 84 (2016). The law, which applies for both government and private sector development projects aims to define, regulate, manage and monitor resettlement and livelihood for Lao population of all ethnic groups to ensure that those who are in areas identified for resettlement and provided with stabilized residential and production land and occupation with ultimate goals to address illegal relocation, eliminate poverty, improve livelihood, security and social order, develop small villages into rural small towns contributing to national socio-economic development and national security. Article 22.1 also states that people affected by settlement and livelihood program (governed under this law) will be provided with compensation for land and assets lost at a replacement cost, providing that s/he has official land (use or title) documents. The Article 22.4 recognizes customary land use that if certified by the local authority and concerned sector, the affected person is eligible for compensation as specified in the above Article. Article 22.5 discusses that in event if person affected by settlement and livelihood program does not have official land (use or title) document, s/he will not be provided with compensation for the land lost (acquired) but assets (structures, trees and crops) located on the land parcel acquired. Due to large similarity and consistency in the provisions, objectives, scope and provisions of this law and Decree 84, discussion is ongoing on whether the later will be revised or dropped and superseded by the former.
- f) *The Forestry Law (2019)* states (i) that forests and forest land can be converted to other uses (i.e. for transmission line right of way) when necessary and in the public interest

(subject to approval) from responsible authorities; (ii) an individual or organization given permission to convert forest to another use is responsible for payment of a conversion fee, land reclamation and tree planting; (iii) provision for allowing long practiced activities such as collecting wood for fences and fuel, non-timber forest products (NTFP), hunting and fishing for non-protected species for household consumption, and other customary uses. For removal of forests, compensation is based on the volume of timber (m³) of a given class of tree that will be cut down. Compensation is only paid for timber removed from private forestry plantations. No compensation is paid for timber removed from natural forests on public lands. Nor is any compensation paid for removal of NTFP such as bamboo. There is no requirement to replant trees on degraded land located away from a transmission line corridor, as compensation for removing trees to create transmission line right-of-way. Such forms of compensation only apply to reservoir clearing projects where it is necessary to plant trees to stabilize slopes that could otherwise fail through a process of mass wasting.

- g) *The Road Law (amended 2016)* states that Ministry of Public works and Transport manages and uses the land for the road activity in conformity with the determination in the land law. Road width shall have the area consisting of the carriageway, shoulders, pathways, drainages, slope of road and Right of Way (Article 21,22,23.24). Within the Right of Way, it shall be banned all constructions and other activities. Article 30, 31 and 32 (new) states that conducting feasibility study of road construction, maintenance and rehabilitation shall perform environmental impact assessment. Reasonable compensation must be paid to individuals whose land is expropriated for roads, relocation of replacement structures, and loss of trees and crops (Article 38 and 39); and it states that it is prohibited to construct within the road reserve (Article 38).
- h) The 1992 ethnic policy, Resolution of the Party Central Organization concerning Ethnic Affairs in the new Era, focuses on gradually improving the living conditions of the ethnic communities, while promoting their ethnic identity and cultural heritage. The general policy of the Party concerning the ethnic communities include: Build National Sentiment (national identity); Realize Equality among ethnic communities; Increase the Solidarity Level among ethnic communities as members of the greater Lao family; Resolve Problems of Inflexible and Harmful thinking, as well as economic and cultural Inequality; Improve the living Conditions of the ethnic communities step by step; Expand, to the greatest extent possible, the good and beautiful Heritage and ethnic Identity of each group as well as their Capacity to participate in the affairs of the nation. The Project may involve minor or temporary land acquisition for road maintenance work in some areas where ethnic minority groups or communities reside. No major loss of land is anticipated because the work will be carried out within existing roads and may involve minor realignments without expansion, which may affect trees and other roadside private assets. However, a separate Ethnic Group Engagement Plan (EGEP) has been prepared to ensure that the ethnic groups are not adversely affected and their livelihood is not worse off as a result of project implementation.

6.2 AIIB’s Environment and Social Policy (ESP)

82. AIIB recognizes that environmental and social sustainability is a fundamental aspect of achieving development outcomes consistent with its mandate to support infrastructure development and interconnectivity. The Environmental and Social Framework of AIIB (2016), includes an Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The Environmental and Social Policy specifies that AIIB conduct environmental and social due diligence as an integral element of its appraisal of the project, and in a manner, that is:

- Appropriate to the nature and scale of the Project; and
- Proportional to the level of the Project’s potential environmental and social risks and impacts.

83. For this Project, Environmental and Social Standard 1 (Environmental and Social Assessment and Management) and Environmental and Social Standard 2 (Involuntary Resettlement) will be applicable.

6.3 Key Differences in Lao PDR Law and AIIB Policies

84. Promulgation of GoL’s compensation and resettlement Decree 84/PM represents a significant improvement in the rights of citizens when their livelihoods, possessions and society are affected by development projects. Both the compensation and resettlement decree and AIIB’s ESS2 on involuntary resettlement entitle the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to compensation for affected land and non-land assets at replacement cost. However, there are some differences between AIIB’s ESS2 and the Decree 84/PM (see **Table 6-1** below). The first difference is on the definition of severely affected PAPs in which AIIB’s ESS2 defines at 10% of affected value while Decree 84/PM defines at 20% of affected values. The Decree 84/PM provides more specific details. Other differences include Decree 84/PM encourages PAPs for voluntary land donations while ESS2 discourages land donation while different names are used for preparation of resettlement action plan when minor land acquisition is required. However, any gaps and inconsistencies that may be identified between the national legislations and the AIIB’s ESP / ESS, the latter (the AIIB policy) will prevail.

Table 6-1 Differences between Relevant Lao and AIIB Social Safeguard Policies

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
1. Land Property			
1.1. Policy objectives	PAPs (Project Affected Persons) should be assisted to at least restore, the livelihoods in real term relative to pre-project level; to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable	PAPs are compensated and assisted to improve or maintain their pre-project incomes and living standards, and are not made worse off than they would have been without the project.	ESP/ESS2 Policy Procedures will be applied.

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
	development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.		
1.2. Support for affected households who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	<p>The Bank does not endorse illegal settlement; however, it recognizes that significant populations already inhabit both urban and rural land without title or recognized land rights in its countries of operation. Given this situation, the Bank requires the Client to ensure that displaced persons without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the resettlement plan, and that they are included in the resettlement consultation process.</p> <p>Persons without Title or Legal Rights - Ensure that persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the resettlement plan. Include them in the resettlement consultation process. Do not include compensation to these people for the illegally settled land. Conduct land survey and census as early as possible in Project preparation to establish clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to prevent encroachment. If claims have been made by these displaced persons that are currently under administrative or legal review, develop procedures to address these situations.</p>	PAP who does not have legal land title, land use certificate or other acceptable documentation indicating their land use right, including customary and traditional land use right, only provides the right to claim compensation for their lost assets such as house/structures, trees and/or crops, and not land.	<p>PAPs who do not have legal title, land use certificates or other acceptable documentation indicating their land use right will still be entitled to financial assistance to achieve the objective of the AIB's ESP / ESS2 involuntary resettlement policy.</p> <p>AIB's ESP / ESS2 Policy Procedures will be applied.</p>
2. Compensation			
2.1. Methods for determining	Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through	Article 2: The compensation shall be in the form of land, material or money for the land,	An independent appraiser conducts replacement cost study

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
compensation rates	independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the underappreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in Project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.	agricultural products, livestock and incomes that are affected by development projects based on compensation value. Article 4: Compensation value means the value calculated in the form of material, money or land, constructed facilities, agricultural products, livestock and incomes which have been affected by development projects. Article 9: Project owners, in collaboration with the committee for compensation and resettlement at the local level, must estimate the value for compensation for land, constructed facilities, crop products, livestock and potential incomes and organize consultations with affected people by selecting the right and appropriate options based on prices applied by the state, market prices or average prices applicable for period of compensation and based on the types of properties and locations. The prices applied by the state (middle prices) are the prices specified in a separate regulation which are identified and regulated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment from time to time.	for all types of assets affected in order to establish appropriate compensation rate. Replacement Cost study by the ESIA consultant (as an Independent Appraiser) through scientific study and will be consulted with resettlement committees and PAHs and thereafter be considered as binding. ESP/ESS2 Policy Procedures will be applied
2.2. Compensation for loss of income sources or means of livelihood	If these impacts are found to be significantly adverse at any stage of the Project, develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-Project level or better.	Article 9: Provision of agriculture land in appropriate ways including the creation of new livelihood options and stable income generation activities and promotion of local crafts/industry in addition to agricultural production activities for the affected people.	ESP/ESS2 Policy Procedures will be applied – loss of income will be restored to pre-displacement rates regardless of the legal status of the affected person

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
2.3. Livelihood restoration and assistance	If these impacts are found to be significantly adverse at any stage of the Project, develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-Project level or better.	Article 13: In parallel with the establishment of resettlement plan as prescribed in article 10 of this decree, the project owner must coordinate with the compensation and settlement committee at the local level to collect information on livelihood and income generation matters of the affected people in details to establish the livelihood rehabilitation plan to contribute to the management and monitoring social and environmental impacts within the project development framework.	Because the impacts are expected to be minor, income restoration will be addressed on a case by case basis.
2.4. Consultation and disclosure	<p>The consultation covers Project design, mitigation and monitoring measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities on a Project-specific basis, and implementation issues.</p> <p>Disclosure information on the environmental and social assessment reports, ESMPs, ESMPFs, resettlement plans, RPFs, Indigenous Peoples plans and IPPFs, or other approved forms of documentation. Post online</p>	Article 5: The compensation and resettlement shall be carried out in compliance with the following principles: Protection of the rights and legitimate benefits of affected people; Ensure equality, correctness, transparency, disclosure and fairness; Ensure coordination, consultation and participation between the project owner, affected people, state agencies and other relevant stakeholders.	<p>Extensive consultation and participation will be conducted at every stage of RP and implementation.</p> <p>ESP/ESS2 Policy Procedures will be applied.</p>
3. Grievance Redress Mechanism			
Procedures for recording and processing grievances	Project-level Grievance Redress - The grievance mechanism is scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project. The grievance mechanism may utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, provided that they are properly designed and implemented, and deemed by the Bank to be suitable for the Project; these may be supplemented, as needed, with Project-specific arrangements. The mechanism is designed to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent	Article 23: In case the affected view that the project owner does not comply with the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood in accordance with this decree or other related plans that affect their interests, they are entitled to request to related authorities to solve the request(s) according to the procedures stipulated in paragraph 1, article 24 of this decree.	Grievances from PAP and PAHs in connection with the implementation of the RP will be handled through negotiation with the aim of achieving consensus. Complaints will go through three stages before they may be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
	<p>process that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. The grievance mechanism includes provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and to remain anonymous, if requested. The mechanism provides for maintenance of a publicly accessible case register, and reports on grievance redress and outcomes, which are disclosed in accordance with the applicable ESS.</p>		
4. Monitoring & Evaluation			
	<p>Monitoring. Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved, by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.</p> <p>Client – Monitoring and Reporting and The Bank – Monitoring and Reporting.</p>	<p>Article 27: The project owner must set up a management unit of compensation and resettlement to take charge of monitoring and examination by himself other than other parties. The unit is obliged to make reports to the state audit-inspection organizations concerning the monitoring and examination of the implementation of the plan for compensation, allocation and relocation, and rehabilitation of people’s livelihood of the development project as stipulated in the overall plan, at each period.</p>	<p>The PMU will conduct a regular monitoring to monitor progress in the implementation of the environmental and social measures agreed with the Bank; and verify the compliance with these specific measures and their progress toward intended outcomes; The monitoring will include progress reports, status of the RP implementation, information on location and numbers of people affected, compensation amounts paid by item, and assistance provided to PAHs. The report of monitoring results will be prepared by client and submitted to IRC and AIIB on a quarterly basis.</p>

85. The Project will follow the AIIB’s ESP/ESS2 where such discrepancies outlined above occur.

6.4 Determination of Compensation Rates

86. In November 2022, the Major of Vientiane Capital and the Governor of Bolikhamxay Province has established a Provincial Resettlement and Grievance Committee (PRGC) for Vientiane Capital (No. 1016/VTE, dated 30/11/2022 in Attachment 6-1) and for Bolikhamxay Province ((No. 698/VTE,

dated 15/11/2022 in Attachment 6-2). This committee is leading by Vice Major of Vientiane Capital and Vice Governor of Bolikhamxay Province in cooperation with various provincial and district government agencies. The Committee was established specifically for the Project to oversee compensation activities including GRM associated with the Project. This committee will also confirm the compensation rates to be used so they are fair and acceptable for all Project Affected Households.

87. In addition, District Resettlement and Grievance Committees (DRGCs) were also established by the Governor of Xaythany District (No. 034/XTD, dated 18/01/2023) and the Governor of PakNgun Districts (No. 066/PGD, dated 02/02/2022). This committee is leading by the Vice Governor of Districts in cooperation with various provincial and district government agencies as well as affected communities on establishment of appropriate compensation rates that are accepted by all key stakeholders. The committee has appointed the technical team with responsibility to conduct data collection and assessment of project impacts (losses) and develop compensation policy and unit rate. The detailed measurement survey of land and assets of affected people, households and other public and community infrastructure has been the responsibility of the DRGC and its secretariat. The consultant will work closely with the DRGC to ensure the identification, assessment and valuation of land and assets are conducted in compliance with the national laws and regulation as well as applicable international standards.

88. The unit costs of compensation for affected land and assets have been established based on the principle of "Replacement Cost". Replacement Cost study by the ESIA consultant (as an Independent Appraiser) through scientific study and will be consulted with resettlement committees and PAHs and thereafter be considered as binding. Based on the data of DMS, the consultant team has conducted local market survey for construction materials, land and tree prices in February 2023. The survey was conducted through the visit of local market and shops (3 businesses/shops per each project affected district) to obtain actual/latest prices of main construction materials (such as cement, sand, gravel, wood and steel products, transport and other building materials). The price for construction materials is an average price collected from 3 shops per each project affected districts while the land price is from random calls of land for sell and the price for affected trees is from shops that sell trees. Please refer to Attachment 4-3: Form and formulae to determine the compensation cost of affected structures.

89. Rates of compensation were determined based on actual value of land and assets at open market prices. A summary of rates of compensation calculation principles are outlined below:

- Lowland rice paddy: compensation = (loss land area x market price of land in each zone)
- Agriculture garden land: Compensation = (loss land area x price of land in each zone)
- Residential land: Compensation = (loss land area x price of land in each zone) + damage cost of structure based on the market price (if applicable).
- Trees and Crops: Compensation = (land clearance cost + seedling cost) + maintenance cost x number of trees maintained).

- For annual crops: there will be no compensation provided for annual crops as prior to the commencement of the project, the contractor will allow the farmers to harvest their produces at least six months in advance. If the farmers are not formally informed and the project is required to use the land where crops are not ready for harvest, the project then will provide compensation for annual crops as per the valuation of the DRGC.
- For businesses (shops) cash compensation for loss of income will be calculated based on the actual number of days that the shops would need to be closed during the construction period multiplied with gross income per day derived from the monthly tax payment ranging from 5% to 10% of the total monthly gross income depending type of shops/businesses. For example, if a PAH paid tax LAK100,000 per month meaning that the monthly gross income of PAHs is LAK1,000,000 or LAK33,333 per day (30 days/month).
Cash Compensation for loss of income = 33,333 x 10 days (shops closed) = LAK333,333.

90. The Compensation Unit Rate will be consulted with and agreed upon by PAPs and will be endorsed by Major of Vientiane Capital and Governor of Bolikhamxay province.

7 Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

91. This section provides the compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration strategy that will be applied for different categories of impacts and PAPs associated with land acquisition for the Project. The strategy considers national laws and regulations, and international standards for formal and informal land tenure.

7.1 Objectives of Compensation Policy

92. The main objective of compensation policy under this RP is to ensure that all persons subjected to adverse impacts (displaced persons or PAPs) are compensated promptly, at replacement cost for lost land and other assets and otherwise provided with any rehabilitation measures or other forms of assistance necessary to provide them with sufficient opportunity to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and living standards. Given the nature of the Project activities which will be limited to road maintenance and minor specific areas may need land acquisition and/or compensation to improve climate change resilience, compensation and resettlement policies will be applied to address temporary impacts and RP or ARP will be prepared.

7.2 Eligibility Criteria for PAPs

7.2.1 Key Principles

93. Basic principles: Both the procedures and principles described in the GoL's Decree 84/PM and its implementing regulations on the Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects (2005) and the AIIB's ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement will be applied, however with an adoption of the 10% definition of severely affected as discussed above. In this regard the following principles and objectives would be applied:

- a) Acquisition of land and other assets will be minimized as much as possible; resettlement of people and structure demolition of homes and business will not be allowed unless AIIB prior clearance is provided.
- b) Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are all households who are identified in the Project impacted areas on the date of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). They are entitled to be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar the PAP from entitlement/compensation to such rehabilitation measures.
- c) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are: (i) cash compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials for houses and other structures; (ii) agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity acceptable to the PAP ; (iii) replacement of residential and commercial land of equal size acceptable to the PAP; (iv) and transfer and subsistence allowances.
- d) Replacement residential and agricultural land will be as nearby as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the PAP. Plans for acquisition of land and other assets and provision of rehabilitation measures will be carried out in consultation with the PAPs, to ensure minimal disturbance. The compensation and rehabilitation activities will be satisfactorily completed before awarding of contract of civil works under each sub-project.
- e) The sources of funding for the compensation and rehabilitation of PAPs will be funded as follows: compensation for productive, residential and commercial land will come from the village land or neighboring villages through the approval of the responsible Government Agency, and cash compensation for structures, trees, crops, income loss and rehabilitation assistance will come from the provincial counterpart fund in the Project.
- f) Cut-off Date (COD) - the date prior to which the ownership or use establishes eligibility as displaced or affected persons for compensation or other assistance. The cut-off date is established in the RP. It normally coincides with the date of the census of affected persons, or the date of public notification regarding the specific civil works that would cause displacement. Persons coming into the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or other assistance.

94. Voluntary Donation: ESP/ESS2 does not encourage voluntary donation. However, community members have the right to make a contribution of their land or other assets, without seeking or being given compensation as suggested in the CR Decree 84/PM. This can often be justified because the road maintenance and climate resilient subproject can improve road safety as well as increase the value of the remaining property or provide some other direct benefit to the affected people. Voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent. The Project must assure that voluntary contributions are made with the prior knowledge on the part of the person who would donate assets that other options are available and are obtained without coercion or

duress. Voluntary donation is allowed only if the criteria and procedures provided below are followed.

95. Under this Project, voluntary donation will not be applied except for very minor losses of assets. For small strips of land, the following criteria will be strictly complied with: the PAPs total land area is not less than 300 m²; if the PAPs total land area is more than 300 m², the strip of land that can be donated will not exceed 5% of the total land area and productive assets; and there are no houses, structures or fixed assets on the affected portion of land.

96. Where voluntary donation is applied, documents which show (i) that the affected people are aware that they are entitled for compensation and (ii) that all applicable criteria mentioned above are met, and (iii) which are co-signed by both husbands and wives of the affected households, should be kept in the project file. Also, where voluntary donation is applied, the following procedures and requirements need to be followed:

- a) The document showing the informed consent for asset donation (signed by both husband and wife) should be prepared in a manner that is legally accepted under the current relevant law of Lao PDR;
- b) Full disclosure of the RPF and consultation with project affected persons should be conducted prior to the signing by affected parties of the documents mentioned above, in order to ensure that they clearly understand the compensation/ assistance that they are entitled to as per project's RPF;
- c) Feedback and Mediation (Grievance Redress) mechanisms of the project should apply; and
- d) Assets of the poor and vulnerable households should not be acquired as per voluntary donation.

97. Compensation and rehabilitation measures under the Project: Persons affected under the Project are entitled for the following list of compensation or rehabilitation measures:

- a) Replacement of land with an equally productive plot or other equivalent productive assets; or
- b) The cash compensation based on replacement value; and
- c) Replacement of damaged crops, at market value; and
- d) Special assistance or allowance to vulnerable / poor affected HHs; and
- e) Other acceptable in-kind compensation.

98. Relocation and Income Restoration Strategy: Relocation of permanent houses and/or people will be avoided. In an unlikely event that minor physical relocation is unavoidable, affected households that have to relocate will participate in identifying and selecting options to relocate on their existing plots, or to move to plots provided by the district or to receive cash compensation and to make their own arrangements for relocation. For this Project, PAHs have sufficient balance land for reconstruction of their structures and they agreed to do self-

relocation subject to receiving acceptable and agreeable compensation rates and amounts. They will construct their new shops within the existing land plot area covered in the land title/certificate. Given the self-relocation, livelihood restoration program is not expected. In the case that any businesses have to relocate, they will be assisted to find viable new sites. Households who are severely affected through the loss of 10% or more productive assets will be provided with replacement land or assisted to purchase replacement land. PAPs will also be provided with farm inputs to increase productivity on remaining land and/or replacement land. PAPs will not be displaced until the village allocates land within the same or neighboring village.

99. **Vulnerability, Gender, and Ethnicity:** The Project recognizes that certain social groups may be less able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and income levels; therefore, at greater risk of impoverishment when their land and other assets are affected. The Project will identify any specific needs or concerns that need to be considered for the vulnerable groups such as landless, poor, and households headed by women, disabled, elderly or children without means of support through the preparation and implementation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP) which are prepared as standalone documents. This Project will not directly affect ethnic groups in terms of loss of land and properties.

7.2.2 Eligibility Policy

100. All displaced persons are eligible for compensation and/or other forms of assistance, as relevant to the nature of impacts affecting them. In general, people eligible for compensation would include the following:

- a) Land to be permanently acquired for the Project: This includes (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, including customary rights. Displaced persons in categories a) and b) are entitled to compensation at replacement cost. In lieu of formal compensation, displaced persons in category c) are provided with compensation for affected assets at a replacement cost.
- b) Loss of houses, other structures and fixed assets, including trees and standing crops: Owners of houses and other assets (regardless of whether they hold land title or building permits for structures erected prior to the cut-off date).
- c) Losses associated with temporary impacts: This includes temporary loss of land, and transitional costs associated with moving, or disturbance to businesses during construction.

7.2.3 Entitlements Policy

101. Displaced persons will be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures:

(1) Displaced persons losing agricultural land:

- a) The preferred mechanism for compensation of lost agricultural land will be through provision of replacement land of equal productive capacity and satisfactory to the displaced person. If satisfactory replacement land cannot be identified, compensation at replacement cost may be provided.
- b) Displaced persons will be compensated for the loss of standing crops at market price, for economic trees at net present value, and for other fixed assets (ancillary structures, wells, fences, irrigation improvements) at replacement cost.
- c) Compensation will be paid for temporary use of land, at a rate tied to duration of use, and other assets will be restored to prior use conditions at no cost to the owner or user.
- d) Non-title holders for secondary structures will not be provided with replacement land; they will only be provided with compensation for affected structures.

(2) Displaced persons losing residential land and structures

- a) Loss of residential land and structures will be compensated either in-kind (through replacement of house site and garden area of equivalent size, satisfactory to the displaced person, or in cash compensation at replacement cost.
- b) If after partial land acquisition the remaining residential land is not sufficient to rebuild or restore a house or other structures of equivalent size or value, then at the request of the displaced person the entire residential land and structure will be acquired at replacement cost.
- c) Compensation will be paid at replacement cost for fixed assets.
- d) Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three months rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

(3) Displaced persons losing business

- a) Compensation for loss of business will involve, as relevant: (i) provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the displaced business operator; (ii) cash compensation for lost business structures; and (iii) transitional support for loss of income (including employee wages) during the transition period.

(4) Infrastructure and access to services

- a) Infrastructure (such as water sources, roads, sewage systems or electrical supply) and community services (such as schools, clinics or community centers) will be restored or replaced at no cost to the communities affected. If new resettlement sites are established, infrastructure and services consistent with local standards will be provided at no cost to the relocated persons.

7.2.4 Entitlement Matrix

102. The entitlement matrix is presented in the following Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Entitlement Matrix for NR13S

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Productive Land (paddy, garden, and Teak Plantation)	Legal owner or occupant identified during census and tagging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For marginal loss of 10% of land, cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land within the village, of similar type, category and productive capacity, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees), or • Replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity of land within or nearby the village, with land title. • If the impacts on the total productive land is 10 % or more, as a priority, replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity of land within or nearby the village, with land title, if Land Titling Project is ongoing in the area. If not, land use certificate to be issued. OR at the request of PAP, cash compensation at replacement cost plus assistance to purchase and register land; and • If legal owners of lands are different than occupants: cash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners are those who received land use certificates or land titles from the Land Titling Project. • Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets except for very minor losses of land holding as defined under this RP; and • PAHs have a right to choose from replacement land and cash compensation.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>compensation will be paid to the legal owners of lands while compensation for loss of income will be paid to occupants.</p>	
Residential Land	Legal owner or occupant identified during census and tagging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>With</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild houses/structures: (i) Cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land of similar type and category, and free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees) and (ii) District government to improve remaining residential land at no cost to PAPs (e.g. filling and leveling) so PAPs can move back on remaining plot. • <u>Without</u> remaining land sufficient to rebuild houses/structures: (i) Replacement land equal in area, same type and category, without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer, with land title if Land Titling Project is ongoing in the area; if not, land survey certificate, OR (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of land of similar type and category, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees) plus assistance to purchase and register land; and • If legal owners of lands are different than occupants: cash compensation will be paid to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners are those who have land use certificates or land titles from the Land Titling Project. • Voluntary donation of minor strips of residential land will only be allowed by the Project provided that the following criteria are strictly complied with: (i) the PAP's total residential land area is not less than 300 m²; (ii) if the PAP's total residential land area is more than 300 m², the strip of land that can be donated cannot be more than 5% of the total land area; and (iii) there are no houses, structures or fixed assets on the affected portion of land. • Voluntary donation according to these criteria will follow the process in accordance with World Bank's Operational Policy, which is the same as the Government's Decree 84/PM/2016; and • PAHs have a right to choose from replacement land and cash compensation.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		the legal owners of lands while compensation for loss of income will be paid to occupants.	
Fishpond (Remaining area is still viable or can still meet expected personal or commercial yield)	Owner of affected fishpond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of affected portion at replacement cost which is equivalent to the current market value of fishpond, labor and rent of equipment to excavate fishpond, free from transaction costs (taxes, administration fees) • If the currently held fish stocks will not be harvested before the project takes possession of the fishpond, then cash compensation for the projected mature value of fish stock held at the time of compensation. • District government to restore/repair remaining fishpond. If support cannot be provided by the contractor, the PAP will be entitled to cash assistance to cover for payment of labor and rent of equipment to restore/repair fishpond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate time provided for PAPs to harvest fish stocks • Voluntary donation of fishpond land will not be allowed by the Project.
Totally Affected Houses/Shops, and Secondary Structures (kitchen, rice bins) Partially Affected Houses/Shops but no longer viable (Will require relocation)	Owners of affected houses whether or not land is owned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure equivalent to current market prices of (i) materials, with no deduction for depreciation of the structure or salvageable materials; ii) not include transaction costs; (iii) materials transport; and (iv) labor cost to cover cost for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate time provided for PAPs to rebuild/repair their structures • Affected houses and shops that are no longer viable are those whose remaining affected portion are no longer usable/habitable.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>dismantling, transfer and rebuild;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If legal owners of structures are different than occupants: cash compensation will be paid to the legal owners of structures while compensation for loss of income will be paid to occupants; and • Timely provision of dump trucks for hauling personal belongings at no cost to the PAPs. 	
Temporary Use of Land	Legal owner or occupant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For agricultural and residential land to be used by the civil works contractor as by-pass routes or for contractor's working space, (i) rent to be agreed between the landowner and the civil works contractor but should not be less than the unrealized income and revenue that could be generated by the property during the period of temporary use of the land; (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected fixed assets (e.g., structures, trees, crops); and (iii) restoration of the temporarily used land within 1 month after closure of the by-pass route or removal of equipment and materials from contractor's working space subject to the conditions agreed between the landowner and the civil works contractor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction supervision consultant will ensure that the (i) location and alignment of the by-pass route to be proposed by the civil works will have the least adverse social impacts; (ii) that the landowner is adequately informed of his/her rights and entitlements as per the Project resettlement policy; and (iii) agreement reached between the landowner and the civil works contractor are carried out.
Partially Affected Houses and Shops and secondary	Owners of affected houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion of structure 	

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
structures (Will not require relocation)	whether or not land is owned	equivalent to current market prices of (i) materials and labor, with no deduction for depreciation of the structure or for salvageable materials; (ii) not include transaction costs; (iii) materials transport, and (iv) cost of repair of the unaffected portion;	
Loss of business income during relocation or during dismantling/repair of affected portion (without relocation)	Owners of shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For businesses (shops) cash compensation for loss of income will be calculated based on the actual number of days that the shops would need to be closed during the construction period multiplied with gross income per day derived from the monthly tax payment ranging from 5% to 10% of the total monthly gross income depending type of shops/businesses. For example, if a PAH paid tax LAK100,000 per month meaning that the monthly gross income of PAHs is LAK1,000,000 or LAK33,333 per day (30 days/month). Cash Compensation for loss of income = 33,333 x 10 days (shops closed) = LAK333,333. 	<p>It will take one day to move the shops if made of traditional materials (bamboo)/movable (can be carried without totally dismantling the structure). It will take about two days to remove and repair affected portion of shop made of permanent materials (such as good wood and concrete).</p> <p>The rate will be verified through interviews with informal shop owners to get an estimate of daily net profit.</p>
Crops and Trees	Owner of crops and trees whether or not land is owned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If standing annual crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to the highest production of crop over the last three years multiplied by the current market value of crops For perennial crops and trees, cash compensation at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of crops and trees are naturally growth and PAHs agreed to donate.

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age, and productive capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees 	
Permanent loss of physical cultural resources/public structures/village or collective ownerships	Villagers or village households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost for present/existing structures based on its present value. 	
Graves located in the affected areas	Owners of graves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the removal, excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs will be paid in cash to each affected family. 	
Electricity Poles	Electricity Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for cost to dismantle, transfer and rebuild 	
Transition subsistence allowance	Relocating households – relocating on residual land or to other sites Severely affected PAPs losing 10% or more of their productive land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocating PAPs without any impact on business or source of incomes will be provided with cash or in-kind assistance equivalent to 16 kg of rice at current market value for 1 months per household member • Relocating PAPs with main source of income affected (i.e., from businesses) or PAPs losing more than 10% of their productive land will be provided with cash or in-kind assistance equivalent to 16 kg of rice at current market value for 1 months per household member 	
Transportation	Relocating	Provision of dump trucks to haul	PAPs may also opt for cash

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
allowance	households – to other sites	all old and new building materials and personal possessions	assistance. The amount (cost of labor and distance from relocation site) to be determined during implementation
Severe impacts on vulnerable PAPs (Relocating PAPs and those losing 10% or more of their productive assets)	Vulnerable PAPs such as the poorest, or households headed by women, the elderly, or disabled, and ethnic group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional allowance of 1-month supply of rice per person in the household. • Eligible to participate in income restoration program • The contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit severely affected and vulnerable PAPs as laborers for road construction and road maintenance works 	The poorest will be those below the national poverty line as defined in the Decree 348/GOL.
Temporary relocation of small shops / stalls along the road	Owners of small shops whether or not land is owned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of income loss, cash compensation cost to be provided based on its present value and daily incomes . 	

8 Relocation of Housing and Settlements

103. There is no relocation plan due to PAPs are willing to relocate by themselves. Compensation will be made based on entitlement condition indicated in the entitlement matrix and agree prices. For this Project, PAHs have sufficient balance land for reconstruction of their structures and they agreed to do self-relocation subject to receiving acceptable and agreeable compensation rates and amounts. They will construct their new shops within the existing land plot area covered in the land title/certificate. The measures to mitigate the loss of income and livelihood restoration are presented in Section 9 below.

104. In addition to compensation at replacement cost for lost and affected assets, PAPs will be entitled to additional measures to assist in restoring, rehabilitating, and if possible, improving, their standard of living and well-being.

105. Furthermore, PAPs will be entitled to assistance to ensure economic rehabilitation/restoration and livelihood development support in cases where compensation for lost assets alone would not be adequate to restore income and/or livelihoods.

9 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

106. All eligible PAPs are entitled to income restoration measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.

107. About 158 shops will suffer certain amount of income losses, as they may lose their customers due to construction work and access constraints. The estimated loss of income is estimated at about LAK117 billions as presented in Table 9-1 below. As per Table 4-6 above shows the large amount of income of people in the project affected villages is came from the family business which accounts for about LAK139 billions while the Table 4-6 above shows the largest expense of PAHs is for food and social activities. However, there is no proof evidence of these figures as they are verbally estimated by PAHs.

Table 9-1 Estimated Loss of Income

No.	Village Name	# of PAHs	# of Shops	Total Income (LAK)	Total Expense (LAK)	Profit (LAK)
Vientiane Capital		136	153	232.673.451.100	116.728.453.900	115.944.997.200
Xaythany District		101	117	131.515.015.100	54.523.034.800	76.991.980.300
1	Khoksivilay	28	31	31.517.481.600	9.409.667.000	22.107.814.600
2	Nonthong	9	9	11.397.000.000	2.486.040.000	8.910.960.000
3	Phailom	2	2	10.258.700.000	3.064.132.800	7.194.567.200
4	Somsavanh	19	21	23.686.886.000	9.432.850.000	14.254.036.000
5	Khoksavang	4	4	7.501.200.000	2.902.830.000	4.598.370.000
6	Phonsavanh	4	5	6.414.000.000	2.289.160.000	4.124.840.000
7	Naphasouk	4	4	8.014.347.500	3.036.050.000	4.978.297.500
8	Dongkhouay	1	1	1.409.750.000	576.000.000	833.750.000
9	Bolek	30	40	31.315.650.000	21.326.305.000	9.989.345.000
PakNgum District		35	36	101.158.436.000	62.205.419.100	38.953.016.900
10	Nongbouathong	3	3	6.671.000.000	3.762.600.000	2.908.400.000
11	Khoksa	4	4	8.404.036.000	3.166.746.300	5.237.289.700
12	Thangkhong	1	1	12.424.000.000	4.954.002.800	7.469.997.200
13	Naxon	9	10	25.595.100.000	16.287.381.000	9.307.719.000
14	Phao	10	10	20.165.000.000	13.936.070.000	6.228.930.000
15	Hai	2	2	16.128.500.000	11.538.569.000	4.589.931.000
16	Somsavad	6	6	11.770.800.000	8.560.050.000	3.210.750.000
Bolikhamsay Province		5	5	3.406.000.000	2.350.400.000	1.055.600.000
Thaphabath District		5	5	3.406.000.000	2.350.400.000	1.055.600.000
17	Xaysavang	5	5	3.406.000.000	2.350.400.000	1.055.600.000
Total		141	158	236.079.451.100	119.078.853.900	117.000.597.200

108. There is no income relocation plan as the project will not stop the operation of shops during the construction. The measures to mitigate the loss of income are presented as follows:

- Compensate the affected shops;
- For businesses (shops) cash compensation for loss of income will be calculated based on the actual number of days that the shops would need to be closed during the

construction period multiplied with gross income per day derived from the monthly tax payment ranging from 5% to 10% of the total monthly gross income depending type of shops/businesses. For example, if a PAH paid tax LAK100,000 per month meaning that the monthly gross income of PAHs is LAK1,000,000 or LAK33,333 per day (30 days/month). Cash Compensation for loss of income = 33,333 x 10 days (shops closed) = LAK333,333.

- Encourage contractor employ member of PAHs as staffs or workers;
- Provide allowance of 1 month supply of rice per person in the household with the allowance equivalent to 16 kg of rice at current market price during dismantling and rebuilding the shops;
- Ensure that constructor carried out the construction activities within the approved timeline milestone. If unreasonable delay, the contractor should compensate for the loss of income.

109. Supports to road vendors: there are about 4 small shopkeepers/stalls selling seasonal fruits and agriculture products. These small shops are movable and not located in the COI but they will be affected and/or disturbed during project construction. The special attention needs to be paid to make sure the continuation of these small shops/stalls during construction by providing them the new areas which are not disturbed by the construction activity. Also, assistance in moving their shops or stalls may need to be provided.

110. The poor and vulnerable households in the Project area are identified in **Table 4-13 and Table 4-14**. They are the following groups of households:

- a) Four (4) poor PAHs with 26 PAPs (12 females) with low income between 180.000 and 240.000Kip per month per capita in outskirts and in city, respectively;
- b) Ten (10) single female-headed households (48 people including 22 females) but they are not poor households.

111. The affected vulnerable households will need support for livelihood assistance or to have access to the work associated with the construction work of the Project. Thus special measures, additional to the compensation entitlements, aimed to restore their livelihood at least up to the pre-project level.

112. The measures focus on avoiding potential social risks and are organized around the themes that include: a) reducing barriers to access to markets, employment opportunities b) empowerment through good governance, sound participatory processes and effective organization of the poor; and c) reducing vulnerability to poverty through building social assets (such as an allowance of 1 month supply of rice per person in the household with the allowance equivalent to 16 kg of rice at current market price and increased security of tenure).

113. Article 15 of the Decree on Compensation and Resettlement Management in Development Project (No. 84, 2016) requires that there must be a special assistance to address the needs of the vulnerable and poor groups who are affected by the development projects in

order for these groups of people to overcome poverty and to restore their livelihood conditions based on the supervision of the provincial or district compensation and resettlement committee.

114. These vulnerable and poor households will need support for livelihood assistance or to have access to the work associated with the construction work of the Project. Thus, special measures, additional to the compensation entitlements, aimed to improve their status to bring them up to an acceptable level above the poverty line will be applied for the vulnerable group. Special assistance to vulnerable groups may include:

- Ensuring they rightfully receive their compensation;
- Protection from opportunistic relatives;
- Open bank accounts;
- Special support for widows and children from female headed households to access support from the Provincial or District Committee for Compensation or designated representative at the district and provincial levels so as to enable them to process their entitlements;

115. Supports to road vendors: there are about 4 small shopkeepers/stalls selling seasonal fruits and agriculture products. These small shops are movable and not located in the COI but they will be affected and/or disturbed during project construction. According to the discussion with them, they requested the project to provide them new place so that they can continue their selling until the construction activity at the existing section completed. The special attention needs to be paid to make sure the continuation of these small shops/stalls during construction by providing them the new areas which are not disturbed by the construction activity. Also, assistance in moving their shops or stalls may need to be provided.

10 Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

116. The draft Unit Rate of compensation for affected land, assets and trees have been established based on the principle of “Replacement Cost” as provided in Section 6.4 above. Based on the DMS conducted with the 1.5m safe zone each side, estimation of the compensation and income restoration for affected assets of PAPs such as land, housing structures, shops, secondary structures, and trees was calculated based on the draft Unit Rate for Compensation Costs as referred above. The total amount for compensation payment and income and livelihood supports for affected houses, shops, poor and vulnerable households, is estimated to be **LAK25,552,376,570(USD1,519,347)⁵**. This budget will be updated and confirmed upon the approval of Compensation Unit Rate and verification and confirmation of loss. Please see Table 10-1 for more details.

117. The above compensation amount does not include operational costs such as travel related costs, accommodation, monitoring and reporting, capacity building or training for implementing agencies and committees. The operational costs are covered in separate project management budget which include safeguard implementation, monitoring and consultants’

⁵ Exchange Rate | BCEL on 31/3/2023: 1USD=16,849LAK

costs. Also, actual compensation cost for loss of income will be calculated based on the actual number of days that the shops would need to be closed during the construction period multiplied with net profit per day derived from the monthly tax payment.

118. At present, it has been agreed that the cost for the cost of land acquisition and/or compensation of assets or relocations will be part of GOL cost made available from the Road Maintenance Fund (RMF). The first batch of budget for compensation is **LAK10,000,000,000 (USD594,601)** about **39%** of the total estimated budget of **USD1,519,347** expects to be approved within August 2023 and first round of compensation (**39% or USD594,601**) expects to completed within December 2023. The budget for remaining **61% (or USD924,746)** expects to be approved within December 2023 and the 100% compensation to PAHs expects to be completed within February 2024. The compensation will be paid to the PAPs/PAHs via PAPs' bank account to ensure transparency and security.

119. Table 10-2 provide an estimation of compensation budget for affected public structures which is about **LAK255,649,104 (USD15,201)**. The budget for relocation of public utilities as presented in Table 2-9 under Section 2 will be calculated by respective government agencies.

Table 10-1 Total Compensation Cost

No,	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Structure	Affected #	Unit	Unit Price (LAK)	Compensation Amount (LAK)
1	Land	14	56		17,023			5,486,232,470
1.1	Residential land	11	53		5,960	m2	583,000	3,474,732,470
1.2	Paddy land	2	2		10,688	m2	186,000	1,987,875,000
1.3	Garden land	1	1		375	m2	63,000	23,625,000
2	Housing Structures	9	12	12	560			1,660,918,956
2.1	Two-story house (concrete+wooden)	1	1	1	9	m2	3,208,301	28,874,709
2.2	One-story house (concrete)	6	9	9	512	m2	1,330,563-4,735,739	1,579,287,424
2.3	Wooden house	2	2	2	40	m2	1,330,563	52,756,823
3	Shops and Restaurants	17	141	158	5,541			11,649,959,503
3.1	Shops and Restaurants	17	141	158	5,541	m2	256,500-4,881,851	11,649,959,503
4	Secondary Structures							6,409,045,641
4.1	Porch of house/shop	18	166	179	3,690	m2	120,000-3,240,676	2,485,949,465
4.2	Store	4	4	4	45	m2	1,099,030-3,208,301	73,194,506
4.3	Movable shops	5	5	5	125.5	m2	1,099,030-1,223,895	140,737,728
4.4	Huts	5	6	6	61.5	m2	277,000-1,099,030	50,959,623
4.5	Spiritual house & statues	3	3	3	6	m2	150,000-1,000,000	3,568,000

National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project (NR13SE)

No,	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Structure	Affected #	Unit	Unit Price (LAK)	Compensation Amount (LAK)
4.6	Guardhouse	3	3	3	59	m2	2,964,734-3,361,656	183,815,989
4.7	ATM Machine	1	1	1	4	m2	1,350,563	5,469,780
4.8	Water well	2	2	2	50	m2	110,000-120,000	5,900,000
4.11	Signs	20	232		1,980	m2	150,000-530,000	975,795,600
4.12	Wall	14	47		1,724	m2	333,000-1,572,934	2,342,539,930
4.13	Gate	8	12		136	m2	263,000-570,500	46,394,770
4.14	Fence	18	44		1,887	m	2,000-21,500	28,195,250
4.16	Fence pole		53		914	pole	45,000-120,000	61,475,000
4.17	Electricity pole	4	6		7	pole	630,000-950,000	5,050,000
Total Compensation cost for Affected Assets								25,206,156,570
6	Livelihood Restoration Assistances							346,220,000
6.1	Assistance for affected poor and vulnerable HHs	11	30		144	persons x 1months x 16kg	420,000	31,080,000
6.2	Fees for re-issuance of land title	14	56		56	plot	1,000,000	56,000,000
6.3	Assistance allowance 100% affected houses and shops	17	89		617	persons x 1months x 16kg	420,000	259,140,000
Grand Total Amount (LAK)								25,552,376,570
Grand Total Amount (USD)								1,519,347

National Road 13 South Extension Improvement and Maintenance Project (NR13SE)

No,	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Structure	Affected #	Unit	Unit Price (LAK)	Compensation Amount (LAK)
First batch compensation 39% by Dec 2023 (USD)								594,601
Second batch compensation 61% by Dec 2023 (USD)								924,746

Note: [Exchange Rate | BCEL](#) on 31/3/2023: 1USD=16,818LAK

Table 10-2 Estimated Compensation Budget for Affected Public Structures

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Structure	Affected #	Unit	Unit Price (LAK)	Compensation Amount (LAK)
1	Housing Structures	2	2	2	39			129,069,271
1.1	OPWT of Pakngum District (concrete 1 storey)	1	1	1	21	m2	2,964,734	118,292,887
1.2	Agriculture office of Pakngum District (wooden 1 storey)	1	1	1	18	m2	598,688	10,776,384
2	Secondary Structures							126,579,833
2.1	Guardhouse of temple	1	1	1	8	m2	1,330,563	10,644,504
2.2	Porch of office (OPWT, Agriculture and Police)	3	3	3	21	m2	598,688-971,957	15,119,475
2.3	Wall				21	m2	1,475,974	30,995,454
2.7	Signs				118	m2	150,000-530,000	57,820,400
2.8	Irrigation sytem	1			80	m2	150,000	12,000,000
Total Amount (LAK)								255,649,104
Total Amount (USD)								15,201

11 Institutional Arrangements

120. At the project level, MPWT/DOR with TA from PTI/EDPD and ESIA consultant together with DPWTs/RCs will apply the following protocols to implement this RP:

- 1) Conduct training on the implementation of RP and set up compensation unit price.**
- 2) Initial assessment. Determining the appropriateness of VD in the circumstances of the project.** Should DPWT considers using VD as a means to address a permanent acquisition of private land or a loss of private assets, DPWT will take into consideration the following and document them:
 - What the land will be used for;
 - How much land the project will require on both a permanent and temporary basis;
 - How much of the land will be donated;
 - What alternatives to donation exist (e.g., right of use, right of way);
 - The terms of the donation;
 - The identities of the parties who intend to donate;
 - The beneficiary of the donation; and
 - Any details that are relevant to why donation may be appropriate.
- 3) Verification process (surveys) to identify land ownership and use.** DPWT will carefully carry out surveys to understand the type of land rights that exist in the project area, and identify any particular issues relating to land ownership and use. In particular, the following will be verified:
 - The owner or owners of the land;
 - The users of the land, or any parties that occupy the land (either physically or through ownership of an asset or conduct of livelihood or business activities on the land);
 - Any competing claims of ownership or use;
 - Structures and assets on the land;
 - Any encumbrances on the land.
- 4) It is important to:** (a) identify the right that is being transferred (an ownership right, a use right, a right of way, etc.); and (ii) check whether the transferee actually has the right s/he claims to have. In many circumstances where careful due diligence has not been carried out, significant conflict has arisen at a later stage when another party claims that they have the same or a competing right. In some circumstances – but not all – the transferee will have documentary evidence of such right. Where no such

evidence exists, the due diligence can establish rights by speaking with local community officials and neighbors. **Public Consultation and Disclosure.** The decision to donate must be taken on the basis of informed consent and a full understanding of the project and the consequences of agreeing to donate the land. Accordingly, the parties that will be affected by the donation (the owners and users of the land) must be provided with accurate and accessible information regarding what the land will be used for, for how long, and the impact the donation will have on them and their families. It is important that prior written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought be provided and that its intended use for the project is disclosed.

Where the intention is to deprive the parties affected by the donation of the land permanently, or for a significant length of time, this must be made clear. It should be noted that in many communities the concept of alienation of land is uncommon and difficult to understand, and care needs to be taken to ensure that the implications of this are fully understood. It is also important to decide who else should be consulted about the proposed donation; for example, spouses and older children.

There should be a clear agreement as to which party will pay the costs associated with the donated land. This could include measurement costs, documentation and notarial fees, transfer taxes, registration fees. It should also include the costs of re-measuring/re-titling the transferee's remaining land and any new documentation relating to it.

5) Establishing Informed Consent

It is crucial that the project team is confident that the decision to donate was taken in circumstances of *informed consent or power of choice*. As discussed earlier, this means being confident that the owner(s) or user(s) of the land understand:

- What the land is going to be used for, by whom and for how long;
- That they will be deprived of the ownership or right to use the land, and what this really means;
- That they have a right to refuse to donate the land;
- Whether there are alternatives to using this land;
- What they will need to do to donate the land (e.g., execute documents, get spousal consents, pay taxes);
- Compensation amount;
- The effect of the donation on their family, and what they can do if they (or their family or heirs) want the land back.

The right to refuse must be a legitimate right, unconditional, and the potential transferee must be capable of exercising it in the local community and political

context. For this reason, it is important to be sure that the decision to donate is undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities. For collective or communal land, donation must be based upon the informed consent of all individuals using or occupying the land.

- 6) *Start compensation process via bank transfer:*** The process will start with opening bank account for all AHs. Special consideration of the account holder whether to have both husband and wife names. The compensation will be made via transfer to bank account of PAPs.
- 7) *Proper Documentation.*** During the VLD process, it is important to distinguish between: (a) the agreement to donate the land; and (b) the document that carries out and evidences the legal transfer of the land. While it is important to have evidence of an intention and agreement to donate the land, it is equally important to ensure, where required and appropriate, that the land is legally transferred. While the process relating to the legal transfer of the land is frequently complicated and time consuming, it must be addressed.

The project team should:

- Identify the appropriate documentation, including the agreement to make the transfer and any legal documentation that may be required;
- Ensure that the agreement:
 - Refers to the consultation has taken place;
 - Sets out the terms of the transfer;
 - Confirms that the decision to transfer was freely made, and was not subject to coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure;
 - Attaches an accurate map of the land being transferred (boundaries, coordinates);
 - Sets out who will bear the costs of the transfer (e.g., notarial fees, taxes, title issues) and documenting the residual land rights;
- Ensure that all necessary parties sign the documents, including obtaining consent from spouses and children over a certain age;
- Ensure that the transfer and title is registered or recorded; and
- Ensure that the land remaining after the donated land is excised is properly titled, registered or recorded.

It is also important to maintain a record of the process that has been followed. Such documents could include the following:

- The notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use for the project, with a record of when and where this was made public;
- Records of the consultations that were held and what was discussed;
- A copy of the due diligence that was conducted;
- Copies of each of the formal statements of donation, establishing informed consent as described above, and signed by each owner or user involved;
- Copies of all documents, registrations or records evidencing the legal transfer of the land;
- A map, showing each parcel of land.

121. The project implementing agency should maintain a record with documentation for each parcel of land donated. Such documentation must be available for AIIB review, and for review in relation to any grievances that may arise.

122. The DPWT will also be required to establish a Safeguard Monitoring Working Groups (SMWG) comprising DPWT, PONRE, PLWU, DOLSW, LFND, PA and other related local authorities to be responsible for undertaking periodic monitoring of the ESMP, RP, GAP and SEP implementation including GRM tracking and Contractor performance of the approved C-ESMP. For land acquisition and relocation of assets, a Provincial Resettlement and Grievance Committee (PRGC) or District Resettlement Committee (PRGC) will be established to be responsible for the review and oversight of RP implementation. A Village Grievance Committee (PRGC) will also be established to be responsible for overseeing the GRM implementation using the existing structures with a village mediation committees and fiduciary agencies (District and Provincial Office of Justice, Provincial Assembly, PWTOS and District Governor Office). EDPD/PTI will also be required to (a) review/adjust the current monitoring and reporting forms to enhance effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting process and (c) ensure that adequate budget can be transferred to the DPWT and the SMWG and timely submission of the ESS monitoring report (See Figure 11-1) for RP Implementation Organization Structure).

123. At present, it has been agreed that the cost for the cost of land acquisition and/or compensation of assets or relocations will be part of GOL cost made available from the Road Maintenance Fund (RMF). The costs for monitoring, reporting, and training will be included in the ESMP budget.

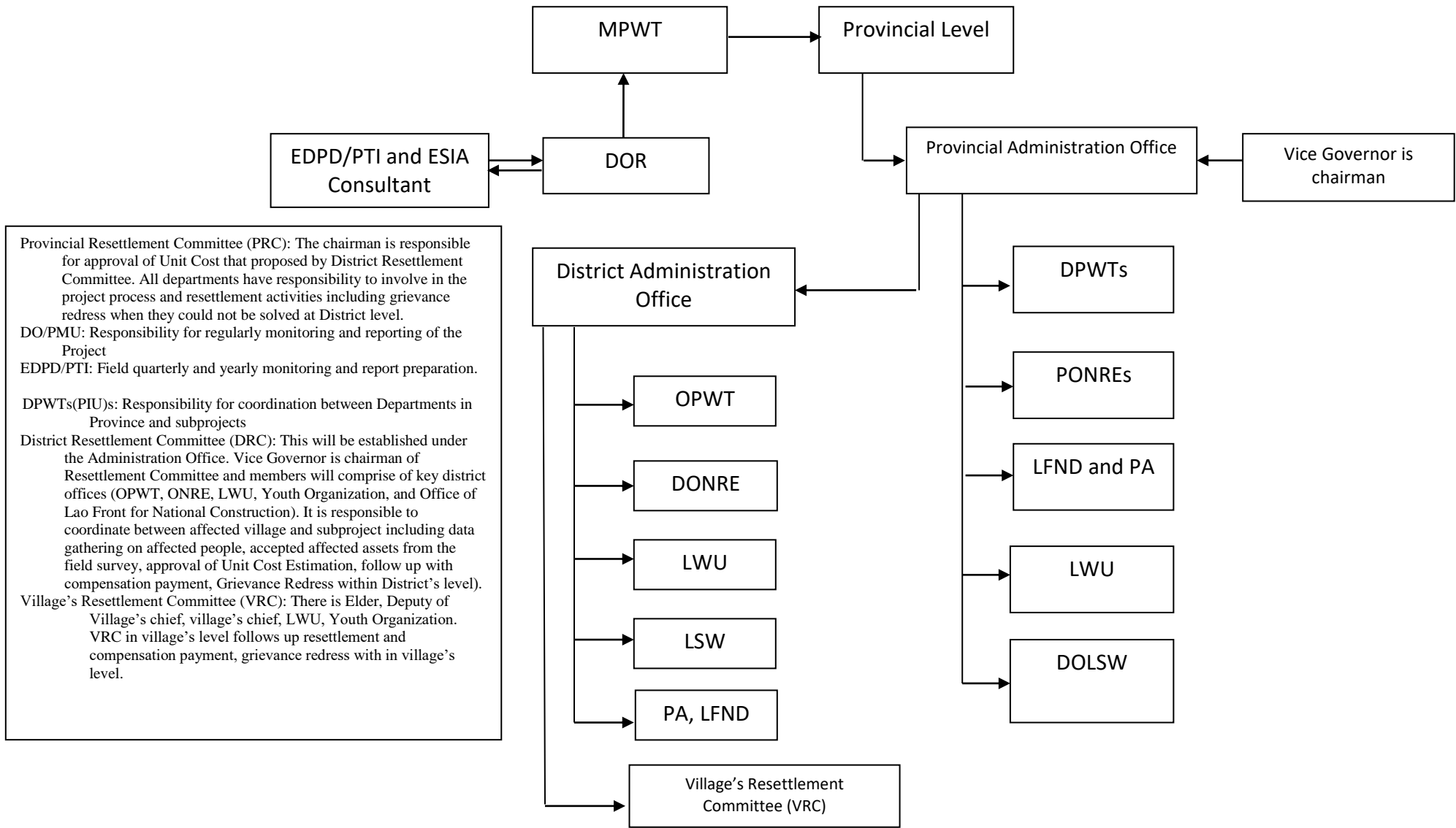


Figure 11-1 RP Implementation Organization Structure

12 Implementation Schedule

124. Work plan for the implementation of RP is presented in Table 12-1 and 12-2 below.

Table 12-1 Work Plan for RP Implementation

No.	Activities	Responsibility	Date	2023								2024					
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3			
1	Development and approval of Compensation Policy and Unit Rate (CPUR) of for two provinces including consultation on CPUR with PAHs	LTEC, PMU,PTI, PRGC, DRGC of both VTE and BKX	Mar - Jul 2023	█	█	█											
	First (1st) Batch Compensation (41%)																
2	Request for the 1st batch compensation budget for 2023 about LAK10 billions (about 41% of the total budget or LAK24,663,986,239)	PMU/DOR, MPI and MOF	Jun-Aug 2023		█	█	█										
3	MOF approved and transferred the 1st batch compensation budget of LAK10 billions (41%) to DWPT bank Account (VTE)	PMU/DOR and MOF	Aug 2023				█										
4	Calculation compensation amount and consultation on the final compensation amount with PRGCs and DRGCs	LTEC, PMU,PTI, PRGC, DRGC of both VTE and BKX				█	█	█									
5	Verification and confirmation of loss and compensation amount with all PAH (VTE)	PTI, DRGCs, LTEC	Jul to Sep 2023					█									
6	Open bank account for PAHs	Laos Development Bank	Oct 2023						█								
7	Conduct compensation payment of the 1st batch (41%) via bank transfer of PAHs in VTE	PMU/PTI, DWPTs and Banks	Oct to Nov 2023							█							
8	Confirmation of compensation receipt with PAHs (41%)	PTI, DRGCs, LTEC									█						
	Second (2nd) Batch Compensation (59%)																
9	Request for the 2 nd batch compensation budget for 2023 - 59% of the total budget or LAK14,663,986,239	PMU/DOR, MPI and MOF	Jun-Aug 2023					█	█	█	█						

No.	Activities	Responsibility	Date	2023								2024				
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3		
10	MOF approved and transferred the 2 nd batch compensation budget (59%) to DWPTs bank Account (VTE and BLKX)	PMU/DOR and MOF	Aug 2023													
11	Conduct compensation payment of the 1st batch (59%) via bank transfer of PAHs in VTE and BKX	PMU/PTI, DWPTs and Banks	Oct to Nov 2023													
12	Confirmation of compensation receipt with PAHs (59%)	PTI, DRGCs, LTEC	Feb 2024													
13	Clearing and handover to contractor	PTI, PRGCs, DRGCs, PMU	Mar 2024													
14	Preparation and submission of RP completion report	LTEC+PTI	Mar 2024													

Table 12-2 Work Plan for Public Utilities Relocation

Public Utilities Implementation	Responsibility	Date	2023 (Month)						2024 (Month)			
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
I. Water supply (2,988 m)												
1. Meeting with concerned departments both VTE and BLK	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Jun 2023										
2. Conduct joint site inspection for both VTE and BLK	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Jul 2023										
3. Conduct design survey	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Aug 2023										
4. Budget approval and contract details negotiation	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Sep to Nov 2023										
5. Contract approval and signing	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Nov 2023										
6. Relocation start working	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Jan – Mar 2024										
II. Electricity (30,163 m and 292 Poles)												
1. Meeting with concerned departments both VTE and BLK ETL, UNITEL and EDL Lao	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Jun 2023										
2. Conduct joint site inspection for both VT and BLK	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Jul 2023										
3. Conduct design survey	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Aug 2023										

Public Utilities Implementation	Responsibility	Date	2023 (Month)						2024 (Month)			
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
4. Budget approval and contract details negotiation	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Sep to Nov 2023										
5. Contract approval and signing	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Dec 2024										
6. Relocation start working by ETL, UNITEL and EDL Lao	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Dec 2023 - Mar 2024										
III. CCTV Camera (4Poles)												
1. Meeting with concerned departments both VT and BLK water supply	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Jun 2023										
2. Conduct joint site inspection for both VT and BLK	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Jul 2023										
3. Conduct design survey	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Aug 2023										
4. Budget approval and contract details negotiation	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	End of Oct 2023										
5. Contract approval and signing	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Nov 2023										
6. Relocation start working by both VT and BLK's water supply	PTI, PMU, LTEC & concerned agency	Dec 2023 – Feb 2024										

13 Attachments

- Attachment 1: Signed Official Letters between DOR, PTI and the Consultant to confirm on the COI, with specific cross-section profiles
- Attachment 2-1: Mater List of PAHs
- Attachment 2-2: Mater List of Affected Public Structures and Utilities
- Attachment 2-3: List of Affected Poor Households
- Attachment 2-4: List of Affected Vulnerable Households
- Attachment 2-5: Maps of Affected Land
- Attachment 2-6: Maps of Affected Houses and Shops
- Attachment 2-7: Photos of Affected Assets
- Attachment 3-1: DMS Form for PAPs
- Attachment 3-2: DMS Form for Public Utilities
- Attachment 4-1: Decision of Major of Vientiane Capital on Compensation Unite Rates – to be added
- Attachment 4-2: Decision of Provincial Governor on Compensation Unite Rates – to be added
- Attachment 4-3: Form and formulae to determine the compensation cost of affected structures
- Attachment 5A: Cut-Off Date, No. /MPWT Office, dated
- Attachment 6-1: Provincial Resettlement and District Committees: VTE Capital, No. 1016/Major of VTE Capital, dated 30 November 2022;
- Attachment 6-2: Provincial Resettlement and District Committees: BKX Province, No. 698/Province Governor, dated 15 November 2022
- Attachment 7-1: Village Socio-Economic Form
- Attachment 7-2: PAP's Socio-Economic Census Form